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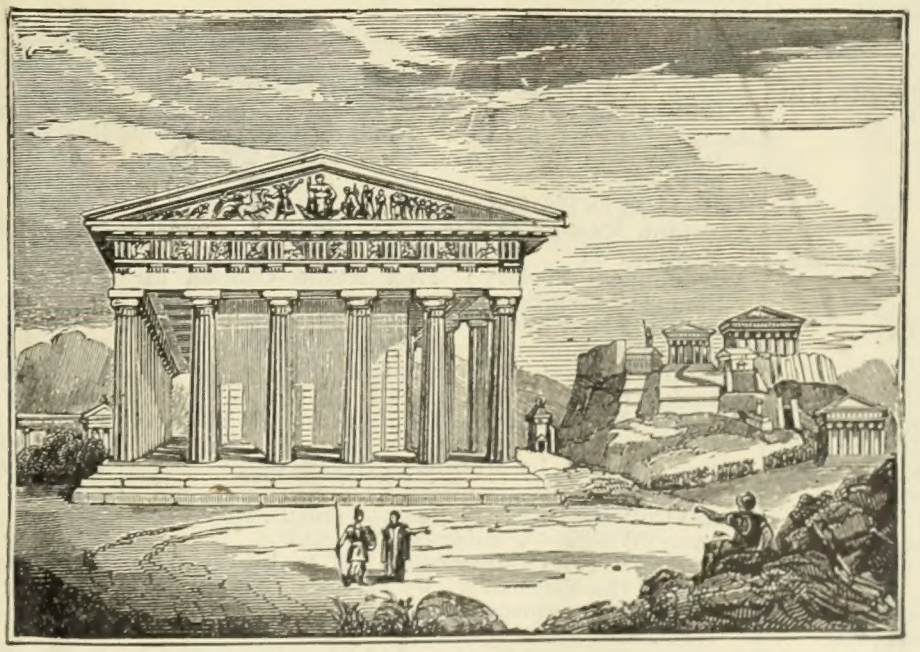
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11 A.M. 'The Setting Out of Certain Easy Cubics,' by Mr. R. W. K. EDWARDS. 'Practical Mathematics at School,' by Prof. J. E. A. STEGGALL. 'The Public Schools Committee's Report.'

2 P.M. BUSINESS MEETING. 2.30 P.M. 'The Use of Mathematics,' by Sir GEORGE GREENHILL. 'Graphs and their Uses,' by Mr. G. ST. L. CARSON. 'Principia Atmospherica,' by Dr. W. N. SHAW, F.R.S., Director of the Meteorological Office. Tea.

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The Golden Bough. Third Edition.—Part VII. *Balder the Beautiful, the Fire-Festivals of Europe and the Doctrine of the External Soul.* By J. G. Frazer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co., 20/ net.)

Ave Maria! With these words—representing the burden of the Angelus, which to-day the church bells of Ariccia whisper over the woods of Nemi, where once the death and resurrection of a divine personage of cruder type were bloodily enacted—is brought to its close the final chapter of the new 'Golden Bough'; and we may almost overhear in the pious exclamation that sigh of thankfulness with which its author must have laid down his trusty pen. Not that he would herewith claim to be granted an honourable discharge—*rude donari*—at the hands of his audience, which is to say, of the whole literary world.

"I am hopeful that I may not now be taking a final leave of my indulgent readers, but that, as I am sensible of little abatement in my bodily strength, and of none in my ardour for study, they will bear with me yet a while if I should attempt to entertain them with fresh subjects of laughter and tears drawn from the comedy and the tragedy of man's endless quest after happiness and truth."

It is no stumbling and broken-winded athlete who struggles home in this Marathon race, but a champion in full training who, as soon as he has broken the tape, strolls placidly off to enter for the next event. Such tirelessness is surely the greatest gift of the gods; and we may be certain that it is vouchsafed to none but those rare spirits who, identifying self wholly with some noble and enduring work, are thereby themselves made noble and enduring.

In this final instalment, which corresponds to the fourth chapter of the previous edition, we are brought directly to grips with the problem which gives its title to the whole work. The Golden Bough, it is argued, over which the King of the Wood at Nemi kept his anxious guard, was no other than a branch of mistletoe growing on an oak within the sacred grove. If so, the Arician priest, whose life was in peril the moment that the fatal branch had been plucked, might plausibly be compared with the Norse god Balder, who, according to the myth, died of a stroke of mistletoe, when nothing else on earth or in heaven had power to wound him. Dr. Frazer has brought the pair of them within the scope of one general hypothesis by supposing each to be in some sort a personification of the sacred oak—the mistletoe, in its turn, embodying their "external soul," or, in other words, constituting a kind of spiritual strong-box wherein, so long as the receptacle remained intact, the life of the sacred being could lie snug and secure beyond the reach of harm.

But before Balder appears on the scene, a hundred pages of miscellaneous matter have to be traversed; and, had not the reader by this time become inured to following Dr. Frazer through the mazes of this most stupendous of Scots reels, the opening steps of the last figure might well throw his brain into a whirl. A disquisition turning largely on the disabilities of woman is, on the face of it, neither here nor there so far as Balder is concerned; nor is a clue to the motive of this discursiveness—not to say downright excursiveness—of his supplied in so many words by Dr. Frazer himself. We are left to surmise, at our own risk, that the insulation of persons in a state of taboo—which insulation may even take the form of suspension between earth and heaven, so that neither earth nor heaven may be polluted, or, conversely, may drain the holiness away from the sacred being—is somehow reflected in the position of the mistletoe hung between heaven and earth; so that no more appropriate receptacle could be found for the safe storage of divine energy. Be this the implied moral of this particular parcel of facts or not, the truth would seem to be that Dr. Frazer's real interest scarcely lies in the task of weaving a continuous and close-knit argument. In the Preface he tells us in effect that so long as he is free to hang his collections of facts on convenient pegs, relevance to a given theory may be left to take its chance.

Moreover, it appears that even Balder himself, or, again, his Roman counterpart, is merely such a peg:—

"Though I am now less than ever disposed to lay weight on the analogy between the Italian priest and the Norse god, I have allowed it to stand because it furnishes me with a pretext for discussing not only the general question of the external soul in popular superstition, but also the fire-festivals of Europe, since fire played a part both in the myth of Balder and in the ritual of the Arician grove. Thus Balder the Beautiful in my hands is little more than a stalking-horse to carry two heavy packloads of facts. And what is true of Balder applies equally to the priest of Nemi himself, the nominal hero of the long tragedy of human folly and suffering which has unrolled itself before the readers of these volumes, and on which the curtain is now about to fall. He, too, for all the quaint garb he wears and the gravity with which he stalks across the stage, is merely a puppet, and it is time to unmask him before laying him up in the box."

The secret is out. Will the judicious reader thereupon exclaim that he has been sorely hoodwinked? Not so, because the indeterminateness of the primitive mind, the freakishness of a fancy controlled only by the casual exigencies of a life that begs its bread of circumstance, requires in such a treatise as shall do it justice some relaxation of the logical canons which civilized men apply to one another's thoughts and thoughtful actions. The categories we invent for the benefit of the savage must have some elasticity, some play, about them. His dream may be nonsense, but, if translated into such terms as would suit a dogmatic theology, it becomes at least twice as nonsensical. Evidently, then, the further he went the more clearly was this need of flexible standards, of a "ruler of lead," borne in upon Dr. Frazer. The latest touches of his pen have served mainly to blur the edges of his former delineations of this and that belief belonging to what we may call the resurrection cycle. The following paragraph, for instance, sounds a new note of caution:—

"The priest of Aricia, if I am right, was one of those sacred beings or human divinities on whose life the welfare of the community and even the course of nature in general are believed to be intimately dependent. It does not appear that the subjects or worshippers of such a spiritual potentate form to themselves any very clear notion of the exact relationship in which they stand to him; probably their ideas on the point are vague and fluctuating, and we should err if we attempted to define the relationship with logical precision. All that the people know, or rather imagine, is that somehow they themselves, their cattle, and their crops are mysteriously bound up with their divine king, so that according as he is well or ill the community is healthy or sickly, the flocks and herds thrive or languish with disease, and the fields yield an abundant or a scanty harvest."

Hence, even in regard to two main points on which Dr. Frazer confesses to a change of mind, we need to maintain a generous laxity of view such as will enable the old interpretation to play double with the new, to retire into the background yet to impart its own shade of meaning to the total complex. One of these points relates, as has already been incidentally noticed, to the identity formerly assumed to exist between Balder and the priest of Nemi. Balder, on closer investigation, wavers in character between

a legendary and a purely mythical figure, between the indistinct memory of a living man and the anthropomorphic projection of a ritual drama. Other analogues, too, such as the Persian hero Isfendiyar and various "African Balders," all of whom alike can only be killed by some insignificant weapon, have the same ambiguous character of historico-mythic personages, with the historical side, perhaps—as Dr. Frazer now tends to believe—prevailing. The fact remains that, since a king, living or dead, can play the wonder-worker in respect to the crops and any other interest of the community, the kingship *motif* is pretty sure to turn up in any ritual having a like intention, whether it happened to start with a king in it or not.

The other point is concerned with the meaning of the fire-festivals of Europe. Are they primarily designed to renew the power of the sun? Or is their main object to purify, by burning up the mystic evils that society has contracted? Dr. Frazer once voted for the solar theory, herein bowing to the great authority of Mannhardt, and he still puts forth his strength to make this view as plausible as he can. Dr. Westermarck, however, has led him to conclude that the popular belief that there is no better cure for witchcraft than the faggot underlies these practices to no small extent. Surely, however, it is simplest of all to admit that both the sun-charm and the witches' purge have been carried out by means of fire both in Europe and in the rest of the world, and that the two ritual plots, if brought into juxtaposition by culture-contact in any of its myriad forms, would commingle and propagate equivocal effects.

In fine, it must remain the great achievement of 'The Golden Bough' to have resolutely collected and classified a vast mass of apparently heterogeneous material, not in order to support the pretensions of some one abstract explanation, some "key to all mythologies," but rather so as to transmit a concrete impression of an epoch of the human mind, when the twilight and mists of morning shed looming shapes and flickering half-lights about the path of our scarcely awakened race. No wonder that to such purblind eyes men appeared as trees, and trees as men—Balder the Beautiful as the mystic oak, and the oak as Balder. For the rest, if to-day a saner outlook upon the world prevails—if the process, symbolized by the story of the Golden Bough, of a mental life carried forward from strength to strength by ruthless elimination of the obsolete, has at length carried us forward into broad daylight—it is because there have been in every age men of the stamp of Dr. Frazer, who put more into the day's work than is sufficient for the day, so that later generations are enriched by the increment.

Madame Necker: her Family and her Friends. By Mark Gambier-Parry. (Blackwood & Sons, 12/6 net.)

Louise Suzanne Curchod will probably be remembered by more English readers as the rejected of Gibbon than as the devoted wife of Necker, or even the mother of Madame de Staël. But if her personality has been somewhat overshadowed by that of her daughter, it was none the less a remarkable one; and if only on account of her *salon* she was well worth a biography. Mr. Gambier-Parry, if sometimes a little careless in his composition and not concerned about taking original views, has written an unpretentious volume, based on the best available authorities, and containing a good deal of information set forth in readable style. He makes, some may think, rather too free use of the old-fashioned method of stringing together short biographies of the personages of his story; yet there is at least something to be said for the practice. The notes may be commended for their accuracy and terseness; the format and illustrations are all that could be desired.

It was probably well for both parties that Suzanne Curchod and Edward Gibbon were never married. As things turned out, they formed a solid friendship from which Necker was by no means excluded. Although the future historian would certainly, according to present-day standards, appear to have treated the lady lightly in the early days, the author has failed to remark that she herself had no great scruples about having more than one string to her bow. But the marriage with Necker was a timely and an ideal union. Although Gibbon came to appreciate the husband almost as highly as the wife, he affected to be piqued when, during the visit of the newly married couple to London, Necker, after supper, went to bed and left him alone with Madame: "What an impertinent security! It is making an old lover of mighty little consequence!"

Madame Necker as *salonnière* differed a good deal from the rest. She was better educated, but less original, than Mesdames Geoffrin and du Deffand, and on religious subjects she was more conservative, despite her friendship with Voltaire, whose statue she promoted during his lifetime. She was almost morbidly introspective, and, as De Chastellux's story betrayed, did not disdain elaborately to prepare her conversational openings. Necker, though affecting to be somewhat bored at the Friday séances, probably found them useful for the advancement of his political career. That career, as detailed here, only confirms the old conclusion that integrity and financial ability were insufficient equipment for the guidance of a revolution. Even of his pre-revolutionary days Taine shrewdly remarks that the Controller-General acquired more credit and popularity by a sumptuous supper, "avec opéra sérieux et opéra bouffon," than by all his financial operations. We are given some welcome glimpses of the childhood and early life of Madame de Staël, her father's indulgence to some extent mitigating the rigour of her mother's educational system. Madame de Genlis was doubtless right in her strictures about the undesirability of the precocious Germaine being allowed to converse about love and the passions with the wits of the *salon*.

Cecil Rhodes, the Man and his Work. By Gordon Le Sueur. (John Murray, 12/ net.)

A complete Life of Cecil Rhodes is yet to be written, but monographs accumulate, and therewithal no doubt the materials of the appropriate biographer, when—if ever—he is evolved. The study under review is by Mr. Le Sueur, one of Rhodes's private secretaries, whose aim is modest. Finding the "real Rhodes" less in the volunteered biography of Sir Lewis Mitchell and in the volumes of other commentators than in the article 'Rhodes' in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' Mr. Le Sueur is "simply endeavouring to convey an impression of the man and his work, formed from what I knew of him."

If certain features of his subject may seem to some of Rhodes's friends to be in effect exaggerated at the expense of others, yet an impression is formed which is lifelike. We may not discover from these pages how or why it was that Rhodes did certain great things, but the least sympathetic reader will not deny that a great creature, an extraordinary personality is revealed here. And, granting Rhodes's eminence and importance, we find set down concerning him a hundred and one of those intimate details of which the world—sometimes shamefacedly, sometimes boldly, and defending its curiosity—has commonly been avid where a character or a career has captured its interest and curiosity. Thus you read that Rhodes was left-handed, that the little finger of his right hand bent at the middle knuckle so that he could not straighten it, and that he was sensitive about that little finger, keeping his right hand covered from photographers. You read how, when dressed for dinner, he

> "invariably wore a black waistcoat, and as a rule displayed two or three inches of white shirt front between the bottom of the waistcoat and top of the trousers."

You hear that he was a valiant trencherman, liking on the veldt to get the joint in front of him and cut off great hunks of meat; that when he drank champagne he preferred it in a tumbler; and that when he smoked cigarettes he disliked to use a match, preferring to light a fresh cigarette at the stump of the one he had finished. On the veldt he shaves regularly every morning; then solemnly walks off and buries the paper he had wiped his razor on. A maker of Empire, he has no bump of locality, and is haunted with a fear of losing himself on the veldt. During the heat of the day, when on trek, he spends the halt under a tree reading, and his favourite Gibbon being

too heavy to pack, the companions of his journey are Marcus Aurelius and Plutarch's 'Lives' in pocket volumes, with a single larger book—a volume usually of Jowett's 'Plato.' He will not eat alone; and while at meat in the Matoppos his dining-hut must have no sides, its roof being supported by bare poles so that he may view the scenery all round. Kummel he likes, but not, Mr. Le Sueur is careful to state, in any excess by South African standards, hating the practice of "nipping"; while tea, to please him, must be "very strong—almost black." His clothes are so old that a favourite coat, being sent to the tailor to be cleaned and mended, is promptly returned; the tailor regrets that "all he can do with the garment is to make a new coat to match the buttons"! Yet with much personal untidiness goes a contrary instinct which makes Rhodes pick up and conceal the match or cigar-end which a visitor has thrown on the verandah.

All this, with a fresh instance to every page, is enough and to spare concerning his personal habits. In action and in his table-talk are other minor revelations of traits less superficial. His patriotism is seen to be innate and thoroughgoing. Keeping a journal or commonplace book, he writes in it: "Ask any man what nationality he would prefer to be [*sic*], and ninety-nine out of a hundred would tell you that they would prefer to be Englishmen." Equally boyish, too, but an effect no doubt in part of the irritability caused by a diseased heart, is his affectation of hardness and a brutal manner. Days after he has rejected the suit of a poor woman on behalf of herself and her husband, and has marched indignant from the room, he is haunted by some detail of her story; inquires anxiously of his secretary whether he has not done something "off his own bat" to relieve her situation, and is thankful to hear that this has been done against his own orders. He flies out on occasion at secretaries and servants, yet he is markedly sensitive about the feelings, on the question of colour, of his half-caste valet. The incarnation of frankness by nature, he attempts a ponderous finesse, screening himself (as when he fails to keep social engagements) behind his secretaries; and elsewhere taking to himself airs of the diplomatic and the disingenuous, which are merely boyish, and which only a schoolmaster would soberly censure. His talk is at times of an extraordinary shrewdness and insight; at other times he states that two and two make four "with an air of conveying startling new facts to his listeners." His physical likeness to certain Roman emperors is actual and undeniable; but he is horrified when compared in appearance with Nero, secretly believes himself to resemble Hadrian, and is caught by a friend stroking his nose before "a portrait"—Mr. Le Sueur means a bust—of that emperor. He sees himself less as a man of action than as a master of epigram, and his intimates grin when, a refractory epigram having missed fire at luncheon or dinner, he repeats it again until some one "takes notice."

Such is "the Old Man," as Mr. Le Sueur and other young men his colleagues called him in life, and as he now describes him. That was the name by which Rhodes was known to certain of his more youthful intimates, and it may well stand for the side of him which Mr. Le Sueur affectionately portrays. In England we should look askance at a private secretary to a statesman who should sit down, years after their association, to record "anything he knows of interest to the public" and "to present" his chief "as a human document." But the cases of a British statesman and his secretary and of Rhodes and the "bodyguard" are not analogous. "Bodyguard" was the name given to the succession of young men—all Colonial born, and in Mr. Le Sueur's case, as in that of Mr. Jourdan, Dutch as well—who at different times were attached to Rhodes less, perhaps, as secretaries than as congenial company—manly, useful, "all-round" A.D.C.'s, suitable for rough wear and for South Africa. They were excellent young men, good at many things, and not least at being able to endure, along with an immense amount of kindness from their chief, a certain measure of rough handling, which they never misunderstood or resented. Secretaries in the home sense they were not. Loaded with benefits, fagged at times severely, and at times stormed at, they enjoyed rough and smooth with royal equanimity, and took their revenge in chaff, or were comforted with princely indulgences. Probably it is true of a personality like that of Rhodes that his intimates grasped and appreciated him according to their scope. The side shown by Mr. Le Sueur was not the most august part of Rhodes, but we shall be greatly surprised if his revelations bring to the Colossus the faintest discredit with any one fit to be outside the walls of an asylum.

There are indiscretions and a number of petty inaccuracies; here and there the "withers" of living persons too candidly discussed may not unnaturally be "wrung." Faults of taste must be admitted; and the arrangement of the book leaves something to desire.

Other private secretaries are not invited to follow this example. Yet in his indiscretions lies Mr. Le Sueur's chief value. The small-beer he deliberately presses on us—apologizing if he shall seem to have ventured too far from his barrel—enables us to visualize the man. It is a finer tribute to Rhodes which paints in (and even exaggerates) the warts, and still regards the sitter with undiminished rapture, than one which would obliterate these roughnesses. It is impossible to withstand the weight of testimony to Rhodes's essential "decency" (in the schoolboy's word) which the more responsible of his contemporaries accumulate. That sober testimony is here countersigned by a less reverent and sedate, but a sincere devotion and hero-worship.

India of To-day. By E. C. Meysey-Thompson, M.P. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6/ net.)

Mr. Meysey-Thompson has visited India, and appears to have formed his views on the information of one class of men. All they told him is put down as though it were the whole truth, and as though there were nothing to be said on any other side. We are informed that "no reform should be attempted which could impair the utility of the Indian Civil Service," and this is said in a solemn way, as though it were a point on which men differed. The author proceeds to belabour Lord Morley and the Liberal Government, and to praise everything that Lord Curzon did, in a style that becomes tedious. Party attack was to be looked for, but it does not strengthen Mr. Meysey-Thompson's arguments, and his criticism is not of a well-reasoned kind. It may or may not be true that "the whole of Britain across the seas looks with expectation for the consolidation of the Imperial system, by a Central Council on a common commercial basis"; but, if true, we wish Mr. Meysey-Thompson had thought out the place of India in any such "common commercial" scheme, and had explained what he thought that place should be.

Much of the early part of the book can be skipped with advantage, for Mr. Meysey-Thompson's pen does not lend itself to descriptions of scenery, and his history of Delhi and other places is familiar from other books. The old story of the Mutiny and of the greased cartridges is set forth as though it were something novel. This we could forgive, but there are worse faults. Many of the facts which should have been up to date are stale. One instance is sufficient. The Indian census of 1901 is used, and we are twice told that it is the latest available; but that for 1911 has been published.

Mr. Meysey-Thompson is not only behind the time, but also unfair. When he talks of the trade figures of India he takes the "ten years of Conservative rule at home in which fell the wise and statesmanlike administration of Lord Curzon," and, by picking out those years, he proves to his own satisfaction that the volume of trade increased "till, in 1906, it reached" 225 million pounds. Why does he select those years? Why not take the following five, when the total reached 290 millions sterling? This is but one example of the way in which he has built up his case.

It is curious, too, that in a book on India, a book which professes to deal with subjects of taxation and the "drain of wealth," not a word is said about the army and the immense sum which we make India pay for it. Throughout his pages "British and native agitators" are hotly attacked; but to say that what we do to mitigate famine is a "practical refutation" of their charges is a futile style of argument.

The Making of the Australian Commonwealth, 1889–1900. By Bernhard Ringrose Wise. (Longmans & Co., 7/6 net.)

The Commonwealth of Australia. By the Hon. Bernhard R. Wise. Second Edition. (Pitman & Sons, 7/6 net.)

The Hon. B. R. Wise, who has been twice Attorney-General of New South Wales, and himself one of the delegates from that colony to the Australian Federal Convention, has done well to reissue his book on Australia, and write the story of the making of the Commonwealth, for, as a colleague of Sir Henry Parkes, he was much behind the scenes, and in a position to give us new information and to collect facts which had hitherto been lost in the daily press and in Colonial Hansards.

The originating motives of Federation were well set out by an Australian correspondent of *The Times* in an article published in the course of last year. They were three in number—the wish that a single voice should represent Australian feeling to Imperial statesmen, the need for a single system of defence, and the irritation caused by border Custom-houses. In his new work Mr. Wise has no occasion to go back to the ancient history of the federal movement, and we do not think he refers to the fact that in 1849 Lord Grey called for a report about the government of Australia, which proved to be much in advance of its time, and is even to-day an interesting document. That report never thought of defence, but it foresaw grave inconvenience from tariffs, and recommended one tariff common to the whole of Australia, and it definitely advocated a federal Australia.

Mr. Wise begins forty years later, with the Tenterfield speech of Sir Henry Parkes, made in October, 1889, after Parkes's preliminary attempts to bring in the other colonies had met with nothing save discouragement. The Tenterfield speech concluded with the statement: "The thing will have to be done, and to put it off will only make the difficulties greater." Parkes was sneered at by many men, but, when one looks back at what he did, it is not possible to disagree with Mr. Wise in thinking that, had Union been delayed for another ten years, it could not have been accomplished, except under the pressure of some great trouble.

Tariff was always one of the two great difficulties; and we are glad that Mr. Wise has explained with much clearness how this problem of finance, which the Convention of 1897–8 found almost insoluble, was easily solved by the framers of the Bill of 1891. That Bill did not pass, but Sir Henry Parkes prophesied truly when he described it as "a document which will be remembered as long as Australia and the English language endure."

We are pleased to note the praise awarded to two men whosework for Federation is apt to be forgotten: Mr. Macrossan (who died while the Convention of 1891 was sitting) and Mr. A. I. Clarke; and if Mr. Reid's action is often severely treated, the criticism by Mr. Wise is always in good taste, and some of Mr. Reid's retorts to opponents will give as much pleasure to his enemies as to his friends. At one meeting an interjector called out "Double-faced," and when Mr. Reid had carefully fixed his eyeglass, he said: "Look at him! I am sure *he* has not got two faces; for, if he had, he would have left that one at home!" At another gathering when he rose to speak he was greeted with organized bellowing. Waiting only until the crowd paused for breath, he said: "Well! I only called you 'Gentlemen'!"

Mr. Wise's new book contains all the facts that are needed for a proper understanding of the making of the Commonwealth; and, in his concluding words, he gives it as his belief that if the new Parliament has not fulfilled all expectations, it is superior to the legislative bodies of the individual States. Its usefulness has been impaired by what Mr. Wise calls unexpected decisions of the High Court; and if there are defects in the Constitution, he thinks that they can be remedied by an extension of federal powers, together with increased powers of local government and the subdivision of the larger States.

In many respects Mr. Wise has brought up to date his other volume, which we noticed at length in *The Athenæum* of May 22nd, 1909; but things move so rapidly in Australia that some of his figures (those, for instance, which deal with defence) have become out of date even while the book was in the printer's hands. Our English House of Commons constantly quotes the experimental legislation of Australia, and there has, in recent years, been no falling off in the boldness of the schemes put forward in the continent of the Southern seas. "The plentiful lack of knowledge about Australia" justifies Mr. Wise's book, and he does well to tell his English readers many things which they ought to know, but of which, as a fact, they have no knowledge. In some shrewd remarks about class antagonism the marked differences between Australia and the United States are clearly explained. Mr. Wise shows that the motto of Australian supporters of reform might almost be "to make Australia everything that America is not"—so strenuous in Australia is the struggle against the power of wealth, and so well have the Australians learnt the lessons taught by the disclosures of social anarchy in the United States. The book which stands second in our heading contains many statistics and much dull, useful information, but it is enlivened with tales such as that of the Australian boy who declared in London that the Presbyterian Church at Ballarat was finer than Westminster Abbey; and Mr. Wise confesses that this boy is of a type not entirely imaginary.

The Journal of a British Chaplain in Paris during the Peace Negotiations of 1801–2. Edited by A. M. Broadley. (Chapman & Hall.)

The Rev. Dawson Warren, born in 1770, went with his brother-in-law, Francis Jackson, our Minister Plenipotentiary, to Paris in November, 1801, and this most interesting diary which he kept there is now published for the first time. Mr. Warren came home before the Jackson mission was at an end, but some extracts from the diary of George Jackson, the younger brother of our Minister, bring the story down to the signing of the Treaty of Amiens; and George Jackson's journal is the best part of the book, but his diaries have been public since 1872.

Dawson Warren was nominally Chaplain to his brother-in-law, but his duties were light, and, fortunately for his readers, he devoted his time to seeing all the life of Paris that he could. He thanks God that he is "still a native of England and never likely to be a citizen of the French Republic"; but he enjoyed himself so much in Paris that in his old age his conscience reproached him, and he questioned whether he ought to have been so gay.

In the early days of his visit we get this sketch of Bonaparte:—

> "There is nothing remarkable to describe. The great soul of....the Conqueror of Italy, and the terror of a great part of Europe, is lodged in a small light body about five feet four inches high."

Bonaparte's dress is described in detail, and then the Chaplain adds:—

> "His countenance appeared to be thin, sallow and unhealthy. The lightening [*sic*] of his eye which is so often talked of was not then flashing, nor was there any thing in his appearance which would have led me to suppose that he was any thing more than an attorney's clerk."

But elsewhere Warren notes that Napoleon was already being called "His Consular Majesty," on account of his regal state. Dawson Warren was taken by Francis Jackson to the Tuileries, and went in the full canonicals of an Anglican divine. At a moment when religion and the Deity were abolished by legal decree, he naturally attracted attention. When he was introduced to the First Consul, Bonaparte looked at him and at once asked what his dress was. Bonaparte next inquired if he were a bishop, and, Warren's French being bad, the reply was "Pas encore."

Those who still take an interest in Latude's escape from the Bastille will find some new information in this diary. Warren's French-master had a wife who had picked up a letter from Latude, and had helped Latude, after his first escape and recapture, to obtain his release; and Warren saw all Latude's ladders and instruments, and made sketches of them, which are reproduced.

Here and there the diary throws light on the difficulties of travel in France in those days. In December, 1801, note is made that Lord Arthur Somerset, just arrived from Bordeaux, had found the

roads so bad that he could seldom proceed at more than two miles an hour, and near Angoulême he had passed the diligence, which was being dragged by four oxen and eight horses.

Warren occasionally breaks into French, and his editor has apparently preferred not to correct him in any way. The results are sometimes amusing and sometimes irritating; and throughout the book accents have been left to take care of themselves. It might have been better to correct obvious slips.

Mr. Broadley has supplied some good illustrations from his collection of old prints, but the inscription under one is puzzling. The picture is said to represent "Dessein's Hotel, Paris, where the members of the Jackson Mission stayed 13–14 Nov., 1807." We suppose that 1807 is a mistake for 1801; and we imagine that "Paris" is a slip for Calais. There is a note by the editor to say that Sterne stayed at the hotel and made it famous. It was at Dessein's at Calais that Sterne stayed; and in 'The Sentimental Journey' when he reached Paris he went to what he calls the "Hotel de Modene."

Jail Journal. By John Mitchel. (Fisher Unwin, 6/ net.)

This is the Journal of John Mitchel, the great Irish rebel, a man similar in intellect and character to Kossuth and Mazzini, but dowered with all that racial perversity which is so perplexing to the Saxon. The Journal was for the most part written while Mitchel was "prisoner in the hands of the English"—that is to say, whilst serving a sentence of fourteen years' transportation for preaching what in later days became known as Agrarianism. His policy fell at the time on stony soil, but thirty years later was carried out by Parnell and the Land League. "Keep a grip of your homesteads," was the phrase in which Parnell summed up Mitchel's policy. Rightly or wrongly, the events which accompanied the famines of 1846–7 led the Irish leaders to believe that the English Government was deliberately playing for the reduction of the Celtic population of Ireland by starvation or emigration. Out of the bitterness of despair, and over the grave of O'Connell, John Mitchel's new agrarian policy was born and preached with all his force and fire. A needlessly terrified Government seized and hurried him to trial, at the hands of a packed jury, with an assured verdict and sentence of transportation.

The Journal begins on May 27th, 1848, the very day of Mitchel's conviction and sentence; continues throughout five years of transportation from Ireland to Bermuda, Bermuda to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Van Diemen's Land; and concludes with two years of freedom in New York and Paris after his escape from Van Diemen's Land. It was in 1854, the second of these latter years, that the Journal was published in Mitchel's first New York paper *The Citizen*, and the present volume is almost an exact reproduction of the Journal as it then appeared. It is a remarkable document, not only in its subject-matter, but also in its natural rhetoric which is terse beyond the cultivated simplicity of more studied writers.

Dramatic opening passages swiftly describe his sentence; the haste to load him with chains and hurry him into a closed van filled with armed police; confused orders and counter-orders, the van driven off at a furious pace to North Wall, dragoons with drawn sabres surrounding it, the naked swords of the carbineers keeping an avenue through dense crowds of silent and sullen men. From that opening the Journal holds the reader, whether willingly or unwillingly. Mitchel's satire is as fierce as cold steel, as when he apologizes for "the Barbarian Celtic nature ever revolting, in its senseless, driftless way, against the genius of British civilisation," or tells a tale of the various convict settlements suggested for him in the Pacific, the West Indies, Australasia—anywhere far from Ireland. They have these settlements everywhere, reflects Mitchel, "for on British felony the sun never sets." Much of the Journal is given to closely woven descriptions of the everyday details of his life, often written impersonally, as when he describes the effects of solitary confinement with a terrible simplicity. Conversations with governors, naval and military officers—all with whom he came in contact—often give striking pictures of a day close to our own in years, yet so remote in spirit and atmosphere that they read like chronicles from another world.

Through all, the prisoner's one preoccupation is his famine-stricken country, her shepherdless people, her doubtful future. The irony springs from the bitterness of a large spirit; the rhetoric is that of a cultivated mind overcharged with thought and feeling; the satire is never directed against individuals, and there is never a trace of any sense of personal injury, petty persecutions being passed over with a half-humorous disdain. The lasting impression of the writer left by the Journal is of one large in outlook, strong and self-possessed, inspired by a pure passion against injustice, yet withal ever serene in the possession of a free soul and a stubborn will.

We have to remark, as a somewhat strange omission on the part of the publishers, that we find no exact biographical note covering the principal events of John Mitchel's life. The general reader will not have gone far in the book before he is likely to seek some further information about its writer—amid what scenes he was born and brought up, what manner of women were his mother and his wife, and where and how his later days were spent. There are several pages of useful biographical details of his contemporaries, but from anything appearing in the volume we doubt if a reader could readily gather even the age of Mitchel at the time of his transportation.

The Hapsburg Monarchy. By Henry Wickham Steed. (Constable & Co., 7/6 net.)

That section of the British public which takes a regular interest in foreign affairs will be quick to recognize that at last a book on Austria has been written which is eminently readable, and at the same time gives first-hand information on the complex problems of the Hapsburg monarchy. Mr. Steed (who was lately correspondent of *The Times* in Vienna) has written a work which bears on every page the stamp of authority, and shows unusual powers of observation. Books on Austria usually offer a series of general impressions, or soon lose their way in a maze of statistics; they tell us too much of the disruptive forces in the Empire, they point out the obvious weaknesses of the fabric; but they offer us little, if anything, by way of explaining what are the forces that work for stability, and, in spite of the cynical prophecies to the contrary of outside observers from Napoleon to Gladstone, hold that fabric together.

Mr. Steed gives but few personal impressions, and spares us the usual columns of national statistics. He sketches the functions, and, above all, describes the powerful influence, of the monarchy and the State before he attempts to enter into the racial animosities of the people, or to estimate their disintegrating influence. In his Introduction we find the following significant observations:—

> "Parliament is no sufficient safeguard; for parliaments can be bought, influenced, or gerrymandered into conscious or inadvertent alliance with the economic princes of the world. One of the reasons for the popularity and prestige of the Austrian Emperor among his subjects is his entire freedom from personal interest in economic concerns....Next in importance to Crown stand the institutions of State, the Army, Church, the Police, the Bureaucracy."

In short, it is the Crown, "whose functions must be expressed in terms of dynamics, not of statics," that is responsible for the continuance of the Empire, and that has the real control of its destinies. Austria is ruled by the Emperor, and "the constitution is a respectable cloak for the nakedness of bureaucratic and Imperial absolution." Mr. Steed proceeds to examine the Dual Settlement which was accorded to the Hungarians after Sadowa, and which became firmly established after Sedan, because the French defeat "relegated the Austrian policy of revenge to the limbo of hopes unfulfilled." Mr. Steed does not share the opinion that Beust's compromise will be the rock on which the ship of State will be wrecked after the death of the present Emperor. On the contrary, the days of Magyar intolerance appear to be numbered. So long ago as 1866 in an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. de Laveleye pointed out that the Hungarians appreciated nothing which was not conformable to their own desires, they are blind to everything that runs contrary to them. They have not taken the warning. The Slav elements on the

southern bank of the Drave are in open revolt, and so far from being in a position to dictate terms to Austria, they have now to fight for their own existence.

The chapter on Austrian foreign policy at the end is also important. It sheds a strong light on the involved methods employed by Baron Aerenthal to achieve his ends, and gives valuable information about the realities of the long rivalry between him and M. Isvolsky, which terminated in a long press-campaign and the Friedjung trial. Mr. Steed ends by explaining what Austria has to fear from Germany, Russia, and the South Slav States, and thinks the Hapsburg dynasty, if it wishes to retain the power it has hitherto wielded, should

> "rise superior to the lower expediency represented by the line of least resistance, and comprehend the perennial efficiency of the higher expediency represented by the principle of Justice."

BROADSIDES, CHAPBOOKS, AND GARLANDS.

An age that will not rely upon its own resources betrays its lack of inspiration. Certainly if literature, and particularly poetry, is not stamped with the "form and pressure" of the time, it is not likely to survive it. The artist may be disgusted with the period in which he happens to be born—and a good many are, with very good reason—but he will not make the utterance of his disgust in terms of literature any the more effective by hiding among the shibboleths and ruins of an epoch of his forefathers. Of course, there are occasions when the impulse of one age is the aspiration of another; but then there is a certain coincidence of values, a parallelism of spiritual and intellectual attitude. The Renaissance, for instance, looked back to the classics, because it found in them a means towards that artistic liberty, or, as we might call it nowadays, "vitalism," which was the most important idea it had to deliver. It is only when the faith and vitality of a period are on the ebb that its retrospective experiments are merely sterile and imitative.

It is for this reason that we are inclined to be sceptical over the revival of chapbooks and broadsides which a group of modern poets—two of them with notable reputations—have initiated. Their enterprise is, we suppose, but another symptom of the pursuit of the picturesque, which is the fashion to-day, and was, though in a different form, in the days of Anne Radcliffe, Macpherson, Chatterton, and Walpole. What possible æsthetic ideal purpose is served by this reproduction of a convention happily adaptable to the atmosphere and conditions of Elizabethan literature, but fallen into merited desuetude in the eighteenth century? The lyrics and ballads themselves which are published in this form are not in the least reminiscent of any period but our own, and Mr. Lovat Fraser's sketches, though old-fashioned by Futurist and Cubist standards, are certainly not archaic. Neither do twentieth-century methods of book-production favour such imitations of a more primitive craftsmanship. A comparison with the work of the Kelmscott Press would be quite irrelevant. Morris's illuminations are a triumph, not of the initiative of the Middle Ages, but of the most elaborate resources of modern craft. And the old broadsides and chapbooks are simple not because they are beautiful, but because the contemporary means of publication had not reached any but a crude stage of development, and moreover, the publishers of this kind of work had far more limited resources than those whose business dealt with a more ambitious and lucrative output.

There is, in fact, nothing "old-world" about these modern "broadsides chapbooks, and garlands," any more than there was about Walpole's Gothic castle at Strawberry Hill. They are purely and simply an affectation, a modish exercise in the sham antique. At any rate, whatever can be said on their behalf, the originators of the device have adopted a clumsy compromise. If they desired to do the thing thoroughly, why not—to use a vulgarism—have "gone the whole hog," and made the printing of these single sheets and blue, magenta, and yellow paper volumes, and the style and composition of the verses, as antiquarian as the format? As it is, they have not succeeded more than the furniture dealer who appends a 1913 label to an imitation Chippendale.

The contents of these volumes are almost as disappointing as their equipment. Mr. Stephens's Five Poems are, for him, quite commonplace. They have but little of the originality, the delicacy and fertility of imagination, the vigour and independence, which we have learnt to expect from him. Mr. Ralph Hodgson has done most of the rest. He has a nimble fancy and a competent technique, but is far too liable to force the note of simplicity outrageously. Also he is prone to elaborate ideas beyond the measure appropriate to them. The result is that his achievement has an appearance of poverty that is perhaps unjust to it.

The piece of prose and the half-dozen poems printed on the broadsides are rather negative, except for an exquisite lyric—'The Old Men,' by Mr. de la Mare—which is perfect in the identity of thought and emotion with their rhythmic expression :—

> And one with a lanthorn draws near,
> At clash with the moon in our eyes :
> "Where art thou?" he asks : "I am here!"
> One by one we arise,
> And none lifts a hand to withhold
> A friend from the touch of that foe :
> Heart cries unto heart, "Thou art old!"
> Yet reluctant we go.

This dirge is in every way worthy of the author of 'The Listeners.'

Broadsides.—*The Old Men.* By Walter de la Mare.—*The Wind.* By Lovat Fraser.—*The Robin's Song.* By Richard Honeywood.—*The Blind Fiddler's Dog.—A Song.* By Ralph Hodgson.—*Staffordshire.* By Oliver Davies.—*Summer.* 2*d.* each plain; 4*d.* coloured.

Chapbooks.—*Five New Poems.* By James Stephens.—*The Bull.* By Ralph Hodgson.—*Eve, and Other Poems.* Same author. 6*d.* each: and Large Paper, 2/6.—*The Song of Honour.* By Ralph Hodgson.—*The Mystery, and Other Poems.* Same author. 6*d.* each.

Garlands.—*A Garland of New Songs.* By L. F. 4*d.* plain; 6*d.* coloured.
(Flying Fame, 45, Roland Gardens, W

My Life in Sarawak. By the Ranee of Sarawak. (Methuen & Co., 12/6 net.)

In that very entertaining work, 'Who's Who,' the brief biography of the Rajah Mudah of Sarawak ends with these significant words, "understands the management of natives." One observes that this useful accomplishment is hereditary when one reads the modest and delightful autobiography which has come from the pen of the Ranee of Sarawak (Lady Brooke). In view of the unique position held by the second English ruler of Sarawak, it must have seemed a somewhat risky experiment to take an average "unidea'd girl" out to play her part as practically the sole representative of English womanhood in that country. The young Ranee—as she observes with charming frankness in looking back to her girlhood—had no special training to fit her for a delicate position :—

> "I had received the limited education given to girls in that mid-Victorian period; I had been taught music, dancing, and could speak two or three European languages; but, as regards the important things in life, these had never been thought of consequence to my education."

She was seasick all the way out, and when she landed at Singapore she simply hated "the damp clammy feel of those equatorial regions"—wherein any one who has been to Singapore can sympathize with her. Reading between the lines, one may perceive that the English officer who came across from Sarawak to meet the Rajah and his bride was dubious about the success of the experiment :—

> "As we three sat on deck, I thought they were the most silent pair I had ever come across. I wanted to know about the country, and asked questions, but no satisfactory answer could be obtained, and I was gently made to understand that I had better find out things for myself."

Fortunately, the young Ranee had the right spirit for such an adventure—the spirit which enabled her brother, Mr. Harry de Windt, to make a success of his various explorations among wild folk. Her girlish education had the qualities of its defects; there was no preconceived idea in her mind as to the attitude which she must adopt towards her new subjects.

> "The extraordinary idea which English people entertain as to an insuperable bar existing between the white and coloured races, even in those days of my youth, appeared to me to be absurd and nonsensical. Here were these people, with hardly any ideas of the ways of Europeans, who came

to me as though they were my own brothers and sisters....I suppose they saw how ready I was to care for them and consider them as members of my family."

The Ranee's account of the interview at which she first made acquaintance with the wives of her husband's ministers and officials is very amusing. "I feel sure," she told her guests, "if women are friends to one another, they can never feel lonely in any country." We must quote the reply of Datu Isa, the Prime Minister's wife, to whose memory the book is dedicated :—

"Rajah Ranee, you are our father, our mother, and our grandmother. We intend to take care of you and to cherish you, but don't forget that you are very young, and that you know nothing, so we look upon you as our child. When the Rajah is away, as I am the oldest woman here, I will look after you. There is one thing you must not do: I have heard of Englishwomen taking the hands of gentlemen by the roadside. Now, Rajah Ranee, you must not do that, and when you are sad you must come to me, and I will help to lighten your heart."

It is no wonder that the young Ranee speedily lost her home-sickness, and threw herself heart and soul into the social side of her husband's work. Her pleasant pages give a vivid and picturesque account of life in Sarawak, and describe the characteristics of both Malays and Dyaks with the knowledge that is only born of sympathy.

Although Sarawak is a household word with us, few people really know much about the wonderful and unselfish work which was initiated by Sir James Brooke in 1841, and has been carried on with unflinching devotion by his successor, the present Rajah, and those on whom the actual details of government have devolved in later years. The history of the Brooke *régime* was lately written, indeed, in 'The White Rajahs of Sarawak,' but most readers of the Ranee's autobiography will be grateful for the historical note with which it is prefaced. Sir Frank Swettenham, who probably knows the Malay better than any other white man, comments on the duty which is involved by his ready and unquestioning acceptance of white rule :—

"To betray Malays is like taking a mean advantage of a blind man who has put his hand in yours, in the firm belief that he is safe in his blind trust of you."

The essential principle of Brooke rule in Sarawak has been "to live with the people, to make their happiness the first consideration, and to refuse wealth at their expense." Mr. Alleyne Ireland, in the course of his critical examination of tropical administrations, gave the palm to Sarawak for its "abundant indications of good government." The secret of success in this difficult task is twofold: the Brookes were honest, and they were sympathetic. Sir James Brooke was trained in the school of the Lawrences to know that "force, though rare, is yet far, far less rare than love." He wanted to rule Sarawak for the good of its people—at least, his own ambition was satisfied by the success of his civilizing work:

"If it please God," he wrote, "to permit me to give a stamp to this country which shall last after I am no more, I shall have lived a life which emperors might envy."

This he most effectually did; but it is worth while to remember that he could not have done it by the mere force of honesty and determination—sympathy was also necessary. The Malay, as Sir Frank Swettenham says,

"is humble about his own capacity to organize and endeavour, to frame a scheme of righteous government and to ensue it. He will, if properly approached and considerately handled by Europeans, be the first to admit that they understand the business better, that they are more trustworthy in matters of justice and money, and that they have a conception of duty, of method, and especially a power of continuous application to work which is foreign and irksome—indeed, well-nigh impossible—to him."

The methods which in some parts of our tropical empire are said to have given our administrators Temple's reputation—"a beast, but a just beast"—would not have done in Sarawak. We are grateful to the Ranee for giving us many charming glimpses of a beneficent rule.

FICTION.

The Valley of the Moon. By Jack London. (Mills & Boon, 6/)

A REASONABLE belief that the first novel received for 1914 was an average specimen of the coming output would enable us to wish our fellow-reviewers a "Happy New Year" with some hopefulness of fulfilment. The story is that of a working-class couple ideally mated. Before their marriage he is a prizefighter, and she is a laundry-hand. An appalling picture of the life she escapes by wedlock is given, as well as more than one vivid description of his competence in the ring. She is possessed of that marvellous strength of sacrifice on behalf of her man which can only be properly appreciated, perhaps, by those who have experienced it. He has the gentleness which goes with strength under control, though he all but loses it when his temper is upset by a strike of teamsters, his mates in a calling which he follows after his marriage. Their flight from the sordid struggle of the town to the open solves the struggle of existence for them, and, further, makes the opportunity somewhat too obviously for a display of much agricultural lore in an atmosphere the sweetness of which becomes cloying towards the end of the tale.

The narrative is written breezily throughout, though the author's handling of the bellows has not been sufficiently masked. He has, perhaps, more scorn for, than sympathy with, the pettiness with which he is obliged to endow many of his puppets in order that they may be true to life. The individualism of Socialists, and the trickery by which even the well-intentioned are content to earn a living, are, after all, but the natural concomitants of an environment in which the breadth of outlook is lacking to make "Waste not, want not," a world-maxim.

The tale, which is essentially American, may not appeal to all English readers but, though the conditions vary in different lands, the author has grasped the essential traits of humanity in its present stage of development, and such understanding being a necessary preliminary to further advance, any one who helps us to it deserves our thanks.

Old Mole. By Gilbert Cannan. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

MR. CANNAN'S new novel is perplexing. As to plot, it is not marked by originality, though that, we must admit, is not the aim of Mr. Cannan's school. Old Mole is a middle-aged schoolmaster who, ousted from his career by a rather farcical scandal, joins (in company with the girl who has compromised him) a troupe of travelling players. After an interval he marries her, comes into a fortune by the successful production of a comedy he has taken in exchange for an apparently hopeless debt, becomes her "social appendage" as she rises towards the top of her profession, and eventually leaves her some time after he is assured of her passion for an old pupil of his own.

With a story of this kind success or failure must obviously depend upon narrative power and characterization, and in both these respects Mr. Cannan leaves us not, indeed, unadmiring, but unsatisfied. His narration, when he condescends to narrate, is always excellent. Nothing, for instance, could be better than his account of the Copases and their Theatre Royal, of Old Mole's courtship, and his earlier misunderstandings with his wife. But he narrates too little: and, unluckily, in his complex analyses of Old Mole's spiritual and passionate experience, he loses his grasp of the character. We are not here pleading for consistency. The least imaginative and least erratic of men are in sheer right of their humanity inconsistent; but the most imaginative and most erratic are somehow congruous. Old Mole does not strike us as congruous at all. In the course of the book he is half-a-dozen different people, most of them mutually incompatible; and all too often he is Mr. Cannan criticizing England and her institutions. Often it is sound criticism, more often it is clever, but it seldom helps us to realize Mr. Cannan's hero.

Yet Old Mole is the book. The rest of the characters (Matilda, his wife, perhaps excepted) are only of interest as they react upon him. The pity of this is the greater in view of Mr. Cannan's possession of great qualities—humour, style, and point of view. "Les anciens sont les anciens, et nous sommes les gens d'aujourd'hui," he quotes in Old Mole's final delivery of his mind. Mr. Cannan is a little over-conscious, we feel of being *d'aujourd'hui* too and a little over-eager to find a violent contrast with the methods of *les anciens*, who, after all, have something to teach to even the youngest amongst us.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Church Congress, The Official Report, edited by the Rev. C. Dunkley, 10/6 net. Allen

A report of the Church Congress held at Southampton last September and October, in which the sermons, papers, addresses, and impromptu speeches are published verbatim.

Pañcha Sīla : the Five Precepts, the Bhikkhu Sīlācāra.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

An exposition of the precepts of good conduct laid down by Buddha as a guidance to his followers.

Ruysbroeck (Jan van), The Book of the Twelve Béguines, translated from the Flemish by John Francis, with an Introduction and Notes. Watkins

The translator has not reproduced the rhymed verse where it occurs in the Flemish, his aim being to give an accurate rendering rather than a paraphrase. In the division of chapters he has followed the numeration of Surius.

POETRY.

Blair (Wilfrid), Sa Muse s'amuse, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

A collection of humorous verses, most of which are reprinted from *Punch*, *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Isis*, and other papers.

Carswell (Isabel M.), Marjory May, More Verses, 1/6 Gowans & Gray

Tragic rhymes for small people, showing the dreadful consequences of being naughty. Some of the verses are reproduced from *The Glasgow Herald* and *The Glasgow News*.

Henderson (Janet E.), The Doctor's Ride, and Other Poems, 3/6 net. Edinburgh, Douglas

A book of verse, containing narrative, love, religious, and nature pieces.

Lane (S. F. B.), Svold, a Norse Sea Battle, 2/6 net. Nutt

A long narrative piece in blank verse describing the battle in which Olaf Tryggvason fell, with an historical Introduction and notes

Poems from the Portuguese, translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

Translations of Portuguese lyrics, ranging from the thirteenth century to the present time. The Portuguese text is printed on the left-hand page.

Rudland (E. M.), Poems, together with Ballads of Old Birmingham, New Series, 1/6 net. Nutt

A book of verses on many themes, including fairies, love, Francis Thompson, and Mary, Queen of Scots. The ballads of local patriotism have explanatory notes.

PHILOSOPHY.

Bourne (Randolph S.), Youth and Life, 6/ net. Constable

Studies in psychology and religion. The titles of some of these essays are 'The Life of Irony,' 'The Mystic turned Radical,' 'The Dodging of Pressures,' and 'A Philosophy of Handicap.'

Hueffer (Ford Madox), Henry James, a Critical Study, 7/6 net. Secker

An appreciation of Mr. James's work and methods.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

McKechnie (William Sharp), Magna Carta, a Commentary on the Great Charter of King John, with an Historical Introduction, Second Edition. Glasgow, MacLehose

A revised edition, largely rewritten, incorporating the results of recent discussion and research on Magna Carta. For review see *Athen.*, April 15, 1905, p. 458.

Ozanam (Frederick), The Franciscan Poets in Italy of the Thirteenth Century, translated and annotated by A. E. Nellen and N. C. Craig, 6/ net. Nutt

An account of the Franciscan movement in Italy, with illustrations, notes, Index, and an Introduction by Miss Nellen.

Woolf (Cecil N. Sidney), Bartolus of Sassoferrato: his Position in the History of Medieval Political Thought. Cambridge University Press

This monograph was awarded the Thirlwall Prize in 1913. The author has included a Bibliography, Summary of the Contents, Appendixes, and an Index.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Kellner (L.), Arnold (Madame Paula), and Delisle (Arthur L.), Austria of the Austrians and Hungary of the Hungarians, "Countries and Peoples Series," 6/ net. Pitman

Each section gives full information concerning the politics, industries, and arts of the country with which it deals, and is illustrated.

Schultze (Dr. A.), The Sultanate of Bornu, translated from the German by P. Askell Benton, 7/6 net. Milford

A monograph on the history, geography, and present commercial condition of Bornu, with maps and Appendixes. All but one of the latter have been added by the translator, and refer chiefly to British Bornu.

POLITICS.

Maura and his Rôle in Spanish Politics, Synthetic and Documental Exposition of the Ideas and Work of the Conservative Leader, by an Impartial Spectator, English Edition.

Madrid, Imprenta Alemana, Fuencarral, 137

This pamphlet contains a defence of Señor Maura's policy against the attacks of the Republican and Liberal press.

PHILOLOGY.

Merrill (William A.), The Archetype of Lucretius.

Berkeley, University of California Press

A paper on Lachmann's hypothesis concerning the lost archetype of Lucretius, included among the "University of California Publications in Classical Philology"

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bell (Aubrey F. G.), Studies in Portuguese Literature, 6/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

This does not profess to be a complete history of Portuguese literature, nor does the author lay claim to original research. The studies range from King Diniz to living novelists and poets.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Cambridge County Geographies : Merionethshire, by A. Morris; Northumberland, by S. Rennie Haselhurst, 1/6 each. Cambridge University Press

Each gives an account of the history, natural conditions, industries, and antiquities of the county with which it deals, and is illustrated with maps and photographs.

Clarke (G. H.) and **Murray (C. J.),** A Grammar of the German Language, Second Edition, 5/ Cambridge University Press

This textbook has been revised, and some corrections have been made.

Walters (W. C. Flamstead) and **Conway (R. S.),** Limen, a First Latin Book, Fourth Edition, 3/ John Murray

A revised edition, with a few changes in terminology.

Wyatt (A. J.) and **Goggin (S. E.),** An Anthology of English Verse for Use in Schools and Colleges, with Introduction and Glossary, Second Edition, 2/6 University Tutorial Press

A revised and enlarged edition to which some short extracts have been added from the work of poets of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

FICTION.

Barry (John Arthur), South Sea Shipmates, 6/ Werner Laurie

A series of short stories dealing with the exciting adventures of two Australian sailormen in Southern waters.

Blyth (James), Faith and Unfaith, 6/ Long

The story of a young married couple whose happiness is almost marred by the religious doubts of the husband and the intrigues of a self-seeking girl who visits them.

Bosanquet (Edmund), Mary's Marriage, 6/ Long

Mary is a young widow who is willing to carry out her husband's last wish by marrying the successor to his title for the sake of the estate, but a fortnight before the projected marriage a young Irishman upsets her plans and wins her heart.

Cannan (Gilbert), Old Mole, being the Surprising Adventures in England of Herbert Jocelyn Beenham, M.A., sometime Sixth-Form Master at Thrigsby Grammar School in the County of Lancaster, 6/ Secker

See review, p. 11.

Ghosal (Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi, Mrs.), An Unfinished Song, 3/6 Werner Laurie

A study of a modern Hindu girl belonging to the Reformed Party of Bengal. This is the first book that Mrs. Ghosal, the sister of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, has published in English. There is a Biographical Introduction by Mr. E. M. Lang.

Hauptmann (G.), Atlantis, 6/ Werner Lauri

A translation from the German by Adele an Thomas Seltzer.

Hyatt (Stanley Portal), The Way of the Cardines, 6/ Werner Laurie

The hero tries without success to persuade the British Government to annex and fortify an island of strategical importance in the Malay Archipelago. Disgusted by the Cabinet's lethargy, he undertakes the task himself, but, after carrying out his project, is officially ejected.

London (Jack), The Valley of the Moon, 6/ Mills & Boon

See review, p. 11.

Perrin (Alice), Late in Life, 7*d.* net. Methuen

A notice of this novel appeared in *The Athen.*, June 13, 1896, p. 775.

JUVENILE.

Jones (Theodore F. T.), A Boy's Travels in Many Lands, a Book for Boys by a Boy, 2/ net. St. Catherine Press

An account of a boy's travels in the East, illustrated with photographs.

Lotus Leaves for the Young : No. 1. Legends and Tales, by Annie Besant, 1/6

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

This slender volume contains a few legends from ancient Greece and Hindustan, with the stories of Rosetta and the Wandering Jew, told in order to inspire the young to heroic action.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society, Journal, Vol. II. Part 8, 2/ net. H. K. Lewis

Containing a report of the eighth general meeting of the Society, a paper on 'Alchemy in China,' by Prof. Herbert Chatley, and reviews.

Army Review, January, 1/ Stationery Office

There are two articles on the Balkan War—'Adrianople and its Capture' and 'The Success of the Greek Army.' Other articles of interest are 'The Egyptian Army Camel Corps,' by Capt. Earl Percy, and 'Some Aspects of Abyssinia,' by Capt. H. H. Kelly. There are illustrations from photographs, maps and diagrams.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXIV. No. 3, 5/ to non-Members. Sidgwick & Jackson

Besides collectanea, correspondence, and reviews, this number contains the minutes of meetings of the Folk-Lore Society held in May and June last year, and papers on 'The Poetry of the Kiwai Papuans,' by Dr. G. Landtman, and 'The Ceremonial Customs of the British Gipsies,' by Mr. T. W. Thompson.

Hibbert Journal, January, 2/6 net. Williams & Norgate

Notable articles in this number are 'Eugenics and Politics,' by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller; 'The Scottish Church Question.' by Sheriff R. L. Orr; 'Syndicalism in France, and its Relation to the Philosophy of Bergson,' by the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams; and 'The Johannine Apocalypse,' by the Rev. J. E. Symes.

International Review of Missions, January, 2/6 net. Milford

Eighty pages are devoted to 'A Missionary Survey of the Year 1913.' Other articles are 'A Tour of Enquiry into the Education of Women and Girls in India,' by Miss Eleanor McDougal, and 'Gitanjali: an Appreciation,' by Mr. K. J. Saunders.

London Quarterly Review, January, 2/6 C. H. Kelly

Principal Forsyth writes on 'The Man and the Message'; Dr. Banks on 'Augustine as seen in his Letters'; Mr. T. H. S. Escott on 'The Vicissitudes of the English Novel'; and there are other articles, notes, and reviews.

Poetry and Drama, Vol. I. No. 4, 2/6 net. Poetry Bookshop

This issue contains many new poems, by Mr. Bridges, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Davies, and others, and Lord Dunsany's play 'The Golden Doom,' besides articles and reviews.

Quest, January, 2/6 net. Watkins

The contents include articles on 'Bergson's Biology,' by Prof. J. A. Thomson; 'The Subconscious,' by Dr. J. H. Hyslop; and 'The Gnosis in Early Christendom,' by Mr. G. R. S. Mead; verses entitled 'Dynamic Love,' by Miss Evelyn Underhill; and 'The Mystical Union of Earth and Heaven,' by Mr. Cloudesley Brereton.

DIRECTORIES.

Banking Almanac and Directory, 1914, edited by Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave, 15/ net. Waterlow

A reference book for business men, containing information regarding private and joint-stock banks in the United Kingdom and Colonial and foreign banks, with other matter.

Catholic Directory, Ecclesiastical Register, and Almanac, 1914, 1/6 net. Burns & Oates

The new matter in the present issue includes a list of London Hospitals and the Missions from which they are attended, and some facts concerning the Catholic martyrs who died in England during 1535-1681. The map of Catholic Dioceses and Missions of England and Wales has been reinstated.

Howe's Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities, 1914, 1/ Longmans

A handbook containing information with regard to Metropolitan charitable institutions, with a list of charities in England and Wales in the Appendix.

GENERAL.

Besant (Annie), Superhuman Men in History and in Religion, 2/ net.
Theosophical Publishing Society

Six lectures which were delivered in London and Stockholm in June last year.

Essays and Studies presented to William Ridgeway on his Sixtieth Birthday, edited by E. C. Quiggin, 25/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

A miscellany of papers on the classics, ancient archæology, mediæval literature and history, anthropology, and comparative religion, presented by Prof. Ridgeway's friends to celebrate his sixtieth birthday last August. There are many illustrations.

Jinarajadasa (C.), Flowers and Gardens (A Dream Structure), 1/
Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

A dream of a Utopian country engaged in child and flower culture, and governed by "Gardeners" who radiate power, wisdom, and love. The aim of the little book is to show that men need to be treated, not as bodies, but as souls, and should be taught to live and "grow as flowers grow."

Life at Phillips Exeter, Bulletin of the Phillips Exeter Academy, Vol. IX. No. 3.
Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy

This *Bulletin* presents a statement of the educational policy and activities of the Academy, and has illustrations from photographs.

Martin (Eva M.), The Secret of a Star, 3/
Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

A fantastic allegory in which the god Hermes plays an important part.

Pennington (Patience), A Woman Rice Planter, 8/6 net. Macmillan

An account of a woman's experiences on a rice plantation in South Carolina, with an Introduction by Mr. Owen Wister and illustrations.

Salvation Army Year-Book, 1914, edited by Col. Theodore Kitching.
Salvation Army Book Department

A book of reference giving an account of various features of the work of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom and abroad. General Bramwell Booth has contributed an article, 'A Call for Officers,' and there are a few illustrations.

Sharp (Henry A.), The Croydon Colliers, an Old Local Industry, 3*d*. 'Norwood News'

An account of the industry formerly pursued by charcoal-burners in the neighbourhood of Croydon.

Trinda (Ivon), Experience Teaches, some Advice to Youths, and Incidentally to Young Women, as to their Careers in Life, with Notes on Various Social and Commercial Problems, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

The author writes on school, business, and married life, on recreation and "things in general."

Ward (Bro. Arthur), Masonic Symbolism and the Mystic Way, a Series of Papers on the True Secrets and the Lost Word, 2/6 net.
Theosophical Publishing Society

These papers are addressed to Masons, and the use of initials and blanks makes them unintelligible to those who are not initiated in the Masonic ritual.

Wilson (B. H.), Light in Grey Corners, 1/ net.
Foulis

Intimate talks to women, with illustrations from many sources—the Bible, the life of Miss Helen Keller, and the legend of the Round Table, with a Foreword by the Rev. John Kelman.

Wood (Ernest), Concentration, a Practical Course, 6*d*.
Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

In this booklet the author puts forward a course of practices in concentration and meditation. It is warmly recommended in a Foreword by Mrs. Besant.

SCIENCE.

Lowson's Text-Book of Botany, Indian Edition, adapted by M. Willis, with a Preface by J. C. Willis, "University Tutorial Series," 6/6
Clive

Mrs. Willis has adapted Mr. Lowson's text-book to the requirements of Indian students, substituting plants found in India for those in the text which would be unfamiliar to Indian readers.

Royds (T. Fletcher), The Beasts, Birds, and Bees of Virgil, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

A commentary on the zoology, ornithology, and entomology contained in the 'Georgics,' designed for the use of naturalists and higher forms at public schools. Mr. Warde Fowler has written a Preface.

Zwanziger (Dr.), The Animal Kingdom, translated from the Original German Text by Gerard K. Gude, 8/6 net. S.P.C.K.

This book is intended for young people, and contains descriptions of typical representatives of the more important families of animals, which are illustrated with coloured plates.

FINE ARTS.

Calvert (Edward), Ten Spiritual Designs, enlarged from the Proofs of the Originals on Copper, Wood, and Stone, 1827–1831.
Portland Maine, T. B. Mosher

The reproductions of these engravings are mounted on rough blue paper, and are preceded by 'A Brief Notice of Edward Calvert,' by Mr. Herbert P. Horne, reprinted from *The Century Guild Hobby Horse;* extracts from *The Athenæum*, and passages from Calvert's 'Memoirs.' Only 400 copies are issued.

MUSIC.

Manchester Public Libraries, List of Compositions for the Organ and Harmonium in the Henry Watson Music Library, compiled by John F. Russell.
Manchester, Henry Watson Music Library

A catalogue, including recent additions to the library, for the use of borrowers.

Wagner (Richard), Musical Dramas: Siegfried, 5/ net; Twilight of the Gods, 5/ net; Parsifal, 4/ net. Breitkopf & Härtel

The vocal score of these three operas is by Herr Otto Singer, and the English translation by Mr. Ernest Newman. Each has an Introduction by Herr Carl Waack.

DRAMA.

Gregory (Lady), Our Irish Theatre, a Chapter of Autobiography, 5/ net. Putnam

A history of the Irish dramatic movement, with a few illustrations.

Vidler (Edward A.), The Rose of Ravenna.
Melbourne, G. Robertson

A tragedy concerning Paolo and Francesca, written in blank verse. The decorations are by Mr. Walter Seed.

Who 's Who in the Theatre, a Biographical Record of the Contemporary Stage, compiled and edited by John Parker, 7/6 net. Pitman

The chief new feature is a list of notable plays and revivals produced in London from the earliest times, which has been compiled from Mr. Parker's 'Dictionary of the Theatre.'

ENGLISH RENDERINGS OF FRENCH POETRY.

Chapelles-Bourbon, par La Houssaye, Seine-et-Marne.

I am preparing an anthology of English renderings from French poetry, so as to give (as far as is possible by translation) a complete and adequate presentation of the finest lyrical work produced by our Gallic neighbours down to the year 1900.

May I, by your courtesy, say that I shall be grateful to those lovers of French letters who may care to help me by submitting versions? These will be copied and returned to their owners.

The French original should accompany the rendering, and date of birth and death of the author be given, unless the writer's work is of such outstanding celebrity as to render it easily accessible for reference.

Wilfrid Thorley.

TO THE AUTHOR OF 'THE GOLDEN BOUGH' ON THE COMPLETION OF THE FINAL EDITION.

The flowing pen is stayed. The Midnight Flame
Flickers inquiry: "Can this be 'The End'?
Shall the brave Eyes that towards the pages bend—
Half-closed as though to shun the glare of Fame;
Shall they that scanned each bud and twig that came
To enrich the Bough—each of its leaves that send
Their glowing rays into the Dark and lend
A golden lustre to a golden name,—
Forgo my light? Am I to burn no more,
No longer to illume the Work that grew
Full three-and-twenty years until it drew
The secret soul from myth and savage lore?"
"Burn on, bright Flame," the humid Eyes reply,
"Nor fear to burn, though Daylight flush the sky."

H. W. Steed.

JULES CLARETIE.

When the news of the death of Jules Claretie became known in Paris, one of his literary friends said:—

"Notre grande famille du journalisme vient de perdre un maître. Elle perd aussi quelque chose de plus: un homme de bien, un homme de cœur."

Claretie died on December 23rd at the age of 73, and in him France has lost one of her best-known literary figures. To have been head of the Théâtre Français for nearly thirty years was enough to have made any man notable; but even before he occupied that post he had made a reputation in several other walks of life.

He was born at Limoges on December 3rd, 1840, and was educated at the Bonaparte Lyceum in Paris. Literature was his first profession, as it was his last. In his young days he wrote for many French and Belgian papers, including the *Figaro* and the *Indépendance Belge*. The troubles of 1866 took him to Italy as a war correspondent, and in 1865 and 1868 he found troubles nearer at home raised by the lectures which he had delivered in Paris.

In 1870 he was dramatic critic for *L'Opinion Nationale*, and in the same year he again acted as a war correspondent—this time with the French army at Metz.

After Sedan Gambetta made him Secretary of the Commission on the papers of the Imperial family; and he also organized libraries and lecture halls in each of the twenty arrondissements of Paris.

In 1870 he was for a short time in command of the second battalion of the volunteers of the National Guard, and his experiences were afterwards related in two volumes. He saw most of the fighting around Paris, and as an officer of the staff he negotiated with the aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince of Prussia for the removal of the dead from the battle-field of Buzenval.

In 1871 he was a candidate in the Department of Haute-Vienne, but was unsuccessful. He never afterwards tried to enter Parliament, but devoted himself to journalism and to the writing of books. A Republican in the days when it was dangerous to hold Republican views, he never left his party.

His Paris friends spoke of his failing health last summer, and his retirement from his

theatre—which had been talked of for years—was carried into effect a few months before he died.

He crammed an enormous mass of work into a life which barely exceeded the allotted "three score years and ten." It is hard to realize that as long ago as 1862 he had published his first novel, and that when he was 26 a book called 'Un Assassin' (afterwards republished under the title of 'Robert Burat') had attracted favourable attention. His 'Histoire des Derniers Montagnards,' issued about the same time, drew from no less a critic than Michelet the remark, "Ce livre m'a fait frissonner"—a commendation which ensured the immediate success of the young writer.

He was elected a member of the Académie Française in 1889, and his literary output was immense. His own writings fill many shelves, and the list of his publications covers pages in a library catalogue. His friend M. Henri Roujon, in a charming article in *Le Temps*, has dealt with some of the work of this novelist, dramatic author, historian, and critic; and of M. Claretie's 'Le Drapeau' he has said that it deserves to be read aloud every year to all the schoolchildren of France. Claretie's articles in the newspapers were known to every Frenchman, and his light touch gained him masses of readers. Perhaps nothing that he has written is destined to live, and it is as head of the house of Molière that he is likely to be longest remembered.

He was 45 years old when, in 1885, he became Director of the Théâtre Français. The difficulties of the head of a national theatre in the capital of a country like France can easily be imagined. It has been stated that when he first entered on his work at the Comédie Française, Alexandre Dumas said to him:—

"N'oubliez pas, mon cher, que tout ici est d'étoupe, avec des amours-propres qui prennent feu comme les décors non ignifugés. N'oubliez pas que ce qui vous paraît être au loin un petit nuage rose peut se changer brusquement en bourrasque. Rappelez-vous encore ceci: vous croyez vous appuyer sur une colonnette de marbre; vous vous y appuyez; c'est du carton ou c'est du sable."

Troubles came soon enough, and it was not long before Claretie counted as many enemies in France as there were incompetent or unfortunate authors. He dealt kindly with them, as may be seen by a remark addressed to him by M. Richepin on Claretie's promotion in the Legion of Honour:—

"Je ne sais, s'il faut vous appliquer la métaphore d'usage: la main de fer dans un gant de velours. Je dis tout bonnement que votre main était la main loyale d'un ami."

In England he had many friends, and some dated from the time when, in 1893, he brought the Comédie Française to London—an occasion when our old friend and dramatic critic, Joseph Knight, was much in evidence, as he had been when the company paid its first visit to London during the Siege of Paris in 1870—a visit which was chiefly due to Knight's own efforts.

Those who were fortunate enough to be of Claretie's friends will remember pleasant hours spent in his box at his theatre, which he placed freely at their disposal. They will appreciate the words M. Roujon has used of him: "Bonté, incorrigible bonté, bonté encore, bonté toujours"; and they will not forget that "Pardonner, oublier, ne point haïr, c'était plus fort que lui. Il était bon."

THE BOOK SALES OF 1913.

Part I.

If we assume the truth of the doctrine of Averages, the book sales of the year that has just come to its close will be remembered as being in the aggregate the most important that have so far been chronicled among us. Nearly seventy high-class libraries or collections of books were dispersed, and these realized a grand total of about 200,000*l.*, a sum never before equalled in a corresponding period in this country. In this estimate no account is taken of numerous small and unimportant sales which have been held from time to time. Taking those of the higher class—upon which alone implicit reliance can be placed—we find that the average sum realized per lot in the auctioneers' catalogues works out at 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, the nearest approach to it being 5*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in 1912, and the next highest 4*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* in 1907, when the important libraries of Mr. van Antwerp, Mr. S. M. Samuel, and Sir Henry Mildmay, as well as a number of notable miscellaneous collections, were brought to the hammer.

This system of surveying the year's activities by means of a contrast of average prices can only be made practically useful when it is based upon the results of a series of years, and the longer the series, the more likely are the results to reflect the comparative degree of importance attained at any particular period of time. Some authorities decry averages as disclosing nothing, or, in the alternative, anything which the compiler wishes to prove, but they would seem to be incontrovertible when based on continuous records. These date from 1893, when an average sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* was registered, the amount gradually increasing to 2*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* in 1899, but falling at the time of the Boer War, recovering to 3*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* immediately after its conclusion, and then, with a short interval of quiescence, attributable no doubt to a species of "wait-and-see" policy very natural in the circumstances, forging ahead until it has at length reached the highest point so far recorded.

All this proves that in times of national stress valuable books, like many other things, are held back on account of the prevailing unrest and uncertainty, though this does not affect the average to the extent that might be supposed on a superficial view of the situation. Rather does it explain the reasons that regulate its fluctuations, for all kinds of books, valuable or the reverse, are brought into the calculation, which in time works out to a dead level, and then it is found that the tendency of the best among them is to increase in value rather than the reverse.

Of late this has been very noticeable, not only in the case of the Huth Library, which has been dispersed as far as the letter "H," but also in every other direction as well. Given a book of some degree of rarity and of a very desirable kind, its price in the market is, as a rule, increasing. That is because it is wanted by many collectors, some of whom do not seem to care much what they pay. This is more particularly the case with regard to manuscripts, books possessing a personal interest, and those "presentation copies" which have at some time or other been given away by their authors or others who, like them, had attained an exceptionally high position in the walk of life they had made their own. The Browning collections of manuscripts and printed books, sold by Messrs. Sotheby in May last for a total sum exceeding 21,000*l.*, afford a very good illustration of the commercial possibilities of "presentation copies." Some of the prices realized on that occasion were described in the press as "ridiculous and absurd," yet everything points to the conclusion that, were similar circumstances to arise in the future, the prices would be exceeded, for all the manuscripts in the collection and most of the printed books were unique in the sense that they were ear-marked by written inscriptions or signatures. Such books, whether written throughout or in print, cannot often be got when wanted. Some of them, indeed, will never be seen again outside the walls of the public libraries into which they have found their way, while those that may be available are sure to become more and more notable as the glamour surrounding them intensifies with the passing of time. These are factors which make for still higher prices in the case of books like these, for they are fundamental, and not affected to any extent by change of fashion or the prejudice of individuals.

Other classes of books are in a similar position, among them the well-known Americana, which have long been in favour at ever-increasing prices. These works, which relate to the American continent, are in great request, no matter where printed, and, generally, the older they are the better, for an obvious reason. At one time seventeenth-century books of this character, though never numerous, were fairly well distributed, but now they are not to be had except on rare occasions, and, as invariably happens when a whole class is involved to such an extent as this, what may be called the "right" date is put forward. It used to be said that Americana printed prior to 1720 or thereabouts were sure to be "right," but nowadays 1799 is substituted for 1720, and affords a very fair line of demarcation; broken in parts, it is true, but substantial enough in the face of an ever-growing interest and a corresponding demand. The suggestion is, that when very old books of a given class can no longer be got, either at all or except at great expense, attention begins to be directed to other books of a similar kind, though more modern and less costly. The arrival of the twentieth century invested most things with an added weight of years, and the eighteenth century seems far more remote than it did a couple of decades ago. This is but an illusion which a simple calculation would dispel; still the calculation is rarely made, and in popular imagination time suddenly leaped onward by a hundred years.

As with Americana, so, though at a respectful distance as yet, with those early printed books referring to our Colonies. They, too, have their libraries, and it is but natural that those who control them should seek to acquire books of local interest, and what the libraries do openly the collector is almost certain to imitate in private. Books of this class are also advancing in price, for there is a growing anxiety to obtain them while there is time and the opportunity remains. They should, however, be as old as circumstances warrant. Some of these books were printed in Europe at an early date, but the Colonies themselves were not so far advanced. The first book printed in South Africa, for instance, appeared as recently as 1814, and Tasmania and Australia published nothing till four or five years later. At present the collector's line in these cases is drawn at about 1850, but here again time is tripping along.

Needless to say, English-printed books of an early period, whether in verse or prose, are in great demand as examples of typography, or for their classic interest, or for both reasons combined, while original, and in some cases early, editions of the recog-

nized classics of more modern times are eagerly sought for. Six months ago as much as 300*l.* was paid for Goldsmith's 'Threnodia Augustalis,' printed in 1772, yet, from the collector's standpoint, the copy was not immaculate. It had been cut down at the top and gilded.

Below the medley of dates of which those mentioned are merely instances there is a solid foundation of fact from which there is no escape. There is no avoiding the conclusion that the vast majority of books casually met with are of no consequence from a marketable point of view, or, indeed, from any other standpoint, though there still remains an immense field which has to be traversed with extreme caution. It may be said that, generally, if a book has some definite message to deliver, and handles the subject well, it is entitled to its "place in the sun," even although such message may not coincide with the opinions held by succeeding generations, and it is really this analysis of its merits, past or present, which is the test of its importance to-day. Should any one dispute this, let him halt at the first street-stall he comes across and take stock of the derelicts he will find there. A few books so encountered may be useful even yet, though time has passed them by and rendered them of little account; but nearly all will be found to treat of trifling matters or of things of no interest, or of nothing in particular, or to be mere shreds and patches of other and much more capable works, or to belong to inferior editions got up for sale at a cheap rate, or to consist of books of reference long since discarded as obsolete, and the like. The world's library is choked with such waifs and strays as these. They are, of course, of all grades, for even inferiority has its comparisons, but there is no doubt at all that the object lesson will prove useful, if only to supply such comparisons and to adorn a tale.

Many of the sales held during the past year have supplied material for differentiating the various classes into which books are divided, and for distributing their grades, and it is usually the less important among them that give the most information in these respects. *The Athenæum* has tabulated from time to time the results of many sales of every degree of interest, and if nothing but lists of prices were involved, there would certainly be no necessity to refer to them again, as they are readily accessible. There is, however, a value in retrospection, especially when fortified with explanatory details, and that has always been to a greater or lesser extent the justification for this article, which has appeared early in each year since 1888. The period of time thus covered is, indeed, short when contrasted with the life of *The Athenæum* itself, but it is long when viewed from the standpoint of continuous appearance.

The first important sale of the year was held by Messrs. Sotheby on January 13th and two following days, and was referred to in *The Athenæum* of the 25th of that month, on p. 101. The sale was of a miscellaneous character, and the total sum realized was spread very evenly over a large catalogue. More important, though not so extensive, was the library of the late Mr. Herbert Fry, which, with other properties, was sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on January 23rd and 24th. This realized 1,822*l.* for 638 lots, the chief features being the holograph manuscript of Six Sonnets by Oscar Wilde, with the title 'Impressions du Théâtre,' written on six folio leaves, 63*l.*; Alexandre Dumas's original manuscript of 'Le Quarante-Cinq,' the first seven chapters on seventy leaves, 27*l.*; and what may some of these days turn out to be the actual first edition in book-form of 'Robinson Crusoe.' It is a small 8vo, printed in 1719 "for the Book-Sellers of London and Westminster," and bears the title 'The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robeson Cruso.' This "O" edition, as it has come to be called, was discovered by Dr. Laidlaw Purves some ten or twelve years ago—discovered, that is to say, to be specially noted, for the same copy which realized 7*l.* 15*s.* on this occasion had belonged to Lord Townshend, whose library was sold in 1882. Much has been written about this book since Dr. Purves called attention to it in a pamphlet, and some authorities have denounced it as a piracy, which, to say the least, is highly improbable. As to this, see *The Athenæum* of April 11th and 18th, 1903, where the subject is discussed at length.

A sale held at Sotheby's on February 3rd and two following days was productive of more than 2,000*l.* (see *Athen.*, Feb. 15, p. 189); and on February 11th and following days one of the three most important sales of the year took place in the same rooms. This was of the library of the late Mr. George Dunn of Maidenhead. The collection of early manuscripts and printed books relating to English law, perhaps the most important in private hands, was sold *en bloc* to Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell for 3,750*l.*; and then came a long series of early manuscripts and printed books of a severely classical character, among them being one unmentioned by the bibliographers, and probably unique. This was the 'Doctrinale, seu Grammatica Latina,' of Alexander Gallus, printed some time during the fifteenth century, but without name of printer, place, or date. This realized 500*l.*, and was secured by Mr. Quaritch, who for the same amount obtained a manuscript at one time in the collection of the Duca di Cassano-Serra, and afterwards in that of the Earl of Ashburnham. It seems to have been written by an Italian scribe during the fourteenth century, and discourses of the virtues of the baths of Baiæ and Puteoli. The Dunn Sale was fully reported in *The Athenæum* of February 22nd, p. 221, and there is no occasion to refer to it in detail again.

The library of the late Sir Raymond West and other properties were sold by Messrs. Hodgson on February 12th and two following days, the amount realized being nearly 1,200*l.* On this occasion a most interesting collection of forged Shakespearian signatures and deeds, the work of W. H. Ireland, brought 21*l.* 10*s.* They comprised 'The Confession of Faith'; the Letter to Anne Hathaway; the alterations in 'King Lear' and 'Hamlet'; and Ireland's printed announcement relating to Malone's "Unfounded Assertions," issued on the very eve of the production of 'Vortigern'—that "solemn mockery" which gave Ireland his quietus. Yet he once wrote an anthem which was privately printed at Paris, and was very nearly mistaken for Shakespeare himself.

The library of Mr. R. A. Potts of St. James's Terrace, N.W., sold on February 20th and following day, was noticeable for many important works by Blake, Edward FitzGerald, Lamb, and Shelley. It was a typical English library of the better class. A copy of the first edition of FitzGerald's translation of the 'Rubáiyát' of Omar Khayyám, 1859, fetched 62*l.* (morocco extra, with the original covers bound in), and an unbound copy of Shelley's 'Epipsychidion' went for 30*l.* The last days of February witnessed the sale of a collection of books illustrating British and Foreign Military Costume, formed by the late Mr. S. M. Milne of Calverley House, Leeds. A number of engravings, lithographs, and other prints, all of a military character, were included, and the amount realized for the whole collection was more than 5,000*l.* (see *Athen.*, March 8, p. 291). Prints of this character were generally issued in a series in book-form, and are therefore classed collectively as books, and the prices some of them realize seem extraordinary at first sight. Thus on this occasion Ackermann's series of sixty-one coloured plates, with fifteen forming the New Series, and ten extra plates, making altogether eighty-six plates, all except one coloured, fetched 160*l.* The explanation is that sets complete or approximately so are most difficult to meet with, there being a steady demand for even single prints of this character. Each regiment is naturally interested the most in its own records, and thus it is that series get broken and the prints that compose them distributed, and when once broken they can be reconstituted only after immense labour and at great cost.

J. Herbert Slater.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE.

Over sixty head masters gathered at Reading School for the forty-first annual Conference, on Tuesday and Wednesday in last week. The Rev. W. C. Eppstein, head master of the school, presided.

The chief feature of Tuesday's proceedings was an address by Sir J. A. Ewing, Director of Naval Education, on the admission of public-school boys to naval cadetships. Hitherto the naval tradition had been to take boys at an age when they owed little or nothing to public-school training. There was no intention of departing from the scheme of 1903, which accepted boys at the natural break between the private school and the public. Since that scheme was instituted, however, the Navy had been largely developed, and there were new claims which could not have been taken into account then—those, for instance, of the submarine service, the air service, and the Dominion navies. All this meant the need for a larger supply of lieutenants. It took only two years to build a battleship, while it took nine to make a naval officer, entering at the usual age for Osborne. So the new plan was adopted of taking boys into the Navy from the public schools when they had completed their education there—from the age of 17½ to 18½. This allowed only a brief period for professional training, but the Admiralty hoped, by adopting competitive selection, to secure boys of sufficient ability to overcome this handicap. A good general education was desired, with a bias towards mathematics, physics, and mechanics, and the examination was framed on the lines of that for entry to Woolwich, except that the candidate was not required to reach a certain minimum in all the compulsory subjects. A paper on elementary engineering would be added to the Woolwich scheme, as an attempt to attract boys who had a special bent that way, and give preference to those who had studied practical engineering at school. Knowledge of the kind was obviously needed on board the modern warship, with its multitude of mechanical contrivances.

This scheme of special entry was only started this year, when forty-one candidates were taken for training. In 1914 about sixty would be accepted, and probably an equal number in 1915 and 1916, during which the Admiralty was pledged to continue the arrangement.

Discussion on the address was not invited, but a number of questions were put to Sir J. Ewing, especially concerning the engineering papers.

Mr. R. Cary Gilson (King Edward's School, Birmingham) proposed, and Dr.

Lyttelton (Eton) seconded, a motion that was unanimously adopted, and heartily welcomed the establishment of the Teachers' Registration Council.

Dr. David (Rugby) proposed the formation of a committee to consider co-operation in the national scheme of education. The Rev. L. Ford (Harrow) seconded, but after some discussion an amendment to the same effect, but in somewhat more sympathetic form, proposed by Mr. A. L. Francis (Blundell's), was carried. A select committee is to consider the matter.

Mr. F. Fletcher (Charterhouse) moved a resolution reaffirming the general approval of the suggested new regulations for Responsions at Oxford, and hoping for similar reforms in the Previous Examination at Cambridge. The Rev. C. A. Alington (Shrewsbury) seconded, and the resolution was passed *nem. con.*, a rider being added, on the proposal of Dr. Lyttelton and the Rev. A. W. Upcott (Christ's Hospital), that no reform at either University would be satisfactory so long as Greek was retained as a compulsory subject.

Wednesday was largely devoted to private business, but the pronunciation of Latin was the subject of an interesting discussion begun by the Rev. H. C. White (Bradfield). He showed that there was no standard pronunciation either in public or private schools, and declared that there was no place in the world where Latin was more variously or villainously pronounced than at Oxford. On the public schools the responsibility of settling the question rested, and the pronunciation ought to be that adopted by the Classical Association. He brought forward a motion on these lines in order to attain uniformity, which the seconder (Mr. F. Fletcher) said was absolutely essential for the sake of their common education, and after some discussion it was passed by thirty-one votes to seventeen.

"DEARWORTHY."

17, Campden Grove, Kensington, W.
December 30, 1913.

I NOTICE that in my lines 'Before the Cradle,' appearing in your issue of the 27th ult., the word "dearworthy" has been printed as two separate words, and I should be glad if you could spare space in your columns to correct this.

I made the acquaintance of the word, which seems to me a distinctly beautiful one, in Julian of Norwich's 'Revelations of Divine Love,' a work, I believe, of the fourteenth century. On consulting Murray's 'New English Dictionary' I find five instances quoted (including Chaucer, Boeth., II. i. 31), ranging from *c.* 1300 to *c.* 1485. Julian of Norwich uses the word frequently.

G. ROSTREVOR HAMILTON.

*** We greatly regret that a proof-reviser mistook the author's mark desiring more space between the last line and the signature for a direction to divide the word "dearworthy."

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S sale on Monday, December 22nd, included the following books: Audubon, Birds of America, 7 vols., 1840–44, 35*l.* Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, &c., 417 vols., 1803–1900, 64*l.* Stevenson's Works, Pentland Edition, 20 vols., 1906–7, 20*l.* Churchyard, A revyving of the deade by verses that foloweth, 1591, apparently an unrecorded work by this author—in one volume with Simon Segar's Booke of Honor and Armes, 1590, and Wyrley's True Use of Armorie, 1592, 68*l.* Dürer, The Little Passion, 16 plates, 1508–13, 54*l.* Gould, Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, 35*l.*; Birds of Europe, 5 vols., 1837, 54*l.*

The total of the sale was 835*l.* 12*s.*

Literary Gossip.

LITERATURE AND LEARNING are, as usual, sparsely represented in the New Year's Honours. We congratulate Mr. Owen Seaman and Mr. Robert Blair, Education Officer of the London County Council since 1904, on their knighthoods. Mr. James Bryce, who becomes a Viscount, is not only an ex-ambassador, but also an accomplished writer and historian. Sir Harold Harmsworth, who is raised to a barony, endowed the Cambridge Professorship of English, and is largely interested in Liberal journalism.

Science is represented by Sir Archibald Geikie, who receives the Order of Merit, and Prof. Ernest Rutherford, who becomes a Knight.

THE proceedings at the meeting of the Classical Association on the 12th and 13th inst. will include, on Monday, a paper by Mr. R. W. Livingstone on 'The Teaching of the Classics as Literature,' a lantern lecture by Mr. W. C. F. Anderson on 'The Underworld and the Way there,' and a performance of selected Idylls of Theocritus by the Bedford College Greek Play Society.

On Tuesday, besides the Presidential Address of Sir F. G. Kenyon, there will be papers by Prof. Ridgeway, 'The Origin of Greek Tragedy, illustrated from the Dramas of non-European Races,' and Miss F. M. Stawell, 'The Scamander Ford in the Iliad,' and a lantern lecture by Mrs. S. A. Strong on classical antiquities in American Museums.

THE January *Nineteenth Century* contains eight hitherto unpublished letters from Jane Welsh to Thomas Carlyle, which have been discovered since Mr. John Lane brought out the collection of love-letters in 1909. They have in as great a degree as any the vivacity and the strenuous egoism *à deux* with which readers of Jane Welsh's letters are already familiar, and though they do not add anything particular to our knowledge of her or Carlyle, we are glad that Mr. Alexander Carlyle has promptly given them to the public in an authentic transcript.

THE excellent summary of 'The Books of 1913' in *The Publishers' Circular* again announces a "Record Year," and those who rejoice in mere numbers can point to an increase of 312 books on the total of 1912. 12,379 books were issued, of which 1,696 appeared in October. The following figures show the marked increase as compared with last year's output in various sections: Religion, 91; Sociology, 216; Technology, 113; and Travel and Geography, 144. Fiction, apart from juvenile literature, reached 2,504 books, which is 40 more than last year. That a great many of these publications are superfluous, if not useless and inadequate, no sensible person denies. Insensate competition accounts for some of them. Publishers flatter one another by imitation, but do not appear to be on sufficiently good terms to prevent the issue of two or more books at once on the same subject. This may mean a sad record of wasted time for an author, and is not to the advantage of anybody.

ON Saturday, December 27th, the eve of his eightieth birthday, Lord Burnham, the principal proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*, was presented with an address, signed by 253 representatives of the leading newspapers of this country and America, as well as by those of several French and German journals, expressing their sense of the services he has rendered to journalism during his long career.

WAR is raging among French historians. M. Aulard, professor at the Sorbonne, accuses M. Langlois, the Keeper of the Paris Archives, of having destroyed important documents relating to the history of education in the nineteenth century. M. Langlois answers that the documents are duplicates, and were destroyed in conformity to regulations; and he retorts by announcing that a complaint is lodged against M. Aulard by two historians, MM. Augustin Cochin and Ernest d'Hauterive, who have discovered that M. Aulard or his secretary has made annotations on documents concerning the period of the Revolution.

LAST Sunday, in Paris, a ceremony took place which passed almost unnoticed. A few men of letters assembled in the Rue des Bons-Enfants in order to set a commemorative inscription on the house which occupies the site of the Hôtel de la Bazinière, the birthplace of La Rochefoucauld in 1613.

The Scottish Historical Review is opened for 1914 by Prof. Hume Brown, who deals with Scottish intellectual influence on the Continent. Mr. Baird Smith writes on William Barclay, father of the author of 'Argenis'; and Mr. T. D. Robb on the 'Priests of Peebles.' Dr. G. Neilson edits the first chapter of a MS. memoir by Scot of Scotstarvet.

MR. J. WEEKS, the author of 'Among Congo Cannibals,' has written another book on the primitive folk of Equatorial Africa. He has spent practically the whole of his life in that region, and he has made a careful study of the languages, customs, habits, and belief in witchcraft, sorcery, and fetishism. The book is illustrated with interesting photographs, and will be published immediately by Messrs. Seeley & Service.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Henry Whyte, well known under the pen-name "Fionn" as a Celtic scholar, who died at Glasgow at the age of 61. His work includes a long series of contributions to Highland periodicals, translations from Gaelic literature into English, and a number of volumes on Celtic subjects. His interest in Gaelic music was equally great, and we owe to him the preservation of many Highland melodies, as well as many tales and traditions connected with the pipes and famous pipers. His contributions to Gaelic literature were recognized by a Civil List pension in 1906.

SCIENCE

The Courtship of Animals. By W. P. Pycraft. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Mr. Pycraft's preceding volume was concerned with 'The Infancy of Animals'; in the present one he deals with their "courtship." At a time when sex-problems occupy so much space among schemes for the regeneration of humanity, he considers that it would not be amiss if a greater number of people were acquainted with the habits and instincts of the animal world in this respect, since the springs of behaviour in each are the same.

After a general introduction, he passes in review the love-making of primitive man and other mammalia; the courtship of birds, amphibia, fishes, and many insects, and the habits resulting therefrom, such as polygamy, polyandry, &c. The observations recorded are followed by a discussion as to the interpretations to be put upon them. The book abounds in curious facts of natural history, but the suggested explanations are sometimes unsatisfying. Take, for instance, the origin of the lion's mane. Darwin supposed it was evolved as a protection to the male in fighting for its mate, but, if so, other felines should possess it. Another hypothesis is that it is a protection against cold, but the lioness is exposed to similar temperatures, and it is not a satisfactory explanation to be told that "we must regard a low temperature as conducive to the growth of long hair, when a natural tendency to produce this is present." Again, in discussing the origin of horns the author considers we have an intelligible basis for the explanation of horn development if we regard it "as an inherent diathesis of the ungulate somatoplasm." Such a statement, however, does not convey much additional information. These instances are not quoted in any way to depreciate Mr. Pycraft's work, much of which is both original and valuable, but simply to show how difficult it is satisfactorily to account for some of the commonest facts in nature.

Under the term "courtship of animals," Mr. Pycraft includes not only a description of the various secondary sexual characters and their uses—such as horns, tusks, and spurs, vocal sounds, the nuptial dress of birds, and ornamental displays—but also, as far as is possible, a physiological analysis of the underlying causes. Darwin attempted, in part, to explain the attributes of sex by his theory of sexual selection. He suggested that the resplendent courting plumage of many male birds, or the dances and displays of others, were intended to charm the female, who gave herself to the most pleasing suitor. Weapons of offence, on the other hand—as those mentioned above—he considered as another form of sexual selection, in which the female remained passive, but became the prize of the victor in the combats between the males. This theory, though no doubt partly true, has met with much opposition. The late Dr. Wallace was one of its sternest critics, but his own hypothesis, that these characters in the male were due to his superabundant vitality, did not seem a sufficient explanation. Mr. Pycraft suggests a modification of Darwin's theory based upon later knowledge. He describes the secondary sexual characters as "expression points" of germinal variations. Though the exciting cause of these variations is still unknown, he is probably correct in considering that the "hormones," or internal secretions of the primary and secondary sexual glands, when taken up by the blood, have a marked influence in their production. It is now apparent that much which was formerly attributed to sexual selection is in reality due to the action of these glands. Mr. Pycraft believes that they not only govern the purely ornamental coloration of animals, but also are responsible for those of protective resemblance and warning. The pituitary body and thyroid gland exercise a marked control over growth, and the author considers that they are no less intimately concerned with the behaviour of animals. There is a considerable amount of evidence in favour of these views, and they render intelligible much that was previously difficult to understand. But that they do not represent the whole truth may be shown by citing a case of *unilateral* development of secondary male characters in a Formosan pheasant, which was exhibited by Dr. C. J. Bond at the recent meeting of the British Association. If the development of the secondary sexual characters were solely caused by the circulation in the blood of the internal secretions of these glands, it is impossible to understand why, as in this instance, they should appear upon one side only of the body. Mr. Pycraft, indeed, admits that these variations and differences in behaviour are as yet by no means understood. He shows, as in his former work, that they occur first in the male, and are then passed on to the female and to the young, till ultimately both sexes and all stages are once more alike.

Some of Mr. Pycraft's conclusions—based upon his studies of the animal world—are a little old-fashioned. He considers that man's brain capacity is greater than woman's, and that she retains more of the primitive characters of the race. To find the onward tendency of evolution, the latest developments, we turn to the male.

"Civilization [he says] is making for extinction as much as over-specialization in the case of the lower animals. Hitherto, save in the case of decaying nations, women have played but a minor part in what we may call the 'tribal' affairs of the race. Among the civilized nations of to-day, in proportion as the 'maleness' of the community becomes more and more effete.... so the influence of the females asserts itself. And recent events among us show plainly enough that that influence is the reverse of good.

These are burning questions, and we refrain from criticism, though we disagree with the author's first sentence.

A word of praise is deserved by the numerous illustrations, which are a great help to the understanding of the text.

INFLUENZA.

61, Trasmere Road, Earlsfield, S.W., Dec. 3, 1913.

As you have published (December 13th) a review of my little book 'Influenza,' may I rely on you courteously to allow me to point out in the columns of *The Athenæum* certain mistakes and misstatements made by your reviewer?

1. The reviewer asserts that the advice contained in my book "is dangerous for those who have had no professional training," and that "prescriptions are given which contain potent drugs, and harm might easily be done if their employment were left in the unskilled hands of those for whom this section of the book appears to be written." Now p. 138 of my book is devoted almost entirely to 'The Folly of Self-Doctoring,' and I state most distinctly on the same page that lay-drugging "is a very unwise undertaking, except in those comparatively rare cases in which professional aid is unobtainable and the urgency of the case justifies the risk entailed." Again, on p. 141 I point out that "the best advice that can be given to any one presenting the initial symptoms of influenza during an epidemic of that disease is, 'go to bed, and send for a doctor and a nurse.'" Further, on p. 156 I warn my readers that certain drugs—antifebrin, antipyrine, salicin—which any one can obtain for a few pence and without a prescription, "are far too depressant in their action to be advocated for general use in severe attacks of influenza." Finally, nowhere in my book do I advise the use of, or give a prescription for, *any* potent drug that a respectable chemist would dispense without the signed prescription of a registered medical man! Does your reviewer consider that the reading public of this country is composed entirely of fools and forgers?

2. The use of alcohol. Your reviewer states:—

"Alcohol is recommended in considerable quantities, for the writer says, 'It must always be borne in mind that so long as the tone of the circulatory and nervous systems is improved, the alcohol is doing good, but that directly a tendency to coma appears or the breath acquires a distinctly alcoholic odour, the stimulant must be stopped.'"

Now the passage quoted by your reviewer has nothing whatever to do with the administration of alcohol in large quantities. It occurs at the end of a paragraph on 'Depression and Prostration' (pp. 163–4), *and is, in reality, a summary of the considered opinion of the celebrated Dr. Robert Hutchison on the treatment of the symptoms just mentioned, when they occur in cases of acute infectious disease* (*v.* 'Food and Dietetics,' by Hutchison). Had I not omitted to mention Hutchison's name, your reviewer would probably have left the passage in question as severely alone as he has those in which I recommend the use of alcohol on the authority of Mitchell, Bruce, and Sutherland (*v.* pp. 164, 165, 180).

I venture to opine that the foregoing considerations will not fail to convince any impartial reader—layman or physician—that your reviewer's remarks are unfair in tone, and misleading on all essential points.

Arthur E. Hopkins.

*** Our reviewer sees no reason to alter his criticism that it is reprehensible to recommend large doses of alcohol and to write prescriptions in full for so trivial a disease as influenza, in a book which is more likely to circulate amongst laymen and nurses than amongst members of the medical profession.

SOCIETIES.

Royal Numismatic.—*Dec.* 18.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Messrs. V. B. Crowther-Benyon, Richard Dalton, Robert Kerr, and R. J. Williams were proposed for election.

Exhibitions: by Mr. J. G. Milne, a tetradrachm of Smyrna, *obv.* head of Cybele r., and *rev.* lion recumbent r. of the magistrate Herodotus; by Mr. L. G. P. Messenger, a small bronze medallion of Antoninus Pius, *rev.* Hercules standing in front of an altar, behind him a column surmounted by a statue (Gnecchi, pl., cxlix. 4); by the Rev. Edgar Rogers, three Jewish bronze coins of Eleazar—one of the usual type of the first year of the "deliverance of Jerusalem," and two new types of the "redemption of Israel"; by Mr. Henry Symonds, a second brass of Vespasian, *rev.* PAX AUG; a first brass of Titus, *rev.* PIETAS; a first brass of Caracalla, *rev.* VICT. BRIT., and a third brass of Allectus, *rev.* VIRTUS AUG. of the London mint, all found in Dorset.

Mr. J. Allan read a paper on the English imitation of an Arab dinar usually known as the mancus of Offa, which has recently been acquired by the British Museum. This piece is a very good copy of a dinar of the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur of the year 157 A.H. (774 A.D.), with the additional legend OFFA REX. Offa probably became acquainted with the Arab dinars through intercourse between England and France, as they are known to have circulated in the Carolingian empire; he might even have received them from Charlemagne, as gold coins seem to have been included among the presents sent by al-Mansur to Pepin, and by Harun al-Rashid to Charlemagne. There was no real reason to suppose that these dinars of Offa were specially struck or even used for the payment of Peter's pence. They were evidence of an attempt, probably quite ephemeral, to institute a gold coinage which would pass current with the standard gold coin of the time. The idea that the *Munus Divinum* solidi of Louis the Pious were specially struck for tribute to Rome was, as M. Prou has shown, due to a misinterpretation of the legend, which was really a kind of equivalent to *Dei Gratia*. Although the value of Offa's dinar must have been about that of a mancus of silver, it must be called a dinar and not a mancus, which was a money of account. The etymology of *mancus* from the Arabic *mankush* the "engraved," only applicable to coins in poetical language, was untenable, and any theories founded on it must be abandoned.

Aristotelian.—*Dec.* 22.—Prof. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair.—Col. E. H. Bethell, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, and the Rev. Moxon Cavendish were elected Members.

Mr. C. Delisle Burns read a paper on 'William of Ockham on Universals.' The problem of the reality of universals and particulars is not purely mediæval, and not only of historical interest. The difficulties which were once faced by William of Ockham still need discussion. The problem arises in the perception that we do not quite know what we mean when we say that two things are similar. Various forms of modern idealism seem to imply that what is real is ultimately and most truly one and indivisible. The particular and the distinct should therefore have no reality except the conventional reality given it by our need for action or the unfortunate limitations of "finite" mind. But this is simply to adopt the solution offered by all mediæval realism in its moderate form, as in Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus. It must mean that particulars are to be explained finally in terms of universals; or at least that the individual is regarded as a difficulty remaining over to be explained after we have grasped the real nature of the whole. And it was to destroy precisely this form of philosophy that Ockham laboured. The interest of the position as Ockham found it is that it was practically the same as that which we find to-day in surviving idealism.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Geographical, 3.15.—'How some Rocks are Made,' Mr. Cecil Carus-Wilson. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Philosophy as Co-ordination of Science,' Mr. H. S. Shelton.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'A Voyage in Space: Our Sun,' Prof. H. H. Turner. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Art and National Life,' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
Wed. Mathematical Association, 11 and 2.—Annual Meeting.
— Society of Arts, 5.—'Electric Vibrations and Wireless Telegraphy,' Mr. R. P. Howgrave-Graham, Lecture I. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Geological, 8.—'The Ordovician and Silurian Rocks of the Lough Nafooey Area (County Galway),' Mr. C. Irving Gardiner and Prof. S. H. Reynolds; 'The Geology of the St. Tudwal's Peninsula (Carnarvonshire),' Mr. Tressilian C. Nicholas.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'A Voyage in Space: The Stars,' Prof. H. H. Turner. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'British Practice in the Construction of High-Tension Overhead Transmission Lines,' Mr. B. Welbourn.
Fri. Geographical, 3.30.—'Glaciers,' Mr. Alan G. Ogilvie. (Juvenile Lecture.)
— Astronomical, 5.

FINE ARTS

Religious Art in France of the Thirteenth Century. By Émile Mâle. Translated by Dora Nussey from the Third Edition, revised and enlarged with 189 Illustrations. (Dent & Sons, 21/ net.)

M. Mâle's book leapt at once into popularity among all who were interested in understanding mediæval sculpture and painted glass in the great Gothic churches of France, and we venture to predict for this version of it an equal popularity in England. It is clearly and simply written, and, apart from the eccentric idea of using the composite Douay version for Biblical quotations, it is in excellent taste. It is a great pity that the translator did not add an index of names and matters. Without it the book loses much of its value as a work of reference; an index of works of art arranged under places is of little value except to tourists.

The author belongs to the modern school of archæologists, who rightly think it necessary to bring the vague guesses of their predecessors to the test of documentary evidence. Without undervaluing the work of such giants of learning as Viollet-le-Duc and his contemporaries, we are now compelled to reject certain favourite tenets of his school, such as, for example, the lay origin of the cathedrals. What evidence we have (and there is very little of it) rather points in the opposite direction, though we think it possible that M. Mâle goes too far in assuming a close ecclesiastical supervision over every detail—there could have been little more than the oversight which an owner of to-day gives to a house that is being built for him. The sources in which the author has sought the meaning of the sculpture and windows of the cathedrals have long been recognized as the proper ones. His work is distinguished by the fact that he has made use of them with the happiest results. A good example of this is his recognition of the true meaning of the well-known north porch of Semur, which has been generally taken to represent either the murder of Dalmatius by order of Robert, Duke of Burgundy, or the conversion of the country. M. Mâle shows that it is the history of St. Thomas, and suspects the presence of some relic of the apostle in the church. Other interesting recognitions are those of Melchizedek and Abraham in the unidentified bishop giving the Communion to a warrior at Rheims, the incidents of the Charlemagne windows at Chartres, and the identification of St. Theodore there.

The weak points in M. Mâle's iconography are his comparative silence as to the early Christian sculpture of France, and his reliance on hearsay evidence as to Byzantine art. The sculpture at Arles is full of lessons in the development of iconography to any student of the subject. The author's remarks could have been illustrated by a whole series of personifications of the Red Sea as a type of the water of baptism, and a beardless Christ occurs several times among the early sculptures there, as indeed it does in one or two very ancient icons still preserved. But it is in the region of Byzantine art that Western Christian iconography has most to learn. We should be glad to see the evidence for the statement that the legend of St. Nicholas and the three children arises from a Byzantine painting representing the three officers in prison whom he delivered. We have seen many icons of this saint dating from the twelfth century onward, but they are not usually accompanied by any other figure, and it is only in the fifteenth or sixteenth century that the three officers appear—long after the Western legend was popular. The legend of St. George appears in Italo-Byzantine icons of the eleventh century or thereabouts still preserved, but, though a progressive elaboration of incident can be traced as time goes on, the essentials are there in the beginning.

It would have been interesting if M. Mâle had reproduced one of the early Byzantine paintings of the ladder of virtue by the side of the Western illuminations for comparison, and let us see the part in it due to the fancy of the adapter. The Death of the Virgin is, too, another subject which can only be fully studied by a comparison of Eastern and Western painting and illuminations. The study of Byzantine and Italo-Byzantine art is, however, in its infancy, and, until the great collections in St. Petersburg and the Vatican are thoroughly worked over, no material progress can be made in this part of the history of Gothic art. In the meantime we gladly recognize that M. Mâle's is one of the most interesting and original books on mediæval art that have been published for many years.

The first exhibition of the recently formed Society of Animal Painters will open at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, next Tuesday.

At the exhibition of Spanish Old Masters in the Grafton Galleries seven of the pictures have been withdrawn. They include some of those lent by the executors of Sir J. Charles Robinson and Mr. Louis Raphael. In their places are now hung nine others, which include five portions of a late fifteenth-century Spanish Altarpiece, lent by Mr. Cyril B. Andrews. Mr. A. M. Daniel has lent a 'Madonna and Child' by Morales, and Lady MacDonell contributes an 'Ecce Homo,' also by Morales. Mr. Reginald Corbet has sent a 'Portrait of a Girl,' attributed to Velasquez, while Baroness Oliveira has lent a 'Portrait' by Goya. A second edition of the official catalogue is now on sale.

A good deal of excitement has been lately caused among artists by the news that the French Government is contemplating the sale of some parcels of ground attached to the Villa Médicis at Rome. The point of view of the Government is that this ground is at present let out to gardeners with small profit, whilst the money obtained from the sale would be employed in the improvement of the buildings of the French School of Arts. The Institute is decidedly against this scheme; and the *pensionnaires* complain that the magnificent prospect they enjoy at present will be irremediably spoilt.

MUSIC

Muzio Clementis Leben. Von Dr. Max Unger. (Langensalza, Hermann Beyer u. Söhne.)

Certain dictionary and magazine articles and a few brief memoirs—more or less trustworthy—were all that had appeared up to the present concerning a musician who has been named, and justly, the father of pianoforte playing, and whose works were well known to Beethoven. Clementi's many sonatas are mainly of historical interest, but his 'Gradus ad Parnassum' is still in everyday use.

Clementi was largely engaged in teaching, and of his early life in Rome, at Fonthill Abbey, and in London until his reputation was established, the accounts are, indeed, scanty. The first number of Cramer's *Magazin der Musik*, published at Hamburg, came out in 1783, and in the following year an article appeared therein headed 'News of the pianist Clementi, Berne, October, 1784.' The writer (a schoolmaster) had a long conversation with him, and Clementi's biographer by careful research and information from the municipal authorities at Lyons, whence Clementi had come, has shown that a romantic episode had occurred in Clementi's life; also that the conversation about science, music and musicians, and many other matters offers strong internal evidence of its being genuine. Herr Unger gives interesting details concerning Imbert-Colomès, a notable figure in musical circles at Lyons, whose daughter Clementi wished to marry. For the volume under notice Herr Unger had, moreover, access to the unpublished correspondence of Clementi with F. W. Collard (his business partner in London), Breitkopf & Härtel, and other publishers, and from this he has given extracts.

When Clementi was in Vienna in 1807 a contract was drawn up between Beethoven and himself, whereby it was agreed that the former on handing over certain manuscripts should receive 200*l*. The correspondence with Collard reveals the fact that a delay of three years occurred before the money was paid. In 1809 Clementi writes to his partner: "But why have you not yet fulfilled our engagements with Beethoven?" The delay was, in fact, due to the postal difficulties on the Continent during the war with Napoleon. In consequence of this discovery it becomes clear that some of Beethoven's undated letters to his friend Gleichenstein, hitherto assigned to 1807, belong to a much later period. A facsimile of a portion of a Clementi letter written from Vienna about his meeting with Beethoven, kindly lent by Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, grandson of Clementi, appeared in *The Athenæum* of July 26th, 1902.

Clementi was a great traveller. He lived in London, but was away on the Continent from 1802 until 1810. In his letters there are interesting details of his sojourn at St. Petersburg.

Musical Gossip.

The proceedings connected with the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, which will be noticed next week, included an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, under the direction of Sir Frederic H. Cowen. The programme opened with a Humoreske for Orchestra, Op. 47, by Mr. Norman O'Neill, which shows the influence of Grieg. As music, it is quite good; the humour in it is not, however, prominent. A descriptive programme might have been helpful.

The concert ended with an orchestral tone poem, 'The Legend Beautiful,' by Dr. James Lyon. Here help was attempted by giving certain lines from Longfellow's poem, to indicate new themes or other changes in the music. One clear clue was the "convent bell"; but after this it was difficult to follow the composer's intentions. A few musical examples would have been of service. The music throughout is clever, and—a great point—emotional. M. Esposito played with marked delicacy the solo part of a Pianoforte Concerto composed by him. The writing is smooth and pleasant, but the general scheme and the way in which it was carried out were scarcely up to date.

In Mr. William Wallace's 'The Outlaw,' a ballad for baritone and orchestra, the music seemed better than the savage poem by the composer himself. There were good points in the music, notably its conciseness and effective orchestration.

All the novelties, except the Concerto, were under the direction of their respective composers. Sir F. Cowen's 'Phantasy of Life and Love,' and an 'Elégie and Rondo' by M. Sauret, played by himself, completed the programme.

Mr. Frederic Corder will deliver three lectures at the Royal Institution on January 24th and 31st, and February 7th. His subject is 'Neglected Musical Composers,' and the three selected are Spohr, Bishop, and Raff. He certainly could have made a longer list. That the composers named by him have been neglected is beyond dispute, but will Mr. Corder be able to show undue neglect?

In view of the approaching performances of 'Parsifal' at Covent Garden, Mr. G. C. Ashton Jonson will deliver lectures on the work at the Æolian Hall on the 12th, 19th, and 26th inst. at 5.15 p.m.

Felix Draeseke, who died last February at the age of 78, was an enthusiastic admirer of Wagner and Liszt in the fifties and sixties, when the tenets and works of the new school were meeting with much opposition. We are glad to hear that his memoirs will shortly be published by his widow, and that many pages are devoted to Wagner and Liszt.

Madame Nina Grieg, widow of the composer, is at Berlin in order to be present at the first performance, at the Schauspielhaus, of Ibsen's 'Peer Gynt,' with Grieg's music.

Charpentier's 'Julien,' produced last summer at Paris, will be represented very soon at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York. The composer will superintend the final rehearsals.

Mr. Michael Balling, Dr. Richter's successor at the Hallé Concerts, Manchester, will succeed Sir Henry J. Wood (who, through stress of work, has resigned the post) as conductor of the Sheffield Festival next October.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

Mon	Concert, 8.0, Albert Hall.
—	Monday Concert Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Sat	Chappell Ballad Concert, 3.0, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

CHILDREN'S PLAYS.

Of the pantomime proper—divested, since Mr. G. R. Sims brought his talents to its service, of much of the blatant stupidity that a decade ago would have been deemed an indispensable element—Drury Lane, of course, provides the most opulent example. Outside London the name is still borrowed to lure as many unfortunate children as possible to seek out a "story" (promised by the posters outside) from a bewildering mass of variety turns, decayed jokes, and "spicy" situations. But at Drury Lane the four hours' pageant of song and story passes with no tedium, and—best of all—there is a consecutive tale which can be followed and is followed to the end with no disillusionment, no bewilderment, and practically none of the tremors that are born of too much witch or ogre or other evil thing. 'Sleeping Beauty' is this year "re-awakened," but such a repetition of last year's production merely emphasizes its success.

Again Miss Renée Mayer as Puck is bewitchingly alluring; Miss Florence Smithson makes a gentle Princess to Mr. Douthitt's robust Prince; and Messrs. George Graves and Will Evans keep the whole house well amused with many a bout of nimble fooling, and create a veritable babel of merriment when they set to work, as King and Chancellor respectively, to tune the piano, paper the walls, and whitewash the ceiling while the British workman goes on striking.

That our race does not abound in native dramatic talent is obvious when criticism leaves the principals to notice their satellites. Little enough is demanded of them, but that little—the correct enunciation of a few lines, a graceful poise of body in walking, or spontaneity of gesture—it seems impossible to get here, as on less favoured boards.

The harlequinade which follows the pantomime, adding nearly another half-hour to a four hours' performance, is surely an *embarras de richesses*.

That distillation of the three great loves of childhood, 'Peter Pan,' is now being played for the tenth season at the Duke of York's Theatre. The love of being mothered and of mothering, tenderly belauded; the love of adventure, symbolized for British children by pirates and redskins; and the love of fairies, which, for all the scoffs of the cynics, is moribund only in their own hard hearts, are subjects the universal appeal of which explains the enthusiasm for this perennial favourite.

Miss Pauline Chase—whose impersonation of the name-part seems to borrow just the requisite particles of fantasy from fairyland—is as piquant and graceful as ever; Mr. Godfrey Tearle, pitilessly horrific as Hook, is well supported by Messrs. George Shelton and Charles Trevor as Smee and Starkey; Miss Mary Glynne makes a sweetly natural Wendy; and the Darling family generally, in which we include not only those who bear the honeyed patronymic, but also Nana the dog-nurse and Liza (author of the plays), appear to the entire satisfaction of an audience which rejoices in beautiful maenads in pink silk, curly-headed boys in striped pyjamas, and roguish papas who refuse their physic.

Miss Nellie Sybelle's triple bill at the Court Theatre entertained during the earlier part of this week an audience in which the proportion of adults to children will probably be revised if the ideals of the promoters become popular. We hope they may

succeed in their scheme of a Children's Theatre where plays acted by and for children can be performed during the reasonable afternoon hours of holiday time.

'The Fairy Doll,' 'The Enchanted Garden,' and 'The Strange Boy'—playlets which suggest nothing so much as the simple "make-believe" which bright children organize amongst themselves—are acted with as much zest and enthusiasm as any game by a group of little people. With the exception of some rather comic exhibitions of baggy hose on slender limbs, everything in the way of childish frocks and setting was a delight to the eye, and the music admirably suited to the occasion.

After seeing the ainty sauciness of the maiden who impersonates the name-part in 'The Cockyolly Bird,' its unattractive ugliness is forgotten in the recollection of four scenes. These, if they do not provoke quite so much merriment as might be desired in the Schoolroom or in the North Pole and Japanese settings, reach a pitch of warm hilarity in Cannibal Island, and can boast of many pretty touches and much tasteful staging—Cubist and otherwise.

The hero of the adventure is a little boy whose unfortunate governess, dabbling in "zones and poles and the great divisions of the earth," adds another to the number of incompetents who are now being shown up. The news that a little girl playmate is to join the home circle meets with his entire disapproval, and when the way of escape, via "cockyolly" pronounced backwards, is opened by the little nursemaid, the adventure in dreamland (dreams are very fashionable this year) begins, in which the expected little visitor is promised a host of good things. Much geography is learnt, and when the sleep is over, the way to a better understanding has been paved. A pretty entertainment is brought to a close with an *ensemble* rendering of "Forty Dukes." Mr. Martin Shaw's music is appropriately bizarre and melodious by turns.

Mrs. Percy Dearmer's 'Cockyolly Bird' is performed at matinées on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays—Miss Syrett's plays filling the programme (with the assistance of Annie Spong's Little Dancers) on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

The Charing Cross Hospital is to receive the profits arising from these performances from Monday next until the end of the week, up to 500*l.*, for the endowment of a child's cot.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Poor Little Rich Girl,' a play of fact and fancy by Eleanor Gates, produced for the first time in England on Tuesday at the New Theatre, is a highly decorative tract, in which the child of the plutocrat is sacrificially posed on the altar of her father's money-bags and her mother's social ambition. The evils of absentee parenthood well deserve castigation, but it is notorious that few plays with a purpose reach the mark, and without the strong support given by the scenic artists and some finished acting—more especially by Mr. Ernest Hendrie as an organ-grinder and Miss Stephanie Bell in the name-part—this would not stand much chance of being an exception to the rule.

The first act shows the poor little rich girl set aside by her parents, bullied by those who should be her guardians, and poisoned by her nurse. What follows in Act II. is a fantasy such as Puck might have designed to nip the consciences of neglectful parents. Gwendolyn is in a garden, with the organ-grinder as cicerone, where no disguise or sham is possible. Jane the Nurse appears wearing two faces, the father in a robe embroidered with £ *s. d.*, the mother with a bee buzzing in her bonnet, "They" (society folk who form a sort of chorus to the refrain "The best people don't do it, you know"), a policeman, a plumber, a teddy bear, and others. The allegoric vein is developed at length—often in an original and charming fashion. There is, for instance, a quaint duel between Thomas the Footman and the King's English, in which the latter is vanquished under the onslaught of misplaced aspirates, but perkily revives to acknowledge Gwendolyn's sympathy, saying: "I 've been murdered hundreds of times before."

A doctor all the time is on the scene, measuring the little maid's vitality, but her condition becomes more and more alarming, and the "stiff upper lip" suggested by the organ-grinder as a talisman is about to be discarded when the doctor makes a great effort to "pull her through," father leaves his money-bags, mother drops her bee, and all go off to ride the doctor's hobby-horses of fresh air, plain food, warm sunshine, &c.

The play is finely staged, with some delightful scenic effects.

After various alterations, including an almost complete change of cast, 'The Laughing Husband' has been produced at the Lyric Theatre under the new title of 'The Girl who Didn't.' Attempts have been made to brighten up the dialogue at the expense of the musical element of the piece. Owing to the fact that the interest of the plot is not strong enough to dispel a suggestion of pantomime, the result can hardly be called satisfactory. The first two acts are unduly protracted. The third act, however, is more compact, and under the magnetic influence of Mr. James Blakeley, who is inimitable as the wily lawyer in his unique occupation of "reconciliation agent," the interest and merriment revive. Much amusement is also caused by Mrs. Amy Augarde in her impersonation of an adipose lady with spiritualistic yearnings, and by the whimsical humour of Mr. C. H. Workman as the rich confectioner, whose doubts as to his wife's fidelity, although unfounded, are at least excusable.

Those whose tastes lie in the direction of Tango dancing, exhibitions of ultra-modern costumes, songs of a more or less ragtime order, and somewhat broad humour will probably feel satisfied with the fare provided.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Mr. George S. Street an Examiner of Plays in the place of the late Charles Brookfield. Like his predecessor, Mr. Street is a keen observer of social life viewed from club windows, and he is also an essayist of distinction. We hope that he may have the courage to reduce the follies of the Censorship. The world which thinks seriously about drama has had enough of the cynical indifference of the superior person.

Paris is just now ringing with the name of M. Jean Richepin. The author of 'La Chanson des Gueux,' who this winter delivered a lecture on the Tango, has written a play on the same subject; and the *avant-première* at the Athénée was of special interest, since the author had his wife as a collaborator.

To Correspondents—A.F.—J.H.—P.S.P.H.—F.E.P.—Received.

M.H.D.—Not suitable for us.

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[For Index to Advertisers see p. 22.]

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LITERATURE

FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.

WHEN, a few years ago, physical education began to be in favour with our younger generation, I remember hearing some of my more thoughtful fellow-countrymen complain with a sigh of the new tendency, and prognosticate that this would be the end of all mental supremacy. It does not appear that this dismal prophecy has been fulfilled. Indeed, the taste for intellectual pursuits is as strong as ever; nay, never was there such a thirst for cultivation of the mind, to judge from the numerous lectures which, in the provinces as well as in Paris, attract even the more frivolous part of society. As for printed productions, I for one, in order to sum up the chief events of the past year in a few columns of *The Athenæum* have examined hundreds of volumes, and can testify that there is no abatement of activity in our literary world.

As in former years, the output of historical books has been enormous, for our historians are as indefatigable as they are numerous. Archives, public and private, are ransacked, and their treasures brought to light; memoirs are lovingly edited; ponderous monographs appear as fast as shilling primers. Few are the periods of national or foreign history which lack the research of some competent scholar. If this year the Middle Ages have been somewhat neglected, the Renaissance, on the contrary, has received a good deal of attention. In 'La Disgrâce de Machiavel' M. J. Lucas-Dubreton has drawn an original, vivid portrait of the most enigmatic of Italian politicians. M. Morel-Fatio, in his 'Historiographie de Charles-Quint,' has devoted much care and labour to the study of the historiographers of Charles V. of Spain, and has translated into French the Portuguese text of the Emperor's Memoirs. Philip II. of Spain has found in M. R. Clauzel an able biographer; and two volumes will contribute to make Henri IV. of France more popular, the first being a selection of letters made by M. J. Nouaillac, the other, written by MM. Jérôme and Jean Tharaud, and entitled 'La Tragédie de Ravaillac,' depicting in a lively, elegant style the course of events which brought the gallant monarch to an untimely death. M. Lucien Romier's conscientious book on 'Les Origines des Guerres de Religion' subtly analyzes Henri II.'s Italian policy from the accession of the French king down to the abdication of Charles V. of Spain.

The period which extends from the last years of the Monarchy to the Restoration of the Bourbons continues to be a favourite field of research. 'Quarante-cinq Années de ma Vie,' by Louise de Prusse, Princesse Antoine Radziwill, supplies much new information on the history of Prussia from 1770 to 1815. The same interest attaches to the 'Mémoires de la Marquise de Nadaillac, Duchesse d'Escars,' which besides restore to life a curious figure of an exiled *grande dame* in the time of Napoleon. The Comte Roger de Damas was another French exile, and his chequered career can be followed in his 'Mémoires,' edited by MM. Jacques Rambaud and Léonce Pingaud. To M. Gaston Maugras and the Comte P. de Croze-Lemercier we owe a charming picture of an aristocratic heroine in the time of the Terror, 'Delphine de Sabran, Marquise de Custine.' Contrasting with the last-mentioned, 'Les Campagnes du Capitaine Marcel,' annotated by Commandant L. Var, bring out the type of the Napoleonic soldier. M. Louis Barthou, our ex-Premier, has devoted to Mirabeau an attractive and impartial study. Lastly, M. Frédéric Masson with pious perseverance has added a tenth volume to the imperial memorial erected to 'Napoléon et sa Famille.'

The epoch, however, which seems just now to be in vogue is that of the Second Empire and the establishment of the Third Republic. Now that passions have cooled, this period of our history appears as one of the most fascinating, with its sharp contrasts of brilliant frivolities and visionary enthusiasms, of heedless enjoyments and bitter shame; and, as documents are to be had for the asking, there is no lack of workers. Among the books which have appeared the most important are M. Frédéric Loliée's biography of the 'Comtesse de Castiglione,' a famous and enigmatic beauty of the Court of the Tuileries; and the monographs by M. Maurice Reclus on 'Jules Favre' and 'Ernest Picard' (1912), two names associated with the development of the Republican party. Among the memoirs mention is due to the 'Retours sur la Vie' of A. Chambolle, a man who rubbed shoulders with all the political leaders between 1848 and 1878; M. Arthur Meyer's 'Ce que je peux dire' contains many a vivid picture of the brilliant society in which the author cut a prominent figure; and lastly, M. Emile Ollivier published just before his death the sixteenth volume of 'L'Empire Libéral,' a touching *plaidoyer* in which the most unpopular of statesmen has proudly tried to vindicate his reputation. In this exploration of a painful past the Franco-German War has naturally been a subject often approached. M. Germain Bapst has published the sixth volume of his life of Maréchal Canrobert; and M. Elie Peyron, 'A propos du siège de Metz,' has made it possible to obtain a clearer notion of Marshal Bazaine's responsibility. More extensive has been General Bourelly's survey in 'La Guerre de 1870 et le traité de Francfort'; and in 'Châlons et Beaumont' M. A. Duquet, our authority on the subject, has tried to elucidate the causes of our disasters.

These books on the Franco-German War have been eagerly received by the public, for they appeal to some of the deeper sentiments of the hour. It cannot be denied that the formidable increase of the German army and the stiff methods of the diplomacy which this army is apparently destined to support have aroused suspicions even in those who hoped for an understanding of some sort with our neighbour. A new sense of national solidarity has started into life, and sent a patriotic thrill through pacific France. Literature has keenly fallen in with the new ideas. We have not only such books as M. Pierre Albin's 'Le Coup d'Agadir' and 'L'Allemagne et la France en Europe,' in which the causes of a recent diplomatic incident are disclosed, and the political relations between the two countries subtly analyzed, but also quite a number of books earnestly attempting to energize France, presenting significant estimates of our military strength, and even setting down the scheme of a future war, for such have been the aims of Col. Montaigne in 'Vaincre,' of M. Maringer in 'Force au Droit,' of M. de Lanessan in 'Nos Forces Militaires,' and of Col. Grouard in 'La Guerre éventuelle.'

As was to be expected, the campaign in Morocco and the war in the Balkans have given birth to an imposing number of accounts. Most of these books, however, issue from the pen of war correspondents whose imagination is no less potent than their partiality; so I think it best not to mention them particularly. Yet I must except 'Les Gens de Guerre au Maroc' (1912), by M. Emile Nolly, a talented officer who at times strikes up the patriotic note, and the next moment, curiously enough, reminds one of Mr. G. B. Shaw's Preface to 'Arms and the Man'; and 'La Mort de Stamboul,' by M. Victor Bérard, who is at present the most brilliant exponent of the diplomatic history of our times.

Upon the whole, the books which I have just mentioned, though vastly different in intrinsic value, are nearly all good examples of the high standard reached by our historical school. Well constructed, readable and solid, founded upon patient, accurate research, they are above all animated by a fine spirit of impartiality and a genuine love of truth. And these are, I think, the qualities which French critics can also claim as their own. Yet

this praise, which I ungrudgingly bestow, rouses in me no enthusiasm. I am not far from believing that the impassive attitude, admirable in an historian, can be a defect in a critic; nay, is slowly taking away the life of a criticism once so brilliant. Not that the number of critics is decreasing; there is not one young man, fresh from the University, but has some voluminous monograph in hand. But the time is gone when Taine was building up the enchanted castles of his picturesque suggestive theories; when M. Bourget, with a sort of inspiration, was through his own experience drawing the moral portrait of his generation, and in the course of his studies discovering the nature of his own talent; when Brunetière found in every book a doctrine which, being brought to the test of his strong convictions and clothed in the garb of his irresistible dialectics, established itself with the weight of an acknowledged truth. These were men who raised criticism to the level of imaginative literature, and made it an art. Nowadays our critics annihilate themselves; they are content when they have shown learning, analyzed the works with discrimination, and elucidated reciprocal influences. I certainly do not want to disparage a school which has produced this year 'Les Livres du Temps,' by M. Paul Souday, and M. Ernest Dupuy's 'Poètes et Critiques' and 'A. de Vigny, sa vie et son œuvre,' for it has its merits and its usefulness. But my complaint is that by the side of these excellent guides of the reading public there should be so few critics aiming at the expression of their own personality and artistic conceptions. In this respect the year has been particularly uneventful. M. Faguet alone strikes a distinctive note. Here, at least, we meet with individuality. With a facility which makes one wonder whether he has time to read all the books he speaks of, he pours on the public an average of three or four volumes a year ('Balzac,' 'La Fontaine,' 'En lisant Corneille,' 'Initiation littéraire'). Like Tennyson's brook he goes on for ever, lightly babbling and flashing, abundantly distilling quaint talk, wit and common sense. When one comes to think of it, the fact that I have had to fall back upon M. Faguet's productions is perhaps the best proof of the poverty of French criticism.

Poetry has been this year even a greater favourite than history, for there seems to be a notion that this province of literature is a sort of vantage ground for beginners, or can be chosen as a sport by more serious writers in search of relaxation. Yet, when intruders have been eliminated, it is astonishing to find what a quantity of really fine matter remains. Never has French poetry numbered so many singers rich in fanciful imagination, quick sensibility, delicacy of emotion, and endowed with a true feeling for the haunting beauty of coloured language and melodious rhythm. But these qualities have their drawbacks. Poetry, I fear, is being lulled to sleep by its own sweet murmuring. In their pursuit of rare sensations and dainty melodies our poets have forgotten the deeper enchantments of thought. Few are those who weave into their verse an individual conception of life; many do not even try to pour their souls into their songs. In the best productions of the year I find too many echoes of Mallarmé, Rimbaud, Verlaine, and Baudelaire, and if we do not take care we shall fall into an artificial diction which is very different from that of the eighteenth century, but will nevertheless have the same result—it will be the end of all poetry. This is the reason why, in spite of the considerable number of really interesting and pleasant collections of verse published in the course of the year, I select at most but three names: Madame de Noailles, with 'Les Vivants et les Morts,' a writer who is not free from faults, but of whom it is no exaggeration to say that she has discovered a new poetical sense; M. Maurice Magre, with 'Les Belles de Nuit,' a connected series of amatory poems revealing in the author real depth of feeling, though I must say that his romantic hankering after the disenchantments of love sounds a little old-fashioned; and M. Paul Fort, with 'Chansons pour se consoler d'être heureux,' who, in spite of unnecessary eccentricities of rhythm, reveals the most original, and probably the most sincere, poetic temperament that France has known for several years.

The case is somewhat different with the novel. Fiction is still the literary *genre* which attracts our best writers. Yet this year will not be reckoned among the best. Chance has willed it that none of our greatest novelists is on the publishing list. Anatole France, after his puzzling 'Les Dieux ont soif,' has kept aloof; M. Paul Bourget is engaged in writing an important novel, the publication of which is near at hand; M. Maurice Barrès, it is true, has brought out his 'Colline Inspirée,' but this philosophical—at times symbolical—sermon can hardly be considered as a novel proper. M. Marcel Prévost in 'Les Anges Gardiens' has made a sad mistake. Of those who come next in magnitude after these acknowledged princes of letters, none can be said to have done his best. M. Paul Adam's 'Stéphanie' obscurely develops an otherwise interesting thesis. Madame Delarue-Mardrus's 'Douce Moitié' contains unnatural situations which mar a clever picture of a Parisian *milieu*. Colette Willy's 'L'Envers du Music Hall' and 'L'Entrave' have the usual spontaneity of her effervescent talent, but nothing more. M. Paul Margueritte's 'La Maison Brûle' and 'Les Sources Vives,' and his brother Victor Margueritte's 'La Rose des Ruines,' are unworthy of the authors of 'Le Désastre' and 'Les Braves Gens.' M. Claude Farrère's 'Thomas l'Agnelet' is not unhealthy like 'Les Petites Alliées,' but it is more of a feuilleton. In 'Dingo' M. Octave Mirbeau has exaggerated the least pleasant side of his talent without freeing his style from its mannerisms. M. Abel Hermant is fatiguingly monotonous with his pictures of degraded humanity in 'La Fameuse Comédienne' and 'Le Joyeux Garçon.' M. Léon Daudet in 'La Fausse Etoile' is more than ever hampered by his introduction of politics and even polemics into works which on that account cease to be novels. M. Henry Bordeaux's 'La Maison' is interesting in the ideas it developes, but weak in technique.

To come to the ranks of the rising novelists, M. Machard's 'Titine' is a powerful realistic study of humble life. M. Marcel l'Heureux, already a veteran in letters, has published 'La Jeunesse de Philippe Grandier,' which one day may be considered a masterpiece. M. Paul-Louis Garnier's 'Les Cœurs Farouches' is remarkable for its mixture of romanticism and psychological subtlety. M. Léon Werth's 'La Maison Blanche' and M. A. Fournier's 'Le Grand Meaulnes' have received a not undeserved advertisement by arresting the attention of the Académie Goncourt. As to M. Marc Elder, who obtained the Prix Goncourt, it is a pity that one should be able to find in his 'Le Peuple de la Mer' so many prolonged echoes of other Breton writers. Before I end this review of fiction, I must point out that there has been quite an outbreak of novels on exotic subjects. I shall not mention them by name, lest I should confer on their authors an undeserved notoriety.

Our dramatists are as active as ever, but the Parisians do not seem to possess a power of receptivity equal to that of London audiences, for several plays have met with a very doubtful reception. Those treating sex questions have been particularly ill-used. The truth is that the public is tired of love complications. The excessive warm-heartedness of the heroine of 'L'Irrégulière,' by M. Edmond Sée, has failed to awaken sympathy even in the bosom of male spectators. The general depravity of the chief personages in 'Les Roses Rouges,' by M. Romain Coolus, has bored the voluptuaries, whom alone it was calculated to please. Even the darling of Parisian audiences, M. Henry Bataille, has met with a notable failure, and if the truth must be told, he richly deserved his fate. M. Bataille is a great dramatist, a true poet, and a subtle thinker; but he debases his art by making too exclusive an appeal to the sex instinct of the spectators. He is a master of what Mr. G. B. Shaw has excellently called "the shallow heroics concerning man's desire for woman"; and his presentation of lust under the name of tragedies of the heart is all the more dangerous because it is clothed in the most enervating of styles, and surrounded by a sort of Oriental atmosphere laden with the sounds and perfumes of lasciviousness. This time he has gone too far; the heroine is a young woman who, learning that she suffers from an incurable disease, wildly squanders away the rest of her life in reckless licentiousness. It appears that the portrait is true to life, this being the story of a young American lady whose confession the author

received a few years ago. It remains, however, undeniable that such pathological cases are not fit for the stage, and the public has unequivocally marked its disapproval.

Problem plays are also on the wane. M. Maurice Donnay's 'Les Eclaireuses,' a delightful comedy on the subject of feminism, full of the tender pathos, delicate observation, and gentle irony which are characteristic of the author of 'Amants,' has met with very indifferent success, and it is the only play of the kind performed this year.

All these failures have contributed to narrow the field of competition, and in fact only two types of plays have been in request. On the one hand, we have had light artificial comedies verging on the vaudeville, the sole merit of which consists in the whimsicality of the situations, and an unceasing bubbling of verbal wit and superficial satire of contemporary life. Good specimens of this type are MM. A. de Flers and G. de Caillavet's 'L'Habit Vert,' which was performed for the first time in 1912, but has held the stage this year too; 'La Belle Aventure,' by the same; and 'L'Institut de Beauté,' by M. Alfred Capus. To these may be added 'Les Deux Canards,' by M. Tristan Bernard, though I feel some hesitation in placing M. Bernard's delightful humour and deep insight into human nature on a level with MM. de Flers and de Caillavet's shallow witticisms. On the other hand, the public has patronized plays tending towards melodrama, with complicated intrigues, full of violent conflicts between human beings whose very tenderness is steeped in inflexibility, and stormy situations straining the nerves of the spectators to the breaking-point—such as M. Bernstein's 'Le Secret' and M. Henry Kistemaeckers's 'L'Embuscade' and 'L'Occident.' The last-named play, the action of which is placed in a *milieu* of naval officers and opium-smokers, speculates also upon the patriotic sentiments of the moment, and so does M. Henri Lavedan's 'Servir,' in which we see a young officer, led astray by humanitarian ideas, enter into a conflict with his father, a loyal old colonel, but finally, listening to the call of duty, joyfully go to the front when the cannon announces that war has broken out. M. Tristan Bernard's 'Jeanne Doré' belongs to the same group, though here again it should be said that this tragedy must not be compared with the dramas of which I have just spoken. 'Jeanne Doré' is not far from being a masterpiece. The subject, to be sure, is not new; it analyzes the anguish of a poor woman whose son is a murderer and has been condemned to death. But the situations have been handled with such tact and restraint, the comedy of life has been so skilfully woven into the sombre theme, that the final impression is a combination of truth and richness which at times even recalls Shakespeare.

These happy ones of the theatrical world should not make me forget a group of writers, headed by M. Jacques Copeau, who have set themselves the disinterested task of reacting against the commercial claims of our modern drama. They have a small theatre of their own—the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier—and their sympathies are wide and enlightened. For their first performance they produced Molière's 'L'Amour Médecin' and Heywood's 'A Woman Killed with Kindness,' and, though the costumes and the scenery were of the simplest, the public was conquered. This venture is still in its infancy; it is therefore difficult to determine its possibilities, but it is certainly full of promise.

Indeed, the same may be said of the present state of our literature. Reading over this article, I am struck by the fact that I have not been able to point out one strikingly original book. But it does not follow that French literature is in a decline. We live in a period of suspense and expectation. Individualities are not rare; only they are too deeply engaged in the war of ideas to attend to their own self. French thought is at present a tumultuous battle-field wherein from all points theories meet each other in inextricable contests. All seems to be but confusion, yet in this chaos of conflicting opinions two great main currents are distinguishable. One of them appears to be a new development of the symbolic movement, and strives to conquer the unexplored region which lies outside the world of the ordinary senses. Intuitive perception is its process; spiritualism and mysticism the states of mind through which its adepts hope to attain the absolute; Bergsonism its deepest and most conscious expression. This movement is opposed by those who extol the permanency of national traditions, the beauty of reason and lucidity which formerly were the French qualities *par excellence*, and who endeavour to promote a revival of Classicism by the help of strong discipline. M. Charles Maurras and the political group named L'Action Française are the influential supporters of this doctrine.

These two main currents (though they tend to different ends) sometimes mingle, for they have common aspirations. The traditionalist school is essentially Catholic, and some Catholics see without displeasure the Bergsonists attack rationalism. Both movements meet in their reaction against the dangers of materialism, and agree in their belief of the inefficacy of purely scientific methods. They also join hands in their love of action and heroism. Above all, they have in common an earnest desire to satisfy the longings of the national soul. It is long since France evinced such seriousness of purpose. The eagerness with which the adherents of both schools probe the minds of their contemporaries, the vehement eloquence with which they diffuse their ideas, strongly contrast with the disenchantment, the enervating pessimism of the preceding generation. Inquiry follows inquiry, the results of which are recorded in such books as Agathon, 'Les Jeunes Gens d'Aujourd'hui'; Emile Henriot, 'A quoi rêvent les Jeunes Gens' (published in *Le Temps*); Jean Muller and Gaston Picard, 'Les Tendances présentes de la Littérature Française'; Gaston Riou, 'Aux Ecoutes de la France qui vient'; Léon Blum, 'La Prochaine Génération littéraire' (in the *Revue de Paris*); and Henri Clouard, 'Les Disciplines.'

Frenchmen want to know themselves in order to fulfil the destinies of their country, and this is what makes this epoch, in spite of its seeming lack of originality, vitally interesting. One really feels the silent, potent workings of great things which struggle into life. Will this Renaissance be marked by the triumph of mysticism or by a reassertion of our traditional qualities? Or will it end in a compromise which will place the reasoning power at the service of sensibility, as some writers suggest? This it is impossible to say. But one thing at least is certain. If there be any who anticipate a debilitation of French energy, they are mistaken, for, with those inexplicable powers of recovery which seem to be inexhaustible in her, France is once more ready to play her part in the renovation of modern thought.

ALBERT FEUILLERAT.

NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE quarter-century of upheavals and readjustments in France has been the source of an unparalleled productivity in the world of books, and the attention which writers are to-day giving to the manifold aspects of the period is keener than ever. The immense quantity of labour, and in particular of specialized research, which this period has involved on all sides, gives weight to Prof. Oman's dictum that

> "in England, as in France and Germany, the main characteristic of the last twenty years, from the point of view of the student of history, has been that new material has been accumulating much faster than it can be assimilated or absorbed."

No single writer, we venture to predict, will produce a future standard history of

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Les Panégyristes de Louis XVI. et de Marie-Antoinette depuis 1793 *jusqu'à* 1912. Par Pierre Ladoué. (Paris, Picard & Fils. 5fr.)

Les Conventionnels Régicides. Par Pierre Bliard. (Paris, Perrin & Cie., 5fr.)

Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien (1801-4), *et Documents sur son Enlèvement et sa Mort.* Publiés par le Comte Boulay de la Meurthe. Vol. IV. *Supplément.* (Paris, Picard & Fils. 6fr.)

Le Général Dumouriez. Par Pouget de Saint-André. (Paris, Perrin & Cie., 5fr.)

Vers Brumaire: Bonaparte à Paris, 9 Décembre, 1797—4 *Mai*, 1798. Par Albert Espitallier. (Same publishers. 3fr. 50.)

1812: *Souvenirs d'un Médecin de la Grande Armée.* Par Heinrich Rose. Traduits par Madame Lamotte. (Same publishers. 3fr. 50.)

L'Allemagne et Napoléon (1797-1814). Par A. Bayet. (Hachette & Cie. 3fr. 50.)

L'Esprit Public dans le Département de la Meurthe de 1814 *à* 1816. Par René Perrin. "Annales de l'Est," publiées par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Nancy. (Paris, Berger-Levrault. 4fr.)

the French Revolution. The successors of Profs. Aulard and Madelin will write their books co-operatively.

The monumental 'Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public,' edited by Prof. Aulard, is the classic instance of the sheer volume of the material extant. Another indication of the quantity of the literature of the Revolution is contained in the first book on our present list, 'Les Panégyristes de Louis XVI. et de Marie-Antoinette.' This is a bibliography, confined, as its title shows, to a very limited circle of works, and virtually excludes all foreign books: Burke's 'Four Letters on a Regicide Peace,' to quote an obvious case, is omitted. Considering that M. Ladoué has merely glanced at the pamphlet literature on the subject, and that for twenty years after the executions of Louis XVI. and his Queen panegyric literature was severely discouraged, we think the 463 references somewhat surprising.

The events which evoked the outpouring of such a class of literature are studied by M. Pierre Bliard in 'Les Conventionnels Régicides.' This is a graphic and highly documented survey of the Convention during the last months of 1792, and the first three weeks of the following January. But for sheer dramatic effect the book is easily inferior to its chief source, *Gazette Nationale; ou, Le Moniteur Universel*. The musty pages that report the final call-over of the members of the Convention, with their iterated "Je vote pour la mort," or more often simply "La mort," interrupted by occasional outbursts such as that of Fabre d'Eglantine, are beyond all comparison the more highly charged with emotional qualities. M. Bliard, however, points out that the *Moniteur* is by no means infallible, and that its version of the "appel" differs in several important details from that contained in the 'Procès-Verbaux' printed by order of the Convention. The author then traces the later careers of the 387 regicides. Vergniaud and four others were claimed by the guillotine the same year. By the 18th Brumaire 94 were dead, in exile, or lost to sight. No flattering picture is painted of those survivors who made their way under the First Empire by cringing to Napoleon. At the beginning of April, 1814, 223 were still living. One of the first laws passed under the Restoration was the "loi d'amnistie" (January 12th, 1816), which exiled at a month's notice all regicides who had ever held office under Napoleon, and 153 out of the 206 survivors were therefore sent into sudden banishment. At the accession of Charles X. 70 remained, and it was left to A. C. Thibaudeau, the memoirist, to outlive the rest, he dying in 1854, under the Second Empire. M. Bliard declaims with considerable vehemence against them, and has only one thing to say to their credit—the majority refrained from feathering their nests at the public expense. The book has been conscientiously compiled, and deserves success.

The fourth volume (the Supplement) of the Correspondence of the Duc d'Enghien (1801–4) contains an interesting selection of letters, the majority of which passed between him (at Ettenheim) and his father, the Prince de Condé (in London). The most important letters describe the arrest of the young man at the order of Napoleon, the subsequent farce of a trial, and his execution. Napoleon's belief that he was acting in concert with Dumouriez receives no support from these letters. Nor is it directly substantiated by M. Pouget de Saint-André, although it is shown that both the Duke and Dumouriez were in touch with the Comte d'Artois. The book has, as an Appendix, the Duke's graphic account of the campaign of 1796, in which he took a prominent part.

M. Pouget de Saint-André in 'Le Général Dumouriez' supports the contention of Dr. Holland Rose that the popular idea of Dumouriez is absolutely unjust. Like Dr. Rose, he regards the General as a far-sighted patriot who held strong views on the Constitution, and admitted that his Republicanism lasted no more than three days. His history, after his defection in 1793, gradually resolves itself into a struggle against Napoleon, generally in concert with the English, inventing plans for the defence of England and Ireland in the event of a French invasion. The author has little that is new to say as to the actions of Dumouriez while in England. The following is surely a curious *obiter dictum*, placed in a foot-note :—

"On ne sait pas assez que les premiers troubles de la Révolution ont été fomentés par l'or anglais."

A study of great interest is provided in 'Vers Brumaire.' Here we have a journal of Napoleon's doings in Paris from December 5th, 1797, to May 4th, 1798—that is, between his return to Paris after the conclusion of the Treaty of Campo Formio and his departure for Egypt. M. Espitalier has not attempted to give anything like a complete record of Napoleon's activities, but rather to isolate those which future events were to render significant. He traces Napoleon's growing hostility towards Barras, concealed at first under a more or less genuine display of friendship; and he describes the approaches made by Talleyrand. Sieyès, curiously enough, scarcely enters into the story. The actions of Napoleon exhibit him, in the clearest possible manner, feeling his way towards supremacy. The instances given by M. Espitalier, both of Napoleon's tact and his indiscretions, point to the same end. His dislike of appearing at receptions in military uniform indicates the former; his conversations with Barras (at least as reported in Barras's own Memoirs), and his high-handed actions while still in Italy at the end of the 1797 campaign, show that Napoleon—not yet thirty years of age—intended to play no subordinate part in the history of his country. Such a work as this inevitably consists largely of quotations, and M. Espitalier is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has selected the abundant material on which he rests his case.

There are some exciting passages in the 'Souvenirs d'un Médecin de la Grande Armée,' which Madame Lamotte has translated from the original German edition of 1832. Heinrich Roos, the author, was a Würtemberger, who was never intended to serve in the army, but found himself in 1805 in charge of the health of a light cavalry regiment, and was duly embarked upon the great adventure of 1812. The author is always the doctor who at unexpected moments discusses the shape of the wounds caused by pikes, or the physiological effects of exposure to cold. The most thrilling passages of the book are those describing the triumphal march through Moscow, the encampment outside the city, and then the sudden explosions, the simultaneous outbreaks of great fires, and the dismay which overcame the whole Grand Army at the sight of its vanishing booty. It is worth while to preserve all the authentic accounts of one of the most dramatic scenes in history. For the rest, the narrative of Roos is undistinguished. He was taken prisoner by the Russians at Borisov, just before the disastrous passage of the Beresina, and entered the Russian service as an army doctor. In 1815 he returned to Würtemberg and to civil life.

'L'Albanie et Napoléon' deals less with Napoleon than with Ali Pasha of Janina, whom we meet in the pages of 'Childe Harold.' After the distribution of Venetian territories under the Treaty of Campo Formio, Napoleon, having gained Corfu, thought it advisable to cultivate friendly relations with the Albanians of the coast. The first action of these, nevertheless, was to combine with the Turks and Russians to capture the island. Ali was, however, disappointed by the refusal of his allies to cede the island to him, and by 1803 we find him making strenuous efforts to secure an *entente* with France. For four years all was apparently well, but when the Treaty of Tilsit under a secret article handed the Ionian Islands back to France, Ali promptly showed his teeth. The remainder of his life was a long and generally successful struggle, although in a few months he had alienated such support as he might have expected to receive; but not until the fall of Janina, in 1822, did he succumb. Napoleon is scarcely mentioned; a few letters from him to Ali and notes on his policy are all we hear of him. M. Boppe tells the story well.

From 'L'Esprit Public dans le Département de la Meurthe de 1814 à 1816' we gain an idea of what Bonapartism meant to the popular mind. M. René Perrin finds, in short, that this eastern *département* concerned itself but slightly with forms of government. Although M. le Comte d'Artois, the future Charles X., had been at work in 1814, striving to enlist sympathy with the royal family, and although there existed a distinct organized royalist movement, the inhabitants of La Meurthe, were on the whole apathetic. They showed, however, distinct indications of opposition to the recon-

stitution of the pre-Revolution status of the nobility. As to Napoleon, of him "on parle toujours, de sa famille rarement, de l'Empire jamais." What the *département* wanted most was peace with a cessation of the ruinous war-taxes. Capitaine Francis Borrey in his elaborate 'La Franche-Comté en 1814,' we may note, arrived at very similar conclusions for the neighbouring *département*. La Meurthe however weary of fighting and its cost, never failed Napoleon. The Restoration of 1814 was accepted with acclamation, but with inward composure. The Hundred Days were greeted with genuine warmth, and the Second Restoration was coldly received. But it meant peace and immunity from further German invasions, so such opposition as there was to Louis XVIII. soon simmered away.

Napoléon et la Vendée. Par Émile Gabory. (Paris, Perrin & Cie, 5 fr.)

M. GABORY is to be congratulated on a piece of solid work, and he has studied carefully many unpublished documents for this history of the Vendean wars. He has taken care, by means of innumerable foot-notes, to give his authority for all his statements, and the result is a noteworthy addition to the literature of Napoleonic times. The author shows how the Vendeans welcomed the Consulate, whose first care was to give them back their churches and their priests. He adds :—

"Ils s'éloignèrent du régime, seulement lorsque Napoléon, insatiable en hommes et en argent, eut découragé leur loyalisme."

The terrible results of the fighting in the Vendée may be seen by the figures printed in the first chapter. On February 27th, 1794, still remembered as "the day of the great massacre," 500 old men, women, and children perished by the bayonet in the wood of Le Drillay; Poiré lost half its inhabitants; and the little town of Mortagne had two-thirds of its people killed. There is nothing sensational in M. Gabory's writing, but his solid facts and figures give a vivid impression of the awful sufferings in this corner of France.

In his third chapter there is a clear account of the religious pacification, and the well-known story of the peasant Guillou shows what was the state of feeling among the poor people. When challenged by the National Guards and the gendarmes, in answer to their "Rends-toi," he replied "Rends-moi mon Dieu," and, defending himself with a fork, died on the step of his village church. The humane conduct of the people in protecting their homes has been generally recognized, even by Revolutionary writers, and not till Westermann's brutal treatment did they retaliate. The Republic has probably never been forgiven for its work, and remembrance of past sufferings shows itself in party fights at the present day.

Some space is devoted by M. Gabory to the severe measures taken by Napoleon, who wrote :—

"Dieu les punira dans l'autre monde, mais César doit les punir aussi dans celui-ci."

Napoleon added that ordinary magistrates and police were useless, and that it was necessary to send men from Paris. But on the occasion of his journey through the Vendée he took a kinder view, and recognized that the war had been "une guerre de géants."

English people will be attracted by the references to the English gold which was placed at the disposal of the Vendeans, and by M. Gabory's consideration of what might have happened at Waterloo if 20,000 men (or more according to him) had not been detained in the Vendée. He writes :—

"Cette guerre fut presque exclusivement une guerre anglaise. Dans toutes les guerres de Vendée, l'Angleterre joua un rôle; dans celle-ci [1815] le rôle fut de premier ordre. Objectif de Wellington: immobiliser vingt-cinq mille hommes sur les bords de la Loire....ces vingt-cinq mille hommes en moins, du côté de Napoléon, assureront la victoire aux Alliés. Le marquis de La Rochejacquelein, déchaîné par le *duc de fer*, partit; on lui avait fait des promesses considérables d'or, de munitions, de soldats. Cet or et ces munitions—les soldats ne vinrent pas—rendirent possible un soulèvement que le manque d'armes eût empêché de s'étendre. Le plan de Wellington provoqua-t-il la défaite de Napoléon? Ce corps d'armée eût-il, à Waterloo, remplacé celui de Grouchy? Il serait difficile de l'affirmer; il serait plus téméraire de le nier. Mais ce qu'on ne peut contester, c'est que cet événement funeste réduisit les chances de succès."

Lettres et Documents pour servir à l'Histoire de Joachim Murat, 1767–1815. Publiés par S.A. le Prince Murat. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par Paul Le Brethon. Vol. VII. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie.)

THIS seventh volume of Murat's papers concerns the time when Joachim was King of the Two Sicilies. It reveals the differences between his administration and that of his predecessor, and shows how, by his care for the most trifling things and the moderation of his government, he gained the hearts of his subjects. The period covered is only that from February 1st to September 9th, 1809, yet in that brief time we find over 700 letters—nearly all from Murat himself; but the present volume is less interesting than some of its predecessors.

The immense industry of Murat is illustrated by the way in which, at the busiest moments of his life, he made time to go into minute detail, leaving nothing to chance, and taking the trouble, for instance, to give the names of three horses about which he was sending orders to some of his soldiers. There are signs that he was too timid about taking responsibility, and he is constantly appealing to Napoleon for instructions on small points where a stronger man would have acted for himself. But no doubt things were difficult for him, as may be seen from some of the letters he received. Thus, after an interview with Napoleon, Berthier wrote to Murat :—

"On March 5th, 1809, Soyez Roi pour vos sujets, pour l'Empereur, soyez un vice-roi.—Soyez Français et non Napolitain.—Consultez Sa Majesté Impériale sur tout: ce qui vous paraîtrait nuire à vos sujets dans le moment est au contraire pour leur avantage, puisque tout ce que veut l'Empereur tient au plan vaste de ses projets, de ses idées, et le bonheur des nations qui sont gouvernées par sa dynastie tient à la réussite de ses grandes vues; c'est à nous à suivre et obéir à ses vues....sans chercher à en deviner la profondeur."

Murat's devotion to his master and his desire to be fighting with him are seen throughout the volume. In February, 1809, he wrote to Napoleon :—

"Le chagrin de voir ce qui se passe en Espagne et de ne pas y être pour vous y servir, me déchire l'âme; ce n'est que sur le champ de bataille que Votre Majesté m'a rendu justice, mais ces sentiments ne sont ni appréciés ni entendus."

On April 4th he wrote :—

"Sire, vous allez faire la guerre, et je reste ici; que je suis malheureux! Pourquoi m'avez-vous éloigné? J'aurais encore toute votre amitié que mes ennemis m'ont fait perdre, et je pourrais encore dans cette nouvelle occasion vous donner de nouvelles preuves de mon absolu dévouement."

The following day he pleaded :—

"Sire, je n'y demande aucun commandement, je ne demande que l'honneur de vous accompagner ou d'y servir comme simple soldat. Croyez-vous, Sire, que le trône que vous m'avez donné me soit plus cher que votre gloire? Non. Périssent ma fortune et mes brillantes destinées, et que le grand homme, mon maître et mon tout, devienne, s'il est possible, encore plus grand! ....Sire, pourquoi vous suis-je devenu si peu nécessaire, aussi indifférent?"

Once more, in June, 1809, he writes :—

"Je brûle d'impatience de donner à Votre Majesté de nouvelles preuves de mon dévouement, je désire de remplacer et dans votre cœur et dans votre camp celui qui ne pourra plus vous y servir....Sire, exaucez ma prière....Sire, si vous saviez ce que je souffre loin de vous, vous ne seriez pas insensible à ma prière."

If we turn to other subjects, we find both Murat and Napoleon giving more than once frank expression to their views about the Pope. Thus on June 20th, 1809, Napoleon says :—

"J'apprends la nouvelle que le Pape nous a excommuniés, voilà une belle folie. Il a attiré par là l'excommunication sur lui-même, c'est un fou qu'il faut enfermer."

In the present collection of letters, as in earlier ones, we find Murat constantly begging Napoleon to write to him, and either receiving no reply or something painfully curt.

We have quoted enough to show that, in spite of details about things now unimportant, the new letters contain much that is interesting; and they are as ably edited by M. Paul Le Brethon as were the earlier ones. We still have long to wait for those papers of 1814 which are expected to throw new light on the great events of the time.

COURNOT'S REMINISCENCES.

On the whole, though the bulk of the literature on the French Revolution and the Restoration period is for ever increasing, M. Bottinelli has been well advised in publishing Cournot's 'Souvenirs.' The France of Louis XVI. and the France of Charles X. have passed away, but their fossils have been, as it were, reconstructed in such a grotesque way and in such distorted attitudes that we must feel grateful to a writer who tries to describe his contemporaries with an impartial mind.

A. Cournot, born in 1801, in the small town of Gray, in Franche Comté, spent his early years in the midst of a deeply religious family. His eldest aunt, however, had sided with the Republican party, and thus young Cournot soon learnt to look at the two sides of any question. Highly gifted, he entered the famous Ecole Normale in 1821; became secretary to Marshal Gouvion Saint Cyr in 1823; published remarkable articles on higher mathematics, which attracted the attention of all the learned world in Paris; entered the University of France in 1833, thanks to Poisson, the great mathematician of the time; was Professor at Lyons and Grenoble, and then Inspector of Schools; and soon became one of the first, and the strongest, figures in the academical world under Louis Philippe, Napoleon III., and the Third Republic. He died in 1877. Vacherot called him the common-sense philosopher; indeed, we might say that he was common sense personified. Yet we have only to study a few of the portraits he has left of the men he knew, of Gouvion Saint Cyr, Laplace, Cousin, and Villemain, to recognize that this calm and grave "Recteur d'Académie," versed in the most difficult sciences, knew how to manage words, and, what is more important, the hearts of men.

The rapidity and extreme violence with which revolution followed revolution in France after the outbreak of 1789 produced in Cournot a great indifference concerning the forms of government, but at the same time strengthened his moral principles. He never despaired of reason. His varied experience and the spectacle of public events led him to the discovery of, or, if one prefer, to the belief in, the idea which is the life of all his philosophical works, viz., that the world is always making for order.

According to him, two forces are ever at war with one another in this world—man and society; and in their turn they are controlled by a greater power, to which Cournot gave the name of *order*. Order is Reason in work in nature. Society is itself a kind of living being, superior to man, and enforcing the decrees of Reason.

Thus Cournot is a Bergson "avant la lettre," for, before the modern philosopher, he broke down the walls of determinism by declaring that the moral world is quite different from the physical one; that the causes which act in physics and chemistry can be called laws, but that the causes we see at work on the historical stage cannot be foreseen. He is always dwelling on this point, that "a certain mixture of necessary laws and of accidental or providential events is what permits us to use the word *history* with regard both to nature and to mankind."

Cournot has been wrongly described as a sceptic whose motto in life was agreement at any cost with all forms of government. The fact that he faithfully served three forms of government merely shows that he wished to serve his country under any man, convinced as he was that an ultimate purpose was at work in the terrible and obscure forces which were overthrowing governments. A royalist loyally attached to the Bourbons at first, he soon saw—with the penetrating and unforgiving eye of youth—that their cause was doomed to perish. Henceforward he walked through life with a highly critical yet impartial mind, and, since he had not been able to look at Charles X. with reverence, he was not going to pay any undue respect to Louis Philippe or Napoleon III. But he always managed to be fair to both of them.

On the "coup d'état" of the famous December 2nd his comment is worth quoting. He says it was

> "much more difficult indeed than that of the 18th Brumaire, was prepared with much more wonderful ability. It showed the force of a fixed and daring idea, matured for a long time, cleverly indicated or dissimulated, as circumstances required, coolly waiting for its hour to come, and passing into action late enough for the principal obstacles to be removed, yet early enough to take its enemies unawares. For three years it was necessary to suffer patiently sarcasm, contempt, insult, to allow one's secret thought to appear only at the right moment, and at the same time to bend oneself to its immediate covering with the official cloak of one's ministers, as if it were a mere inconsequence of eccentricity, in this way keeping up hope, and lulling fear, and observing all the time the line dividing the princely from the public personality, the small circle of accomplices from the Government press. Such historical phenomena, much rarer than the victories of battle-fields, are necessary to the commencement or recommencement of events which, taken as a whole, escape all prevision, because they lie outside the domain of the general laws of history as well as of the common rules of morality."

Here again we have the ever-recurring *Leitmotiv* of his philosophy: politics will never be amenable to the laws of reason, since man is governed by instincts and sudden passions. Progress can only consist in lessening the frequency and intensity of political revolutions.

But one would be mistaken indeed in thinking that Cournot's 'Souvenirs' are nothing but moral or philosophical reflections. His memoirs are the kind of book one finishes at a sitting, so full is it of *bons mots*, anecdotes, and sketches of great men.

Souvenirs (1760–1860). Par A. Cournot. Précédés d'une Introduction par E. P. Bottinelli. (Hachette, 7fr. 50.)

Correspondance générale de Chateaubriand. Publiée, avec Introduction, Indication des Sources, Notes, et Tables Doubles, par Louis Thomas. Vol. III. (Paris, Champion, 10fr.)

The special interest of this third volume of Chateaubriand's correspondence is to be found in the letters addressed to his sister, the Comtesse de Marigny. They have not been published before, and on some unimportant points they throw a little further light on the private history of this extraordinary man, whose correspondence, like his books, is full of false sentiment. His politics were a mass of inconsistencies; he was no thinker, yet he fascinates people by his letters as he does by the best parts of his least tedious books. The present volume contains some two hundred letters, all written between April and November, 1822—partly during the time when he was ambassador at our Court. Of course, when he comes to London in 1822 it is natural that he should instantly communicate with his lady friends to tell them how sad he feels when he recalls earlier days in England, and how the tears run down his face when he walks through Kensington.

To the Duchesse de Duras he says that at Lord Londonderry's house he has been talking for five hours at a stretch with the Prime Minister of England, and from his own words it is easy to see how frightfully bored the Englishman must have been. Chateaubriand writes:—

> "Je ne sais quelle impression j'ai faite sur Lord L., mais j'ai remarqué de temps en temps une sorte de surprise, et je crois qu'il n'était pas habitué à entendre parler ainsi mes prédécesseurs."

This, from such a man, prepares us for the remark, "J'ai été content de moi," and for the further statement: "J'ai rarement manqué de réussir quand je l'ai voulu." (Chateaubriand in his letter wrote "Lord L.," and his editor has turned the name into "Londonderry"—a mistake, we suggest, for Lord Liverpool?)

After the death of Richelieu in 1822 Chateaubriand says of him:—

> "Ces gens là ont été aussi méchants qu'ils étaient incapables. Leur rage actuelle ne vient que de leur amour propre humilié et de la preuve acquise que les Royalistes peuvent gouverner et administrer la France tout aussi bien et mieux que les valets de Bonaparte."

In May, 1822, he writes to Madame Récamier that if the Royalists fall he will quit public life: "Ce sera du moins le moyen de ne plus vous quitter"; and he reproaches her for not writing oftener. On the same day he is crying out to the Duchesse de Duras about his headache, and adds: "Ne dites à personne que je souffre. Mᵉ de Chateaubriand accourrait comme une folle." While he is writing to Madame Récamier to assure her that he is devoted to her alone, he is, on the very same day, wearying another lady with professions of much the same kind.

The vanity of the man is seen in all his letters, and with one further extract we

conclude our notice of this handsome and well-edited volume. It is from a letter dated Verona, where he was representing his country at the Congress of November, 1822 :—

"Voulez-vous savoir ma vie ? Je me lève à 7 heures et demie, je déjeune à 8 et demie avec Hyacinthe ; à 10 je m'habille. Mathieu m'envoie chercher, ou je vais chez lui parler des affaires ; à midi je rends ou je fais quelques visites ; à trois heures, je vais me promener seul ; à cinq, je dîne avec mes jeunes gens ; à neuf je me couche, s'il n'y a pas congrès chez M. de Metternich."

All this is sent to a lady correspondent.

La Duchesse de Berry et les Monarchies Européennes. Par Étienne Dejean. 7 fr. 50. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit & Cie.)

A RECENT decision of the French Foreign Office has enabled M. Étienne Dejean to use unpublished diplomatic papers and documents preserved in the Archives nationales, and to compile a volume containing many things which have an interest for English readers. The daughter of the man who became King of the Two Sicilies married the Duc de Berry in 1816, and, after his assassination in 1820, she gave birth to a posthumous son, and during the three years with which M. Dejean deals, the Duchesse de Berry not only tried to effect a rising in Brittany, but also did her best to bring about a European war in the interest of her son. Her intrigues in the years 1830–33, and her attempts to upset Louis Philippe and bring about a restoration of the old monarchy, are described by our author in detail, with many foot-notes which show his authority for his statements.

M. Dejean has divided his work into three parts. The first concerns the period before the arrival of the Duchess in the Vendée ; the second deals with her stay in the west of France ; while the concluding chapters describe her capture at Nantes, and her imprisonment at Blaye, speak of her negotiations with Chateaubriand and the futile missions which he undertook, and bring us up to December, 1833.

The Duchess travelled about the Continent with a large suite, and was everywhere spied upon. She was not always a welcome guest, and even her own brother, Ferdinand II., showed that he would sooner not have received her. Talleyrand kept his eye on her and her friends in London when she was trying to stir up trouble in the Vendée, and his letters show how well informed he was about all the movements of her set. The French Embassy in London had to do its own spy-work, and Talleyrand complains that our Home Office "could never obtain satisfactory results" : "On ne peut s'en étonner dans un pays où la police se fait aussi mal."

In a chapter on the 'Conspiration de Massa' M. Dejean shows that the Duchess was well supplied with money, and tells of all the comings and goings of her friends. On April 15th, 1832, things had so far progressed that the Duchess was able to write to her leaders in the west of France :—

"Je ferai savoir à Nantes, à Angers, à Rennes et à Lyon que je suis en France. Préparez-vous pour faire prendre les armes aussitôt que vous aurez reçu cet avis, et comptez que vous le recevrez probablement du 2 ou 3 mai prochain. Si les courriers ne pouvaient passer, le bruit public vous instruirait de mon arrivée, et vous feriez prendre les armes sans retard."

But the Duchess had counted on an insurrection in Provence, and when that completely failed, it was hardly surprising that the Vendée refused to rise. When things were at their worst she was obliged to wander about disguised as a young Vendean

"sous le nom de *Petit Pierre*, avec, pour tout bagage, un sac composé de quatre chemises, de quatre paires de bas et de trois mouchoirs de poche, noircissant ses sourcils avec du cirage, se teignant les mains avec des raisins secs pour leur donner une couleur brune et rustique."

The whole business was a fiasco, and when her secret second marriage with a Neapolitan marquis became known, her political importance was at an end, and the Government set her at liberty.

There is no index, but the excellent Tables of Contents make up to some extent for this defect.

La Formation des Caractères. Par Dr. Ch. Fiessinger. (Paris, Perrin, 3fr. 50.)

Mysticisme et Domination : Essais de Critique Impérialiste. Par Ernest Seillière. "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine." (Paris, Alcan, 2fr. 50.)

THESE two books, coming from such different writers, plainly show which way the wind is at present blowing in France. Both put in the forefront that mysterious power which is more and more engrossing the French mind, subconsciousness. The aim of both is to counteract Rousseau's influence, and neutralize the action of romantic mysticism.

Dr. Fiessinger looks at the problem from the moral point of view of the educator. For him "l'inconscient" means what Pascal called "the heart" when he wrote in his 'Pensées' : "The heart has its reasons which reason does not know."

Consequently, not content with Dr. G. Le Bon's formula that the aim of education is "de faire entrer dans l'inconscient les notions conscientes enregistrées par la mémoire," he insists on those obscure, and so far unaccountable, spiritual forces which are of such importance to a great nation, and which our present system of education neglects too much. He would say, after R. L. Stevenson, that language is but a poor bull's-eye lantern wherewith to show off the vast cathedral of the world. Our erudition is nothing but cramming ; our so-called omniscience is nothing but bibliomania.

Unfortunately, Dr. Fiessinger's book does not come up to our expectations. It is much too chatty for one thing, and would be greatly improved by condensation ; nor do we think that the materials which he finds in literature have been skilfully worked up. It is only *en passant* that he speaks of the value of example, as well as of certain American methods.

Far more important is M. Seillière's book, which, under the high-sounding title of 'Mysticisme et Domination,' hides a series of essays on some modern French books. M. Seillière has been struck by the fact that not a few fashionable or popular writers in France write up to a system ; they wish to theorize about society before being—what they ought to be—poets or writers ; and above all, at the present time, they are at infinite pains to speculate about subconsciousness and its ill-defined and shadowy empire, whilst preaching a new gospel in French literature, the gist of which is to be brave and human and manly and French. In this way Mysticism falls in with Domination, which would not seem to be its natural companion.

M. Seillière reviews and criticizes with a facile pen such books as those of MM. Gobineau, Chevrillon, André Beaunier, Fœmina, Paul Adam, Henri Lichtenberger, Anatole France, Romain Rolland, H. Delacroix, and William James ; and our list, though sufficiently varied, is by no means exhaustive.

Though the author is convinced that mysticism—or at least a certain kind of mysticism—is a marvellous tonic for his countrymen, as it increases their strength and enlarges their soul, he cannot but be rather vague at times when writing on such different personalities as, for instance, André Beaunier and Romain Rolland. M. Rolland still believes in Reason, in the eighteenth-century sense of the word. M. André Beaunier is a disciple of Pascal as well as Schopenhauer, and would burn the goddess of Reason with the utmost pleasure.

We cannot, however, reproach M. Seillière with being enigmatic about subconsciousness, for at present there are three explanations at least of the extraordinary phenomena grouped under that heading.

According to him—if we are not mistaken—imperialism, like everything that is great and makes for greatness, is a direct product of mysticism, of the union of the soul with God (a necessary union, if one wishes to succeed in life) : and here he does not seem to us to be far from M. Boutroux, who holds it very reasonable to think that the Divine acts on the phenomena of this world through the subconscious self.

In any case such a book, depicting faithfully as it does the latest tendencies in modern France, ought to be found on the bookshelves of all who are interested in French literature, whatever their opinions may be on subconsciousness and imperialism.

Correspondance de Voltaire (1726–9). Publiée par Lucien Foulet. (Hachette & Cie., 10fr.)

M. Lucien Foulet, who is—or was till recently—Professor of French Literature in California University, has long been known as an ardent Voltairean, and has now issued the result of his researches in this scholarly edition of Voltaire's correspondence during the three years after his release from the Bastille, the main part of which he spent in England. It was in 1908 that we reviewed in *The Athenæum* the late Prof. Churton Collins's work on 'Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau in England.' This was the final shape of his essay on 'Voltaire in England,' which originally appeared in *The Cornhill Magazine* in 1882, and was reissued in a volume in 1886. This volume gave M. Foulet, as he acknowledges, his first stimulus to undertake the study he has now completed. Since then M. Gustave Lanson has published what may be regarded as the definitive edition of Voltaire's 'Lettres Philosophiques' (2 vols., 1906), while Mr. Archibald Ballantyne in England, and MM. Clogenson, Beuchot, Desnoiresterres, Moland, and Bengescu in France, have at one time or another contributed to throw light upon what was a somewhat obscure period of Voltaire's life.

The Athenæum helped early in the day by first publishing on August 6th, 1892, the most interesting letter in M. Foulet's collection, which has also appeared in Churton Collins's last volume. To its remarkable literary history M. Foulet has devoted 10 pages of his Introduction and 14 pages in the text, occupied by the letter itself, its translation into French, and editorial comments. There seems good reason to accept his well supported conjecture that this letter was originally written to Thieriot on October 26th, 1726, and was sent back to England at Voltaire's request for the purpose of being shown to Pope, with Voltaire's eulogy of the author of 'The Rape of the Lock' as "the best poet of England, and at present of all the world."

M. Foulet's suggestion is that the letter was handed by Thieriot to Bishop Atterbury, who had been exiled in 1723, and had made Voltaire's acquaintance in Paris before he was lodged in the Bastille. Morice, Atterbury's son-in-law, writes to the latter on March 5th, 1727 :—

"The gentleman by whom you sent over your ring delivered that and your letters to me. One of them containing extracts of a letter of Voltaire's has (I mean the extracts) been shown to our Twickenham friend, who could not but be pleased with them, as he was at the manner of their being sent."—'The Miscellaneous Works of Bishop Atterbury,' London, 1790.

If M. Foulet's conjecture is right, it would look as if the letter was sent over intact or in the form in which it still exists in the possession of Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking, who was responsible for its original publication in 1892.

Amongst Pope's papers it no doubt passed to Warburton, who quoted from it in the 1751 edition of the works of Pope, but the first few words of the quotation no longer form part of the MS. letter. Moreover, this letter contains what M. Foulet calls "le plus chaleureux éloge de l'Angleterre qui soit jamais tombé de la plume d'un Français."

These English letters show conclusively what a remarkable knowledge not only of our language, but also of our innermost life, Voltaire had acquired during his residence amongst us. In another letter (p. 138) he assures a correspondent :—

"Reason is free here, and walks her own way. Hypochondriacs especially are welcome. No manner of living appears strange. We have men who walk six miles a day for their health, feed upon roots, never taste flesh, wear a coat in winter thinner than your ladies do in the hottest days: all that is accounted a particular reason, but taxed with folly by nobody."

Voltaire's chief reason for writing to Thieriot in English was "not to be understood by many over-curious people." M. Foulet is of opinion that most of Voltaire's letters to Thieriot have now been published.

M. Foulet's treatment of his material is scientific and thorough. As he says in his Introduction :—

"What forms the interest of this period is that it is for Voltaire a period of transition. He discovers England and the English language, he reads, observes, admires, and criticizes, he learns and unlearns, he develops what he has an instinct for, he compares, notes, and collects materials."

But he truly admits that we must not expect from these letters the great interest of the 'Lettres Philosophiques' of 1734. Voltaire is so far only the author of the 'Henriade.' Of the letters which we find collected here only one is strictly *inédite*, although several had previously been published in an incomplete state. M. Foulet has used every endeavour to see the original letters, and to give the minutest variations of spelling or of contemporary or later corrections. His notes contain a mass of curious and detailed information as to the persons or things mentioned in the letters, which the editor must have collected with infinite patience.

The latter part of the volume is taken up with Appendixes on 'The Quarrel of Voltaire with Rohan-Chabot'; 'The Pensions of Voltaire,' still obscure in spite of the researches of Nicolardot and Desnoiresterres; and 'Swift and Desfontaines,' the traitorous translator of 'Gulliver's Travels.' Two letters in French were exchanged between the last-mentioned pair, and are preserved in the British Museum. M. Foulet conjectures that Swift was probably assisted in the composition of his perfect French, though not in his biting irony, by Voltaire and Bolingbroke. Appendix V. is on 'Thieriot and Atterbury.' Appendix VI. discusses the accusation by Owen Ruffhead in his 'Life of Pope' that Voltaire was a spy in the service of King George, and shows its extreme improbability. Others are on 'The Date of Voltaire's Return to France,' 'Voltaire before the Judge Consuls,' 'What Works did Voltaire bring back to Paris?' and finally 'Letters Lost and to be Rediscovered.'

Recherches sur les Sources Latines des Contes et Romans Courtois du moyen âge. Par Edmond Faral. (Paris, Champion & Cie., 10 fr.)

In this volume M. Faral brings together in a more complete form a number of papers on twelfth-century French romances which have appeared during the last few years in specialist periodicals, and attracted considerable attention, adding to them an essay in which he develops the theory underlying his work. This is, to put it shortly, that we must consider the literary production of the twelfth century as a whole; that it is a mistake to devote all our attention to the French or Anglo-Norman works, and to pass over the Latin literature of the time, in which the culture of the age finds its fullest expression, and from which the romance literature derives much of its matter. We must abandon the current classification of the *roman courtois* into *romans antiques*, such as 'Alexandre,' 'Thèbes,' 'Eneas,' 'Troie'; *bretons*, as 'Tristan,' 'Erec,' 'Lancelot,' 'Yvain,' 'Perceval'; *gréco-byzantins*, 'Eracle,' 'Cligès,' 'Floire et Blanchefloir'; and *d'aventure*, as 'Ille et Galeron,' 'Guillaume de Dole,' &c.; and consider the romances as one body, arranging them in chronological order, and studying their relations to each other. From this point of view, in the light of the classical culture of the day, M. Faral finds no difficulty in proving that the twelfth-century French romance form, and much of its matter, is taken from Latin models.

The existence of a classical Renaissance in the twelfth century is, of course, well known to every scholar. Such works as those of John of Salisbury postulate a wide public of similar tastes, if of less learning, and we need not wait for M. Faral's promised study of lesser writers of the period to agree with him in this part of his thesis, since it can do little more than illustrate and throw new light on already ascertained conditions, interesting and thorough as it is sure to be. Nor can we object to the sacrifice of a system of classification by sources which is illogical and may be misleading, since the position of any romance in the system may depend on the choice of what is to be considered the main element of the story.

The chronological order of the romances is a different thing, and the acceptance of M. Faral's scheme will upset many cherished theories. 'Thèbes' is undoubtedly the oldest (*c.* 1150) of the *romans antiques*, and indeed of all the existing romances. But we have been accustomed to postulate the existence of lost Arthurian romances, mainly on the evidence of M. Rajna as to the common use of names from these romances in Italy in early times. We suspect that this evidence has been more often alleged than examined by writers on the subject. M. Faral has examined it, and finds that it reduces itself, for the twelfth century, to an Artusius in 1114, a Galvano in 1136, a Seldina (who may be Iseult) in 1180

and the sculptures on the north porch of Modena Cathedral, *c.* 1200. The identity of Galvano with Gawain is a very open question, phonologically, and no argument can be safely founded on so insecure a basis. We know, indeed, that the story of Lancelot must have been fairly well known by 1170, since the whole point of the 'Chevalier de la Charette,' the earliest preserved Lancelot romance, depends on the fact that the reader knows the identity of its hero all through, while it is only revealed to the actors in the story at its end; but we have no ground for assuming so early a date for the story as before 1150. If we put on one side the presumption of these early forms, the question of the origin of the romance form becomes one of purely literary criticism, and here it is indubitable that the earliest romances and fables in verse are imitated both in form and matter from classical models, and that their successors have been deeply influenced by them. This filiation is indeed admitted; M. Faral has only given more detailed proof of it, and it extends not only to details, but also to the essential constituents of the *roman courtois:* the development of the story, the conception of the subject, the methods of description, the use of the marvellous, the theory of love—all derive from the *roman antique*, however great the modification they receive from Chrétien de Troyes and his school.

M. Faral's book consists of a series of studies, the first connected with the influence of Ovid on 'Piramus et Tisbé' and its group of derived tales, on 'Thèbes,' and on 'Eneas'; the second treats of various documents dealing with the conception of love and the 'Débats du Clerc et du Chevalier' in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the third is a well-considered study of the source of the marvellous in the twelfth-century romance, the whole closing by a short essay which resumes the author's views on the origins of the *roman courtois*. The volume includes the text of two Latin poems on Pyramus, and of the 'Jugement d'Amour' in two forms, one of them Franco-Italian.

There can be no doubt that M. Faral is working on the right lines, and that questions of literary history must, in the long run, be settled by literary methods. Philology and its kindred sciences furnish us with a control not to be neglected, it is true, but they are servants, not masters, in the house of romance. It is evident that the author's argument is by no means complete, and that certain difficulties in the way of accepting the 'Thèbes' as absolutely the first of the *romans courtois* continue to exist. But he has given a most valuable impetus to romance study in a new direction, and it is to be hoped that his promised work on the classical influences on popular Latin literature in the twelfth century will continue the work.

Amoretti d'Edmund Spenser. Traduits en Sonnets par Fernand Henry. (Paris, E. Guilmoto, 5fr.)

It is only fitting that the 'Amoretti' of Spenser, who, especially in his earlier poems, owed so much to Marot and Du Bellay, should be translated into the language which renders them accessible to the "simples lettrés" of France. It is a difficult task to attempt, and one which, as M. Henry suggests, has been ignored by other translators, owing possibly to the comparative obscurities of Spenser's language. In this case, however, various archaic words have been dealt with in the notes to the sonnets, and explained for the most part in English; difficulties of phrase are also noted and discussed in French, and M. Henry has once to allow that "la pensée de Spenser est claire, mais elle est exprimée d'une manière assez obscure."

A further question which all translators must encounter—that of metrical form—has been carefully considered, and although in his rendering of Shakespeare's Sonnets M. Henry decided to reject the English for the Italian form, he has here thought it wiser not to deviate from the Spenserian style.

M. Henry is well aware of the merits and defects of his original, and he therefore approaches his task with a very sympathetic intelligence, while his knowledge of English is admirable. The grace and restraint of a form of verse closely allied to French poetry lose nothing—as far as it is true to say this of any translation—in his poetic and ingenious versions. Although Spenser is, perhaps, at his easiest in the 'Amoretti,' the very simplicity and flexibility of his beautiful language may well prove a stumbling-block to the unwary translator; but M. Henry is, as a rule, singularly happy in his phrases. For instance, his version of Spenser's seventieth sonnet, on Spring—

Printemps, jeune héraut du grand Roi qu'est
l'Amour,
Sur le pourpoint de qui, brillamment déployées,
Se voient toutes les fleurs qui s'ouvrent chaque
jour,
En riche mosaïque avec art disposées—

loses none of the original simplicity of the conceit:—

Fresh Spring, the herald of loves mighty king,
In whose cote armour richly are displayd
All sorts of flowres, the which on earth do spring,
In goodly colours gloriously arrayd.

It possesses also the further merit of a close adherence to the original, without a lapse into the merely literal. In each case the English original is printed below the French version.

The book also contains a short Life of Spenser, and a few remarks on the history of the sonnet in English literature of the sixteenth century. M. Henry points out that the period of thirty years during which English poetry was at a woefully low ebb was in France the time of poetic plenty—the period of the Pléiade. He touches also on the question of the Elizabethan borrowings from the French, and on this point he has made a special study of the literary relations between Spenser and Desportes.

Littérature Espagnole. Par James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. "Histoires des Littératures." 5 fr. (Paris, Colin & Cie.)

It is curious how few Spanish writers have achieved anything like international fame. The average Englishman who could easily name a dozen notable French authors would probably know only one Spanish work—'Don Quixote.'

The reason for this lies in the development of Spain itself. Emerging from the Mediæval period, she entered at the Renaissance into a career pregnant with promise. The discovery of America brought her untold riches, and for 150 years she was the supreme nation. Then her successful course was checked by the defeat of the "Invincible Armada," and she never recovered from that reverse. She seemed to settle in the slough of despond which even at the present day she has not entirely left behind.

Her language has, however, regained something of its former importance on account of the rise of her rebel children, the South American republics, and to-day a book on Spanish literature is an event of more than academic interest.

This work, originally published in 1898 in the well-known series entitled 'Short Histories of Literatures of the World,' at once met with the success it deserved. In 1901 it was translated into Spanish—this in itself no mean compliment—and in 1904 it was translated into French. It has been adopted by many Universities as the standard textbook on the subject.

The French edition having been exhausted, the author undertook the writing of this issue himself. The changes are so profound as almost to qualify it as a new book.

The chronological order is followed more closely than before. This is satisfactory, for although the treatment by "schools" and "movements" sometimes leads to better appreciation of the forces at work, it always tends to confusion and repetition.

It is, of course, only Castilian literature that is treated, and none but authors domiciled in Spain are dealt with, many of the modern South American writers being thus excluded. The earlier parts of the book have been enlarged, and might with advantage, have been further extended by the inclusion of extracts.

The sections on the period when Spain was at its zenith (Charles I., Philip II., and Philip III.) are very full, and in particular the part relating to Cervantes has been emended in the light of recent research.

Naturally enough, many writers are only touched on, but no author of any pretensions is left unmentioned. We should have been interested to examine the Bibliography, which, the author says, has grown to such an extent as to justify a separate cover. In the earlier edition it formed an appendix to the histor

CLASSIFIED NOTICES.

Theology.

Analecta Bollandiana, edited by Francis van Ortroy and others, Vol. XXXII., 15fr. yearly.
Brussels, 22, Boulevard Saint-Michel; Paris, Picard

The first article in this volume of general interest to English readers is a Latin poem in honour of St. Edmund Rich, written at Pontigny, and containing some new details of the miracles which followed his death. A Life of St. Wulfhilde by Goscelin of Canterbury is published from a MS. of Trinity College, Dublin, which once formed part of the Cottonian Library. St. Wulfhilde was an abbess of Barking at the close of the tenth century. Father Van de Vorst has two articles on St. Theodore Studites—in one of them he publishes the Greek account of his translation, in the second he studies his relations with Rome; while in another article Father de Cavalieri describes an ancient miniature of the saint. Father Delehaye writes on the cult of the Quattuor Coronati at Rome, publishes the Greek text of the life of St. Daniel Stylites, and examines its sources. Father Peeters gives a Latin translation of the life of St. Hilarion of Iberia (875) from a Georgian MS. Father Laurand contributes a note on the cursus in the Dominican hagiographies, and Father van Ortroy one on St. Ignatius Loyola and Father Oliver Mannaerts. An ancient Welsh martyrology which is printed from a Bedell MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, by Father Delehaye was shortly noticed by Henry Bradshaw, and is well known to palæographers. A catalogue is given of the Latin MSS. of hagiographical interest in the University of Würzburg, most of them from local convents or the cathedral libraries. The volume contains the usual addenda and corrigenda to the Abbé Chevalier's 'Repertorium hymnologicum.' There are a number of specialist reviews of books, the one of most general interest being a spirited censure of Dr. Frazer's use of a quotation from the 'De Natura Deorum' in 'The Golden Bough.'

Benamozegh (Elie), Israël et l'Humanité, 12fr. Paris, Leroux

This book, published nine years after the death of its author, Rabbi-Preacher at Leghorn, is a monument of industry and erudition, and will stand as one of the most important latter-day contributions to the literature of the Jewish race.

The object of the book, which falls into three divisions, God, Man, and Law, is stated with passionate eloquence in a lengthy Introduction. It is to prove to all the nations of the world the universality of the Jewish religion; that in its tradition, law, and hierarchy—and there alone—are vested all authority and inspiration from on high. The author reminds his readers—and it would appear from the history of Christanity as though this reminder were apt—that Jesus was a Jew, and that His teachings were for the most part founded on Jewish writings. At the same time, the question may well be raised whether the whole import of the Gospel's message lay not in this—to sweep away the traditions of precedence and vested authority, recognizing in no one people or nation a divinely appointed succession, while declaring the true universality of the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.

Fiel (P.) et **Serrière (A.),** Apostolat d'un Prêtre Lorrain: Gustave III. et la Rentrée du Catholicisme en Suède, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This traces the activities of Osler, an apostolic vicar, who in 1783 was sent to Sweden on a missionary journey. His vigorous propaganda was cut short by his failure to secure support from France after the outbreak of the Revolution.

Poetry.

Grammont (Maurice), Le Vers Français. Paris, Champion

This is the second edition of a work which first appeared in 1904. At that time its great importance was masked by the adoption of a "revised" spelling, which disinclined many of those who would have been deeply interested in its subject to take the trouble of reading it. The author has now issued it in ordinary spelling, and has added to it several new chapters, besides thoroughly revising the old text. As we have it now, the book is a complete examination of the construction of French poetry and of the methods by which the end in view entertained by the author is reached. It is a book which will attract every reader of French poetry, but quite apart from this it has a number of special features which should make it of value to foreigners. A large section is devoted to the harmony of the vowels in the verse, and this is accompanied by a careful analysis of the real sounds uttered by a skilled reciter of French poetry. Another novel examination is that of the relative times taken in uttering the various syllables of a line, the standard being one-hundredth of a second. Thus the line

Absorbe dans son sort le sort du genre humaine

is given as 19, 70, 17, 21, 27, 94, 37, 98, 26, 37, 13, 93—the 17 representing the mute *e*. Another set of figures gives the relative intensity of the syllables, in this case 4, 16, 3, 6, 8, 18, 8, 25, 3, 4, 4, 10. There are in this chapter a number of striking observations on the effect of emphasis on quantity—a short vowel may take up the longest time in enunciation. The book contains incidentally a good deal of criticism, mainly unfavourable to the decadents and "vers libristes." There are good Indexes. The greater part of the illustrative quotations are taken from Heredia, Victor Hugo, La Fontaine, Musset, Lamartine, and Leconte de Lisle. The book is a worthy successor of Quicherat, Banville, Berc de Fouquières, and Tobler.

Guilbeaux (Henri), Anthologie des Lyriques Allemands contemporains depuis Nietzsche, Préface par Émile Verhaeren, 5fr. Paris, Figuière

This handsome volume forms part of a series, "Les Grandes Anthologies," published under the editorship of M. Alexandre Mercereau. It consists of a short study of modern German lyricism and an anthology of each man's work, with short notices of his life and books. The great influences which have produced this school are Verlaine and Baudelaire, Whitman and Verhaeren. The translations are sometimes in "vers libre," sometimes in rhythmical prose, and give as good an impression of the originals as could be expected in the case of such dissimilar languages. The poets from whose works selections are made range from Detlev von Liliencron and Richard Dehmel to Stefan Zweig and Franz Werfel. Their subjects are as various as modern life, of which many of them essay the interpretation. The book will be of value, not only to the French public for which it is designed, but also to many English readers whose opportunities of becoming acquainted with the main currents of modern German poetry are limited.

Paulhan (Jean), Les Hain-Teny Merinas: Poésies Populaires Malgaches, 7fr. 50. Paris, Geuthner

This book consists of a lengthy introduction to the native songs of Madagascar, with numerous specimens and translations of the various types. The songs are short, and exhibit strictness of form, a profusion of proverb and metaphor, and a tendency to repeat a line with slight changes.

Philosophy.

Bonnier (Charles), Monographie du Mensonge, Essai sur la Casuistique. Liverpool, Lyceum Press

M. Bonnier begins by drawing a distinction between the "mentant" and the "menteur," the difference being that the former finds it unnecessary to create or even to await the opportunities for the display of his characteristic. It is with the "mentant" that this essay deals. The body of the monograph maintains his omnipresence, the conclusion upholds his inevitability.

History and Biography.

Barber (Frédéric), Au Service des Rois et de la Révolution, "Suisses hors de Suisse," 5fr. Paris, Perrin

The Swiss whose biographies are included in this volume are Marc Reverdil, the librarian to Stanislaus Augustus, last King of Poland; Ferdinand Christin, a Royalist agent during the Revolution and a friend of Madame de Staël; and Jean-Gaspard Schweizer, an agent of the Committee of Public Safety.

Bontoux (G.), Louis Veuillot et les mauvais Maîtres de son Temps, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Louis Veuillot was the most orthodox of Ultramontanes, with a *flair* for liberalism and heresy that was wasted upon the nineteenth century. During his long journalistic career, especially during his editorship of *L'Univers*, he broke lances against most of the famous Frenchmen of his time, and displayed a virulence and power of invective that recall the more spacious and outspoken days of Martin Marprelate. Now M. G. Bontoux has collected a selection from his polemics against "les mauvais maîtres" of his age. They are certainly a stout body of adversaries, including as they do Victor Hugo, Musset, Heine, George Sand, and Sainte-Beuve, and at least they witness to Veuillot's intrepidity. On the whole, however, he hardly seems to have come victorious from any one of these encounters. Perhaps his courage was greater than his prudence, and he was prone to charges of too sweeping a kind. For instance, to convict Hugo of pride, hatred, anarchical leanings, obscenity, and blasphemy, or Sainte-Beuve of lubricity and impiety, was a considerable undertaking. None of the passages from Veuillot's writings cited by M. Bontoux leads us to think it was a successful one. There is a great display of personality and temper, but very little production of evidence. The same holds true of Veuillot's other diatribes. Their sound and fury are prodigious; their significance remarkably small. They are interesting only as revealing the mind of a French reactionary of the mid-nineteenth century. M. Bontoux has shown zeal, care, and knowledge in his work of compilation, but he has to remember that to most educated Frenchmen Hugo, Musset, and Sainte-Beuve are familiars, while Louis Veuillot is little more than a name. "Speak as they will, what does the mountain care?" we are tempted to ask as we turn these

pages of forgotten controversy, and remember how time and the trend of thought have settled the questions they debate.

Boulé (Alphonse), CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS ET COLIGNY, 3fr. Paris, Champion

A brief study of the duel between Catherine de Médicis and Coligny, which began with her accession to the regency in 1560, and ended with his assassination and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572.

Cahen (Léon), LES QUERELLES RELIGIEUSES ET PARLEMENTAIRES SOUS LOUIS XV., "L'Histoire par les Contemporains," 2fr. Hachette

The events which are described in this volume, mainly by extracts from contemporary writers, begin with the publication of the "Unigenitus" Bull in 1713, and continue to the suppression of the Jesuit Order in 1764, and of the provincial "Parlements" during the next few years. Dr. Cahen describes the privileges and constitutions of the ecclesiastical and State bodies in question in some detail, and then allows his authorities to tell the story in their own words.

Cartier (Vital), UN MÉCONNU: LE GÉNÉRAL TROCHU, 1815–96, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

M. Cartier explains the circumstances which led General Trochu (Governor of Paris during the siege of 1871) to resign from the army, and eulogizes his life and character.

Clemenceau (G.), DANS LES CHAMPS DU POUVOIR, 3fr. 50. Paris, Payot

Formerly, that an historian should confine himself to what was important was the supreme rule. But "nous avons changé tout cela." Nowadays we think that the most minute fact, the most ephemeral thought, should be noted down, following the supposition that an article written, let us say at the time of Catiline's conspiracy, would be of more value to us than a chapter of Sallust.

Acting on this principle, M. Clemenceau has given us in book-form a series of leading articles which appeared in a French newspaper from May 6th to July 13th of the past year. In his interesting Preface he asks us: "Who is in a better position to describe events [we translate freely] than the journalist, so long as he is clear-sighted and disinterested?"

But we may ask in our turn: Is M. Clemenceau as disinterested as he believes himself to be? We, unfortunately, know that there is no love lost between him and M. Poincaré; and when he calls the President of the French Republic "riche intelligence, mais pauvre cœur," such a sentence seems to savour too much of the partisan. Indeed, is not the greater part of this book a protest against the Poincaré election?

There is something moving, however, in the sight of an old gladiator determined to die game, though beaten in the political arena.

Daniélou (Charles), ÉTUDES CONTEMPORAINES, Première Série, 3fr. 50. Paris, Figuière

The author, a Breton deputy belonging to the Centre party, has collected a number of addresses, speeches in the Chamber of Deputies, and articles, grouped under such heads as Regionalism, the Separation of Church and State, Foreign Affairs, and the present Disorder in the Navy. Those interested in French affairs will find in this volume a good presentation of the attitude of the educated Breton in religion and politics.

Force (Duc de la), LAUZUN, UN COURTISAN DU GRAND ROI, "Figures du Passé," 7fr. 50. Hachette

The life of Lauzun would seem a romance, if its events had only been more probable: to have been passed not in adventures, but in dreams, good or bad, provided that one could dream as he lived. This is the verdict of La Bruyère on the career of Antonin-Nompar de Caumont, Duc de Lauzun, Knight of the Garter, the promised husband of La Grande Mademoiselle, and it is fully justified by the story of his life, now told at length for the first time by a member of his family, the Duc de la Force. His adventures are as incredible as those of a hero of Dumas; he had all the Gascon astuteness and bravery of D'Artagnan with the high courage of Athos, and the simple recital of his story reduces 'The Three Musketeers' and 'Twenty Years After' to commonplace. The author has spared no pains to make his book as complete as possible, and, like the other volumes of this series, it contains an ample bibliography of manuscript and printed authorities for each chapter, and is well illustrated by portraits and views. The chapters on Lauzun's part in the Revolution of 1688 and the subsequent campaign in Ireland, ending with the Battle of the Boyne and the raising of the Siege of Limerick, will have a special interest for the English reader. All the causes of James II.'s unpopularity, except the religious ones, are neglected, but otherwise the tale of the escape of Mary of Modena is well told, and there is a very fair account of the Irish campaign of 1690 as seen from the French side.

Garneau (François-Xavier), HISTOIRE DU CANADA, Cinquième Édition, revue, annotée et publiée, avec une Introduction et des Appendices, par son petit-fils, Hector Garneau, Tome I., 10fr. Paris, Alcan

This new edition is the first work published under the auspices of the Comité France-Amérique, which has for its objects the spread of knowledge of North American history in France. M. Hanotaux, who is President of the Comité, contributes a Preface in which he lays stress on the close racial connexion between France and Canada. The work will be completed in another volume.

Granger (Ernest), PETITE HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE, 2fr. Paris, Hachette

This extremely brief introduction wisely concerns itself with great movements rather than men. The booklet is more vividly written than might be expected of a mere summary.

Hallays (André), PARIS, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

M. Hallays has already written a good many books in the series which he calls "En Flânant," and he now does for Paris what he previously did for such places as Maintenon, Senlis, Soissons, and Chantilly in the pleasant volume which was entitled 'Autour de Paris.' There is a literary flavour about most of the present pages, and at Auteuil, for instance, we are concerned chiefly with Molière. About him and his house there we find interesting details, as there are about Racine, who once lived at Auteuil, and about Boileau, who spent much time there with him. Other essays deal with Voltaire and Victor Hugo and their homes. There are also articles on Passy, Bagatelle, and other spots in or near Paris, while one on Madame Talleyrand is sure of readers. This well-illustrated volume would add to the interest of a leisurely stay in Paris. We wonder, for instance, how many of all the people who visit Paris know that the house where Scarron lived from 1654 to 1660 is still intact, and know where to find it.

Madelin (Louis), FRANCE ET ROME, 3fr. 50 Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This is not, as might be imagined, a treatise on the relations of the Third Republic and the Vatican since the rupture of the Concordat. It is a collection of historical essays and studies, written with all the learning and research which characterize M. Madelin's previous work, and have won for him three of the highest prizes offered by the Académie. His other books have related chiefly to the Revolution and the First Empire. In this volume he carries his inquiries much further back, and gives the results of his researches in the Vatican Library and at the Barberini Palace.

The first essay deals with the curious incidents connected with the Pragmatic Sanctions of 1432, when the French Church was for a time separated from the See of Rome. The second, which includes some vivid description of Renaissance Italy, describes the Concordat of 1516 when Francis I. put an end to the conflict.

To this is added a most interesting study of the journal of a Frenchman who resided in Rome from 1509 to 1540, including the crisis of the Reformation. Then follows an important essay on the Gallican declaration of 1682 and the religious policy of Louis XIV. In the two final chapters M. Madelin comes back to his own period, one of them dealing with the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, and the other with the origins of the Concordat of 1801.

Marcel (Chanoine), LE FRÈRE DE DIDEROT: DIDIER-PIERRE DIDEROT, 3fr. Paris, Champion

In his introduction to the Life of Didier-Pierre Diderot, Canon Marcel gives three reasons for the obscurity of his hero: the greater fame of Denis his brother, his own natural self-effacement, and the fact that he was a priest. The reader will, however, have difficulty in finding a single peg on which to hang anything approaching fame in the life of Didier-Pierre. In the parish of Langres, where he had been born and where he was peacefully to die, he spent his years—the gentle, pious shepherd of his flock. Canon Marcel emphasizes continually the torture which his brother's atheistic and revolutionary writings must have inflicted upon the Abbé's sensitive soul; but, entrenched within the stronghold of ecclesiasticism, refusing in later years even to see the Encyclopædist or those connected with him, engrossed in the affairs of his parish and his church, he appears to have had little to disturb the peaceful tenor of his days.

In his enthusiasm Canon Marcel, also a native of Langres, where the memory of the Abbé's saintly character still sheds a beneficent light, has devoted three chapters to what he regards as Didier-Pierre's foremost title to fame—the Church schools which he helped to establish, and of which he was, indeed, the inspiration. Four years later, after his death, they were swept away by the fierce relentless tide of the Revolution. The book is chiefly remarkable for the sustained and uncompromising arraignment of the great Encyclopædist. Canon Marcel's standard is that of obedience and submission to the Holy See. Denis Diderot was her most implacable enemy. Didier-Pierre was her humble and pious servant. For the priest no further evidence is needed. The cloak of fame which fell upon Denis belonged—belongs even now—to Didier-Pierre.

Such, however, cannot be the judgment passed upon the brothers by history

Mathiez (Albert), Les Grandes Journées de la Constituante, 1789–1791, 2fr. Hachette

M. Albert Mathiez reconstructs the most notable of the early episodes of the Revolution, concluding with the Massacre on the Champ de Mars. As far as possible he quotes from contemporary sources, merely weaving the selected passages into a connected form. The book contains numerous bibliographical references for further reading, and is illustrated by reproductions of contemporary drawings.

Millet (René), La Conquête du Maroc : la Question Indigène (Algérie et Tunisie), 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

In his able book on Morocco Mr. E. D. Morel gave English readers some account of our secret diplomacy, and attempted to shock the respectable and steady-going people who think that our Foreign Office can do no wrong.

In 'La Conquête du Maroc' M. René Millet appears to have sat down with the intention to do something of the same kind for his own country; and, as an ambassador of France and a former Resident-General at Tunis, he is in a position to write with much authority. In his time he has worked for the African empire which now belongs to France, and he takes advantage of his retirement to criticize with considerable freedom the ministers and the diplomatists responsible for the recent troubles of France in Northern Africa.

Much that M. Millet gives us was prepared at the height of the Moroccan trouble, and he here reprints letters and memoranda written at that time, publishing them, apparently, with little alteration or revision. If M. Millet sometimes shows party feeling, he is also ready to hit out all round, and some of his own friends may not appreciate things like this :—

"La dernière décade a été funeste au sens politique des Français. Ils se sont imaginé que les affaires extérieures, cela consistait à signer quelque chose avec quelqu'un, puis à s'abandonner au fil de l'eau. Méthode chère aux médiocres : elle dispense de réfléchir, de discuter, de prévoir. On a la bouche pleine de formules protocolaires, on les récite comme une leçon ; quelques centaines de paires d'oreilles, dans la classe tumultueuse du Palais-Bourbon, les reçoivent comme paroles d'Évangile. Pendant ce temps-là, on perd de vue le drame qui se joue derrière ce vain décor."

In July, 1911, M. Millet noted that French possessions in Africa, and especially those in the Congo region, were sufficiently vast for it to be possible to give up something there to Germany, but he was firm in his advice that Germany must never be allowed any position on the slopes of the Atlas.

In the second part of his volume M. Millet discusses the native question so far as it affects Algeria and Tunis; and in a concluding chapter he has something to say of Egypt, and answers French critics who, in his opinion, have overpraised our government of that country.

Morel-Fatio (Alfred), Historiographie de Charles-Quint, Première Partie, suivie des Mémoires de Charles-Quint, texte portugais et traduction française, 10fr. Paris, Champion

This is the two hundred and second volume of the historical and philological studies of the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and belongs to the "Zur Kritik" category of monographs. The author discusses existing sources for a complete history of Charles V. of Spain, and appraises the works of the official and unofficial recorders of the events of his reign.

Noailles (Vicomte de), Episodes de la Guerre de Trente Ans : le Maréchal de Guébriant (1602 à 1643), 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This is the third and last of the author's elaborate biographical studies of the principal characters of the Thirty Years' War. Guébriant was the predecessor of Turenne in the command of the German army from 1640 to his death at Rottweil, three years later. The author pays special attention to the strategical aspects of Guébriant's campaigns.

Reynaud (Louis), Les Origines de l'Influence française en Allemagne : Vol. I. L'Offensive politique et sociale de la France, 12fr. Paris, Champion

The exaggerated Teutonism of a certain class of historians inevitably produces a reaction of which this volume is an example. In it Dr. Reynaud studies the comparative history of civilization in France and Germany for the two centuries between 950 and 1150, and asserts the predominance of French influences in German culture and politics. His first chapter narrates the growth of feudality in the State and of the power of Cluny in the Church, and of the gradual association which led to the Crusade. These movements were rendered possible by the almost complete destruction of the political organization of Charlemagne, the usurpation of sovereign rights by the vassal, and the effacement of royalty. To feudality in the State succeeded feudality in the monastic system, and Cluny, under the guidance of a few remarkable men, spread its influence over France, and then over Western Europe, and conquered Rome. Lastly came the alliance between Cluny and French feudality; chivalry was christianized, and used in the service of the Church against the infidel.

In Germany, on the other hand, the organization of Charlemagne was never seriously weakened; his successors were abler than their French contemporaries, and foreign invasions left less mark on the Empire. A close alliance was formed between the Church and the monarch against his dukes, and the royal policy in favouring the Church kept it in its service. The comparative internal peace of the country resulted in the typical free man being a farmer instead of a knight as in France, while the German "chivalry" was composed almost entirely of serfs. It was the introduction of Cluniac doctrines and institutions that first broke up the subjection of the Church to the State, and brought on the struggle of investitures under Henry III. and Henry IV., and these doctrines and institutions were French.

Lastly, Dr. Reynaud compares the social states arising from the two régimes : France in a state of constant progress, brimming over with new ideas (generosity, fidelity, loyalty, honour), all creations of French chivalry; while in Germany, with its serf chivalry and utilitarian nobility, all these ideas were absent or imported later from France. He makes a spirited attack on the legend of the "treue" and "Frauenverehrung," quoting from German sources.

Altogether, it is an excellent example of what can be done when one takes a strong side in history, and, in spite of some repetitions, is well put together and amply documented. There is a certain amount of justification for its conclusions. We await with some interest the promised second volume, which is to contain, *inter alia*, a refutation of M. Bédier's theory of the "Chansons de Geste."

Rottach (Edmond), La Chine en Révolution, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

M. Rottach had exceptional opportunities for studying on the spot the Chinese upheaval of the last few years. The greater part of his book presents China as an armed camp. He also describes the financial difficulties of the Government, and concludes with a survey of the most pressing dangers.

Souville (E.), Mes Souvenirs Maritimes (1837–1863), Introduction de M. le C. Amiral Degouy, 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The late Capt. Souville travelled widely, but took part in no engagements. His recollections are therefore almost wholly a record of places visited, with occasional episodes, such as a storm off Cape Horn, and such impressions as a patriotic Frenchman may glean from a stay at St. Helena.

Tournier (J.), Le Cardinal Lavigerie et son Action Politique (1863–92), 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This volume is mainly concerned with the political efforts of Cardinal Lavigerie to secure Catholic unity in France.

Wilkins (W.-H.), Madame Fitzherbert et Georges IV., 5fr. Paris, Perrin

This book first appeared in English in two volumes in 1905. The French text, in one volume, is a shortened form of the issue of 1908. For notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 25, 1905.

Geography and Travel.

Besnier (Maurice), Lexique de Géographie Ancienne, avec une Préface de R. Cagnat, "Nouvelle Collection à l'Usage des Classes," XXX. Paris, Klincksieck

A most useful little dictionary of classical geography, giving in a compendious form for each place the corresponding modern name, a short account of its position, the most important facts of its history, and reference to the chief classical authors and inscriptions in which it is mentioned. We have tested it severely by several specialist histories recently published, and have found it quite adequate. The book takes as basis the Index of Van Kempen's 'Atlas Antiquus,' enlarged and corrected, and includes between six and seven thousand articles, excluding cross-references. At the end there is a list of modern names with their ancient equivalents.

Blanc (Mgr.), Les Iles Wallis, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Mgr. Blanc had but recently returned from the Wallis Islands (north-east of the Fiji Islands) when the news of their annexation by France was published. He here describes the islands and the successful work of Catholic missionaries.

Granger (Ernest), Les Merveilles de la France, 25fr. Hachette

France is described and illustrated, province by province, in this substantial album. The author is, perhaps, too ready to use superlatives, but the total effect is distinctly impressive. The coloured pictures incline to crudeness.

Schœck (Ivan de), S.A.I. le Grand-Duc Boris de Russie aux Fêtes du Siam pour le Couronnement du Roi, 10fr. Paris, Plon

A very pleasing account of a voyage made in a Russian cruiser to Siam in December, 1911, illustrated by ninety-one half-tone reproductions of photographs taken for the most part by the author. It is written without any pretension, and gives a good idea of the things likely to arouse the attention of an educated tourist. The chapters devoted to Java are, perhaps, the most interesting: the description of the ruined Buddhist temples gives a clear idea of them, and the photographs are quite good, while two figures of Javanese dancing girls are the best we have seen.

Subercaseaux (Amélie E. de), LA ROME DU CŒUR, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

A translation of the Spanish work published at Rome in 1909. The author, who is a Chilian, writes from the point of view of a devout believer, and gives a good account of what was to be seen and done at Rome during the Pope's Jubilee. The translator, the Comtesse de Loppinot, has done her work sympathetically and well. The book can be commended to visitors to Rome as a valuable supplement to their Baedeker or Hare.

Vallaux (Camille), L'ARCHIPEL DE LA MANCHE, 4fr. Paris, Hachette

Visitors to the Channel Islands usually dispense with the orthodox guide-book, and prefer to take with them Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea' or Sir Gilbert Parker's 'Battle of the Strong,' in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of reading these books amidst their natural surroundings. For, although books describing these "gardens of the sea" have appeared from time to time, hardly any of them have succeeded in attaining anything more than a passing vogue. The present volume is well illustrated and full of interesting information—the result, we gather, of a prolonged stay by the author in the Islands. Thus we learn, for instance, that Alderney enjoyed independent government on the hereditary principle from 1204 to 1825, and was, during that time, "obscure and almost ignored by its nearest neighbours"; and that it was only in 1825 that it came under the jurisdiction of the "bailiff" of Guernsey. Prince Blücher is the present owner of the island of Herm, which is managed like a modern estate, while Sark still keeps up its old feudal customs. During the Civil War Guernsey took the side of Parliament, while Jersey was royal in sympathy. Traces of this difference are supposed to have lasted almost to the present day. It is interesting, therefore, to note the verdict of the writer that "Jersey distinguishes herself from her neighbour from being more chary of adopting innovations. Jersey is in fact more conservative." He also informs us that it was only after 1815 that the islands came entirely under English influence. He explains this phenomenon in one sentence: "The religious revolution opened the way to Anglicisation." He adds that the immigrants, chiefly agricultural labourers from Brittany, rapidly unlearn their French, and that their children only learn it at school.

Sociology.

Gaultier (Paul), LES MALADIES SOCIALES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

The five social evils dealt with are youthful criminals, alcoholism, depopulation, pornography, and suicide. With the possible exception of the first, these ills are connected with the stationary population, and the peculiar difference between the social problems of France and England is clearly exhibited by the selection of this particular group out of the many existing evils. M. Gaultier writes with warmth; his remedies are restatements of proposals that need to be made more familiar.

Kropotkine (Pierre), LA SCIENCE MODERNE ET L'ANARCHIE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

The whole of this book has already appeared in English—the greater part as 'Modern Science and Anarchy,' published early in 1913, and the remainder in pamphlet form. Taken together, these works may be regarded as a justification of Anarchist principles from the philosophical, historical, and economic standpoints.

Economics.

Esmonin (Edmond), LA TAILLE EN NORMANDIE AU TEMPS DE COLBERT (1661-1683), 7fr. 50. Hachette

The "taille" was less in the nature of a tax than of a system of taxation—a system which prevailed over the whole of France with innumerable local variations. Dr. Esmonin has found an enormous mass of material relating to the imposition of the "taille" in Normandy, perhaps the wealthiest of all the provinces. He has been compelled to go further than official enactments in his efforts to ascertain the actual incidence, as, he observes, payments and assessments seldom, if ever, are found to coincide. In Normandy, as elsewhere, the landowning classes were exempt from the payment of the "taille," and assessments were made on the basis of the number of families, and not on individuals. The author draws a vivid picture of the actual operation of the tax, the collectors, the methods of enforcing payment, &c.

Philology.

Gobert (Gustave), DANS UN PAYS BILINGUE, SUR LA MÉTHODE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES VIVANTES EN BELGIQUE, 1fr. Brussels, Gossé

An account of the official methods of teaching foreign languages in Belgium and the textbooks employed, as well as the two languages of the country, with some general remarks.

Euripide, Iphigénie en Tauride, edited by H. Weil: Third Edition, revised by G. Dalmeyda, 1fr. Paris, Hachette

In this country we are a little supercilious, perhaps, about the classical studies of France, but France has nevertheless produced scholars of great distinction and endowed with an extraordinary power of vitalizing the results of their studies—Boissier, for instance, or the brothers Croiset. Henri Weil belonged to the same class, and his editions of Euripides have long been of value to unprejudiced students for their preservation of the dramatic qualities of the plays. The small volume under review includes an excellent introduction to Euripides in general, an analysis of the particular drama, and notes excellent in their clearness, aptness, and avoidance of pedantry. For young people we can imagine nothing more suitable.

Martha (Jules), LA LANGUE ÉTRUSQUE. Paris, Leroux

Prof. Martha, whose studies on Etruscan art are well known and valuable, though he is, perhaps, a little too ready to claim as Etruscan things which are plainly Greek, has ventured a new explanation of one of the riddles of the past—the nature of the Etruscan language. The researches of his predecessors have led up to negative results: Corssen has proved that Etruscan was not an Indo-European language, and a general opinion has come to be held that the theory of a Lydian origin might prove the key to its explanation and show that it was Semitic. Unfortunately, Lydian is itself unknown, and the discovery of a long inscription in that language gave no help. Prof. Martha has worked out the theory that Etruscan is a branch of the Finno-Ugrian group of languages. Taylor suggested it on inadmissible grounds, and Deecke in 1875 pointed out some affinities, but as a matter of fact the materials for a study of the Finno-Ugric languages did not then exist. The author's results are destructive of all the notions we hold at present of the language. Take, for example, the numbers. A recent authority says: "It is certain that maχ = one, and it is almost certain that 'zal' must mean two or six." Prof. Martha equates "huθ" with five (Finnish "vite," Mordvinian "veta," Teheremissian, Lapp, Syryenian, Votiak "vit," Ostiak "vet"). He then equates "ci" with two (Magyar "ket," Finnish "kahte" [kaksi], Lapp "kuekt," Mordvinian "kafta," Teheremissian "kok," Syryenian "kik," Vogul "kit"). From the system of arrangement on the dice where the names of the numbers are found we have "sa" equals one, and "θu" for six, leaving "maχ" and "zal" to be allotted to three and four.

Prof. Martha divides his volume into four parts: a preliminary survey of what is known of the language, a short grammar, a translation and commentary of the known texts, and an etymological dictionary. His readings of some of the texts differ greatly from those accepted by Danielson and Torp.

The attempted solution is enticing, but it omits the difficult answer to the question why the Etruscans differ so much in civilization from their hypothetical neighbours the Finns, who were in the Neolithic stage at the time of the Etruscan invasion of Italy, and did not learn the use of metals till about the sixth century B.C. The texts, as translated, do not throw much unexpected light on Etruscan manners. The Magliano lead plate is a medical inquiry at an oracle, with the answer on the other side; the Agram mummy text is hieratic; the Capua text, the most difficult of all, describes the repair and care of a furnace; while another lead plate refers to a partition of property by the arbitration of a freedwoman. Of course, the greater number of the inscriptions are funerary. Prof. Martha's explanations of the texts are mutually concordant, and do not rest on inadmissible extensions of what is known of the Finno-Ugrian languages.

Schwab (Moïse), LE MANUSCRIT HÉBREU NO. 1408 DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, 1fr. 50. Paris, Klincksieck

The manuscript in question appears to date from the thirteenth century, and may be the work of Eliezer ben Yoel Halevy, of Bonn. The text, which deals largely with religious observances, presents several points of great linguistic interest.

Literary Criticism.

Bossuet, Textes choisis et commentés par Henri Brémond, 3 vols., "Bibliothèque Française," 1fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This study of Bossuet is divided into three volumes, corresponding roughly to the three divisions of his life and work: as an orator, an historian, and a Quietist prelate. The Introductions and connecting links are supplied by M. Henri Brémond, and are in themselves worthy appreciations of one of the great masters of French eloquence. We follow in these pages Bossuet through all the manifestations of a genius disconcerting in its miraculous simplicity. M. Brémond does not bid us love Bossuet; we are to admire and understand him in his life and works.

We have already noticed previous volumes in this series, which aims at giving in a compendious form the essentials of French literature from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth. It is one we heartily recommend to students.

Brunetière (Ferdinand), Honoré de Balzac, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25.

There are two classes of Balzac critics—those who have read 'La Comédie Humaine' in its entirety, and those who have read only a certain proportion of the novels—and it is a question which is the better qualified to appreciate the master; for a judgment based on a study of a few representative volumes considered on their individual merits can conceivably be accurate and authoritative on such points as the author's powers as a novelist, a writer, and a psychologist, whereas the critic who equips himself with a complete knowledge runs the risk of being swamped by the very immensity of the work, and thus losing his sense of perspective. To such a one 'La Comédie Humaine' is not only a collection of novels, but also the chronicle of a real world, perfectly organic and consistent within itself, and composed of hundreds of convincing individuals.

Brunetière, however, although thoroughly acquainted with the entire work, escaped being immersed in it, or had outgrown that state before writing this essay at the end of his life. He preserves his critical faculty unshackled, and, although an enthusiast, criticizes the master's faults: the humour which was often ponderous, the unconvincing sentiment, and the frequent carelessness.

He first considers the characteristics of the modern novel before Balzac and the aims and methods of his contemporaries, and explains the revolutionary nature of Balzac's conception of the *genre*, which was the direct antithesis to the doctrine of the Romantics. Successive chapters treat of the scheme of the great work, its historical significance, æsthetic value, social import, morality, and influence on subsequent literature.

Brunetière points out that it was quite consistent with Balzac's point of view, which regarded individuals as essentially part of a society, that he should have paid so much attention to the question of money in his books, and to the description of the *milieux* in which his characters move, and so little in comparison to the study of the passion of love; this, says the critic, who throughout is on Balzac's side against the Romantics, shows the master's sense of proportion:—

"L'amour, le grand amour, l'amour passion.....est assez rare;—et peut-être faut-il nous en féliciter! La race du chevalier Des Grieux et des Valentine ou des Indiana, n'est pas de celles dont on doive encourager la multiplication! Il y en aura toujours assez!.....En semblant faire de l'amour l'unique préoccupation de ses héros, le roman, jusqu'à Balzac, a faussé la représentation de la vie. L'humanité en général est préoccupée de tout autre chose que d'amour."

It was equally consistent with the writer's objective manner that he should show himself everywhere anti-individualist, and should find a place in his society for cowardice and vice, which, if they adapt themselves to their surroundings, may triumph over bravery and virtue. To indict the morality of 'La Comédie Humaine' is surely to indict Balzac's conception of "le Roman naturaliste."

The essay is brilliantly written in Brunetière's best manner, and full of the sound reasoning and clear thought characteristic of the best type of French critic, and Messrs. Nelson have done well to reprint it.

Caminade (Gaston), Les Chants des Grecs et le Philhellénisme de Wilhelm Müller, 5fr. Paris, Alcan

A study of the works of Wilhelm Müller, whose poems in 1821 gave a strong impetus to German sympathy with Greece in her time of trouble.

Cazamian (Louis), Etudes de Psychologie Littéraire, 3fr. 50. Paris, Payot

The earlier essays in this volume, dealing in great measure with various sides of the romantic movement of the beginning of the nineteenth century in England, are marked by remarkable skill and insight, and all of them by fine taste and able criticism. M. Cazamian, whose chapter on Richardson in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' we noticed with pleasure recently, is writing for a French audience, but much of what he has to say appeals to a wider public. The last essay is an account of 'The City of Dreadful Night,' a poem which is at present estimated below its true value.

Faguet (Émile), Petite Histoire de la Littérature Française, "Collection Gallia," 1/ net. Paris, Crès; London, Dent

Heterodox opinions must be expected in literary histories written by critics of conspicuous importance, whether by our own Prof. Saintsbury or by M. Faguet. Lesser writers are not so sure of themselves. We are surprised, for example, to read that Maupassant's temperament was like "une glace sans tain"; to English readers, at any rate, his obsession by sex is patent. It is surprising, too, to be told that the three greatest masters of French literature to-day are MM. Bergson, Barrès, and Maurras. M. Faguet's political views, we suspect, are chiefly responsible for the inclusion of the last two names.

Ladoué (Pierre), Millevoye (1782–1816), Essai d'Histoire Littéraire, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

Millevoye, whose poems enjoyed a temporary vogue during his lifetime, must now be reckoned as one of those writers who are only remembered in university theses. His work, even in its most imaginative passages, is conventional and lacks backbone. Within his short life,

"en religion, il va du paganisme au christianisme, de Voltaire à Chateaubriand; en politique, il va de l'admiration pour le vainqueur d'Austerlitz à l'enthousiasme pour la cause des Bourbons, de l'aigle rouge de sang à la blancheur des lys; ainsi, en littérature, il chemine de Delille à Lamartine, du pseudo-classicisme au romantisme."

He is described as a "precursor of romanticism," but with a record such as we have quoted it would be easy to make out a case presenting Millevoye as the precursor of any literary movement since his time. In point of fact M. Ladoué has little to say as to the true extent of Millevoye's influence on his successors. But he has succeeded in writing a book which must be recognized as the most important of the few works on his subject.

Lot-Borodine (Myrrha), Le Roman Idyllique au Moyen Age, 3fr. 50. Paris, Picard

In this work the author makes a detailed study of five French stories of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—'Florus and Blanchefleur,' 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' 'Galeran of Brittany,' 'William and Aelis,' 'William and the Were-Wolf'—the general resemblance between them being sufficient to allow them to be called idyllic romances. While the book does not claim to show any marked originality of matter or treatment, it is a very able presentation of modern views on the origin and relationship of these tales, and a very well-written summary of their contents, which brings out the story in an interesting manner. The author's judgment is sound and conservative, and though the task of popularizing mediæval literature has attracted the attention of eminent scholars in France, her book will rank with the best. We heartily recommend it to students of early French literature.

Roux (Alphonse) et Veyssié (Robert), Edouard Schuré, son Œuvre et sa Pensée, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The authors deal with the work of M. Schuré in its various aspects. The French Theosophist philosopher is also a dramatist and poet, and several extracts from his writings are given. M. Schuré himself contributes a short 'Confession Philosophique,' in which he expounds his religious teachings.

Souday (Paul), Les Livres du Temps, 3fr. 50. Paris, Emile-Paul Frères

M. Souday's weekly articles in the *Temps* are among the things which one turns to with an ever-fresh interest. He is one of the first critics of French literature of the day, and his essays, while they satisfy the traditions of good journalism, are at the same time scholarly and consistent. Literary journalism is one of the things which "they do better in France"; it has a public which is qualified at need to criticize the critics, and demands from them a high standard not only of writing, but also of judgment. We do not always agree with M. Souday's point of view, which is a little too classical (in the French sense—Latin classicism, not Greek), but his personal tastes never prevent him from seeing the good points of a romantic. He is quick to appreciate the particular contribution of each book that comes before him to the general culture of the day, and his criticism has helped to found the reputation of many of the younger writers among his countrymen.

Vermeil (Edmond), Le Simsone Grisaldo de F. M. Klinger, 7fr. 50. Paris, Alcan

The original text of 'Simsone Grisaldo'—a drama by Klinger, one of the precursors of the "Sturm und Drang" period—is given here, accompanied by a study of its influence, and qualitative and quantitative analyses of the text.

Fiction.

Balzac (Honoré de), Père Goriot, "Collection Gallia," 1/ net. Dent

M. Émile Faguet contributes a Preface to this edition, in which he discusses the principal characters at some length. Of Père Goriot himself M. Faguet says, with considerable emphasis, "La paternité est chez lui un vice." Balzac is stated to be "l'écrivain le plus inégal de la littérature française."

Bordeaux (Henry), La Croisée des Chemins, "Collection Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

Amidst novels describing and extolling the "ménage à trois" or the "unwritten law," it is refreshing to come again upon one of M. Bordeaux's books. The author may be reckoned among the contemporary champions of "la famille," and although sometimes the purpose is too obvious, the reasonableness and restraint of his work must always win him sympathy. The present story deals with a brilliant young doctor who, discovering at his father's death that the family is saddled with an enormous debt, has to choose between Paris with no responsibility or Lyons and the family burden. He chooses the latter, whereon his fiancée (an ambitious Parisienne) deserts him. Of course he succeeds, and returns to Paris thirteen years later as a Professor. But his dangers are not yet over, for he meets, and for a time falls under the spell of, his former flame. However, all comes right in the end.

Estaunié (Edouard), Les Choses voient, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The author of this book sat down to tell us the history of a family who occupied an old house at Dijon. When the story opens,

the house is furnished but uninhabited, and instead of telling the tale in the usual way, M. Estaunié deliberately handicaps himself by making the old pieces of furniture talk and say—at inordinate length—what they have seen. So we learn of the tragic adventures of those who once used or owned the dwelling. The soliloquies of the clock, of a portrait, and of a mirror are tedious. They take up too much space, and weary the reader before he can grasp the thread of the story. When M. Estaunié speaks for himself, and not for clocks or looking-glasses, he pleases us; and the two pages by way of dedication to the memory of his mother are full of charm.

Fanton (G.), Abel, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Figuière

A somewhat unconvincing sermon on the sins of the fathers. Abel is the son of a distinguished savant whose sudden death brings to light a hitherto unsuspected and unpleasant past. Before the novel ends, Abel, too, has been snatched away from life by the same source of misfortunes. The author expends much sentimentality over the fate of his characters, but does not explain why they did not avoid the disasters which overcame them.

Faure (Abel), Justin Pinard, Professeur en Sorbonne, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

A satirical account of the career of a model student of the University. He succeeds at all the examinations, gets all the diplomas, and finally becomes Professor at the Sorbonne and *doyen* of the Faculty of Letters. The author gives us in the course of the work recognizable caricatures of several of the best-known professors.

The tragedy of M. Pinard's success comes when he feels the necessity of justifying his position by producing an original work. Incidentally, the book is an attack upon the methods borrowed from Germany by the great professional institutions of France.

Ferry (Marcelle), Servitude et Grandeur Ecclésiastiques, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

Describes sympathetically the career of a young priest, his entrance into the seminary, his ordination, his appointment to a fishing village on the Mediterranean, and his death in Morocco.

Gaument (Jean) et Cé (Camille), C'est la Vie, 3fr. 50. Paris, Figuière

This collection of sketches of French provincial life during the last forty years is marked by a somewhat unpleasant, although absolutely convincing realism, which is probably less palatable to English than to French readers. Some of the contents, notably the study 'Robert Aumont,' show an exceptional power of observation and a keen sense of humour.

Leroux (Jules), Léon Chatry, Instituteur, 3fr. 50. Paris, Figuière

The author's purpose appears to have been to depict an almost ideally happy life without the usual weft of love-interest. Léon Chatry is the son of peasant-folk, and realizes his dead father's ambitions by working his way up to a Government appointment as a schoolmaster. He finds his happiness in his pupils' progress, his professional friendships, and his mother's love. The novel ends unexpectedly with the hero's discovery that he and his mother —now dead—have been swindled out of his savings of two years, and with an accompanying outburst of rage.

Lorrain (Jean), Très Russe, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Stock

A new edition of one of the scarcest of the late author's works. The story which gives a title to the book is a study in the psychology, not of Russian women, but of the curious type which has been created to stand in their stead by French novelists. Apart from this, it ranks with his best.

Rochebrune (Madame A. de), Le Calvaire de l'Islam, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A rather formless succession of scenes centred round the figure of a young American woman doctor. The first part describes the life of Broussa in Anatolia in the days before the late war; the second, Constantinople and the defeat of the Turks. It is written with much sympathy from the pro-Turkish point of view. The account of the Ottoman households, of the women, the Young Turk officers, and the students in the mosque at Broussa is very interesting, while the terrible days of the war and the state of mind of the population of Stamboul during it are described with much insight.

Villetard (Pierre), Le Droit d'aimer.
Hachette

In this pleasantly written novel of middle-class life in a Normandy village M. Villetard skirts the fringe of a controversial topic, namely, the right of a French girl to marry according to her affections, rather than at the dictate of her family. The problem is not faced here, however, because Thérèse fortunately falls in love with the young man her grandmother desires her to marry; yet the best passage in the book describes the revolt of the young girl, straight from a convent school, at the thought that she may be forced to marry some other than the man she loves. The book contains nothing that could give offence to the most sensitive reader, and the simplicity and clarity of its style should assure it a welcome in England from all who have a fair, if not profound acquaintance with the French language.

Juvenile.

Funck-Brentano (Frantz), Les Brigands, 6fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

This elaborate study of brigandage in France has the appearance of a book intended for boys. We doubt if there are any objections, except their accessibility, made against "penny dreadfuls" which do not apply to this glorification of "un constant régime d'efforts et de virilité"—as the author tactfully describes his subject. The period covered by the book extends from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century, and there are long chapters on the more picturesque figures, such as Bluebeard.

General.

Adam (Madame), Chrétienne.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A series of letters between two lovers—the woman in France, and the man painting in Greece—who are both overcome by a passion for pagan thought and belief. By degrees, however, under the influence of external events and the teaching of their friends, they are won over to Christianity. This change is described in their letters with much fervour and sympathy, and the effect of the gradual transition on the two personalities is kept carefully distinct.

Bibliothèque Hachette: Boileau, Les Œuvres; Corneille, Le Théatre; Molière, Le Théatre Complet, Tome I., 1fr. each vol.

The volumes of this popular edition of French classics are published on an altogether sensible plan. There is no striving after absolute completeness; thus we find only six of Corneille's plays in the volume allotted to him, although the plays of Molière are to appear in full, in five volumes. Boileau is well represented—only his translation from and reflections upon Longinus are omitted. Each volume has a short Introduction, and contains useful notes.

Bodley (J. E. C.) L'Age Mécanique et le Declin de l'Idealisme en France
Paris, Picard

This small pamphlet contains the address delivered by Mr. Bodley in presenting to his *confrères* of the Institut de France his volume 'Cardinal Manning, and Other Essays,' and is a summary and defence of one of the studies therein—'The Decay of Idealism in France.' As reported in Paris last spring, it excited a good deal of attention, and the criticism accorded it was, on the whole, extremely sympathetic, though Mr. Bodley showed a good deal of courage in his treatment of "l'esprit nouveau" and of the general mentality of contemporary France. To English readers of Mr. Bodley's work the address will contain little that is absolutely new, except a stronger emphasis on his acute analysis of the idealism of the French Socialists—an idealism he holds to be cosmopolitan rather than French in origin and spirit. But all must admire the cleverness of his summary and the excellence of his French (he is, by the way, the only Englishman who has addressed the Institute in its own language). Though one may not share his views in their entirety, one has to admit that some recent events strongly support them. "L'esprit nouveau" has received a rude shock by the downfall of the Barthou ministry and the triumph of the Radical-Socialists on the eve of a general election. Again, the hysterical delight of the French at Carpentier's victory over Wells gives force to Mr. Bodley's strictures upon French vicarious athleticism.

Collection Gallia, publiée sous la direction de Charles Sarolea, 1fr. 25 net each.

I. Balzac (H. de), Contes Philosophiques, Introduction par Paul Bourget.
II. L'Imitation de Jésus-Christ, par Thomas à Kempis, Introduction par Mgr. R. H. Benson.
III. Musset (A. de), Poésies Nouvelles.
IV. Pascal (B.), Pensées, Préface d Émile Boutroux, Introduction par Victor Giraud.
V. La Fayette (Madame de) La Princesse de Clèves, Introduction par Madame Lucie Felix-Faure-Goyau.
VI. Flaubert (G.), La Tentation de Saint Antoine, Introduction par Émile Faguet.
VII. Barrès (M.), L'Ennemi des Lois.
Paris, Crés & Cie.; London, Dent

This attractive new series will not be limited in its appeal to any one class of readers, to judge from the diversity of the first half-dozen volumes and of the forthcoming books. Into 'Contes Philosophiques' Balzac put some of his most careful work: 'La Messe de l'Athée' and 'Un Épisode sous la Terreur' are not easily forgotten. Madame de La Fayette's 'Princesse de Clèves' (1678) occupies an important place in the evolution of the French novel, while 'L'Ennemi des Lois,' is one of the most striking works of M. Maurice Barrès in earlier days, written at a time when his exasperated individualism was repudiating all social constraint.

We wish the publishers had selected some other design for the front cover.

Edition Lutetia: Madame de Staël, Corinne (2 vols.); Rousseau, Emile (2 vols.); Montaigne, Essais (3 vols.); Alfred de Musset, Poésies; Madame de Sévigné, Lettres Choisies; Perrault, &c., Choix de Contes de Fées, 1fr. 50 each vol. Nelson.

M. Émile Faguet has written the Prefaces to all these new editions, with the exception of the 'Contes de Fées,' and his Prefaces are

models of their kind. He has an extraordinary power of stating, within the shortest space, the relation to his time of the author with whom he is dealing, and picks out suggestive analogies—for instance, between Madame de Staël's comments on the Italians and those of Stendhal, or between Rousseau's 'Emile' and Montaigne's essay on 'L'Institution des Enfants.'

The fairy-tales in the last volume are selected from those of Perrault, Madame d'Aulnoy, Madame Leprince de Beaumont, and Hégésippe Moreau. Madame Félix-Faure Goyau contributes the Preface, in which she points out the characteristically French atmosphere in the stories of Perrault and Madame d'Aulnoy.

We notice that the publishers have clothed the new volumes of the "Edition Lutetia" in a dark-red cover. This is a distinct improvement on the original white binding, which registered finger-prints and turned yellow at the slightest provocation.

Grasilier (Léonce), Évasions de Prisonniers de Guerre favorisées par les Francs-Maçons sous Napoléon Ier, 1fr. 50. Paris, Daragon

An account of the official papers relating to the escape of an English prisoner from Verdun in 1808.

Haussonville (Comte d'), Ombres Françaises et Visions Anglaises, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset

The greater part of this book contains the impressions of the author during three recent visits to England. He was here during the General Election of January, 1910; again for the Coronation, at which he was present; and, lastly, a few months ago. M. le Comte d'Haussonville is an accurate observer, whose notes and comments are always worth reading. He had exceptional facilities for hearing and meeting our leading politicians, with whom he was greatly impressed. He seems to have a thorough understanding of British politics, and makes only such slips as calling Lord Morley "Sir John," and speaking of Mr. Churchill's constituency as "the county of Dundee." The author, moreover, added to his knowledge of the electorate by accompanying a canvasser, and similarly learnt a little more, though not under normal conditions, by visiting South London slums on the eve of the Coronation.

La Fontaine, Fables, Préface de Jules Claretie, "Collection Gallia," 1fr. 25 net. Paris, Crès; London, Dent

The complete twelve books of 'Fables' are contained in this handy edition. M. Claretie rightly maintains in his Preface that La Fontaine should not be regarded exclusively as a children's author.

Levaillant (Maurice), Les Pierres Saintes, Versailles, Saint-Denis, Malmaison, 3fr. 50. Paris, Dorbon l'Aîné

Readers of modern French literature will remember two volumes of poetry by this author—'Le Miroir d'Etain' and 'Le Temple Intérieur'—marked by delicate thought and expression. The volume before us is a mixture of verse and prose, written in a markedly lyric strain. There is in the prose a sufficient flavour of the late eighteenth century—of the romantic age which followed Rousseau—to harmonize with its subject, and the verses are marked not only by technical skill, but also by true lyric feeling. Among them we would particularly mention some lines in the 'Rythmes modernes dans un bocage antique,' beginning "Tout un après-midi, pieuse," which seem to us to reach a high level of attainment.

Mille (Pierre), Paraboles et Diversions, 3fr. 50. Paris, Stock

M. Pierre Mille writes for the most part with easy and graceful irony of men and things. He is happiest in the true journalistic vein, writing for the hour, of the hour. Had 'Paraboles et Diversions' comprised nothing more ambitious, it would have been deserving of little else than praise. Unfortunately, the writer, assuming Miltonic intimacy with the mind and methods of the Deity, unsupported by any evidence of erudition or inspiration, and writing in his habitual light, almost flippant style, has included several chapters at the beginning of his book which are likely to weary where they do not offend. On the other hand, his barrack-room and farmyard philosophy shows humour and insight, and his chapters of reminiscence—especially the one where, returning to his childhood's home from Paris after many years, he beholds, shrunken to the commonplace, the objects which once, being his universe, possessed such magnificent proportions—are full of pathos and charm.

The short story which relates the return of the stolen 'Gioconda' to the Louvre, its period of incarceration amidst official cans and brushes, and its final unsuspected destruction will fortunately, in the light of its recent discovery, no longer bring a thrill of apprehensive horror to the guardians of French art.

Poulaine (Jean de la), Par l'Énergie et le Travail, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The author describes his life during ten years of continually changing employment and circumstances. He studied in France both art and for the army; then his activities during the last months of the Second Empire rendered his absence advisable, and he retired to London. Here he filled innumerable situations with more or less success, and finally returned to France. The book is a record of strenuousness, and is on the whole mildly amusing.

Quantin (Albert), La Corse, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

M. Quantin's pages are full of facts and figures. He tells us most things that are worth knowing about Corsica, but, if we had been spared many of his minute details, the book would have made pleasanter reading. He uses many words where few would suffice; but, nevertheless, his description of the beauty of the island and his account of its climate are attractive. The story of the Bonapartes in Corsica is well told, and a chapter full of interest is that on the language of the island, a corrupt Italian, of which M. Quantin gives many specimens. He provides a good selection of Corsican poetry, and he adds—in French—a free translation. There are two small maps, but, in spite of these, we cannot agree that the book is a "complete guide." It would, however, be a good addition to a guide-book.

Vigny (Alfred de), Cinq-Mars, "Collection Nelson," 1/ net. Nelson

Vigny (Alfred de), Servitude et Grandeur Militaires, "Collection Gallia," 1/ net. Dent

These two works are, perhaps, their author's most important contributions to the "Romantic Movement." 'Cinq-Mars,' an historical novel dealing with the Court of Louis XIV., has the celebrated preface 'Réflexions sur la Vérité dans l'Art,' in which the author maintains that "L'IDÉE est tout."

'Servitude et Grandeur' is a collection of short studies in which the author's pessimism has been laid aside.

SCIENCE

Au Yunnan et dans le Massif du Kin-Ho-. Par Dr. A. F. Legendre. (Paris, Plon. Nourrit & Cie.)

Dr. Legendre is already well known in France for his writings on the Far-West of China, and he is an explorer who has done much to give us information about the least accessible parts of Western China. The first portion of his present work is concerned chiefly with exploration of the Yunnan district—work undertaken for the French Government in 1910–11. The second part deals with travels in the valley of the Yalong; while it was during another visit to the basin of the Yalong that the mission was attacked, and had to bring its work to a sudden termination. During that attack the party were severely wounded by bandits, and a detailed report on the attack—made to the authorities—is included in Dr. Legendre's pages. It would appear that his party had been forbidden to go into the country in which they found trouble; and some of the author's remarks make one doubt whether he was always particularly wise or diplomatic in his treatment of the natives.

Dr. Legendre's reports on technical subjects have been reserved for another place, and in his present journal he attempts to throw new light on the life and customs of races little known to Europeans; but the breaking-out of the Chinese revolution and the attack made on his party interfered greatly with the work of the mission, and many note-books and specimens were lost during those troubles. Mention is made of the fact that at one far-off place Dr. Legendre found people keeping a school for the teaching of French, though they could not speak a single word intelligible to the Frenchmen. The Chinese police are laughed at because they thought Dr. Legendre a spy, and his sketches plans of strategical positions; but this sort of thing happens in Europe.

In nearly all his long journeys there is constant note of vast numbers of people who suffer from goitre; and Dr. Legendre speaks of many other diseases which, he states, could be cured or avoided if intelligent doctors were on the spot. We have not found Dr. Legendre's book extremely interesting; but as an example of his style we quote a passage in which he describes scenery:—

"La végétation, c'est le grand charme de ce massif; elle est d'une gaieté, d'une exubérance, mais en même temps d'une majesté sur les cimes qui vous causent une joie, un frisson d'admiration. Il y a là tant de vie, tant de beauté, de puissance cachée, que vous restez figé sur la sente, pétrifié en une ardente contemplation. Les grandes arbres, les essences diverses s'étagent, suivant l'altitude, leur résistance au froid, forment de gigantesques gradins de verdure différemment nuancés. Il y a dans le bas, vers 3,000 mètres, le vert tendre des chênes, des frênes, des bouleaux; puis, plus haut, le vert sombre des mélèzes; des sapins, des tougas; plus haut encore, le vert lustré, miroitant des rhododendrons. Quelle douceur, et quelle splendeur!"

FINE ARTS

COROT AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

Many modern critics tell us that the great painters have always been rebels and innovators, and that great painting has always been produced in defiance of the accepted academic traditions of the day. It is, however, distinctly open to question whether it is possible thus to regard an artist as an isolated phenomenon, self-sufficient, and dissociated from the outlook of his own and preceding generations; the great artist is more often the final expression of influences and tendencies which have been making themselves felt before him. Thus Corot was the logical conclusion of the tendencies in French landscape painting throughout the eighteenth century, which, in spite of the almost rigid conventions which governed it, shows a consistent line of development which culminated in the freer and more sincere art of the nineteenth century.

M. Tristan Leclère, in his monograph on Hubert Robert, has traced the course of this development as exhibited in the work of Jean Baptiste Oudry, Joseph Vernet, Hubert Robert, and Louis Gabriel Moreau. Watteau in his own manner was a landscape painter of rare skill; however artificial his Fêtes Champêtres, and however "translated" his colour, we always feel the result of those numerous studies of trees which he made with so much diligence and enthusiasm. Boucher and Fragonard, completely as they succeeded in the tasks they set themselves, contributed little to art. But when we consider Oudry the case is different; born two years before Watteau, and surrounded by the same influences, he was moved to approach painting differently. He never acquired the perfect touch of the painter of 'L'Embarquement pour Cythère,' but at the very beginning of the eighteenth century he had the courage to paint directly from Nature, and his animal pieces and the rustic landscapes in the English style reveal a man who loved his subject, however humble, and strove to portray it to the best of his powers.

Joseph Vernet loved and studied the ever-changing effects of sky and water. In early life he studied the subtle difficulties of aerial perspective, and the pictures of his Italian period, such as 'Le Ponte Rotto' and the 'Vue du Pont et du Château Saint-Ange' in the Louvre, make instructive comparison with 'Le Colisée,' which Corot painted in 1826. Both artists were on the same path; but Corot progressed along the road to freedom, whereas Vernet never advanced beyond this point. The more successful of his "Ports de France" are more akin to Guardi and Robert; and his later work at the height of his career—when he attempted to rely on his memory and his experience—is insincere in feeling and often hurried in execution.

Hubert Robert, who passed his years of study in Rome in the company of Fragonard, also exhibits characteristics which were amplified in the next century. He was more "classical" than Vernet; he admired and bought the works of Panini and Lucatelli, and also pictures by Boucher, Gillot, Pater, and Watteau. What he brought to the traditional decorative landscape was an almost monumental sense of design and a quite personal observation in the treatment of the figures which enliven his classical "Ruins"; they are painted with great spontaneity in the costumes of the artist's period, and remind us of the figures of Canaletto. Technically, moreover, although his hand lacked the magic lightness of Fragonard, he habitually employed a much slighter and more suggestive method of painting than that of his masters.

It was, however, left to Louis Gabriel Moreau to provide the real link between the landscape of the eighteenth century and Corot. M. Leclère has done well to call attention to the extremely interesting work of this little-known artist. He had small success in his lifetime, and no picture of his entered the Louvre until nearly seventy years after his death. His "gouaches" and water-colours are now sought by collectors, but it was in his oil paintings, such as the 'Vue des Coteaux de Meudon' and the 'Vue prise aux Environs de Paris,' both now in the Louvre, that his talents found their fullest expression. Louis Moreau was the first artist to escape from the convention of an alternating system of warm and cold colours, and he replaced it with a cooler and more beautiful range of greens, based on direct observation of Nature. The 'Meudon' picture is full of light and air, and the little figures move with charm and verve. Moreau's greens prepared the way for the silvery tones which we find in Corot.

Nothing could be less revolutionary than the life and work of Corot. On the one hand we find his outlook engendered by previous generations of artists, and on the other we have convincing proof of his personal respect for tradition in the academic subject-pictures which he sent regularly to the Salon. Like Louis Moreau, for many years he had no material success. The painters of the eighteenth century executed numerous pictures for patrons who commissioned them in advance. Corot worked for thirty years without any such stimulant. At the age of 50 he was still dining at his parents' table and unable to earn a livelihood. In order to retain his enthusiasm during long years of neglect, an artist must have a simple and unswerving confidence in the value of the task he has set himself and in his powers of accomplishing it. Corot possessed this simple faith. Prevented by poverty from being a husband or a father, he lived a quiet and uneventful life far removed from the world of luxury and pleasure, but in touch with the trees and groves to which he had consecrated his art. He did not plan elegant decorations for the houses of wealthy noblemen; he studied Nature, and he painted her as he saw her; and the unaffected charm of his work reflects his mind. We look in vain for any great virility in his pictures—many of them are merely pretty; for Corot was not of the race of giants—he was no Rubens, no Velasquez, no Goya. But his work always possesses the quality of sincerity, and often a gentle poetry all its own. Such pictures as the 'Souvenir de Mortefontaine' show what Corot owed to his predecessors, and what he in his turn gave to his successors.

M. Etienne Moreau-Nélaton's monograph is sympathetically written, and the twenty-four pictures he has selected for reproduction exhibit the development of the master's art from his conscientious early work to the free manner of his later years. He has wisely included several figure-pieces, a department in which Corot achieved more interesting results than is commonly supposed.

Hubert Robert et les Paysagistes français du XVIIIe Siècle. Par Tristan Leclère. "Les Grands Artistes." (Paris, Laurens.)

Corot. Par Étienne Moreau-Nélaton. (Same series and publisher.)

Les Vieilles Enseignes de Paris. Par Charles Fegdal. Avec les Dessins de André Warnod. "Collection du Paris-Pittoresque." (Paris, Figuière, 3fr. 50.)

Local patriotism has always been a characteristic of the Parisian, and there is invariably a strong sentimental opposition to the destruction of surviving portions of the old city. M. Charles Fegdal has been induced by his affection for the fast-disappearing signs of Paris to contribute a volume on the subject to M. Figuière's "Collection du Paris-Pittoresque." The day is not far distant, he says, when the last of these signs will have been removed: "L'ennemi approche: le démolisseur prépare son pic. Hâtons-nous!"

M. Fegdal writes in an entertaining manner, and his book is eminently readable. After drawing a picture of the experiences of a traveller arriving in Paris about the year 1450, when the streets were still unnamed and every house had its sign, he examines some old "enseignes" and the histories attached to them. In Paris, as elsewhere, the oldest signs are those of trade guilds and popular taverns. Among the second class he tells us of "Le Petit Maure," which was the rendezvous of men of fashion and letters three centuries ago, and was celebrated in Pierre Ballard's 'Chançons pour dancer et pour boire':—

> Sus! Allons chez la Coiffier
> Ou bien au Petit More,
> Je vous veux tous defier
> De m'enyvrer encore!

"Le Petit Maure" was so dear to the humanist Paulmier de Grentemesnil that he declared himself ready to end his days there:—

> Je veux mourir en cabaret,
> Entre le blanc et le clairet.

Another tavern beloved of men of letters was "La Pomme de Pin," which is said to have been frequented by François Villon and Rabelais, and later by Boileau, Molière, Racine, La Fontaine, and their satellites. A signboard painted for "Le Roi d'Yvetot," originally inspired by a *chanson* of Béranger, was condemned under the First Empire as seditious, and relegated to the interior of the tavern, where it could be seen as late as 1900.

Passing to a systematic survey of the streets of Paris, M. Fegdal reminds us that many of the old trade-signs are still in use, and that a goodly cluster of them can be found in the Rue St. Denis. There is hardly a street in Paris which will not reveal some sign of interest, either on account of its intrinsic character or its associations; and this part of the book will prove a useful guide to those who wish to study them. Finally, M. Fegdal appends several chapters on the modern aspect of the subject, as represented by the paintings and sculpture outside the mammoth stores of Paris, Le Printemps, Les Galeries Lafayette, Pygmalion, and others; by the posters which cover the hoardings, and the illuminated advertisements which make a nightmare of the boulevards after dark. He concludes with an optimistic hope that artists will combine with shop-owners to improve the general standard of "enseignes" and "affiches."

M. André Warnod's pen-drawings, which illustrate the book, are sympathetic in touch, though technically somewhat inefficient.

Voyage au Pays des Sculpteurs Romains. Par Alexis Forel. (Paris, Champion.)

M. Forel tells us that his book is written "par un ignorant pour les ignorants." This is somewhat of an affectation, for, though he may not be a distinguished archæologist nor a trained architect, he possesses a considerable measure of technical knowledge, and an appreciation of the value of the churches he describes which can only come from long study and experience. The work, however, suffers from M. Forel's habit of expressing his enthusiasm in a flowery symbolism, and allowing himself to become continuously lyrical and exclamatory.

The plan of the book is somewhat loose. Beginning with Provence, it takes us through Auvergne to Poitou, then curves eastward to Burgundy, and lastly runs south again to Le Puy. Many strange omissions are apparently due to a scheme by which domed churches are to be treated in a subsequent volume. The author appears to neglect or pass superficially over churches which contain little or no actual sculpture; but, even on this principle, one wonders why he omits to mention La Belle Bruère, with its remarkable capitals, or Neuvy St. Sépulcre, or La Souterraine, all of which lie within the triangle formed by Nevers, Clermont, and Poitiers, which are dealt with in the book. We should have welcomed also more details of the charming church at Cunault, and some notice of the very impressive interior of Brive, from which he derives a drawing of a solitary capital. Again, several pages are devoted to the old bridge at Espalion, but there is no reference to the curious little Église de Perses, a mile outside the town. But the most serious omission is that of Conques. There are one or two allusions to this superb Romanesque church in the text, but no attempt to describe or discuss it, though if a traveller had once reached Espalion, he would be well rewarded for pushing on as far as Conques.

On pp. 89–90 occurs the amazing suggestion that the artists of Angoulême derived the idea of decorating their façades with arcading from the willows and poplars which are numerous in the district; and the architects of Périgord their domes from the tops of chestnut trees! In the next sentence, however, M. Forel tells us that both motives were probably imported from Italy. Another astonishing statement is that the west fronts of Notre Dame at Paris, Amiens, and Reims are directly derived from the façade of Notre Dame la Grande of Poitiers. This is repeated several times. No doubt there is some analogy, if we may compare great things with small, but surely the minds which conceived the designs of those great churches may be allowed sufficient originality to have invented their fronts without copying a little provincial one.

M. Forel shows, however, a real appreciation of several very important monuments, such as St. Trophime at Arles, the front of St. Gilles at Camargue, Notre Dame du Port at Clermont, and Notre Dame at Poitiers. Of the less-known churches he treats of La Charité-sur-Loire, Civray (a splendid church seldom visited by travellers), St. Bénoit-sur-Loire, St. Savin, Charlieu, Paray-le-Monial, and others. He realizes to the full the fascination of the clustering apses at the east end of these basilicas of Central France: their charm, their grace, and their constructional strength.

To crown the work he gives us an elaborate study of Vézelay, which is, perhaps, the greatest of all Romanesque churches, and a description of the unique cathedral of Notre-Dame-du-Puy, to which no words can possibly render justice. He—rightly enough—refuses to consider any Gothic work, but we cannot agree with the casual way in which he sweeps aside the marvellous spire of St. Savin, with its curious reminiscence of an even finer spire—that of Grantham.

The work is illustrated with drawings of the sculpture and pastel sketches reproduced in colours, which are very un even in merit. Some even, such as Villeneuve-lès-Avignon and La Rochelle, are distinctly bad. The drawing, too, of the interior of Vézelay fails utterly to convey any idea of its impressive magnificence. The few excellent photographs at the end of the volume make us wish that this method of illustration had been used throughout.

DRAMA

Essais de Critique Dramatique. Par Édouard Franchetti. Première Série. (Paris, Figuière & Cie.)

The first series of these essays, most of which are reprinted from *Le Soleil* and the *Paris Journal*, forms a critical résumé of the principal performances in the Paris theatres from the spring of 1912 to February, 1913. As the author writes of revivals as well as new productions, his book includes essays on such old favourites as 'Britannicus,' 'Horace,' 'Hernani,' and 'Le Malade Imaginaire.' The French never tire of extolling their classics, and M. Franchetti gives full rein to his enthusiasm for Racine, Corneille, and Molière. This tendency to a hyperbolic and provincial praise of classical works, combined with exuberant verbiage, prejudices us against the critic, who appears in the main to have a sound dramatic judgment. We quite appreciate and share his admiration for Daudet's 'Sapho,' but it strikes us as strange to find him writing of a revival of the dramatic version as though it were a novelty.

Of the new pieces he speaks of, the most important are: Verhaeren's 'Hélène de Sparte,' which he condemns—we think, rightly—as tedious; 'Les Flambeaux,' by M. Henri Bataille; 'La Femme Seule,' where M. Brieux presents a problem somewhat analogous to Mr. Galsworthy's 'The Fugitive'; and M. Maurice Donnay's Feminist play, 'Les Éclaireuses.' There are notes, too, on the last farce from the workshops of MM. Flers et Caillavet; on 'La Cruche' of the master-humorist, M. Courteline; and on the latest horrors at the Grand Guignol.

Of interest to English readers is M. Franchetti's article on the French version of Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'You Never Can Tell,' which was produced at the Théâtre des Arts last February. He aptly describes the construction of the comedy as reminding him of a "jig-saw puzzle," the component pieces of which are only fitted together at the last moment. The piece, he tells us, sparkles with English humour, but is also "profoundly sad with the disillusioned experience of a bitter misanthrope." Here M. Franchetti's essentially Latin outlook has led him astray: he fails to understand Mr. Shaw's detached attitude, which has in it as little of the acid passion of the misanthrope as of the mawkish pity of a humanitarian.

Another English play considered by the critic is Mr. Knoblauch's 'Kismet,' which was translated by M. Jules Lemaître, and produced at the Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt, with M. Lucien Guitry in Mr. Oscar Asche's part. M. Franchetti makes the just, if somewhat obvious comment, that the piece relies mainly for its interest on the setting and the personality of the actors. Both in London and in Paris the producers realized this, and succeeded in making the strange and charming atmosphere of the 'Arabian Nights' the main attraction of the performances.

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The Poems of François Villon. Translated by H. de Vere Stacpoole. (Hutchinson & Co., 7/6 net.)

It is pleasing to acknowledge, after a careful comparison of the translations with the French text, that Mr. Strong has made good his contention. On a close examination it will be seen that, for the most part, no essential idea in the French has been sacrificed, nor have alien ideas been introduced. The sort of freedom that has been used is, perhaps, best illustrated by an example. Take, for instance, the following two lines, in which the poet is addressing the town of Paris:—

O lovelace en habit bleu barbeau,
Féru d'amour pour une tirelire.

Thou jaded rake in frill and furbelow,
Whose heart's desire is still to scrape and save.

Here it is obvious that a close adherence to the letter in the first line would have sacrificed the spirit. Occasionally, it must be admitted, Mr. Strong allows himself too great a licence, as in the line

Elle babille ainsi qu'un moineau franc,

where his loose version,

Clear as the lark, she trills her silver lays,

is in effect a mistranslation, and quite fails to suggest the idea contained in the French. But generally, where the author has employed this freedom, he shows, by that very act, his real comprehension of the poet whose ideas he is rendering. It is rarely that we can cavil, for at each departure from the strict word he becomes, if possible, more true to his original in the spirit. A due consideration of the difference that exists between French and English modes of expression has, perhaps, contributed to this result. Nevertheless, it is a method that could not be applied to all poets. Mr. Strong, employing it in the case of Banville, has preserved the whole sense of his poet's meaning. A similar freedom of rendering cannot be applied to the realism of Villon.

The second respect in which the author has shown his capacity is in his complete mastery of the Ballade—that most difficult of all "poëmes à forme fixe," as Banville himself admits in his 'Petit Traité de Poésie Française.' He is especially happy in his refrains, as the following examples will show:—

Mais à présent, c'est bien fini de rire.
Now, well-away, 'tis over late to laugh!

Pourquoi je vis? Pour l'amour du laurier.
I love the laurel, else my soul were dead.

Embarquons-nous pour la belle Cythère.
Up sail, and over to the Magic Isle!

La mer aux flots tumultueux, la mer!
The sea with all its surging waves, the sea!

Speaking of the Ballade, Banville remarks in his Preface (translated by the author):—

"It has this crowning merit, that a really well-made Ballade (say, of Villon) seems to have cost no effort, but to have blossomed forth like a flower.

This is true of Banville's own Ballades. It is no less true of Mr. Strong's. In spite of the inherent difficulties of this metrical form, aggravated by the restrictions that beset a translator in spite, too, of the closeness of rendering that has for the most part been observed—these Ballades do not read like translations. Take, for instance, the following lines from the 'Ballade à sa Femme':—

Pour la douleur dont j'ai souvent gemi,
Elle s'enfuit, vision mensongère!
Grâce à toi seule et sous ton souffle ami,
Elle s'en va d'une aile passagère,
Et je l'oublie ainsi qu'une étrangère.

Then for the pain that often vexeth me,
It flies apace, and is but Fancy's snare,
Thanks to the healing breath and touch of thee,
A bird of fleeting wing that thou dost scare,
A sojourner his host can gaily spare!

Or, again, this from the 'Ballade of a Fair Amazon (in marble)':—

Notre âge affreux sous la tristesse ploie;
Cette Eumenide a fait de lui sa proie,
Il est malade, il veut un medecin.
Ah pour guerir le mal qui le foudroie,
Souris, Guerrière, et fais voir ton beau sein.

Our sickly age is full of groans and tears,
No kindly leech its cry for healing hears.
The spectre Grief doth still our ways infest.
Then heal the ill that all our manhood sears!
Smile, maid-at-arms, and bare thy lovely breast!

Lastly, Mr. Strong has just the lightness of touch, the sense of rhythm and facility of diction, that we find in his model. With what a subtle knack he has turned the following two lines, which are by no means so easy to render as they are simple to read!

Ce sont trois sœurs, trois blondes, mais Lucy
Est un peu fauve, et Lise est un peu rousse.

The three are sisters: each hath sunny hair,
Yet May's is touched with gold, Lucy's with fire.

The following stanza from the 'Ballade of the Mystic Denizens of the Forest' will give some idea of Mr. Strong's quality:—

Their tresses twined with fairy chapletings,
The dim white sylph and frolic kelpie glide
In morris gay athwart the fairy rings,
And the red dwarf, his hair in elflocks tied,
Sports with the nixy wan, his lissom bride.
And 'neath the moon a flitting form is plain,
And by the river's edge are heard again
Shy footsteps under which the ivy sways.
A muffled groan, a sigh, a sob of pain—
'Tis night, and Dian roams the woodland ways.

In a work of such general excellence there is little to criticize. The only point to which exception might be taken is the use of French rhymes. The canon which has been observed by Mr. Austin Dobson and the best English Ballade-writers prohibits the use of such rhymes in the same stanza. Mr. Strong is generally careful to conform to this rule, but twice he is caught napping—in the eighth Ballade and in the thirty-fourth. In the former case this breach of the rule is, perhaps, excusable and does not offend, but in the latter case it amounts to a defect. The volume would have gained in interest had the French text also been printed. The author has no cause to fear a comparison with the original, and it would be an added joy to note the skill with which difficulties have been overcome.

This work will, we hope, do something to dispel the undeserved neglect in this country of a poet who was by no means the *saltimbanque littéraire*—the literary rope-dancer—that he has been called by people who, as Andrew Lang said, do not like, and apparently have not read, him.

François Villon, the subject of the other two books here under notice, has always been one of the picturesque figures of literature.

Sentimental and unscholarly admirers, no less than academic detractors, have delighted in associating fables and legends with his name, and scientific research has only lately made it possible to form a definite picture of the poet's life. M. Auguste Longnon was the first to clear the ground and to establish authenticated facts. In spite, however, of his diligence and enthusiasm, these facts are lamentably few, and it remained for M. Marcel Schwob and M. Pierre Champion to contribute to our knowledge of Villon's life, in the same way as Dr. Byvanck contributed to our comprehension of his work. Dr. Byvanck held that no satisfactory estimate could be formed of Villon's poems without a complete knowledge of the other literature of the period, and in treating the poems essentially in relation to fifteenth-century French literature, he was able to elucidate much that was obscure and to discover beauties previously unsuspected. Similarly, to understand and sympathize with the vagabond poet's life, we must know the world he lived in and realize his relation to it. "Il fauldroit avoir esté de son temps à Paris, et avoir congneu les lieux, les choses, et les hommes dont il parle," wrote Clement Marot in 1533, and M. Marcel Schwob devoted years of patient labour to the attempt to reconstitute this Paris of Villon's day and bring to life again the men and women who lived in it. At his death M. Pierre Champion took up his uncompleted task, and after seven years of study and research has produced an admirable book on Villon's Life and Time.

M. Champion has had access to sources previously unexplored, notably the copies of the registers of the Châtelet by Du Fourny, and by their aid he has succeeded in resuscitating, not only the disreputable companions of the poet's youth—"clercs," "écoliers," and "filles," in their setting of "cabaret" and "taverne"—but also, as he claims in his Preface, "toute une société bourgeoise, de gens de finance et de droit, que François fréquenta." Thanks to M. Champion, the "légataires" of the immortal 'Testament' are no longer mere names to us, but have become human personalities, part of a complete and organic society epitomizing a city and an age.

In touch with this society, but outside it and alone, we see the pathetic figure of the poet: wild and debonair in his youth, bruised and enfeebled in the old age which came to him at thirty; and we realize that in the fifteenth century, as indeed to-day, life in defiance of Society, and without its protection, was a tragi-comic fight in which a man of sensibility was bound to be broken and destroyed. This is the fundamental significance of Villon's beautiful work. We must know the society which surrounded him in order to realize that his work was more than an expression of its "Weltanschauung"; he sang the creed of the outcasts of all lands and times. His creed was not that of the Court rhymester or the popular painter, neither was it that of the giants among men; but it was the creed of Heine and of Verlaine, and of half the artists whose work we treasure since the world began.

Villon paid dearly for his creed and for his defiance of Society, but even so he enjoyed a measure of good fortune. The arm of the law was heavier in the fifteenth century than it is to-day, and the poet saw more than one of his companions condemned to the gibbet. But his personal sufferings only fostered that love of humanity which breathes through his poems, and underlies his bitterest laments; his humour never deserted him; he knew men and the hearts of men; and, in spite of his protestations, he knew himself. His poems are not merely brilliant literary achievements, but are rather a forceful expression of a psychology at once personal and universal. No poet ever gave more of himself than Villon, and his work would have been impossible had his life been other than it was. He too might have sung—

> Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen
> Mach ich die kleinen Lieder.

M. Champion writes in the characteristic manner of a French savant, covering the dry bones of erudition with a delicate and entertaining style, and this study of Villon and his times is a valuable contribution to the "Bibliothèque du XVe Siècle." The book is excellently produced and printed, contains charming photographs from manuscripts of the period, and reproduces the title-pages of several early editions of the 'Testament.'

The student of Villon who looks for an elucidation of passages that have baffled him in 'The Poems of François Villon,' translated by Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole, will be disappointed. The work is not a complete or exact rendering. The scheme of the book, however, is well devised, and the volume may be recommended to persons with literary inclinations who wish to have some general knowledge of François Villon, the sort of man he was and the sort of poetry he wrote. For the purposes of a more intimate study it is inadequate.

The author has certainly cast his work in an interesting form. First come the Ballades and Rondels in English verse. The French text of these is given in an Appendix. The main body of the book gives the French text of the two 'Testaments,' on the left-hand pages, and a prose summary in English on the right. It is here that a considerable success has been achieved, if we regard the work as composed for the edification of "the general," to whom an exact translation of all the *huitains* would be but caviare. The more interesting of these are rendered literally; of the others a brief summary only is given. Here and there obscure references are explained, but the author has—wisely, we think—refrained from confusing his reader with a mass of erudition and conjecture. He has obviously consulted Lacroix's edition of the poet, but does not appear to have undertaken much original research. For instance, he repeats that commentator's assertion that the receipt for "œufs perdus" is to be found in Taillevent, where a diligent search has failed to discover it. The result, however, is good. The reader has the opportunity of skimming, so to speak, over 'Le Grand Testament,' and viewing it as a whole.

It is in his verse translations that Mr. Stacpoole is disappointing, the more so as there are indications in his admirable Introduction that he has formed a very real appreciation of Villon's writings. He knows wherein lies the poet's especial excellence: "He says horrible things, he says sordid things, and he says beautiful things, but he says one thing always—the truth." Again:—

> "He is the only French poet who is entirely real; all the rest are tinged with artifice, and his reality is never more vividly apparent than when it is conveyed in the most artificial and difficult form of verse."

So we were led to hope that a translator had arisen who would give us a version as clear-cut as his original, where all superfluous lines had been removed, as in a drawing by Phil May. But this is just what Mr. Stacpoole has not done. His verse translations are more like paraphrases. Exactitude is the first requisite in the translation of a poet who writes of obtuse wits as "esguisez comme une pelote," or of skeletons swinging from the gibbet as "plus becquetez d'oyseaulx que dez à couldre." It will not do to render such a line by

> More dented than the fruit that beaks revolve,

as Mr. Stacpoole does, or even, for that matter, by

> More pecked of birds than fruits on garden wall,

which is Swinburne's version. That "dez à couldre" is of the essence of Villon, and should be faithfully rendered in the English.

A translator of the works of this particular poet should be careful never to introduce ideas not found in the text, nor should he omit any idea that is there. In both these respects Mr. Stacpoole is an offender, with the result that his lines are not suggestive of a poet whose every word is incisive. Much more time and care should have been expended on these verse translations, if they were intended to give a true impression of Villon's poetry and way of thought. Moreover, Mr. Stacpoole is not always comfortable in the ballade: sometimes he does not observe the metre he has adopted; often he is in difficulty with his rhymes, and introduces unwarrantably many an idea of his own and many a pointless adjective to get him out of his quandary; for instance, "joues peaussues"—"lips like weeds from Seine"; or

> Orpheus, le doux menestrier,
> Jouant de flustes et musettes,

rendered:—

> .....Orpheus, who could thrill
> With pipe and flute the mountains grey.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find him more at his ease in the poem of 'The Shepherd and the Shepherdess,' attributed to Villon, but certainly written in the more flowery style of a later date.

There are signs also of lack of care in the revision of the proof-sheets. The

punctuation occasionally obscures the meaning; and misprints and solecisms occur, such as "Of she who was the king's mistress." Elsewhere "we" is similarly used for *us*. These blemishes are annoying in an otherwise attractive book. It is fair, however, to add that the French text shows signs of much more careful revision.

But Mr. Stacpoole is guided by the right spirit; and lovers of Villon will thank him for his sparkling Introduction, in which he deals roundly with Gautier's half-hearted applause, and has strong words concerning Stevenson's article on Villon, which Gaston Paris has more mildly described as "une vigoureuse eau-forte,—un peu trop poussée au noir seulement."

Kindred and Clan. By Bertha Surtees Phillpotts. "Cambridge Archæological and Ethnological Series." (Cambridge University Press, 10*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Miss Phillpotts's book is, alike in scope and in quality, exactly what a student whose special calling is research ought to aim at producing. A definite problem is proposed for solution, namely, "to discover how long the solidarity of the kindred survived as a social factor of importance in the various Teutonic countries." Here then, in the first place, a more or less well-marked ethnological province is selected for exploration, so that the use of the comparative method is not attended by its peculiar bane, the risk of mistaking analogy for homology; and, in the second place, instead of a speculative treatment of prehistoric origins, a piece of sound inductive work is forthcoming in regard to a stage of development that comes within the range of documentary evidence.

Now Miss Phillpotts makes no attempt to conceal from her readers at the outset that the institution under investigation—to which solidarity and social influence must be attributable in no insignificant measure if her labours are to bear fruit at all—is one of a somewhat intangible kind. When a large group of kinsmen is organized on an agnatic basis, we are fully justified in speaking of a "clan-system." Thus in the little republic of Ditmarschen the *Slachte*, agnatic organizations of the kind, were all-in-all. They built the great dykes in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and so obtained possession of reclaimed marsh-lands of the greatest value. They even governed the state up to the year 1447. Amongst themselves, too, they formed powerful alliances, while they were equally competent to conclude treaties with foreign enemies on their own account. In every way, then, it was the interest of the individual to be connected by birth or by adoption with such a brotherhood. On his behalf all the fighting-men of the kin would be prepared to risk life and limb; though, conversely, he could not compose a quarrel with a member of another group, except with the consent of the united body of his kinsmen. The manslayer, indeed, is primarily responsible for the blood-fine, his immediate relatives stepping in if his own means are insufficient. On the other hand, when it is a question of taking in place of giving, the rest of the *Slachte* are ready enough to claim a portion of the wergild. Another illustration of the strength of the clan in Ditmarschen is to be found in the system of corporate oath-taking, whereby as many as 500 men might come forward at once to back the statement of one of the brethren, even in regard to a matter of which they could have no personal knowledge whatever.

Unfortunately for the purposes of free-and-easy research, such a close-knit, agnatic organization proves to be unique in Teutonic lands. If, as happens amongst the vast majority of the Teutonic peoples as they come within the purview of our records, kindred is reckoned through both parents, the agnatic clan becomes a sheer impossibility. Seeing that, in Maitland's phrase, the trunk of a fresh *arbor consanguinitatis* comes into being with each successive generation, we get no more than a *wechselnde Sippe*, a "fluctuating group"; and this is bound to fall short altogether of the true clan, since it can own no name, no permanent organization, and no chief.

As if to emphasize the indistinctness of her subject at the outset, Miss Phillpotts starts upon her quest in precisely that corner of Teutondom where positive results are hardest to come at. The proverbial chapter on the snakes of Iceland might almost as well have had survivals of kin-organization for its subject. The wergild-custom, to which both the earlier and the later sagas can be made to bear witness, appears to recognize the principle of individual responsibility with hardly any qualification. The slayer himself pays; or else some near relative, or perhaps his chief, does it for him. The mass of his kinsmen are altogether unaffected; nor does it happen, as in Ditmarschen, that, if unwilling to give out, the group retains a taste for taking in. Moreover, the fundamental law of any genuine clan-system, that within the kindred itself there cannot arise any question of wergild, is non-existent in Iceland. Curiously enough, however, an early law dealing with the division of wergild, entitled Baugatal, prescribes an elaborate system of payments to kinsmen down to fourth cousins. It can only be supposed that it formed part of the body of laws originally brought over in the year 930, and became a dead letter almost at once, owing to the fact that the colonists had mostly left their kindreds behind them.

To turn to Norway, the evidence suggests that, even before the settlement of Iceland, the decline of tribal solidarity was far advanced. By the close of the thirteenth century, at all events, the responsibility of the kin in the matter of the wergild is entirely at an end. Tribal principles, in fact, survive, if at all, only in the custom relating to *odal* land. Land which had been inherited from a grandfather's grandfather could not be alienated unless first offered to the odal sharers—that is, the entire body of related descendants.

In Sweden and Denmark, on the contrary, the wergild laws tend to impose responsibility on the full body of kinsmen, without differentiating between agnates and cognates. From North Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France the evidence is more confusing, owing to the diversity of races and of political conditions; but, nevertheless, Miss Phillpotts's meticulous researches yield proofs of the influence of kin-solidarity at every turn. Let us note in passing that in Normandy the kindreds disappear almost completely, feudalism brooking no rival system.

Finally, as regards England, the whole case that can be made out for survivals of kinship-solidarity comes to very little. Freely admitting this, Miss Phillpotts calls attention to the extraordinary fact that Anglo-Saxon literature appears to contain no word signifying "cousin," while later on the English found it necessary to borrow the word from the French. To Scandinavian influence may be ascribed the institution of twelve sureties of the kin in wergild treaties. As for the Norman Conquest, no revival of the kindred could be expected from that quarter. If the Norman kings and their lawyers show no special animus against Saxon kindreds, it is merely because there were none to suppress—none, at any rate, capable of forming a rallying-point for insurrection.

In a masterly conclusion Miss Phillpotts essays the task of characterizing in general terms the nature of the influence exercised by the Teutonic kindred, as also that of discovering amongst the multitude of conditions the chief cause of its decline. The nature of its influence, she finds, is summed up in the word democratic. It belonged to a time when class-differentiation had scarcely begun, and, while it lasted, its effect was to keep the strong man from rising to wealth and power at the expense of his weaker brethren. As chief cause of the decline of this levelling influence of the kin she suggests migration. It is, at all events, significant that in Southern Sweden, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein, which archæology and philology alike point to as, from the Stone Age onwards, the breeding-ground of the Teutonic race, the solidarity of the kin-system can be shown to have persisted longest. Let it be remembered that this was a fluctuating type of kin, not a group with one name and one chief, such as might corporately migrate to a new land and there continue to keep in touch. For mother's and father's people to be of any use to each other, the bond of locality must remain unbroken. Whether this very reasonable hypothesis will hold its own against other interpretations of the fact remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that Miss Phillpotts's presentation of her case will not be impugned on the score either of its thoroughness or of its moderation.

Ancient Town-Planning. By F. Haverfield. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 6/ net.)

Town-planning, after a prolonged eclipse due to the centuries of disorder and the centuries of *laisser faire*, has once more begun to take rank as an art or even a science. Nobody could be better qualified than Prof. Haverfield, with his long experience of excavations and his intimate knowledge of the bypaths of archæological literature, to collect and present, as he does here, the lessons of antiquity in this direction for an age which, as he observes, somewhat resembles the Hellenistic and Roman eras in their more enlightened care for the well-being of the individual. In spite of great learning, he achieves lucidity in the exposition of his subject—a lucidity which may even prove a source of danger to the student, by obscuring from him the fact that many of the conclusions reached are based upon debatable details.

Until the advent of our garden cities, one may say that in almost all cases of deliberate town-planning—from Babylon, as Herodotus describes it, to its lineal descendant, the Philadelphia of William Penn—the straight line and right angle prevailed, and mark the difference between civilization and barbarism. Athens, indeed, in all its glory, was nearly as bad as a mediæval town, with its admixture of splendid public buildings and mean, ill-grouped houses. But when the art of laying out towns began to be deliberately practised in Greece towards the end of the fifth century B.C., by Hippodamus of Miletus and others, it was from the examples of Asshur, Nineveh, and Babylon that architects drew their inspiration, and adopted their design of rectangular blocks of houses in streets running parallel or at right angles to each other, with one broad processional highway. This design was regularized into the chessboard pattern of the Alexandrian period. For the Macedonian conquerors, who filled many cities in Asia Minor with disbanded soldiery, founded them on rigid lines of regular squares, such as the spade-work of German archæologists has revealed at Priene and Miletus, and such as were adopted by the military colonists of the Roman Empire. St. John, when he strove to outline the ideal city of the new heaven and the new earth, could only echo the achievement of Alexander and his generals—a city lying four-square, the length as large as the breadth. The Roman camp, according to Polybius, followed the pattern of "a city"—that is, the chessboard pattern of the cities of the Macedonian world.

That, however, was not the shape of the early Italian towns, and Mr. Haverfield discusses in his usual cautious and clear-headed way, in the light of Roman customs, religion, land-settlement, and war, and with the examples of Rome, Pompeii, Modena, Piacenza, and the Terramare before his eyes, how far the Romans were influenced in their town-planning by Etruscan ritual and Græco-Macedonian fashion. He concludes that, before the end of the Republic, an earlier irregular, Italian style had been superseded by a Græco-Italian rectangular fashion of town-planning. The towns of modern Europe, however, are the heirs of the Middle Ages, not of the Roman Empire. With few exceptions our streets bear witness, not to the confidence born of the order and forethought of the Roman military rule, but to the fears of the succeeding age of barbarism and disorder, when towns shrank and citizens huddled close together beneath protecting walls and castle and cathedral-fort. Roman monuments remain, and Roman roads still bring traffic to the ancient gateways, but no street in the city of London, scarcely one even in Rome itself, coincides with any ancient Roman way.

Yet the example of the old order which has passed is worth insisting on, for it will stimulate modern workers to proceed on reasoned principles and by definite rules, and not haphazard and piecemeal, when they attempt to deal with the more complicated problems of modern cities, the planning and hygiene of the "Great Wens" of to-day. Students of history and workers for the social weal alike will appreciate and enjoy Mr. Haverfield's brilliant reconstruction of past schemes.

Coleridge and Wordsworth in the West Country. By Prof. Knight. (Elkin Mathews, 7/6 net.)

Wordsworth and, to a less degree, Coleridge, at a comparatively early though important period of development in their poetic career, seem to have been specially favoured by fortune when such patronage was most needed. In 1795 Raisley Calvert, Wordsworth's invalid friend, died, leaving him a legacy of nine hundred pounds, which, in view of Wordsworth's easily supplied wants, would be equal to more than double that amount to most people. In the same year, while on a visit to the house of Mr. Pinney, Bristol, he was offered by that gentleman's son, rent free, the furnished farmhouse at Racedown, Dorset. Less than two years later, during a ramble with his sister Dorothy in the country around Nether Stowey, the village in which they were the guests of Coleridge, the two pedestrians came across the mansion of Alfoxden, situated in a large park "with seventy head of deer" in it. In the course of a fortnight they heard that the house was to let, and on applying for it became tenants at a nominal yearly rental of twenty-three pounds, inclusive of taxes. "The house," writes Dorothy, "is a large mansion, with furniture enough for a dozen families like ours." The advantage attendant on their occupancy of the mansion lay, not in having a beautiful house in their keeping "and everything handsome about them," but in the character of its surroundings. A detailed description is furnished, which ends:—

"The Tor of Glastonbury is before our eyes during more than half of our walk to Stowey; and in the park wherever we go, keeping about fifteen yards above the house, it makes a part of our prospect."

The chief reason that led the Wordsworths to migrate from Dorset to Somerset was their wish to be near their friend. In Dorothy's Diary, written during the first five months of 1798 while at Alfoxden, Coleridge's name appears with great frequency. Again and again we read of Coleridge's visit to their house, or of theirs to his, and, as if loath to part, of the host accompanying his visitor some considerable distance on the homeward journey. It was this constant association with Coleridge that occasioned an outburst of poetic energy on Wordsworth's part. Yet it is probable that the latter's influence on his brother-poet was greater than the converse. Certainly Coleridge's reverence for Wordsworth's genius was pronounced. "The giant Wordsworth, God love him," we read in one of his letters. And Charles Lamb's reference to his friend's idolatry is well known. "Coleridge has left us, to go into the north, on a visit to his God Wordsworth," he tells Manning.

All this time, while the friends were giving up their days and nights to poetry and philosophy, they were being shadowed by a spy, sent down by the wiseacre in charge of the Home Office, on suspicion of being dangerous characters. The occupants of Alfoxden were actually thought to be French spies! Coleridge gives a humorous recital of this episode in his 'Biographia Literaria.' The account has been discredited by biographers, and Prof. Knight appears to share their attitude, but it is beyond doubt substantially true. An interesting paper on the subject, written by Mr. A. J. Eagleson, and throwing new light on it, appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for August, 1908. The article was based on letters dealing with the matter preserved in the Home Office records. Unfortunately, however, the letters appear to be incomplete, so that as yet the whole truth is not to hand.

Prof. Knight's book is devoted to the friendship of the two poets while in the West Country, as well as to their work and surroundings. His endeavour has been

"to focus the existing material which has been dealt with more particularly by the late Mr. Dykes Campbell in his 'Life of Coleridge,' and the notes to his edition of the 'Poems.'"

"I have not referred [he proceeds], except when quite necessary, to my own 'Life of Wordsworth' (1889), to the two editions of his 'Poems,' viz. the 'Poetical Works,' issued in 1882–6 by William Paterson, Edinburgh, and the subsequent Eversley edition of them, published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1896–7. All that I had then to say—either as to Wordsworth or Coleridge—was included in these volumes."

These references—or, rather, quotations—however, bulk rather largely in a work of some 227 pages of large type and liberal margins — constituting, with Dorothy Wordsworth's Alfoxden Diary, reprinted from the 'Life,' not far short of a fifth of the book. The work is not meant

for the serious student of either poet, but for the general reader. No new light is shed on Wordsworth or Coleridge, with the exception of the first chapter—originally contributed to *The Academy* in 1905—in which the author strives to fix the proximate date of the first meeting of the two poets. No fresh facts appear to have been discovered. So far back as 1895 Mr. Thomas Hutchinson stated, in the Chronological Table which is a feature of his Oxford edition of 'Wordsworth's Poetical Works,' that the place of meeting was "at the house of Mr. Pinney, Bristol," and the date "probably late in September, 1795." Prof. Knight's conclusion is that it took place "in the early autumn, viz. August or September of the year 1795....in Mr. Pinney's house in Great George Street," and he has recently found out that the house was No. 7, Great George Street, Brandon Hill, Clifton, which is still standing. If Wordsworth came from Racedown to Bristol to meet Coleridge, and we assume that he took over the farmhouse in October, neither August nor September seems to fit the facts of the case.

There are many blemishes in the book: misprints, errors as to dates (possibly a few of these come also under the previous category), several errors as to facts, some needless repetitions, and at least six inaccuracies in an extract from Dorothy Wordsworth's letter to Miss Pollard, September 2nd, 1795 (pp. 21–2). This excerpt appears to have been copied, with all its imperfections, from the author's 'Life of Wordsworth,' instead of from his 'Letters of the Wordsworth Family,' where the letter is, we presume, correctly printed. In further connexion with the foregoing letter, it is not true that "we know from Dorothy Wordsworth's letter of Sept. 2, 1795, that she and her brother were with the Pinneys at Bristol about the end of August." What is there stated is that "William is staying ....at present with Mr. Pinney," and the place whence Dorothy wrote was Mill House, Halifax. On p. 110 the reference to Dr. Darwin is stated to be to the father, instead of the grandfather, of Charles Darwin. On p. 96 the author remarks that among the visitors to Nether Stowey who were drawn to Wordsworth and Coleridge was De Quincey, who did not visit the village until the summer of 1807. At that time Coleridge was in Bridgwater, the town in which the introduction took place. It was not until later in the same year that he saw Wordsworth, at Dove Cottage, on the occasion of his accompanying Mrs. Coleridge on the journey to the North. There is on p. 204 a statement that the genius of Coleridge was helped by "the Lloyd legacy." We know of no such legacy, and presume that Prof. Knight is referring to the annuity offered to Coleridge by the two brothers Wedgwood in 1798.

Readers will appreciate the number and excellence of the illustrations by Mr. Edmund H. New.

My Life with the Eskimo. By Vilhjálmur Stefánsson. Illustrated. (Macmillan & Co., 17/ net.)

This book will be warmly welcomed by all persons interested in the ethnology and folk-lore of the Eskimo; and those who are merely in search of thrilling adventure will read it with pleasure, though they will probably think it too long. Mr. Stefánsson, indeed, with a daring remarkable in one about to command a Polar expedition, lays it down as an axiom that "adventures and mishaps seldom happen to a competent man." He may have seen reason to modify this view in the last few months, for the latest news of his ship is that it was carried away in the drifting ice while the commander was ashore with a hunting party, and had not been heard of two months later. But there were many moments in the expedition described in this volume when his project of living on the country almost failed, and when he was in imminent danger of being drowned or drifted away from shore by the summer break-up of the ice.

A note is prefixed to the volume by the publishers stating that, owing to Mr. Stefánsson's departure for the Far North, he was unable to read the final proofs. This circumstance doubtless accounts for many repetitions and for some misprints. Mr. Stefánsson is no novice in Arctic work, for in 1906–7 he spent two summers and a winter on the shores of the Beaufort Sea. We cannot understand why he states that he "never became a member" of the Mikkelsen Expedition. He was reckoned as such by the leader, although he chose the overland route instead of sailing with the vessel; he joined it at Flaxman Island on April 15th, 1907, and, while occasionally absent on his own special work, did not leave it till August 6th.

The venture described in this book was planned immediately after his return, with the help of the New York Museum of Natural History, and it extended over the four years 1908 to 1912. Its object was mainly ethnological—to proceed to the Beaufort Sea by way of the Mackenzie, and get in touch with Eskimo tribes still in the primitive stage, who had never seen a white man. The most favourable region for the purpose was considered to be the mainland south of Dolphin and Union Straits, and Victoria Island, north of that channel. The only other white member of the expedition was Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was occupied with zoological work; but in their wanderings the two men were more often separated than in company, each with some attendant Eskimo of the more civilized tribes. Mr. Stefánsson had already gained a fair mastery of the difficult Eskimo language, and spent part of his first winter in perfecting his studies at the whaling settlement of Point Barrow. His system of living like the natives, and subsisting mainly on the produce of the rifle occasionally resulted in "hard times," and without the presence of skilled seal-hunters might have had serious consequences.

"We had plenty of seal oil—a seal-skin bag full of it—and of this we ate all we wanted....The stomach needs bulky food; it craves to be filled with something. For this reason we used to eat the oil soaked up in tea-leaves, ptarmigan feathers, or caribou hair. Most commonly we used to take the long-haired caribou skin, cut it in small pieces, dip the pieces in oil, and eat them that way....As for eating one's dogs, the very thought is an abomination. Not that I have any prejudice against dog-meat as such; it is probably very much like wolf, and wolf I know to be excellent. But on a long hard sled trip the dogs become your friends; they work for you single-mindedly and uncomplainingly....To me the death of a dog that has stood by me in failure and helped me to success is the death of a comrade in arms; to eat him would be but a step removed from cannibalism."

Such a feeling does Mr. Stefánsson credit: and there were other occasions when, but for the opportune appearance of deer or a seal, his privations would have been more severe. One is constrained to admire the easy confidence with which he loaded his sledge with archæological specimens and trusted to luck or his rifle for the next meal. But when he proceeds to contrast favourably his own methods, and those of Dr. Rae at Repulse Bay in 1853 (not 1851), with the "helpless" starvation of the Franklin crews in what he describes as a land of "comparative plenty," he is overlooking the terrible handicap of numbers, and probably of disease, which destroyed Franklin's men. We do not know the whole story, which could be explained simply from the weakening effects of scurvy. But while Dr. Rae's party was small, and Mr. Stefánsson's never exceeded eight or ten (of whom all but two were Eskimo, well acquainted with the habits of the animals to be killed), the Franklin crews numbered 105 at the time they left their ships. They would have no more skill in hunting than the average British seaman; and, worst of all, not one of them knew a word of the Eskimo language, or they might have employed the few natives they met in procuring them subsistence. It is plain, too, from the narratives of Ross, Back, and McClintock, that the country traversed by the retreating crews is about the worst for four-footed game along the whole continental coast.

The feature of Mr. Stefánsson's story which has attracted most attention is the discovery of some villages (or tribes) of Eskimo in the south of Victoria Island of a markedly "blond" or European type. He says that about 1 per cent. have blue eyes; many have dark brown or ruddy red hair, and some light brown beards, while about 50 per cent. have eyebrows ranging from dark brown to nearly white. The first two villages—which he visited in May, 1910—consisted of people who had not seen a white man, and knew nothing of the whalers. A larger village, which he visited the next year, contained

one old man who remembered Capt. Collinson wintering among his people in the Enterprise in 1852–3. Mr. Stefánsson speculates in a tentative way on the possibility of this very unusual Eskimo type being descended from a mixture of the old Norse colonists of Greenland, who disappeared in the fifteenth century, with the native race. The chief objection to this conjecture is the locality in which the new type is found. Dr. Nansen, in suggesting that the lost colonists were absorbed in the Greenland Eskimo, gives some instances of words in the Greenland dialect that are plainly cognate to the old Norse; and he hints, without specifying instances, that some of their folk-lore resembles the Scandinavian myths. Mr. Stefánsson, although specially interested in language and tradition, brings forward no evidence of this kind. He dismisses—rightly, in our opinion—the idea that the type he describes can have been produced by contact either with Franklin's men or with the whalers. But when he tells us that the tribe which he found looked far more like Europeans than the half-breed Eskimo of Alaska and Hudson's Bay, he seems to be proving too much, and his photographs scarcely support his statement. Does he suppose that the Greenland colonists migrated north and west in a body, and maintained for some centuries an existence independent of their native neighbours? If such a thing were conceivable, it is hard to see why the Norsemen should leave their own settlement; and if they were driven out by the hostile pressure of Eskimo from the north, their only place of refuge would be the eastern side of Cape Farewell. The instances given by Mr. Stefánsson of earlier notices of European-like Eskimo are neither many nor convincing; but he omits one—the native resembling a Scandinavian, who was seen by Lieut. Graah in 1824 in the most likely place, the East Greenland coast. It is also curious that Capt. Collinson, who saw the Victoria Islanders in 1852, was not struck by the "blond" features of the tribe, but speaks rather of "their aquiline nose and Jewish cast of countenance." What biologists are pleased to term "accident" may account for the strain in this locality, so that when the old Eskimo said that it was "natural for Eskimo to have fair hair and blue eyes," he was merely recording his own limited experience.

Mr. Stefánsson is by no means clear as to the general line of Eskimo migration. He found pottery in abundance among the earliest remains that he unearthed; and he says that the art was known by the Eskimo when they first came to Alaska "from the east." But the uniform tradition of the Smith Sound Eskimo is that they came from the west; and this agrees with the Mongolian type of feature prevailing in the great majority of the race. But whatever may be thought of the author's theories, his book will always remain a valuable storehouse of facts about the western Eskimo, apart from its interest as a record of intrepid and successful travel. He explains the extreme indulgence shown to Eskimo children by the fact that they are supposed to be "possessed" by the spirits of adults recently dead. His strictures on the imperfect Christianizing of the Eskimo strike us as hardly fair, if they are meant as a criticism of the value to them of their new faith. Such inconsistencies as he exposes in many anecdotes (some unnecessarily repeated) may be paralleled all over the world, and are by no means confined to new converts, as he seems to suppose. Dr. Anderson's notes on the zoology of the region traversed are interesting and important; and Mr. Stefánsson's maps are valuable as indicating the local "habitat" of the various tribes, though they are too scantily furnished with English names.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. By James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7/6 net.)

This book fills a gap in the literature of Cervantes. It is a succinct account of all the now authenticated main facts of the life of the author of 'Don Quixote,' with its many trials and troubles, including those (not the least) in which different members of his family appear to have involved him whenever he was with or near them. It is true that some of them did loyally subscribe towards his ransom from slavery, but one could almost doubt if he were really much happier afterwards in the domestic circle than he was with the Turks.

This plain narrative, free from all critical mention of his works, and told in direct language, supplies a striking portrait and a clear insight into the nature of a man who, genius as he was, was in everyday affairs his own effective enemy. Undoubtedly, Cervantes was singularly inept in business matters, tactless, and always amiably ready to help others, whether he could help himself or not. His chief defence in the battle of life was a perfectly incorrigible optimism.

Throughout the period of his slavery he made repeated attempts to escape and to take numbers of his companions with him, and each time he was betrayed by one or other of his accomplices. When in Government employ, he was continually in hot water; and when out of it, if not actually in gaol, he was frequently beyond the reach of the Exchequer officers, who urgently desired his attendance to settle up accounts. It is fair to add that Cervantes always paid when he had any money to pay with, only turning a deaf ear to demands when he had nothing to satisfy them, as was often the case.

As for the extraordinary network of financial and legal complications—woven about very little pecuniary substance—into which he was from time to time inveigled by his wife, sister, and daughter, the muddle seems at length to have become such that probably none of the parties concerned could have told exactly how matters stood, and all that is really clear is that Cervantes himself was the only person who derived no kind of benefit therefrom.

At one time he was involved in a grave scandal concerning the killing of a man, in the course of which he and most of his family were arrested.

But throughout all these complications and confusions poor Cervantes seems never to have been guilty of anything like intentional misconduct. As Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly says of him in the Preface, he was "one of those rare men who can afford to have the whole truth told about them."

Amid all this storm and stress, often desperately poor and busily engaged in seeking such employment as might keep body and soul together, Cervantes managed to do literary work. He was ever ready to write or place a sonnet—one of these went to adorn a treatise on kidney disease — and the first part of 'Don Quixote' appeared when he was close on 60 years old, the second part following ten years later.

Only once do we see him angry (on the publication of the spurious second part of 'Don Quixote'). Evidently his optimism —described elsewhere by the author as "reckless and uncalculating" — never permitted him to worry, and so the world became infinitely the richer by his work.

Carefully compiled foot-notes give the evidence for statements in the text, and the book is excellently printed and indexed.

Chantilly, in History and Art. By Louise M. Richter. (John Murray, 21/ net.)

Chantilly is but a name to vast numbers of English people who visit France, and a name which suggests horse-racing rather than the palace and pictures with which Mrs. Richter is concerned; but the beautiful reproductions of famous pictures which her book contains will undoubtedly lead many Englishmen to cut a day out of their next visit to Paris in order to spend it at the Musée Condé.

Mrs. Richter's main object has been the study of the works of the French fifteenth- and sixteenth-century artists so successfully collected by the Duc d'Aumale, and once kept at that Orleans House at Twickenham which is now empty, and being offered for sale as an "eligible building site."

In some interesting pages the author traces the history of the Château and its owners, from the earliest dates down to the present day. The house built by the grandson of the Grand Condé was levelled to the ground by the mob during the first Revolution, and the only original buildings left are those of the vast stables. Mrs. Richter does not forget to tell us of the visits to the Château of such men as Bossuet, Fénelon, Boileau, Racine, Corneille, La Fontaine, and Molière. Of Boileau there is the tale that during an animated conversation with a prince he contradicted some statement, but, seeing

an angry look on his Highness's face, he became alarmed, and, making a profound bow, said: "Je serais toujours de l'avis de M. le Prince, surtout quand il aura tort."

Here, too, it was that Vatel ran himself through with his sword because the fish did not arrive in time for dinner; and it was also at the same château, when Louis XIV. indicated a desire to obtain possession of it, that Condé said to his sovereign: "Vous êtes le maître; mais j'ai une grâce à demander à votre Majesté: c'est de me laisser à Chantilly comme votre concierge." On which the King had the good taste to desist, and to let the Condé mansion inspire Versailles.

Mrs. Richter deals with the collections of the Musée Condé with much skill, but they are so vast that any attempt to describe them in a single volume must end in the compilation of something very like a catalogue—in this case an excellent, very readable catalogue, full of admirable comments on the pictures, but still a catalogue. She has consulted all the authorities, and gives a useful list of their works.

We are puzzled by a château called "Clemonceaux," and presume that Chenonceaux is meant; and we have detected some trifling inconsistency in the use of accents; but the illustrations alone would make the volume valuable, and those from the 'Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry' are reproduced in a perfect manner.

FICTION.

Atlantis. By Gerhart Hauptmann. (Werner Laurie, 6/)

Although 'Atlantis' is far behind its author's 'Emanuel Quint' in importance, it is, nevertheless, a psychological study from a master-hand. The subject of redemption by suffering and by toil, the gradual release from an overpowering obsession, enables the realist to be as scrupulously accurate as he wishes in his portraiture of human weakness, and at the same time to provide the happy ending that will to some extent preserve readers from unpleasant after-memories of his essays in pathology. The hero of 'Atlantis'—a German doctor—is one whom mental stress and hard work deliver from the powers of evil.

The novel was written two or three years ago, and is probably based on Hauptmann's visit to America in 1892. His hero, distracted by domestic troubles and by a temporary infatuation for a young dancing-girl, on learning the name of the boat in which she and her father are to cross to America, forthwith books a passage on the same liner. The ship goes down in mid-Atlantic, but he and the dancer are rescued, and reach New York on another steamer. More than half the book is occupied with the details of the voyage. The author conveys a wonderfully vivid impression—from imagination, for the Titanic disaster had not happened at the time of writing—of the general atmosphere on the doomed vessel before the fatal collision occurred. There are no presentiments or omens; it is merely the noting of innumerable points, trifling in themselves, that makes both the imminence and the actuality of the catastrophe convincing.

Hauptmann's hero had studied philosophy, and to him America was at first little more than a copious source of questions as to the meaning of the universe. He meets a number of German friends, artists for the most part, and shares their life and work. Finally the companionship of a healthy woman decides his return to Europe in a state of mental and moral soundness. But Hauptmann's work is itself largely written with the purpose of raising questions, and it is not only from the hero that we receive hints of the author's philosophy of life. For one thing we are grateful: he has, it would seem, definitely turned away from the depressing naturalism of his earlier writings. Hauptmann is an author who has never entirely succeeded in suiting himself to any particular form. Every one of his works is to a certain extent an experiment. Although his greatest successes have been his plays, it is possible that a few years will see him with an equally distinguished reputation as a novelist. His analytical powers scarcely have full play in his dramas.

The translation is American, and keeps fairly close to the original, although we have noticed slight interpolations here and there. "He carried an alligator portfolio in his waistcoat pocket" is unfortunate.

Modern Lovers. By Viola Meynell. (Martin Secker, 6/)

Miss Meynell again excites our wonder by the extraordinary intimacy she shows in her studies of character. We could wish to find ourselves in a more thankful mood towards her for this last book, and we seek the reason for this lack of gratitude. The explanation seems to lie in the very truth of the author's discernment; the pettiness of aim that rules most human actions is profoundly depressing.

Of the family herein dissected, the father and mother have no redeeming traits; of the two girls, one at least wins a small measure of sympathy in that she recognizes within herself a capacity for love which, if fostered, is half-starved. In the lives of the suitors of the two girls, love is but a thing apart—the art of diving in each case fills their whole existence. Miss Meynell may have meant to convince her readers that one of these two really possessed a *joie de vivre*; for our part, the man's obvious and endless striving for effect nullifies all idea of spontaneity, and so fails to alleviate the sense of morbidity to which the book gives rise.

An Unfinished Song. By Mrs. Ghosal (Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi). (Werner Laurie, 6/)

This is a novel of deep and peculiar interest. The author is a prominent member of the Reformed Party of Bengal, which has done much to break down the *purdah* and to introduce European habits where it was thought they would be of advantage to the people of India. She is said to be the first Indian woman to write a novel, and is a sister of Rabindranath Tagore.

The chief feature of the story is the insight provided into the psychological life of the Hindu girl. Even amongst the Reformed Party, where polygamy is unknown, and child-marriages are few the full meaning of the line,

> He for God only, she for God in him,

is accepted to a degree absolutely beyond the creed and practice of the most submissive of Englishwomen. The heroine, who has found her happiness, concludes the recital of her romance with a query. Whom has she loved? Was it the companion of her schooldays, whose reflection she found in the grown man, or the grown man who recalled the schoolboy? Or was it, after all, that other man who repeated the song which the boy used to sing many years before? Something of the spirit of Mr. Kipling's 'Brushwood Boy' seems to enter with the story, expressing itself at its clearest in the suggestion that the actual singer of the song heard in dreams must, apart from any other consideration, be the destined lover. Or, after all, was the heroine's idealized love but the counterpart of that period of religious emotionalism often observed in English girls?

It is curious to note the extent to which the English language and literature make themselves felt in the well-educated household which provides both the characters and their background. Love-letters, it appears, are written in English:—

> "That the love-letters of a Bengali youth, whose whole life is one great imitation, should be written in his native tongue—this preposterous idea would not occur to any one."

English poets are quoted at every opportunity. Even proposals of marriage are made in borrowed words. In a moment of deep emotion a Hindu breaks out: "O frailty, thy name is woman. Why so much ado about nothing?" The conversation, not of one character, but of all, resembles that of the suitor in Mr. Eden Phillpotts's 'American Prisoner' in its patchwork of quotations.

For the rest, the male types presented here are not distinctly un-English. They do not regard love as the only object of life, and they are prepared to acquiesce in the removal of *purdah* restrictions—up to a point. Human nature is found everywhere to be much the same.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Highway of the Holy Cross (The), by F. V. H., 1/6 net. Skeffington

Short papers on self-surrender, sorrow, prayer, service, suffering, and hope.

Hill (Henry Erskine), The Parables of Redemption, 2/ net. Skeffington

Most of these addresses on Christ's teaching on forgiveness were given in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dundee, in 1908.

Magee (Rev. A. V.), The Message of the Guest Chamber; or, The Last Words of Christ, 2/ net. Skeffington

A devotional book "intended primarily for use in Advent or Lent, in Meditation and in Retreat."

LAW.

Lewis (Timothy), A Glossary of Mediæval Welsh Law, based upon the Black Book of Chirk, 15/ net. Manchester University Press

A glossary of the earliest Welsh law-text, arranged alphabetically, and containing quotations from other texts.

POETRY.

Collins (Mary Gabrielle), Garden Suburb Verses, 6*d.* net. Co-Partnership Publishers

Verses on gardening and things of local interest to inhabitants of the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

Fox-Smith (C.), Songs in Sail, and Other Chantys, "Vigo Cabinet Series," 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

This book of verse contains songs of the wanderer in distant lands and some "Romance" pieces. They are reprinted from *The Spectator*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other papers.

Gleadon (Phyllis), Philomela, 2/6 net. Humphreys

A book of verses, chiefly on love. Three of the pieces were written at a very early age.

Kaye-Smith (Sheila), Willow's Forge, and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

The piece which gives its title to this book is the cry of a mad girl, whose lover has been hanged for stealing sheep. There are other ballads, "cant songs," religious and miscellaneous pieces.

Keigwin (R. P.), Lanyard Lyrics, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

A book of humorous verses, chiefly of interest to those who are connected with the Royal Naval College, Osborne. A good many have appeared in *The Osborne Magazine*, and a few in other papers. The volume is illustrated by Mr. P. L. Butt.

Little Poems, selected and arranged by E. Crosby Heath, 1/ net. Erskine Macdonald

An anthology of lyrics, with a critical essay by the compiler, in which he defines a "little poem" as one which is simple, homely, and full of tender feeling.

Symns (J. M.), The Mark of the East, and Other Verses, 3/6 net. Thacker

A volume of light, humorous verses dealing with Anglo-Indian life, reproduced from *Punch*, *The Rangoon Gazette*, and *The Burma Critic*.

Walker (Horace Eaton), Intimations of Heaven, 1/6 net. Elliot Stock

A long didactic piece, composed of 150 fourteen-line stanzas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ndrews (William Loring) Collection of Early Books in the Library of Yale University, Catalogue, 6/6 net. Milford

This collection was formed to illustrate the art of the printer during the first century of printing. The Catalogue is descriptive, and includes a Preface by Mr. Addison Van Name, Librarian Emeritus of Yale University.

Library of Congress, Classification, Class E–F, America, Second Edition, 40c. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The scheme of classification here followed is based on that of 'America: History and Geography,' prepared by Mr. Charles Martel in 1901. Explanations and references have been added to the new edition.

Longmans, Green & Co.'s (Messrs.) Classified Catalogue, 1914.

A Catalogue of the books published by Messrs. Longmans, classified under subject headings. There are brief analyses of the contents of books referred to, and a full Index.

Norwich Public Library, Readers' Guide, Vol. III. No. 1, 1*d.* Norwich Library Com.

This number contains the first portion of a Catalogue of the Biographical Section of the Lending Library and a classified list of recent additions.

PHILOSOPHY.

Stocker (R. Dimsdale), The Time Spirit, 3/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

A discussion of the spiritual tendencies of the time in their religious, psychological, and ethical aspects.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Janet (Paul), Fénelon, his Life and Works, translated and edited by Victor Leuliette, 5/ net. Pitman

An account of the life of Fénelon, with an analysis and appreciation of his writings. The translator has added an Introduction, notes, and Index.

Kellogg (Clara Louise [Madame Strakosch]), Memoirs of an American Prima Donna, 10/6 net. Putnam

Memoirs of Madame Strakosch's life "on and off" the stage, with illustrations from photographs.

Source-Books of English History: Extracts from the Chronicles illustrating English Mediæval History, by Alice Raven, 6*d.* net. Macdonald & Evans

The extracts cover the period from the accession of William I. to the summoning of the Good Parliament.

Wood (Michael H. M.), A Father in God, the Episcopate of William West Jones, 18/ Macmillan

A biography of the Archbishop of Capetown, with an Introduction by the Archdeacon of Northampton, and illustrations from photographs.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Batcheller (Tryphosa Bates), Royal Spain of To-day, 25/ net. Longmans

This book is published under the royal patronage of the King and Queen of Spain and Queen Maria Christina. It gives a descriptive account of a journey in Spain and a short visit to Portugal, written in the form of letters. There are numerous illustrations, some in colour.

Browne (Belmore), The Conquest of Mount McKinley, 15/ net. Putnam

An account of three expeditions, made in 1906, 1910, and 1912, through the Alaskan wilderness to Mount McKinley, illustrated from drawings by the author, photographs, and maps.

Hackmann (H.), A German Scholar in the East, Travel Scenes and Reflections, translated by Daisie Rommel, 5/ net. Kegan Paul

An account of Dr. Hackmann's tour in the East in 1910. The translator has shortened the original, "aiming more at a reproduction of the character and the chief contents of the book than at a strict rendering of the wording."

Knight (E. F.), The Cruise of the Falcon, a Voyage to South America in a 30-ton Yacht, 1/ Nelson

This book was noticed in *The Athenæum*, July 12, 1884, p. 41.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, January, 2/ net. Office of the Fund

In an article entitled 'The Desert of the Wanderings' Sir Charles Watson gives an account of the survey which is about to be undertaken of the district lying to the south of Palestine. Other articles are 'The Dead Sea,' by Sir John Gray Hill, and 'The Site of Gibeah,' by the Rev. W. F. Birch.

Stirling (Rev. John F.), An Atlas illustrating the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, 8*d.* net. Philip

A series of maps illustrating the life and activities of the Apostles, with brief historical and geographical notes.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Mason (James), The Art of Chess, Fourth Edition, 6/ net. 'Field' and 'Queen' Office

The present edition was revised and enlarged by the late Mr. Hoffer, Chess Editor of *The Field*, and contains new examples of the End and Middle Games, with explanatory notes and other additional matter.

Mayo (The Earl of) and **Boulton (W. B.)**, The History of the Kildare Hunt, 21/ net. St. Catherine Press

An account of the origin and history of the Kildare pack and a record of the Masterships, ending with that of Sir Edward Kennedy. There are illustrations.

SOCIOLOGY.

Sumner (William Graham), Earth-Hunger, and Other Essays, edited by Albert Galloway Keller, 10/ net. Milford

A collection of Prof. Sumner's shorter essays, some of which are printed for the first time. They deal chiefly with sociological and political questions.

ECONOMICS.

Ballen (Dorothy), Bibliography of Road-Making and Roads in the United Kingdom, "Studies in Economics and Political Science," 15/ net. King

A revised and enlarged edition of the Bibliography compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in 1906, classified under the general headings of (1) 'History and Description,' (2) 'Administration,' (3) 'Engineering,' and (4) 'Traffic,' with an Introduction by Sir George Gibb.

Barbour (Sir David), The Influence of the Gold Supply on Prices and Profits, 3/6 net. Macmillan

A discussion of the way in which the quantity of money affects prices, and the relation between credit and prices.

War and Peace Pamphlet, No. 3: Militarism and Wages, the Effect of Militarism on Wages and Prices of Commodities, by F. Merttens, 1*d.* 'War and Peace' Co.

A plea for international brotherhood, which would make war impossible.

EDUCATION.

Historical Association of Scotland (The), Pamphlet No. 4: The Antiquities of Aberdeen and Neighbourhood, for the Use of Teachers, by G. M. Fraser. Aberdeen Public Library

A paper dealing with some of the historical and ethnic interests of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, written to quicken local patriotism among children.

Vickers (Kenneth H.), A Short History of London, 2/6 Macdonald & Evans

A sketch of the history of London, suitable for London teachers "who wish to enliven their history teaching with local illustrations."

White (Jessie), Montessori Schools as seen in the Early Summer of 1913, 1/ net. Milford

The author spent two months of last year in studying the Montessori schools in Italy and the Canton of Ticino, and here records her observations.

PHILOLOGY.

Fynes-Clinton (O. H.), The Welsh Vocabulary of the Bangor District, 21/ net. Milford

A glossary of words in modern colloquial use in the district of Bangor, with a list of books consulted, Introduction, and Index.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association, Vol. IV., collected by C. H. Herford, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The papers in this volume are 'A Note on Dramatic Criticism,' by Prof. J. E. Spingarn; 'English Prose Numbers,' by Prof. O. Elton; 'Some Unconsidered Elements in English Place-Names,' by Mr. A. Mawer; 'Platonism in Shelley,' by Mr. L. Winstanley; 'Defoe's True-Born Englishman,' by Mr. A. C. Guthkelch; 'The Plays of Mr. John Galsworthy,' by Mr. A. R. Skemp; and 'Dramatic Technique in Marlowe,' by Mr. G. P. Baker.

Grant (Arthur), In the Old Paths, Memories of Literary Pilgrimages, 8/6 net. Constable

Reminiscences of the haunts of Lamb, Shakespeare, Keble, Cowper, and others, with pen-and-ink illustrations. The essays are reprinted from *The Scotsman* and *The Atlantic Monthly*.

POLITICS.

Taft (William Howard), Popular Government: its Essence, its Permanence, and its Perils, 5/ net. Milford

Of these addresses by the late President on various aspects of modern government as illustrated by the Constitution of the United States, eight were delivered before Yale University, and the remaining two at Montreal before the American Bar Association.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Historical Course for Middle Forms: I. Western Europe, by B. L. K. Henderson; II. The English Nation, Industrial and Social History, by P. Meadows, 2/ each. Bell

This course has been designed by the editors as preliminary to the detailed study of periods, for children from 12 to 16. The first volume gives an outline of the history of Europe, and the second treats of a special aspect of national history. Each is adapted to a year's school work, and contains extracts from original sources.

Illustrations to British History, 55 B.C.–A.D. 1854. Being Extracts from Contemporary Documents and Literature, edited by J. Turral, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

These extracts are intended "to illustrate from contemporary literature what Mr. Maurice Hewlett calls the 'Hodgiad'—the life of the 'dim multitudes.'" The Latin passages have been translated or paraphrased, and the spelling and vocabulary of Early English pieces have been modernized.

Kermode (Rev. S. A. P.) and Williamson (Rev. W.), Junior Scripture Examination Papers, Old Testament, 1 Methuen

A series of papers on the Old Testament, suitable for children preparing for the preliminary, junior, and senior examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge "Locals," and modelled on papers set by these and other examining bodies.

Lamb (Charles), Essays of Elia: and The Last Essays of Elia, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson, "Pitt Press Series," 2/6 each. Cambridge University Press

The order followed here is that of the editions of 1823 and 1833, the more important passages omitted from the collected editions being added in an Appendix. Each volume has an Introduction, notes, and three Indexes.

FICTION.

Doyle (A. Conan), The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.

A reprint in "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library." See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 5, 1892, p. 625.

Hauptmann (Gerhart), Atlantis, 6/ Laurie

See review, p. 59.

Leighton (Marie C.), Geraldine Walton—Woman! 6 Ward & Lock

A cardsharper finds himself invited, at the shortest notice, to impersonate the son of a wealthy manufacturer. A number of exciting events follow as a consequence of this illusion.

Meynell (Viola), Modern Lovers, 6/ Secker

See review, p. 59.

Morris (William), The Water of the Wondrous Isles, 2 vols.: The Sundering Flood, 2 vols., 4/ net each.

A reprint in "Longman's Pocket Library." The former was reviewed in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 4, 1897, p. 777.

Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), The Relations, and What They Related, 6/ Mills & Boon

A new edition.

Stock (Ralph), Marama, a Tale of the South Pacific, 6 Hutchinson

This love-tale presents a young girl who has been educated in England and kept in ignorance of her family's circumstances. On returning to her home in the South Pacific Islands, she finds that her sister is a half-caste, and her father a victim of the kava habit.

Thorne (Guy), Chance in Chains, a Story of Monte Carlo, 1/ net. Werner Laurie

This story concerns certain fraudulent proceedings carried out at Monte Carlo.

White (Fred M.), Number 13. Ward & Lock

Deals with the mysteries and villainies which occur in two adjoining houses with a movable panel in the party-wall, which aids the heroine and detective most opportunely.

Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), It Happened in Egypt, 6/ Methuen

The greater part of the events of this novel take place in Cairo. The action is threefold, and consists of the adventures of a small party of tourists, of a large "select" party, and of two Englishmen who are in the possession of a great secret.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Classical Quarterly, January, 3/ net. Murray

The contents include papers 'On the Aristotelian Use of ΛΟΓΟΣ: a Reply,' by Mr. J. L. Stocks; 'On some Passages of Ovid's Tristia,' by Mr. S. G. Owen; and on 'Etymologies and Derivations' by Mr. Edwin W. Fay.

Scottish Historical Review, January, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLehose

Besides reviews, this number contains papers on the 'Intellectual Influences of Scotland on the Continent,' by Prof. Hume Brown; 'William Barclay,' by Mr. David B. Smith; and 'Some Sources of the Tales of the Three Priests of Peebles,' by Mr. T. D. Robb; and a transcript of part of Scotstarvet's 'Trew Relation,' with an introductory note by Dr. George Neilson.

Women's Industrial News, January, 6*d*. Women's Industrial Council

Besides reviews and notes, this number contains an article by Mrs. Bernard Drake on 'Government Contracts and the Disenfranchised Worker,' and a survey of the Women's Industrial Council by Miss L. Wyatt Papworth.

We have also received the Annual Report for 1912–13 of the Women's Industrial Council.

ANNUALS.

Bodleian Library, Oxford, Staff Manual, 1914.

In the present edition is printed the new Bodleian Statute passed last July, with directions to the Staff, the regulations of the Library, and a Manual for readers and visitors.

Catholic Social Year-Book for 1914, edited by the Central Executive of the Catholic Social Guild, 1/ net. King

A record of the activities of Catholic social organizations during the past year, with articles on modern social conditions by Catholic writers.

Clergy Directory and Parish Guide, 1914, 4/6 Phillips

Containing lists of the clergy of the Church of England, and information about Diocesan and Cathedral Establishments, the two Convocations, Church Societies, and Benefices.

Mowbray's Annual, The Churchman's Year-Book and Encyclopædia, 1914, 1/6 net, cloth 2/ net.

The Biographical Section has been much enlarged in this issue. Another section gives general and statistical information on the activities of the Anglican Church, and a third contains a list of services held in London, provincial, and some Continental churches.

Post Office London Directory for 1914, with County Suburbs, 40/ Kelly's Directories

See notice on p. 63

Sell's World's Press, the Handbook of the Fourth Estate, 1914, edited by Hubert W. Peet, 5/ net. Sells

A revised and enlarged edition, including among its new features a 'Who's Who in the Daily Press,' a 'Press Photographers' Directory,' and lists of News Agencies and Art and Literary Agents. There are articles by well-known journalists on subjects of interest to those connected with the Press.

Willing's Press Guide and Advertisers' Directory and Handbook, 1914, 1/ Willing

A well-established book of reference regarding the newspapers of the world.

GENERAL.

Aitken (J. R.), In a City Garden, 3/6 net. Foulis

Discursive essays on the seasons in a city garden, interspersed with extracts from the writings of dead and living poets, including some verses by the author. There are mounted illustrations in colour by Miss Katharine Cameron.

Cairn, a Magazine of the Edinburgh College of Art: Christmas, 1913. Edinburgh, the College

The Director of the College, Mr. F. Morley Fletcher, has written an Introductory Note, and there are serious and humorous articles, verses, and illustrations, as well as College Notes and Correspondence.

Clark (Arthur J.), Mine Own, a Bundle of Essays, 5/ net. Scott

A collection of miscellaneous essays on Botticelli. 'On being "Hard Up."' 'The Teaching of History,' 'Sagesse,' and various other subjects, some of which have appeared in *The Christian World* and elsewhere.

Dickensian, Vol. IX., edited by B. W. Matz, 4/ net. Chapman & Hall

The bound volume for 1913.

Everyman Encyclopædia (The), Vol. XII.: Ste-Zym, edited by Andrew Boyle, 1/ net. Dent

The chief of the longer articles are on Trade Unions, the United States, and Wireless Telegraphy. The book is illustrated.

International Congress of Americanists, Proceedings of the XVIII. Session, London, 1912, Parts I. and II., prepared by the Editorial Committee 42. Harrison

Containing a report of the proceedings and the papers delivered at the Eighteenth Congress. The volumes are illustrated.

Knowlson (T. Sharper), How to Become Efficient, an Introductory Study of First Principles, 1/6 net. Werner Laurie

The object of the author is "to show how ....the scientific method may be applied to the problems of State, of business, and of everyday life; and how such an application may result in improved conditions.

Kunz (George Frederick), The Curious Lore of Precious Stones, 21/ net. Lippincott

An account of the folk-lore and superstitions concerning precious stones, and the religious and other uses to which they have been put at different times among different peoples.

Library Assistants' Association Series (The), No. 5, Ideals: Old and New, an Address to Young Librarians, by E. Wyndham Hulme, 3*d*.

This paper on the ideals of library administration was read to the Library Assistants' Association last October.

National Museum of Wales, Sixth Annual Report, 1912–13. Cardiff, the Museum

Containing the Report of the Council, lists of donations, the financial statement of the Building Fund, and other matter. There are illustrations.

Vere (Percy), The Confessions of a Literary Free-Lance, with Hints on writing Stories and Articles, 1/6 net. Edinburgh, Nimmo

The author records his experiences as a writer of short stories and articles for popular magazines, and gives practical advice to young writers.

Walsh (William S.), A Handy Book of Curious Information, 12/6 net. Lippincott

A book "primarily designed as a sort of supplement to the Encyclopædias," giving information on all manner of subjects.

Year-Book of Mary, Queen of Scots (A), collected and edited by A. A. Methuen, 2/6 net. Foulis

A "year-book" made up of extracts from the letters and sayings of Mary, Queen of Scots, with a Preface by the compiler, and an Appendix containing brief biographical notes on men and women who affected her career. It is bound in white and printed on thick paper, with marginal notes in green ink. There are mounted illustrations.

SCIENCE.

Bayliss (W. M.), The Nature of Enzyme Action, Third Edition, "Monographs on Biochemistry," 5/ net. Longmans

A revised and enlarged edition, incorporating the results of recent research.

Jenkins (E. H.), The Small Rock Garden, edited by F. W. Harvey, 2/6 net. 'Country Life' Office

A book on rock gardens and the cultivation of Alpine plants. The illustrations are a notable feature.

Lyon (Marcus Ward), jun., Treeshrews, an Account of the Mammalian Family Tupaiidæ. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Murray (J. Alan), The Chemistry of Cattle Feeding and Dairying, 6/ net. Longmans

The author's aim is "to develop and explain those fundamental principles which are the basis of all effective control in farming operations rather than to prescribe rules for particular cases," and he writes for students taking college courses in agriculture who are already familiar with the rudiments of inorganic and organic chemistry.

Severn (Elizabeth), Psycho-Therapy: its Doctrine and Practice, 3/6 net. Rider

A treatise on "the philosophy and method of mind-cure." Dr. Severn advocates hygienic and common-sense measures combined with metaphysical treatment in cases of physical disability, and gives instances of the successful application of her theories.

Whole Art of Dyeing (The), in Two Parts. Shottery, Stratford-on-Avon, Tapestry Studio

A reprint of a book on dyeing silk, wool, linen, and hats, and 'The Culture of the Drugs used in the Tinctorial Art.' The first part was originally written in German, and the second in French; both were "Faithfully rendred into English" and printed in 1705.

FINE ARTS.

Coffey (George), The Bronze Age in Ireland, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

An account of the Bronze Age in Ireland from the point of view of the implements and weapons used during that period. A great part of this work has already been published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy. There are a large number of illustrations.

London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Transactions, Vol. II. Part IV. Bishopsgate Institute

Containing the Report of the Society for 1912 and a number of papers, including 'William Camden and Camden Place,' by Mr. Arthur Benner; 'The Growth of Interest in Archæology' by Sir Edward Brabrook; and 'The History of Christ's Hospital, London,' by Mr. William Lempriere.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Bulletin, December, 1913, 10c.

The contents include a paper on 'Baron Stiegel and American Glass,' by Mr. F. W. Hunter, and an account of the bronzes in the Department of Classical Art, by "G. M. A. R." There are illustrations.

Orpen (William), Drawings, 42/ net. Chenil

A portfolio of ten drawings, each proof being signed by the artist. A limited number of impressions are being issued singly at 5/ each.

Strickland (Walter G.), A Dictionary of Irish Artists, 2 vols., 30/ net. Maunsel

This work contains details of the lives and works of Irish artists from the earliest times to the present day, excluding living men. There are in the two volumes 1,262 pages of biographies, printed in large type, and 150 portraits.

Weller (Charles Heald), Athens and its Monuments, "Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities," 17/ net. Macmillan

An untechnical account by an American archæologist of the topography and ancient monuments of Athens, designed for the use of the traveller as well as the student. The book is fully illustrated.

MUSIC.

Coward (Henry), Choral Technique and Interpretation, "Handbooks for Musicians," 5/ net. Novello

A practical handbook designed for choral conductors and choirmasters, in which the author discusses the problems of choral singing, and sets forth "the underlying principles of artistic choral attainment."

London College of Music, Annual Report upon the Local and Higher Examinations for the Year 1913.

A record of the activities of the London College of Music during the past year. We have also received their "Local Centre" Syllabus for 1914, and notice that in two subjects a new section has been introduced: in Pianoforte Playing the Advanced Intermediate Section has been placed between the Intermediate and Senior, and in Elocution the Advanced Senior after the Senior Section.

DRAMA.

Evelyn (F. A.), A Translation of the 'Bacchæ' of Euripides, 1/6 net. Heath & Cranton

Shakespeare, The Tragedie of Cymbeline, edited by Horace Howard Furness, "New Variorum Edition," 15/ net. Lippincott

The last work of Dr. Furness. The Preface has been left unfinished, and the Index compiled by Dr. Benson B. Charles.

Tickell (S. Claude), Phædra, a Tragedy in Five Acts, 2/ John Richmond

An adaptation of Racine's play.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The Second Annual Conference of Educational Associations,* held at London University from the 2nd to the 10th inst., was opened by Mr. James Bryce—we do not know his new title yet—with an address on 'Salient Educational Issues.' These he took to be mainly the need of more intensive cultivation, higher quality rather than more quantity; the inadequate salaries and leisure of teachers; the large size of classes; insufficient attention given to secondary instruction; a synthetic curriculum of scientific and humanistic subjects; the introduction into our Universities of such subjects as political economy, the science of administration, commercial geography, and the elements of finance; the danger of multiplying Universities; the question "Why do not English boys care for learning more than they do?" Mr. Bryce thought that education, instead of being solely directed to enable people to make their way in the world, should also teach them how to enjoy the world; we might go further if we went more slowly, and not always along dusty roads.

Dr. Scott Keltie, President of the Geographical Association, sketched the progress of geographical education during the past thirty years; and Prof. Mackinder emphasized the importance of the teaching of Regional Geography with its human element.

At a meeting of the "Simplified Speling Sosieti" Sir William Ramsay presided. Miss Burstall claimed that the Society had reason on its side, and that a language was something that is spoken, therefore they did not wish to change it. Prof. Rippmann gave an address on 'The Standardization of English Speech,' and a resolution was passed asking the Board of Education to call a Conference to discuss this question.

Dr. Rouse gave the Presidential Address to the Teachers' Guild on 'The Educational Outlook.' He put in a plea for the retention of imagination in education, and deprecated the examination system, "a fetish of sixty years' standing," which increased officialism, and did not give any impression of the examinee as a human being in human society. An exceedingly able paper was read by Miss Dora Walford (Leeds Training College) on 'Handicraft in Schools and Colleges,' which extended beyond its subject of handicraft to the essential bases of education, and pleaded for the right directing of the craft instinct, "the life seeking an outlet," in human beings.

The Presidential Address of the Modern Language Association was delivered by Sir Henry Miers, Principal of the University of London, who laid emphasis on the fact that the old methods connected with the teaching of Latin and Greek were not suitable for modern languages. After pointing out the advantages of learning a foreign tongue, he suggested that some method, free from grammatical subtleties and giving the ability to translate, should be planned for those adults who were eager to acquire knowledge.

Mr. Nevill Perkins (Bristol University) gave an address in French to the Modern Language Association on 'L'Angleterre à travers les Lunettes Françaises.' With delicate malice he traced, by means of spectacles that were not always rose-coloured, the impressions made by the English through the centuries since the Norman Conquest.

The Montessori Society was addressed by the Rev. Cecil Grant, of St. George's School, Harpenden, on 'The New Hopes due to Scientific Investigation of the Child's Natural Development'; and an account of the Montessori schools was given by Mr. Claude Claremont, who is studying the principles at Rome.

Other meetings that have been held were on 'Rural Education' (Teachers' Guild), 'Collective Teaching' (Royal Drawing Society), 'Design' (Art Teachers' Guild), and various aspects of nature study (Nature Study Society).

(*To be concluded in our next issue.*)

* *Associations taking part.*

Art Teachers' Guild.
Association of Assistant Mistresses.
Association of Science Teachers.
Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects.
Association of University Women Teachers.
Child Study Society.
College of Preceptors.
Froebel Society.
Geographical Association.
Modern Language Association.
Montessori Society.
National Association of Manual Training.
National Home-Reading Union.
Parents' National Education Union.
Private Schools Association.
Royal Drawing Society.
School Nature Study Union.
Simplified Spelling Society.
Teachers' Guild.
Teachers in Technical Institutes.
Training College Association.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, which has now a membership of over five thousand, held its annual meetings on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd inst. at the London Day Training College, under the presidency of Mr. J. V. Saunders (Hymers College, Hull), the newly elected Chairman. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. D. Dunkerley (Watford Grammar School), brought up the Report of the Finance Committee, which revealed a strong financial position. Mr. W. A. Newsome (Stationers' School), in presenting the report of the Joint Agency, spoke of the great benefits accruing to masters from employment of the Agency, and appealed to all members to use their influence with head masters with a view to extending its work. He regretted that the figures on the books of the Joint Agency proved that the salaries of assistant masters were not increasing.

Mr. J. C. Isard (the Leys School), the retiring Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, referred to the various activities of the Association during the past year. Early in the year a strong breeze seemed coming down from the Educational Olympus, breaking the level grey and giving glints of strong sunshine, with promise of copious fertilizing rains; for the announcement was made of a scheme of educational reform of the most comprehensive kind, to be formulated and fathered by the Government. In such an hour they felt that certain educational pleas ought to be plainly, publicly, and strongly urged, namely, due sorting and winnowing of State-franked pupils, grade by grade, and type by type; sufficiency, but not extravagance, of every kind of educational provision; careful regard to the teachers, their number, their quality, their training, and—what was important in regard alike to supply and effectiveness—their recompense.

Some part of these contentions they got before the public by means of a great Conference of secondary teachers, attended by many hundreds of them, at London University. On that occasion Lord Haldane, the representative of the Government at that stage, spoke with much force of the need for bold educational advance, and for greatly better treatment of teachers.

This point, with others, was laid before the Premier in a letter supplementing with these important practical considerations some of a more general character previously addressed to him by a number of persons variously interested in education. Their letter elicited an acknowledgment not only of its receipt, but also of the Premier's acquaintance with their Association.

A Midland Conference at Birmingham reaffirmed the pronouncements of that of London.

With the Board of Education they had communicated on certain old points which seemed to call for insistence, even more than the new or prospective ones. There seemed signs of some recession in respect of assistant masters' personal appearance before, and representation on, governing bodies, and in regard to the reservation of grants where salaries were below normal. In all these matters they might claim to have done something to make good their position, though it was more doubtful whether they had yet secured a really effectual concurrence.

The right of a hearing before those who were now declared to be the employers (the head master being their adviser, and perhaps

their agent) was no doubt liable in its exercise to cause some embarrassment. Certain personal relations were essential—or at any rate the lack of them was mischievous—between head and assistants. Consequently cases would arise where this failure in relations, rather than any actual incompetence or negligence, pointed to removal of the assistant master as the easiest solution. The Governors then might well feel averse from, and perhaps unqualified for, decision of so delicate an issue. Such was the argument against the right of appearance. But the rejoinder was that an assistant was hardly likely to exercise it unless his cause was sound, and that the Governors ought to know to what extent that sort of thing occurred in their school. It was simply amazing how incessant might be the changes of staff without the serious attention of Governors being drawn to them or any explanation offered or sought. There came in most serviceably that other channel of communication which they desired—the representative Governor. He could have access at any time to his chairman or to the assistants, and they to him; he could informally and privately inquire and cross-examine, gaining guidance for his own action, and advising others usefully. He might be of special value at Governors' meetings by presenting a point of view, or contributing facts and opinions, in virtue of his closer touch with the staff.

The allocation, or at any rate proportionment, of Government grants to salaries had much in its favour; but the application of any such principle by the Board had hung fire. In view of the more effective appeal of fabrics and equipment to ratepayers, and so to Town and County Councils, departmental pressure was requisite for securing a due expenditure on the staff. That scheme had been advocated in various quarters, but they had not been able to bring the whole Federal Council quite *ad unum* thereon, the fear being that girls' schools, with others that fell into the weaker division financially, would be at a disadvantage.

They welcomed an inquiry from the Board of Education concerning a tentative scheme for professional training, and were glad to attend and urge certain modifications and safeguards, which appeared to have been regarded and adopted in the scheme. If an assistant master was to take any additional duties at all—and he had many—those might well be towards an apprentice-master who became the master's private pupil in pedagogy.

The speaker touched lightly on the good work done by the Association in protecting members in cases of injustice, and urged greater caution in entering posts without heeding signals of danger. With the Register now recreated, they would soon be placed more favourably than ever for organization. There they would have criteria duly established and credentials authoritatively vouched. The categories would be there of which the profession was constituted, or from which it could select a goodly company to start upon the road towards organic self-constitution. Into such an organism would enter, with closer intimacy and better-coupled machinery, the various memberships accustomed already to interchange of notions and projects and to co-operation through the Federal Council or other instrumentalities. And such a professional corporation would retain its own entity for many useful purposes, alongside of—dare one say, some day possibly superseding?—the State department. That ideal had surely its attractions, and might well make good its efficacy for manifold purposes, as against that of absorption of teachers as mere units in a branch of the Civil Service. Especially did they need to envisage the largest issues and the longest lines of action and policy. They awaited—none knew how soon—the defining and actualizing of those adumbrations that for twelve months had cast hardly a gloom, but at any rate a certain obscurity of eclipse, over all educational thought and action. They must be ready to throw all their weight and enthusiasm on the side of whatever should approve itself to their best judgment and citizenship as genuine reform. They must be ready no less—if provisions emerged adverse, as they judged, to equity or enlightenment or progress—to formulate criticism, to press for excision here or extension there, banding themselves, according to their wont, with their professional brothers and sisters, and bringing to their side, as best they might, men, who, with due instruction and enthusiasm, could ward off the harmful, and bring in the sane and wholesome.

Apart from politics and emoluments and registers and organization, there stood, not vitally affected by them all, their individual responsibility in their individual task. Whatever trend public affairs might take, the schoolmaster was little likely to count for less in a boy's life. The father, and the mother too, confessedly already did count less, and, in proportion as the State increasingly planned and supervised the life in adolescence, so, very potent though they always could be, the parents counted less, and they—the teachers—all the more. Whether called Civil Servants or not, they must be agents of the State in this affair. They must plant in their pupils some seed, and stir in them some impulse, moving and growing from which they should be found such as all would fain see them—strong for every event, noble in all circumstance, "God's Englishmen," their memorial.

The Chairman thought that they as teachers should oppose the idea that parents' influence with children should become less. He felt that parents were putting too much upon teachers, and this was detrimental to the best interests of the boys.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton) moved:—

"That this Association approves of the conditions for registration recently issued by the Registration Council as embodying the principles which the Association has long and consistently advocated; and recommends all members of the Association to place their names upon the Register immediately."

Teachers had now the opportunity of becoming an organized profession. He felt that if the voice of teachers had been more effectively heard, the 30 millions a year now spent on education would have been better spent. The spending authorities had had to learn their business, with the result that there had been much waste of money and energy.

At the Board of Education they had a sympathetic body of men who were genuinely anxious to do their very best for education. But mere administration tended to uniformity, and there must be some check. They hoped for success through the three forces—the State, the local education authorities, and the teachers—working in harmony. That was the greatest reason for supporting the Teachers' Register. The movement was started by secondary teachers, and particularly by their own Association. The success of the Registration Council was due to the fact that it was thoroughly representative.

Their Irish Branch desired a single Register of Teachers for the United Kingdom. He felt sure that Irish teachers would be accepted by the Council. The making of a list of names was not the only duty of the Council. Two others faced it, namely, training, and the simplification of examinations. The Board of Education and the Universities were working together on the simplification of examinations, and especially on a general Leaving Examination.

The motion, seconded by Mr. D. L. Lipson (Bradford Grammar School), was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. E. Martineau (Birmingham) moved:

"That this Association expresses its regret that the Board of Education has declined to accede to the request of the Association that a clause be inserted in all schemes and articles of Government, to give assistant masters served with notice of dismissal the right to be heard by Governors, before notice of dismissal takes effect."

Mr. A. Forster (Leeds) seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. G. H. Heath (Mercers' School) moved:

"That this Association strongly condemns the action of certain Local Education Authorities in putting out assistant-masterships to lowest tender."

Two glaring cases were quoted, and the speaker said that in this matter they had the hearty support of the head masters.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunkerley, and carried unanimously.

The two following resolutions adopted by Council were submitted, and carried without dissent:—

a. "That, in the opinion of this Association, all assistant masters should be given a proper number of periods in each week for correction of written work."

b. "That all Leaving Examinations, qualifying for Universities or professional courses, should be co-ordinated, so that any one examination may qualify for all University or professional courses."

Votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

THE L.C.C. TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The annual Conferences of the London County Council teachers are always interesting, and this year several of the papers read were above even the usually high average. Everybody who cares at all about the education that is being given to the children of London should bespeak a copy of the Report.

The proceedings opened at the Birkbeck College on the morning of New Year's Day with an address by Canon Masterman on 'The Teaching of History.' History, properly taught, should (he said) be an education of the imagination, and, through the imagination, of the sympathies. Thus the study should illuminate not only the past, but also the present, and not only the student's own nation, but also the other nations of the world, and so bring him into the brotherhood of the brave of all the earth. He reminded teachers how greatly it was in their power to influence the progress of peace and goodwill, and finally, speaking of the spectacular side of events, declared that battles, political intrigues, the seizing and the losing of thrones, could never be omitted—they formed part of the truth; but that the pageantry should be felt as sacramental and as having an inner spiritual signification.

Miss Barclay, assistant mistress in the County Secondary School, South Hackney, read an unpretentious paper founded on personal experience about the usefulness of school pageants in helping children to feel past times real; and Mr. Kenneth Vickers, Professor of Modern History in the University of Durham, one upon 'Local History in relation to Historical Teaching in London.'

He urged that history should, incidentally, teach patriotism, and that the natural course of progress was from the familiar to the unfamiliar, from the narrow to the wide—from the place where the school stood to the politics of Europe.

The discussion dealt mainly with the last paper. Some speakers seemed to assume that to begin with local history meant, necessarily, beginning with the present and travelling backwards, and more than one thought that children would not feel interest in their own locality. Curiously enough, nobody suggested that the proper foundation for local history is a consideration of the physical features—even sometimes the geological features—of the place. These are the conditions which originally determined the character of the early settlement, and nothing could be more stimulating to the imagination of the London child than a study, with the aid of a blank map of England, of how and why London, rather than Manchester or York, became the metropolis of this country. But the idea of teaching from this basis was never mooted. A lady remarked upon the need for some comprehension of architecture as a preliminary to pleasure in visiting historic buildings, and mentioned the "polite indifference" to the Tower of London shown by girls who had not the knowledge necessary for understanding its significance. Mr. Tibby of Clifton Hill School very wisely advised that some scheme should be adopted of giving the children a general view of events according to centuries—a framework or skeleton, not necessarily bristling with dates, into which new items of knowledge would fit as they were collected.

A little breeze arose when one speaker was rash enough to observe that civics, which arose naturally out of history, were "more for boys." Cries of "No!" and "Why?" arose from his women hearers, who were not fully satisfied by a somewhat half-hearted admission that civics might some day become of importance to girls.

The afternoon was devoted, under the chairmanship of the Head Master of Harrow, to considering the prefect system. Mr. Bolton King, Director of Education under the Warwickshire Education Committee, described the improvements, both as to discipline and as to the character of pupils, that had been found to follow the establishment of prefects in the boys' schools of that county. In particular the prefects influenced behaviour out of school—a matter about which outside persons are apt to complain to the schoolmaster, but in which interference by him is a task of some delicacy when the boys are day scholars. Such complaints have become a thing of the past in Warwickshire, and are, indeed, replaced by compliments. An extract from the minutes of a prefects' meeting showed these young officials reprimanding companions who clung behind vehicles, and deploring the conduct of some who, "quite forgetting themselves, played with an old tin can in the street."

Dr. Kimmins, Head Inspector of the London County Council, spoke with enthusiasm of the order and goodwill which he found prevailing under the prefects of a Warwickshire school, and of the remarkable ability shown, as chairman of a prefects' meeting there, by a young boy of a poor family.

Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., described the working of a system of prefects in the North London Collegiate School for Girls, where it had proved entirely successful; and Mr. Lewis, Head Master of the Mixed School in Torriano Avenue, related how there had been fears that the floating character of the school population in London, and the fact that clever children were mostly removed at eleven years old to secondary schools, would make it impossible to find good prefects. The experiment was, however, cautiously tried, and, since opinions varied as to the better mode of selection, three prefects were elected by the boys of the school, and three by the masters. Experience soon showed which was the wiser electorate: the boys chosen by their fellows did well, the boys chosen by the school staff were, comparatively, failures. By and by the girls of the school were introduced to the same system, and after a little time success was as well marked in their case, too.

It became clear, as discussion proceeded, that democratic election was the only plan for elementary schools, but speakers from Harrow, Rugby, and other "public" schoo s were convinced that despotism was required there. It would be interesting if some revolutionary—some new Dr. Arnold—would try prefects elected by the school.

Perhaps the most immediately valuable paper was that by Mr. Winch on Friday morning about fatigue and evening schools. From evening students employed by day he chose two groups, proved equal in knowledge by a close approximation in respective totals of marks in an examination paper, and after an interval of a fortnight tried them with a somewhat similar paper, taking one group early and one late in the school hours. A superiority of 25 per cent appeared in the marks of those who worked early; and a perceptible difference of marks was found even when only half an hour divided the periods. Further experiments with different groups of students produced similar results, except in the case of some girls, most of whom were not employed during the day. It became clear that with students who had been at work for many hours before attending evening classes, even a short time of attendance suffices to produce a low condition of mental energy. That the health of such students would be ruined Mr. Winch did not fear; Nature would intervene with her weapon of inattention to save them. His conclusion was that evening schools might be of value recreatively, but would be unprofitable for serious education, unless the adolescent students worked fewer hours in the day; and even so, he was inclined to doubt their profitableness. Readers of *The Athenæum* will remember that in an article on 'The Future of Evening Schools' (September 27th, 1913) an opinion was expressed that "the London County Council, in sanctioning further schemes of evening work of a vocational kind, is merely wasting the public's money and the children's youth," and that the experience of Germany, where such schools were established and afterwards abandoned, was quoted.

Mr. T. H. Pear, Lecturer in Experimental Psychology in the University of Manchester, distinguished between weariness and fatigue, a point touched again by Dr. Brown, Reader of Psychology at King's College, London, who described boredom as an inadequate appeal to the nervous energy — a failure of resources. The condition of "fatigue-intoxication"—"probably as dangerous as the other sort"—was noted, and results were given in detail of a set of experiments tending to show that the effects upon brainwork of even comparatively slight sleeplessness were hardly marked at the time, but became perceptible later, and remained perceptible for a considerable period. Mr. Rusk's suggestion as to the necessity of more investigation into the relative fatiguingness of various school subjects, and into individual variations in fatigue—pleasant to hear, partly because of the delicate Scotch precision of his articulation—was full of useful hints to teachers. A later speaker, after indicating the poisons produced in the body by fatigue, mentioned experiments tending to show that spermin was an effectual anti-toxin.

On Friday afternoon 'Memory Drawing' was discussed, Prof. Selwyn Image being in the chair. Mr. L. D. Luard's paper on the training of memory in art was based on the work done in this direction by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, and some remarkable examples of memory drawings executed by this French master's pupils were shown upon the screen. Mr. Luard argued that memory drawing was an essential part of the training of an artist; it was the only way in which fugitive effects and spontaneous movements could be captured; and he also submitted that it should form a part of general education, because memory was stored observation, and stored observation was knowledge. Incidentally, Mr. Luard contended that students should be encouraged to learn works by heart. All poets and musicians knew by heart works by others than themselves, but no one had yet suggested that in their case this knowledge injured their own originality.

Mr. R. Catterson Smith (Birmingham School of Art) gave a lucid exposition of the method of teaching drawing from memory in his school, and Prof. Image in no wise exaggerated when he remarked that the results obtained, as shown on the screen, took one's breath away. The chief feature of the Birmingham system is the encouragement of drawing with the eyes shut. A student is shown some simple form, like a loop. He is then asked to think of a combination of several of these forms. When his mental concept is clear he is told to draw his conception with his eyes shut, and afterwards he is allowed to open his eyes and work up on another piece of paper the drawing he made with closed eyes. The results shown proved unquestionably that this system has been a potent factor in training students in original design; and for craft students it is simply invaluable.

It has been objected to memory drawing that it leads students to be inaccurate. Mr. Smith does not admit this, and claims that memory has a tendency to reject non-essentials and encourage individuality. Mr. Clausen, in the subsequent discussion, thought that some drawings done by Mr. Smith's pupils were weak in proportion, and therefore he preferred Lecoq's method, which allowed students to draw from memory objects only which they had already drawn from nature. But even if Mr. Clausen's criticism was just—and this admits of doubt—Mr. Smith's system has much in its favour, especially when the end is the training of designers. At Birmingham Mr. Smith's pupils were shown for a few moments a fine example of bookbinding. Then with closed eyes each student drew his concept of the design, which was afterwards elaborated with open eyes. The result was half-a-dozen beautiful designs, all slightly different, none exactly like the original, but—and this is the point—all beautiful and good. The old design, instead of being merely transcribed, served to inspire half-a-dozen new and original designs. Surely this is all to the good. Art is not mere transcription, as Mr. Smith rightly observed, and direct copying tends to clog the mind with unessential facts. Nobody wishes to abolish altogether drawing from the model, though, as Mr. Clausen admitted, the phrase "drawing from nature" has been used till artists are heartily tired of it. All that Mr. Luard, Mr. Smith, and others ask is that memory

drawing shall be given at least equal importance in the educational curriculum. The system in vogue at Birmingham has done wonders in developing the faculty of mental imagery, and this is clear gain.

To be concluded in our next issue.)

THE BOOK SALES OF 1913.

Part II.

March opened with the sale at Sotheby's of a number of books and manuscripts selected from the library at Bramshill Park, Winchfield, and some very high prices were realized, as mentioned in *The Athenæum* of March 15th, p. 309. As there stated, a copy of Ascham's 'Toxophilus,' 1545, small 4to, from the library of Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., fetched as much as 138*l.* Copies of this edition are very rarely met with, but the chief attraction in this instance lay in the binding, which was decorated with the Tudor rose, the Westminster portcullis, and other insignia of royalty. Rare and well-preserved bindings are realizing more than ever, and the limit is probably not nearly reached. At this same sale Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus His Fall,' 1605, fetched 77*l.* (morocco, slightly defective), and the same author's 'Cataline His Conspiracy,' 1611, small 4to, 97*l.* (morocco, a few rust-holes). Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' 1633, also in small 4to, sold for 63*l.* (morocco), and 'The Stately Tragedie of Claudius Tiberius Nero,' printed for Francis Burton in 1607, 50*l.* (morocco). All these are specially referred to again as affording excellent examples of early English classic literature, of which mention has been made. Other large amounts realized on the same occasion show the degree of estimation in which such works are held. The important sales of March 5th and two following days and of March 7th are referred to in the same issue of *The Athenæum* at considerable length. Both were sales of a miscellaneous character, and combined they realized more than 13,000*l.* Many, perhaps most, of the important sales held nowadays are of books gathered from different parts of the country, there being but few first-class libraries remaining in private hands. One of the few, though it was not of the greatest importance, was partly dispersed on March 13th and following day (see *Athenæum*, March 22nd, p. 335). It comprised a number of books formerly belonging to the celebrated naturalist and traveller Thomas Pennant, who died in 1798, and was the property of the Earl of Denbigh. A second portion was sold at Downing Hall, near Holywell, in May, but the prices realized were not representative in all cases. Pennant had collected a considerable number of books, worth little at the time, but of more interest now. Seven rare tracts by Richard Percyval, John Eliot, and other well-known Elizabethan writers sold for 155*l.* They formerly belonged to Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Spenser and detractor of Robert Greene. Martin Frobisher's 'Three Voyages,' 1578, sm. 4to, fetched 148*l.* (unbound); Smith's 'Generall History of Virginia,' 1625, folio, 330*l.* (calf, slightly defective); and Thevet's 'New Founde Worlde,' 1568, 4to, 85*l.* (half-calf).

The late Prof. Arber's library was sold at Messrs. Hodgson's on April 3rd and following day, and realized good prices. At the same time the first portion of a "Book-Lover's Library" fetched rather more than 2,270*l.* at Sotheby's. The sale of a portion of the library of the late Sir Joseph Dimsdale on April 9th at Christie's was of little interest, but on the same and two following days another portion of the very extensive collection formed by the late Mr. Charles Butler of Connaught Place realized more than 2,000*l.* The outstanding feature—as unusual as commendable—of this library was that, although it did not contain much of exceptional interest, every book was of some importance, and the amount realized in the aggregate was large. The first portion sold in 1911 for 7,500*l.*, the second (also in 1911) for 3,100*l.*, the third in 1912 for 6,100*l.*, and the fourth in 1913 for about the sum stated. The auctioneers' catalogues contained from first to last 3,428 lots, for which a total sum of 19,136*l.* 10*s.* has been obtained. Mr. Butler's energy was tremendous, and the whole of his library may not be sold even yet.

On April 22nd and 23rd Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold part of the library of the late Mr. Sneyd of Ashcombe Park, Staffordshire; and on April 23rd and two following days Messrs. Hodgson held a miscellaneous sale, which realized about 1,500*l.* Both these were good, and, as they did not obtain so full a report as usual, the following prices may be noted. The first-named sale contained *inter alia* 'Views in Hudson's Bay,' 6 large coloured plates in a wrapper, 1825, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the original autograph log-book kept by Lieut. Bligh showing the Bounty's track from England towards Otaheite, 95*l.*; Boccaccio's 'Le Decameron,' Londres (Paris), 1757–61, containing the suppressed series of 'Estampes Galantes,' 43*l.* 10*s.* (French calf); Gilbert's 'De Magnete,' 1600, folio, 13*l.* (old vellum); Kipling's 'Echoes, by Two Writers,' printed at Lahore in 1884, 24*l.* (wrappers); Keats's 'Lamia,' 1820, 45*l.* (original boards, with the label and some leaves unopened); and a set of Dickens's Works in 18 vols., with an autograph presentation note from the author, 20*l.* These volumes seem to have formed part of the "Library Edition," complete in 30 vols., 1858–74. At Messrs. Hodgson's sale Burton's 'Arabian Nights' with the supplemental Nights, together 16 vols., 1885–8, sold for 25*l.* (original cloth); presentation copies of 'Sylvie and Bruno' and the 'Conclusion,' 1889–93, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (original cloth); and Hooker's 'Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of the Erebus and Terror' and the 'Flora Novæ Zelandiæ,' together 2 vols., 4to, 1853–5, 26*l.* Earlier in the same month Messrs. Hodgson had sold a complete set of the original numbers of *The Spectator* for 28*l.* (binding and last two leaves defective).

During the remaining days of April a few noticeable books changed hands, among them what looked like a "made-up" copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's 'Waverley,' 1814. This may have belonged to the second edition of that date, with title-pages extracted from the first. It realized 40*l.* (original boards, labels defective). The Browning collection of manuscripts and printed books, to which reference has already been made, was sold at the beginning of May on instructions received from the administrators of the estate of the late R. W. Barrett Browning. The sale was very fully reported in *The Athenæum* of May 10th and 17th; and on the 31st there was an account of the sale of the sixteenth portion of the collection of manuscripts formed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, which has so far realized a total sum of 71,282*l.* The series of sales was begun at Sotheby's in 1886, and has been continued at intervals since that date. Others are yet to come, and it may be some time before the last of the MSS. which Sir Thomas accumulated—wholesale, as it were—is catalogued and sold.

Nearly a hundred pages of 'Book-Prices Current' are devoted to the third portion of the Huth Library (E to H), the sale of which occupied Messrs. Sotheby for nine days in the early part of June. So far the library has brought 119,683*l.*, the largest sum ever realized in this country for any collection of books. The celebrated library of William Beckford of Fonthill realized 89,200*l.* from first to last, and that occupied the premier position in monetary importance until three instalments of the Huth Library surpassed it. The comparison is, of course, hardly fair, for Beckford's library was partly sold in 1823, and partly in 1882–3, when prices were not what they are now. However, to judge strictly by figures, the Huth Library takes the lead, although it is as yet not half dispersed, but whether it will reach the Hoe grand total of 338,826*l.* remains to be seen. All that can be said at the present stage is that the chances are against its doing so. *The Athenæum* of June 14th and 21st had a very useful summary of the highest prices obtained for the books which formed this third portion of the Huth Library.

Messrs. Hodgson's miscellaneous sale of June 5th and 6th contained a copy of the privately printed 'Astarte, a Fragment of Truth concerning George Gordon Byron, recorded by his Grandson, Ralph Milbanke, Earl of Lovelace,' 1905, 8vo. This fetched 16*l.* (original boards), two other copies in the same condition having realized 13*l.* 10*s.* and 14*l.* 10*s.* during the year. These are apparently the only recorded sales. As every one knows, the monthly parts in which Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' originally appeared (January, 1847, to July, 1848) are exceedingly scarce, and 88*l.* obtained for a set on the same occasion was about right, as three of the wrappers were missing, and a few of the plates stained. A really good set of the parts is worth about as much again. On June 25th another important sale was held at Messrs. Hodgson's. It comprised a collection of Elizabethan and seventeenth-century tracts, apparently formed by the first Baron Crew of Stene, as well as a number of other properties (see *Athen.*, July 5th, p. 15). The tracts fetched, approximately, 500*l.*; and among the other books were several of great interest, as, for instance, the first edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'Desperate Remedies,' 3 vols. in 1, clean copy, but with the edges cut, 1871, 15*l.* 10*s.*, and Prudent le Choyselat's 'A Discourse of Housebandrie,' 1577, sm. 4to, 19*l.* 10*s.* (unbound, slightly defective).

A small, but very choice and costly collection, described as "the Library of a Gentleman," was sold at Sotheby's on the last day of June (see *Athen.*, July 12th, p. 39). There were only 187 lots in the catalogue, and yet the amount realized was not far short of 6,000*l.* Wotton's 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by Machlinia (one of Caxton's assistants) about 1485, brought 241*l.*, and Pynson's 'Life of the Glorious Confessoure seynt Francis' 125*l.* This sale affords a good object lesson of its kind, for nearly the whole of the books comprised in it were specimens of ancient typography.

The Byrkley Lodge Library, the property of Sir William Bass, was sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on July 9th and 10th (see *Athen.*, July 19th, p. 64). This was an unusually fine collection of English books of a popular character, all in the choicest condition and exceptionally well bound, and the prices obtained for them were correspondingly high. A very good instance of this is afforded by Egan's 'Life in London,' 1821, and the 'Finish,' 1830, both on large paper, uncut, but rebound in morocco extra, with the original picture boards preserved, 50*l.* Of its kind this was by far the mo-

noticeable sale of the year. As much as 6,830*l.* was obtained for the 536 lots. A few other sales were held during July, and then the season closed, one of the last books to be disposed of being Byron's 'The Waltz,' 1813, 4to, which fetched 125*l.* (unbound and uncut). Such copies as this are few and far between.

The new season opened in the middle of October, a few days later than usual, and that will prove a decided advantage if it can only be made a precedent. It is no doubt true that a good book will bring its price whenever it is sold, but this does not apply in all cases alike, or let us say that it would not seem to do so, there being room for difference of opinion in this respect as in others. Some twenty sales have been held since the middle of October, and that is rather above the average than below it, so that no time has really been lost by the delay. The most important of these have been recorded in *The Athenæum* from time to time, and will be well in remembrance. The most noticeable (though relatively small in extent) comprised a number of books and manuscripts, almost all of an English classical character, belonging to an American amateur. It was at this sale that a very large, and in that respect perhaps unique, copy of the first edition of 'The Compleat Angler' realized the comparatively small sum of 560*l.* This book measured $5\frac{21}{32}$ in. by $3\frac{11}{16}$ in., and was bound in contemporary black morocco. With the exception of one or two very slight repairs and a few stains caused by handling, it was in excellent condition. In March, 1909, an equally good copy, though smaller ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{5}{8}$ in.), sold for 1,085*l.* The rise of this book has been extraordinary In 1807 a fine example would have sold for about 3*l.* 3*s.*; in 1852 for about 15*l.*; in 1883 for about 90*l.*; and in 1887 for nearly 200*l.*, a sum which had increased in 1895 to 415*l.*—the highest amount obtained up to that time—for a copy which was in the original sheepskin covers, and measured $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No review of the year's book sales which did not at least mention some of those less noticeable works which, after all, constitute the backbone of every collection, could be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Works of this character are not necessarily inferior in interest to those that realize the large amounts chronicled from time to time, and indeed many of them are on their way to the inner circle where money appears to be an unimportant factor. It has been so in the past, and we may be sure that history will repeat itself in this respect. The vast majority of books make no pretensions to future greatness of the kind. They are every one's books, and relics of a time when all alike were on much the same level so far as their price in the market was concerned, and it is such works as these that appeal to the world at large. It is interesting to note that they are much more accessible than they were twenty or twenty-five years ago. Generally, they can be got for at least 20 per cent less than they could then.

In this happy position—for the book-buyer—they must be left, for they never intrude, and to go in search of them would involve too wide a sweep for an article such as this. That they exist in enormous numbers is obvious, and that they have their merits may be taken for granted. Burton's typical book-hunter still lives, and his ways are in accordance with tradition and remain much as they ever were. Circumstances have changed, but to what extent the book-hunter has changed with them is a problem capable of being solved in many different ways.

J. Herbert Slater.

STERNE IN ITALY.

Ugo Foscolo was stationed at Boulogne with the Italian contingent in Napoleon's army, waiting to invade England, and learning our language by way of preparation from an English family at St. Omer near whom he was lodging, when he began the translation of the 'Sentimental Journey,' which was published over the signature "Didimo Chierico." Here he might be seen scribbling furiously for several hours of a night in a café by the light of the lamp in the billiard-room, he tells us, while other officers were discussing tactics, smoking, and drinking each other's healths. Thanks to Foscolo, Yorick has become a household word in Italy. It was adopted as a *nom de guerre* by one of the most brilliant journalists of the last generation. And the 'Sentimental Journey' is regarded as the most typical product of English humour, a quality which Foscolo's popular translation was thought to have directly introduced into the peninsula. "English humour is peculiar to the English, and in them original," writes such a critic as Tommaseo. "Our humorous writers and our humour are poor imitations." A modern critic would retort that every nation has its own humour peculiar to itself, but it is certain that the humour of the novelist and triumvir Guerrazzi owed something to Sterne in the 'Buco del Muro' as late as 1862, just as Fogazzaro's humour owes something to Dickens. And not long ago an Italian friend begged the writer to send him a copy of the 'Sentimental Journey' in preference to any other English book. One would have expected him to ask for Swinburne, or Shelley, or Dickens, or possibly Oscar Wilde or H. G. Wells, since he already possessed Poe, but he unhesitatingly chose Sterne.

This is as it should be, however, for Sterne was popular in Italy in his lifetime. In Milan especially he was warmly welcomed. One of his Milanese admirers—Alessandro Verri—went to call on him during his stay in London in 1767, and describes his visit in a letter to his distinguished brother Pietro, who was as confirmed an Anglomaniac as himself. Sterne did not recognize him, as they had barely met in Milan, but he showed him a world of hospitality. He gave him chocolate, and petted him in a thousand ways. He helped him off with his coat, which was wet through, embraced him, took him by the hand, and led him to the fire. A little later he saw Verri at a public assembly, embraced him again, and whispered so many kind things into his ear that their talk was a positive delight. Is not this Yorick to the life? On this occasion he was wearing a round wig and a grey coat. He told Verri that they allowed him to go everywhere in London without paying, so universally was he beloved.

Lacy Collison-Morley.

CRASHAW'S VERSIFICATION.

University College, Cork, December 24, 1913.

Your critic of December 13th notes that "not many genuine poets have penned worse lines" than Crashaw's

> Two walking baths, two weeping motions,
> Portable and compendious oceans—

the penitent's eyes.

Fearful and wonderful these typical lines may be, in the matter. And in the form, if read, as clumsy boundings, with the modern pronunciation.

But is it worth recalling that the last word in each line was to Crashaw a slow trisyllable? What, then, about the form? Are not the sounds, in their great variety, to the credit of any genuine poet?

W. F. P. Stockley.

Literary Gossip.

We (our proprietor gladly again merging himself in the first person plural with those who make the continuance of our work possible) wish to thank the press and the public for their generous recognition of our desire to serve the world of letters. The success of our French Supplement has led us at once to consider developments with the object of furthering that literary intercourse with our Continental neighbours which makes for sympathetic understanding and real friendship.

For several years America and France have been endeavouring to strengthen the literary associations which they have in common, and an exchange of professors and lecturers has been established. In 1913 a new system was inaugruated which is calculated to develope this intellectual understanding. In addition to the professor who lectures at the Sorbonne, America has sent one of her best historians, Prof. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan. His duty will be to settle for one or two weeks in each of the provincial Universities, and to deliver during that time three lectures a week, like his French colleagues. Prof. Van Tyne has already visited the Universities of Caen, Rennes, and Nancy.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth deserves the thanks of the public for the capable and thorough manner in which he has repaired and restored Dr. Johnson's house (No. 17, Gough Square), and for his generosity in throwing it open to the public. A good part of the restoration consisted in burning off paint, six coats of which were removed from the woodwork of the staircase, which is left with the wood in its natural colour. Dr. Johnson's own rooms on the top floor, by the decay of the partition between them, have now been reduced to one large room. The house is a simple one, and its character has been carefully preserved.

Lord Hythe, in a letter to *The Times* dated December 31st, informs the public that a sum of at least 50,000*l.* is required to place the Bodleian on a satisfactory footing. Through grants from the Endowment Fund and through the liberality of some of the Colleges, much has been done: a new reading-room and an underground bookstore have been provided, and the revision of the 900 and more huge volumes of the Catalogue, preparatory to its being printed, has been begun. But the books underground are still housed on make-shift wooden bookshelves, and 15,000*l.* is needed for the provision of permanent rolling book-stacks, while a like sum is required to bring the Catalogue to completion. Moreover, for additional staff and maintenance expenses 800*l.* must be found. We are glad to associate ourselves with Lord Hythe's appeal for assistance. He puts the matter with great moderation when he says that the Bodleian "is far more than a University institution, and deserves generous support."

The new year brings us from Messrs. Kelly the 'Post Office London Directory,' admirably bound and inscribed "*Athenæum*." This is an instance of that careful regard for detail in which the publishers excel. This vast book is wonderfully accurate in spite of the multitude of names and figures it contains.

This year the 'Directory' is forty-one pages longer than last, and the "Official" section has been considerably enlarged. The list of trades, as usual, is full of curious things. Alpine axe makers, calico printers' doctors, and fog signal makers have a monopoly of their trades, but there is a pair of orchil and cudbear makers, also of calomel manufacturers. It is somewhat strange to find more manufacturers of bitumen than billiard-rooms. There are five panic bolt manufacturers, six postal tube makers, nine printers' wipers, and eleven theatrical wig makers. The grease manufacturers are fifty strong. In spite of modern aviators, "parachute descents by ladies and gentlemen" are still advertised, but the memory specialist, unless he conceals himself modestly under another heading, has disappeared. We miss him, and think that London needs him as much as the solitary maker of alabastine and jelstone.

Prof. Schubart from Berlin and Prof. Lumbroso from Rome announce the discovery of eight rolls of papyrus, tolerably complete and legible, one of which contains about 100 paragraphs of legal decisions, &c., reaching from Augustus to the Antonines. Whether it is like the recent Δικαιώματα published at Halle (1913) we are not told, but the description points to some such document. We hope for an early publication by the finders.

Mr. Beckles Willson has lately communicated to *The Times* four letters, hitherto unpublished, dated 1762 and 1763, relating to the recovery of Wolfe's arrears of pay. Wolfe, on taking command against the French in Canada, had agreed to accept merely a major-general's pay, forgoing the full pay of a commander-in-chief—or so Barrington asserted; and a refusal to hand over to his executors the pay of a commander-in-chief was based on this alleged agreement. The King, however, and Townshend would have yielded the point if they could have obtained from Pitt the reasons which led to the commission of commander-in-chief being given to Wolfe! These four letters dealing with the matter are from Shelburne, Thomas Fisher, and George Warde. They indicate that the Government offices were still obdurate—and obdurate they remained. Wolfe is not the only hero whom the nation has treated badly; but perhaps the enthusiastic readiness to care for those whom Scott commended to the nation in his last message gives fair reason to hope that in this respect we have improved upon our fathers.

An open lecture, entitled 'Native Races of British East Africa' (with lantern illustrations), will be delivered by Miss A. Werner at King's College, Strand, on the 23rd inst., at 5 o'clock. This will be followed, on six consecutive Fridays, by a course of lectures on 'The Language-Families of Africa.' For particulars of these application should be made to the Secretary.

Messrs. Christophers announce that they have changed their address to 22, Berners Street, W., and desire that all communications be directed to them there. The new address does not imply any alteration in the ownership or conduct of their business.

A course of eight lectures on 'The Art of Printing Historically Considered' will be delivered by Mr. R. A. Peddie at St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street, beginning on Monday evening next at 7.30. At the first lecture Mr. Peddie will deal with the invention of the art, and its progress during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Admission is free.

It is not likely that the American love for "record-breaking" will long be chafing at the inferiority of New York to London in the matter of population. Still, *The New York Post* has been somewhat premature in announcing the supremacy of its city as already attained. Londoners must have rubbed their eyes on seeing their number reported as 4,518,191, when "between six and seven millions" would probably be the answer of any school-child questioned on the point, and when at the last Census the population of Greater London was 7,251,358. The New Yorker, it appears, was comparing Greater New York with an estimated population of 5,476,966, and the Administrative County of London with an estimated population of 4,518,191. So, despite a prospect of eventual success, New York has still somewhere near two millions to make up first.

Messrs. Macmillan are publishing shortly in "The Eversley Series" a 'Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné,' by Edward FitzGerald, edited and annotated by his great-niece, Miss Kerrick. This consists of essays upon persons mentioned in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, with notes on other matters. It may well prove of curious interest alike to the lovers of the letters and to admirers of FitzGerald.

Mr. Gibson Bowles will bring out in February the first number of *The Candid Quarterly Review*. It is intended to deal with public affairs of all kinds "faithfully and frankly," the preliminary circular says, "and to treat them with candour, having sole regard to the public welfare." On the other hand, it threatens with relentless exposure "insincerity, dishonesty, corruption, or aught that may bring danger or dishonour to the State." Such aims cannot fail to command the good wishes of all honest persons.

Among the articles in the forthcoming issue of *The Edinburgh Review* will be 'The Coming Land Tyranny,' by the editor; 'The Indian Moslem Outlook,' by H.H. the Aga Khan; 'The Renaissance of Dancing,' by Mr. Felix Clay; and 'The Compulsory Settlement of Industrial Disputes,' by Mr. W. C. Constable.

Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet-essayist, who is now on a visit to London on a lecturing tour—his last visit was ten years ago—has placed a new volume of essays with Mr. Elkin Mathews, who will issue it on the 19th inst. 'Through the Torii' consists of thirty-five essays, mostly on Japanese subjects, but it also includes 'A Japanese on the Poet Rossetti,' 'A Japanese on Whistler,' 'A Japanese Note on Yeats,' 'Oscar Wilde,' &c.

Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman of Walsall is at present at work on a comprehensive account of the 'Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions of Lichfield Cathedral,' in which there will be given a complete blazon of the heraldic bearings in the Cathedral and a full copy of every inscription. A prospectus of the publication, which will be limited, is to be issued shortly.

Prof. Sir Walter Raleigh will shortly give a course of four lectures at the Sorbonne on 'The Romantic Movement in English Literature at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.'

Dr. Patrick Weston Joyce of Trinity College, Dublin, died on Wednesday last at Dublin in his eighty-seventh year. Born at Limerick, and educated privately, he served the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for some years before he became a professor in their training college in Marlborough Street, of which he was eventually made Principal—a post from which he retired in 1893. His books on Irish antiquities, written in an unusually simple but happy style, and full of pleasant verve as well as information, are what he will longest be remembered for. The most important is 'The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places,' the third volume of which was published about a fortnight before his last illness.

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, which took place at Philadelphia on the 5th inst. His name is, perhaps, most widely known for his identification of neurasthenia as a definite state of ill-health requiring scientific treatment, and for his invention of the "rest-cure" system, but he was also the author of important original work on the effects of several poisons; while, so early as 1877, the physiological research embodied in his book 'Fat and Blood' had won for him a European reputation. The friend of Oliver Wendell Holmes, he was also a novelist, poet, and dramatist of some merit, and no doubt the artistic capacity thus evinced, with its quickness of intuition and sympathy, played a considerable part in the success of his main work, the elucidation of nervous disease.

Next week we shall publish a Supplement devoted to the Literature of Education.

SCIENCE

Boanerges. By Rendel Harris. (Cambridge University Press, 15/ net.)

A TITLE mysteriously picturesque is a sure sign of an anthropological work; and a late famous wit had some reason for his jibe when he announced that his next contribution to Comparative Mythology would be labelled 'The Silver Potato.' In the case before us, however, 'Boanerges,' if somewhat cryptic on the face of it, is nevertheless strictly appropriate as a designation of the subject in hand.

Dr. Rendel Harris, it is well known, has of late years been focussing his immense learning on the special topic of Twin-cults. His original thesis was that the ecclesiastical calendar is full of more or less disguised twins (for instance, the holy martyrs Laurus and Florus), who were presumably taken over from Dioscuric cults which prevailed widely through Europe before the advent of Christianity. Next, at the back of these pagan rites, he discerned a notion germane to downright savagery, namely, that of the twin-taboo. His volume named 'The Cult of the Heavenly Twins,' published in 1906, sought to confirm the pioneer work 'Dioscuri in the Christian Legends,' which had appeared three years before, by beginning at the opposite end of the history of the twin-cult, and showing how, among savages, the birth of twins "constitutes their greatest Fear or Supreme Reverence, and so furnishes the basis from which the evolution of Natural religion must inevitably proceed." By this time Dr. Harris felt sure of having lighted upon a whole new department of human culture, on which he would bestow the name of Dioscurism; and ever since, on the strength of this conviction, he has been zealously engaged in accumulating additional evidence, and founding more and more startling corollaries upon it.

"As often as I repeated to myself the warning to beware of the idea that one had found a master-key in mythology, so often some fresh door or window would open under the stress of the particular key that I was carrying."

At last we come to Boanerges. Why are the two sons of Zebedee—James and John—named "Sons of Thunder"? By way of answer we are referred to Portuguese East Africa. M. Junod, in 'Les Baronga' (1898)—Dr. Harris, for some reason, does not draw upon M. Junod's latest account of these facts in 'The Life of a South African Tribe' (1913)—shows that in the native name for twins (Bana-ba-Tilo, or "children of Tilo") the word Tilo stands for the sky in its various manifestations, including thunder and rain. Dr. Harris pointed out to Dr. Frazer in conversation the similarity between Bana-ba-Tilo and Dioscuri, or "boys of Zeus."

"He promptly retorted upon my own lack of vision by remarking that in that case we had the explanation of the perplexing Boanerges in the New Testament. We had between us arrived at the equivalence: Boanerges=Dioscuri=Bana-ba-Tilo!"

Nor is the coincidence—to rate it no higher for the moment—merely threefold. The comparativist, in his globe-trotting fashion, now carries us off to South America. Arriaga, in that rare work 'Extirpation of Idolatry in Peru,' tells us that

"when two children are produced at one birth....they hold it for an impious and abominable occurrence, and they say, that one of them is the child of the Lightning."

It may be added that the natives likewise worshipped a pair of celestial twins who caused thunder and lightning. The Peruvian converts, moreover, can make good a claim to priority over Dr. Harris in the use of his master-key; for they decreed that instead of "child of the lightning" the twin should henceforth be baptized Santiago (St. James), because James and his brother John had been called Boanerges by our Lord. For the rest, a like accommodation of Biblical lore to popular superstition is illustrated in the name "Zebedee stone," applied by the Danish peasant to the thunderstone, or neolithic celt, which he identifies with the bolt of Heaven, and carries in his pocket to avert Heaven's wrath.

When we pass on from particular comparisons to the attempt to construct a general philosophy of Dioscurism, we perhaps render ourselves guilty of the charge of seeking to outstrip our guide. This, we are expressly told, is but one course of an interminable banquet of research; so that a final summing-up is out of the question. Nevertheless, at our own risk, we feel impelled, as best we can, to elicit the coy universal from this vast array of miscellaneous gleanings. The first point, then, which comes out clearly enough is that twins, being abnormal and uncanny, are therefore in the eyes of the savage sacred. Further, it is a commonplace of anthropology that sacredness is a two-edged affair. It involves a potency which may declare itself now for weal and now for woe, though usually one aspect or the other will be selected for emphasis in the customary observances of a given people. Thus it is that, while all over the uncivilized world the birth of twins is hailed as a portent, and is the occasion of special precautions, one group will be found to treat the visitation as a bane, going so far, it may be, as to destroy children and mother alike; but the next group will consider that a blessing has been vouchsafed them, proceeding just as far in the opposite direction, and, let us say, according divine honours to the luck-bringing pair. Suppose it, then, to have happened that mystic power of a beneficent type is attributed to the twins, it is easy to see how the community might be led to exploit this power for all manner of useful ends—for the regulation of the weather, the securing of good hunting, the cure of disease, and what not. Quite apart from any special efficacy which their twinship as such might be deemed to exert in virtue of what is known as the sympathetic principle, their beneficent sacredness of itself would endow them with the status of wonder-workers for the common good. So far, in the way of theory, it is relatively plain sailing.

If, on the other hand, we analyze the savage attitude towards thunder, we find here again something portentous, something claiming in its own right to be treated as sacred, as fraught with more than ordinary good or evil for mankind. The evolution of a Thunder-god, worked out on these lines, presents no greater difficulty than that of the divine Twins. Various functions will belong to the Thunder-being (taken together with his embodiment the Thunder-stone) simply in virtue of his sacredness, and he will to this extent be an all-round wonder-worker. At the same time, certain attributes will be his by reason of his specific nature. Thus he will be rain-giver; he will rejoice in the fire-colour red; he will be associated with the oak, the tree which, as Mr. Warde Fowler and others have shown, is visited most by the lightning; and hence, perhaps, will, as Dr. Harris suggests, be a patron of the primitive mariner embarked perilously in a dug-out hewn from an oak.

Here, then, are two developments, each of which obeys an internal logic of its own, such as the civilized mind can, at any rate, follow after a fashion. But why on earth twins and thunder should go together in primitive thought is a puzzle fit to stagger philosophical humanity. It appears, on the face of it, to be a case of downright syncretism, of the arbitrary contamination of two distinct and alien ritual plots. Of course there is just a chance that the specific implications of thunder and twinship will on further investigation show something in common; for instance, some mutual relation having to do with fertility. The thunder as harbinger of the rain is no doubt a prime mover in the way of making things grow. As to twins, they, of course, bespeak in the lady who is blessed with them a fertility pushed almost to excess. Hence either they might be connected with the fertilizing thunder as effect with cause; or, again, might, by an application of the sympathetic principle, be treated as causative themselves—that is, as capable of passing on the contagion of fertility to whatever they touched. It must be confessed, however, that the reported facts do not greatly favour this or any other method of demonstrating an intrinsic community of significance between the two classes of sacred objects. There is no reason sufficiently apparent why a savage, any more than one of ourselves, should exclaim: "Talking of the recent thunderstorm, I am reminded that So-and-so has just brought into the world a remarkably fine pair of twins."

If, then, intrinsic connexion cannot be detected, a purely extrinsic conjunction must be assumed, such as would be likely to follow from the historic juxtaposition of the two ritual interests in question.

A people, let us say, whose zeal centred in the cult of the powers of the sky might come to explain the miracle of twins in terms of the all-powerful sky, their wonder-worker in chief. Once formed, this association of ideas would become a permanent part of their culture, and, if that culture spread over the earth, would be therewith communicated to other ethnic groups. Or it might even be that, since thunder and twins are to be met with everywhere, similar collocations might occur at more than one time and place, so that several centres of dispersion would have to be postulated. As it is, Dr. Harris, while, as in duty bound, heading a chapter with the question, "Are the Twin-myths one or many?" is in the end obliged simply to indicate the theoretical possibilities, and to leave it to the future to provide sufficient grounds for choosing between them.

"Did the Baronga get the belief from the Aryans or the Semites? Have the Peruvians an ancestry that reaches across to India or Greece or Africa?"

We have no right to be disappointed because the writer in the end "pauses for a reply." On the contrary, we must respect the trained student who, faithful to the best canons of scientific discovery, refrains from premature generalization, and, content to have helped forward the inquiry by a stage, takes stock of his provisional findings, both for his own satisfaction and in order that others may lend a helping hand where it is most wanted. So we wish nothing but good luck to the learned author in the further prosecution of an inquiry which has already caused him to bear not only twins, but triplets.

Science Gossip.

The reports from the Meteorological Office for the fifty-two weeks ending December 27th show that the mean temperature for the year over the whole of the British Isles was in excess of the average. The rainfall for the greater part of the area was deficient—most so in Scotland, where in the east the deficiency amounted to 4·53 in., and in the west to 5·37 in. The duration of bright sunshine, however, was 22 hours below the average, the aggregate being 1,329 hours; and while the temperature for the whole year showed excess, in April, July, and August it showed a deficiency. July, in particular, was cloudy and cool, with only 95 hours of sunshine, which is 91 hours below the average.

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital, has communicated to *The Times* some account of the progress made towards the cure of cancer. The hospital admits to the cancer department only such cases as are beyond the hope of aid from an operation. From June to September, 1912, every case admitted terminated fatally. From June to September, 1913, out of 68 patients admitted, 32 were discharged from the hospital as able to return to ordinary life.

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow naturally expresses himself with caution; time alone will definitively show whether what is claimed as a cure is really such. Meanwhile, at any rate, the relief—permanent or not—is real. The agency employed is radium. If 150 milligrams of radium are buried in a cancerous tumour, the growth withers up. Should some cells escape destruction, and recrudescence occur, the new growth can be treated again as the original one had been.

All this is decidedly hopeful, and the main obstacle to a wider use of this long-sought remedy ought surely to be removed—if necessary, by the intervention of the State—without delay. The present market price of radium is 20*l.* per milligram. Dr. Lazarus-Barlow states that he has every reason—from the statements of manufacturers—to believe that it might be sold at a profit for a few shillings per milligram. If this statement can be substantiated, the artificial inflation of the price, for the financial benefit of a small number of persons, can only be regarded as an instance of almost unprecedented callousness.

Herr A. Gerwerzhagen has lately published some interesting results of his researches on the nervous system of the Polyzoa. This has for some time largely baffled the observation of students, but, by means of *intra vitam* staining with methylene-blue, astonishing additions have been made to the knowledge of the subject. It appears that a complex network of ganglion cells and nerve fibres extends not only into the body wall of the individual zooids, but also throughout the whole colony, and that in the lophophore and tentacles there has been detected an elaborate system of sense cells and nerve fibres, as well as a "sympathetic" system covering the alimentary canal. The common colonial nervous system is perhaps the most striking part of the discovery, and, in the case of *Cristatella mucedo*, upon which the observations recorded were made, it explains the curious co-ordinated creeping movements of the colony as a whole, which hitherto have been difficult to account for.

The Museums' Journal for December has an article by Mr. C. Hallett—Official Guide at the British Museum—which deals with a set of difficulties many people must have foreseen when the demonstrations by such guides were first proposed. Mr. Hallett finds that the work of the guide is obstructed by noise and crowding on the part of persons who have neither knowledge nor the desire of acquiring any, and who make things difficult for the few who are going round with a wish to learn. Practically, however, the most tiresome point to settle seems to be whether the ordinary visitor to the Museum or the guide-led party shall have precedence.

Students of anthropology may well look forward with interest to the publication of Prof. Baldwin Spencer's 'The Native Tribes of the Northern Territory of Australia,' announced by Messrs. Macmillan.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'olour: Mr. George Clausen.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Renaissance.' Lecture I.: Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— St. Bride Institute, 7.30.—'The Art of Printing Historically Considered.' Lecture I.: Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Law of Dilapidations.' Mr. Graham Mould.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Evolution of the Federal Capital, Australia: Canberra.' Mr. Griffith Taylor.
Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'Old Arabian Poetry and the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament.' Sir C. Lyall.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek State and Nation: the Expression of an Ideal.' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
— Institute of Civil Engineers, 7.—'Superheating Steam in Locomotives.' Mr. H. Fowler.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Electric Vibrations and Wireless Telegraphy.' Lecture II.: Mr. R. P. Howgrave Graham. (Juvenile Lecture.)
Thurs. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'The Nature of Beauty: Art and National Life.' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Definition of a Picture.' Mr. Briton Riviere.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Indian Museums: a Centenary Retrospect.' Col. T. Holbein Hendley.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Some Scientific Results of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition.' Mr. Griffith Taylor.
— Royal Numismatic, 8.30.—'Norman Brief and some Counter-Marks.' Mrs. Stuart Poole: 'Civil War Medals.' Miss Helen Farquhar.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.—'Letterpress Printing as an Art.' Mr. Emery Walker.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Commercial Tests of Internal Combustion Engines.' Mr. W. A. Tookey.

FINE ARTS

Baroque Architecture. By Martin Shaw Briggs. (Fisher Unwin.)

In the introduction to this history of Baroque architecture Mr. Briggs does well to emphasize the fact that the terms Baroque and Rococo are not interchangeable. They are often misapplied, and it is not surprising that it should be so—they are significant of the periods that produced them. Baroque architecture, Mr. Briggs says, is Italian described by a French name, while Rococo is essentially a French phase and an Italian word; the one is applied to buildings of a period, the other to any over-decorated building in any modern style. While this definition is too loose to be wholly satisfactory, it is effective. Further inquiry would probably show that Rococo architecture is also of a period, an outcome of the Baroque—a period of the bizarre, illogical and tortuous, verging upon insanity. Mr. Briggs shows how the Baroque may be recognized by the general principles which govern the design rather than by the abundance of the ornament used. He attributes these principles to the Church, particularly to the rules and tenets of the Jesuits, who carried the Roman Church through the difficult times of the Reformation. The style has all the defects of art enslaved to serve a policy. Already in the sixteenth century architecture was confined, and in the seventeenth the control passed to a society highly artificial, ruled by code and etiquette. Though the movement originated in Italy, it had its parallel in other countries. Mr. Briggs follows the development from its source, devoting eight chapters to Italy, and eight to the countries which it reached.

The Italian chapters are the most successful. Had Mr. Briggs confined himself to Italy he might have learnt less of the subject, but his work would have been even more valuable than it is. It is neither sufficiently condensed for a general summary of the subject, nor sufficiently exhaustive to rank as a standard history of the period: as it is, it will take its place as a useful piece of work contributing to the better understanding of a much-maligned period in architecture.

The author's discrimination is nicely adjusted to his subject, and his views will be welcomed by those who see in the history of art logical development and in the work of every age something praiseworthy. The contribution to architecture of the present day will probably be found in the ability with which architects have learnt to disentangle the complex requirements of the time and rearrange them in the most simple and convenient form, and it is to the seventeenth century that architects to-day are looking for inspiration in this part of their task. Those who study carefully the plans of the buildings of this period will be struck by two

things: by their architectural quality—they are as beautiful and as logical in their own way as a thirteenth-century cathedral—and by the amazing ingenuity and resource which their authors displayed in dealing with difficult sites, producing order out of the worst confusion. Mr. Briggs's chapter on Genoa does justice to this part of his task. The planning of these great palaces on the precipitous face of the hill is a wonderful conception, an original contribution to town-planning.

Baroque architects, preoccupied as they were with the lay-out of their schemes, the placing of their churches and palaces, let no detail escape them that would, in their opinion, contribute to the adornment and convenience of the city. The civic idea was developing, and they had patrons who would spend vast sums, not only on buildings, but also on laying out approaches, with colonnades, steps, fountains, and gardens. Mr. Briggs says :—

"It is reasonably accurate to state that the Baroque period saw the evolution of the congregational church plan, the formal garden, the staircase, and the fountain from early stages to maturity."

Amongst much that is merely pretentious and vulgar delicacy and strength, originality and actual charm are to be found by those who, like Mr. Briggs, are not blinded by the destructive criticism of Ruskin and the Pre-Raphaelite School. There is, indeed, a romantic flavour about the Baroque, a revulsion, it may be, from the pedantry of the Renaissance. The faults are those of the time: a certain over-familiarity, and consequent loss of grace, and a lack of discipline and restraint, due to the unusual absence of the serious structural problems that chastened and sweetened the work of the Middle Ages. Hitherto the period has been approached with little understanding, only to be attacked with bitterness, and Mr. Briggs has done good service by his conciliatory and discerning spirit. An admirable feature of the volume is the list of works of reference appended to the chapters. The book is light for its size, well illustrated, and printed in excellent type.

THE GRAFTON GROUP AT THE ALPINE CLUB GALLERY.

Mrs. Clive Bell, Mr. Roger Fry, and Mr. Duncan Grant, being alone named under this heading on the outside of the catalogue, we must assume them to be now the sole members of the Group, and the work of the other exhibitors either that of well-meaning aspirants or illustrious examples set there for our delight and edification. The work of the three members, however, appears to us, on the whole, the most interesting. Mr. Grant is an artist of great natural charm who, if he expressed himself in terms less recondite, would be sure of a welcome. The colour of No. 7, *Slops*, is very pretty, and the large *Adam and Eve* (lent by the Contemporary Art Society) full of verve and spontaneity, and—we are sure, obviously intentional—fun. We are not certain whether it is as a reflection on the originality of his own confrères or of the conduct usually attributed to Mr. Bernard Shaw that the artist has chosen to represent our first parent standing on his head to attract popularity. The design has an easy and agreeable rhythm, nowise occult, and confirms us in our opinion that Mr. Grant would be an excellent artist if he consented to handle popular subject-matter as well as possible. Only of a robust painter could we say as much; it is the weakling who must win our respect by conscientious adherence to principle. In Mr. Grant the natural instincts of the executant are more interesting than his intentions.

Mr. Fry is not to the same degree a born painter, and when he sets out to imitate the lamentably muddled use of colour of M. Doucet (in No. 24), he does so without bubbling over, as Mr. Grant would do, in irrepressible and obvious pleasantness. But he has a real enthusiasm for certain aspects of nature—for places with abrupt dramatic changes of level, sudden landslides and gullies, and something of this interest survives not only in his *Screen* (52), but also in *The Road to the Quarry* (26) and *Landscape* (41). If he hampers the natural expression of this taste by following always at the same time some more or less perverted example of actual painting, allowance should perhaps be made for a man who has spent a great part of his life in establishing the distinction between the paintings of Old Masters and others resembling them, and whose gorge rises at the idea of adding to the number of works which occasion more drudgery for the "expert."

This preoccupation, however, need not operate on the comparatively innocent folk he has dragged in his wake, and we trust that Mrs. Clive Bell will return to more commonplace and less doctrinaire paths—not without gratitude to Mr. Fry for the real good done, in her case, to her talent. Her *Women and Baby* (33) is an enormous improvement on the work she did before her excursion into ultra-modernity, and is an instance of the value of Post-Impressionism to those who are not swallowed up by it. As Matthew Arnold pointed out in another connexion, the mania for sports has been of enormous benefit—"Dr. W. G. Grace was sacrificed"—and England, in that instance, was not ungrateful, nor need we be to Mr. Fry. Mrs. Bell's picture is conceived in the Cubist convention, but with entire rejection of any device of distortion to make it sensational. Its almost photographic literalism, indeed, makes us wonder at the folly of leaving the newly born infant thus uncovered, merely that it may be gazed upon—with sentimental satisfaction by the mother; with undisguised amazement by her female relatives, who had evidently expected anything but that.

At the same time, pleasant and dignified as is Mrs. Bell's picture, it corroborates the instinct of Mr. Wyndham Lewis and his adherents that pure Cubism, without some stressing of the dynamic principle of a design, may readily become a little dull. Mr. William Roberts follows Mr. Lewis (*Figure Composition*, 29), but in departing from the simplicity of colour of that artist, has confused his design till it becomes illegible. It is clear, indeed, that with the defection of Messrs. Lewis and Etchells, the Group has lost almost the only artists who might conceivably continue the practice of Cubism for other purposes than that of a training such as is provided by writing Latin nonsense-verse. The majority (once a certain competence or rhythm attained) would be better employed in developing homelier and more particular themes couched in the vernacular.

It is not given to every man to have a religious enthusiasm for one aspect of art, nor are artists necessarily great in proportion as they have this conviction. Broadly speaking, we might divide artists into two camps. There is the man who regards life as the essential reality, and philosophical and mathematical abstractions as a mere approximation of life; we call him sometimes realistic. There are the others who regard the world of abstractions as the ultimate reality, and that of experience as inferior in the sense of being composite, muddled, lacking in ideal purity. Emotion is the essence of life for one class, and, shall we say? mathematics for the other; but the normal artist who is no partisan has an implied faith that in their higher walks the two are one, and his impulse is rather to suggest in his work that identity than to preach the fundamental reality or vanity of either. When a great artist has seemed to be a priest of either doctrine, it has usually been in a period which tended to the other extreme. Michelangelo and even Canaletto must have seemed apostles of abstract formulæ in their day. To the younger painters of our generation they are almost sentimentalists.

To what else than "the negation of the will to live"—a deliberate avoidance of significance as a matter of taste—are we to trace such a work as the *Tête d'Homme* (43), by Pablo Picasso? In judging this work, however, we are on the unsure ground of those who dwell in outer darkness. It is not merely that we are unmoved by it, nor merely that we fail to see any way in which the study of or meditation upon the subject alleged by the title could result in this particular pattern of tartans and tinted rectangles. We have no abiding faith that the artist is in any better case or means anything by it, or indeed is doing anything but ponderously making game of the public. In estimating these things and certain "sculpture" devised by M. Picasso by means of egg-boxes and other *débris*, photographs of which may be seen in the gallery, the cautious may remember the reception of the Impressionist School by its ungrateful contemporaries. The wise will also remember the fate of "L'Art Nouveau." The fact that this "sculpture" could not be trusted to cross the Channel without falling to pieces seems to point to a deficiency in technique. We suggest screws instead of nails and glue, as more monumental.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

This exhibition has not the quality of the early efforts of the same Society, which, indeed, includes now, we believe, but two or three of its original members. The prevailing note of the pictures is prettiness, the principal exceptions being two landscapes by Mr. James S. Hill—*Emsworth* (53) and *Cley* (60). In these we see the work of a genuine artist who has faith in the beauty of dull places. The former is as good an example as could well be found of the sentimental brooding over one of those dreary tracts outside a great city where dustheaps are sorted on apparently endless flats broken only by an occasional furnace chimney. The repulsiveness is here married to nineteenth-century delicacy and charm. The newer school would take an equal pleasure in keeping in the very paint of their picture something of the same stark, yet untidy squalor.

THE SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PAINTERS.

The newly formed Society of Animal Painters doubtless has a commercial *raison d'être* in its appeal to sportsmen and fanciers, but it has not brought to light any fresh talent or new point of view. It is satisfactory, on the whole, to find the cult of the lapdog as yet unrepresented, and the interest in animals which is catered for of the robust, if not very subtle kind. Mr. Frank Calderon (*The Whip*, 38) is one of the best of the older painters exhibiting at the Leicester Galleries. In some of the others the interest in form is sacrificed to a petty insistence on texture of hair or feathers, the usual external finish and weak construction. In the case of Mr. Munnings, the fact that a *Cow and Calf* (21) are covered with hair is expressed by the manner in which such surfaces take the light rather than by minute imitation of accidental variety, yet even to those uninitiated in the art of painting it is the most convincing rendering of textures in the show. Mr. Munnings realizes the subjects and ideals of Mr. Arnesby Brown so much better than the latter painter that he would seem to be ripe for election into the Royal Academy. Mr. H. W. B. Davis's pictures (20 and 23) also deserve mention for a handling of detail which has the interest of deft craftsmanship.

In the outer room Mr. Claude Shepperson's clever drawings for *Punch* suffer somewhat from the haunting influence of Charles Keene. Mr. Shepperson seems to be always trying to endow his illustrations with a painter-like atmosphere, made out of date by the decay of the art of wood engraving which could capture it, and, indeed, even in the old days not always relevant for the purposes of humorous journalism. There is thus a constant cloak of the same obligatory realism of illumination between us and the essential business of getting the story told, and, like anything unnecessary, it weakens the effect of draughtsmanship capable enough, if a little over-facile and curly.

'NOLLEKENS AND HIS TIMES.'

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

I have in preparation a new edition of 'Nollekens and his Times,' by John Thomas Smith, which Mr. Wilfred Whitten has edited with numerous notes.

The original edition of this work has long been a favourite one to extra-illustrate, and I should be glad to hear from anybody who possesses or knows of a Grangerized copy.

John Lane.

Fine Art Gossip.

The Director of the National Gallery of Ireland desires to announce the fact that this Directorship will be vacant at the close of the current financial year. Candidates should send in their applications and testimonials to the Registrar before the 1st of February. The post is a pensionable one.

The current prospectus of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, in Southampton Row, contains the notice of a course of seventeen weekly lectures, open to the public, on 'Book Illustration and Book Decoration.' The summary provided in the pamphlet promises very attractive matter—artistic, historical, and technical. The course begins next Wednesday, and will be concluded by a visit, on May 20th, to the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography.

The Egypt Exploration Fund announce a new quarterly, *The Journal of Egyptian Archæology*, of which the first number is to appear about the middle of this month. Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Prof. Sayce, Prof. Naville, Dr. Allan Gardiner, and Mr. H. R. Bull will contribute articles, and the number will have eight pages of illustrations.

Commendatore Boni—if his conjecture should prove justified—is to be congratulated upon a find of first-rate importance. Having calculated what is, geologically, the true summit of the Palatine, which comes out at the north-west angle of the *impluvium* in the atrium of Domitian's palace, he has sunk a shaft and discovered a *tholos*—a domed structure built of blocks of dark tufa—which he identifies with the *mundus*, the awful seat of Dis and Proserpine, and the shrine of the most solemn mysteries of the Italian peoples. One element in his belief that he has found the *mundus*—lost for the Romans themselves in the early days of the Empire—is the discovery of a stone lid upon the chamber which would seem to correspond with the *lapis manalis*, which was believed to close the mouth of the infernal regions, through which the souls of the departed might come up, and which was lifted thrice in the year only. Another feature in the find which tends to confirm the identification is the shaft which descends from the chamber to passages lined with cement to serve as storehouses. The *mundus* was the hallowed depository of the sacred grains. There are, however, one or two points—in particular the shape and situation of the supposed *lapis manalis*—as compared with historical accounts of it, which remain to be cleared up.

The bowl from Kumasi which Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell has recently presented to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall must, one would think, prove a centre of uncanny influences to any person sensitive in such matters who approaches it. A brass vessel, about 5 ft. in diameter, something like an ordinary bath-tub in shape, it is ornamented on its rim with four small lions—not ill-modelled—and numerous knobs, and in the row of knobs has a gap of sinister significance.

In this gap was laid the head of the victim when, at the annual harvest festival or upon the King's going to pay his respects to the shades of his ancestors, human sacrifices—it might be to the number of a score or more—were offered, with King Prempeh and his Queen-Mother sitting by to watch the heads fall. The blood was left in the bowl to putrefy, and, mingled with certain herbs, was held to be very efficacious "medicine."

Mr. Heinemann is publishing in his "Ars Una" Series, on the 14th inst., a work on Art in Flanders, written by the Director of the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp, Mr. Max Rooses. It furnishes a concise account of its subject, and contains 696 illustrations.

The death of Henry Thomas Wake removes yet another survivor of the group of Mid-Victorian scholars, artists, and *littérateurs* whose centres were Ruskin and Carlyle. Mr. Wake, who in the Quaker village of Fritchley occupied himself with the businesses of an antiquary and a bookseller, was thought by Ruskin to have gifts that would have justified his taking up art as the work of his life. As it was, his most striking and original contribution to art was the production of his book catalogues, written with his own pen and illustrated by sketches, which were then circulated privately among his friends in facsimile.

MUSIC

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The first lecture—'Music and the Stage'—at the annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, held last week at the Hotel Cecil, was delivered by Mr. Norman O'Neill, who, as director of the Haymarket Theatre orchestra (which supplied the musical illustrations), has had practical experience. His general description of incidental music in the past, of which he gave one specimen, showed how poor it was. As to music between the acts, the idea still prevails in some theatres that, even when the piece is tragic, "lively strains keep up the spirits of the public." These and other matters were described in a light, and at times humorous, style. Mr. O'Neill made the practical remark that he would like to see some of the younger composers writing for theatre orchestras. That would certainly be good for them, and good for the theatres. But we were further told that "it did not seem to have struck composers to write entr'acte music to a modern play." But have they ever been asked by playwrights or theatre managers to do so? If not, it is unlikely that they would be tempted to such efforts. The idea, however, is good. It would prevent young composers, knowing the modest material at their disposal, from being too ambitious.

On Thursday morning Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council, delivered a lecture on 'The Place of Music in a National System of Education.' Every thoughtful musician must feel with him that music should be compulsory in State-aided secondary schools, as it is in primary schools, but this is not the case. In the secondary schools, music lessons can, it is true, be given on request, as a kind of luxury; but few applications are made, so that many children leave off just when the subject is likely to become interesting to them.

Mr. Roscoe hoped that music as a part of education would be more fully appreciated, and we understand him to mean by persons interested in education. These naturally form their opinion to a large extent from what they frequently hear, *i.e.*, commonplace and even bad music, and dull, soulless interpretations of noble music, the result of dull, soulless teaching. In any case, many otherwise serious men and women look upon it as an ornament, or even frivolous amusement. Mr. Roscoe spoke of the period of the Stuarts, when music was held in high esteem. We fancy that the pictures drawn of musical England in those days by writers principally professional musicians or great lovers of the art, are somewhat misleading; for bad or vulgar music would naturally not be recorded.

Mr. Roscoe laid emphasis on the need of special teachers, so that the word "teacher shall" mean a measure of attainment in the subject, a certain power of imparting a knowledge of the subject, and a certain experience in teaching the subject." The idea of training teachers is comparatively new, but, though it would in many cases produce excellent results, it might in other cases lead to mechanical teaching, *i.e.*, with those who do not absorb what they learn from their trainers. That, however, is a danger, not the necessary result of the training.

A paper was read by Mr. Alfred Kalisch on the attitude teachers should adopt

towards modern music. He endorsed the view set forth by Mr. Tobias Matthay in his recent book that students should begin with modern music, instead of the teacher pursuing the old historical method. Mr. Kalisch is reasonable, and distinguishes between new and new; but although the attempts of prominent composers of the present to widen the boundaries of the art—or even to create a new one—are full of interest, who can say which, if any, will be regarded in the future as classics? Surely, then, the great composers of the past, whose fame is established, should take precedence.

Musical Gossip.

Dr. George Henschel, who is retiring from public life as a singer this year, will make his last appearance at the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts to-morrow evening, when he will sing some ballads by Loewe, a composer for whose music he has always shown a strong predilection.

The Quinlan Opera Company are now leaving Australia, where Wagner's 'Ring' was first performed by them in English. After visiting Canada and the United States, they will return to England in the autumn, and give a short season of opera outside London. Mr. Quinlan will present, in addition to the 29 works already in the company's repertory, Mr. Eugen D'Albert's 'Tiefland,' produced in England for the first time by Mr. Thomas Beecham; Février's 'Monna Vanna'; and last, but not least, Wagner's 'Parsifal.' This work will be given at Covent Garden on February 2nd in German and by German artists; Mr. Quinlan will produce it in English with English artists.

Strauss's new ballet 'Potiphar's Wife' is laid in Italy during the period of the Renaissance. Joseph will not be taken by M. Nijinsky, as was at first announced, but by a new dancer. Another ballet for the Russian company has been adapted to 'Till Eulenspiegel.'

The death took place last Monday, at the age of 64, of Mr. Francis A. Cellier, the well-known conductor. He was conductor of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Opéra Comique and the Savoy Theatre. He also conducted at the English Opera-House in 1891. He and his brother Alfred were joint composers of several operettas.

Ralph Pugno, who died at Moscow last Sunday just as he was about to give a series of recitals, was born at Montrouge (Ile de France) in 1852 or 1853. He was one of the best pianists of the day. His speciality, however, was old music; his interpretations of Bach and Mozart were unique. Pianists of the present day, with a few honourable exceptions, neglect Mozart's Concertos, probably thinking them too easy; Pugno possessed the secret of recreating the music, so that it did not seem old. From 1892 to 1893 he was Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire, but it was only at the end of the latter year that he began to give recitals. He first appeared in London in May, 1894, and afterwards was a constant and welcome visitor. He wrote an oratorio, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' some operettas, songs, and piano pieces.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Dohnányi's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Tina Lerner's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Anna Jerebtzova's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
—	Muriel Davenport's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Société des Concerts Français, 8 30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Rowsby Woof's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Attack,' a translation by George Egerton of M. Henry Bernstein's 'L'Assaut,' has little to commend it to the serious playgoer. The only apparent explanation of its production at the St. James's Theatre is that it provides Sir George Alexander with a part in which he can be, by turns, "strong" and heroically sentimental. But the part is not worthy of the actor, though he obviously enjoys playing it. This man, who has succeeded in politics, and is attacked by a jealous rival who makes public an indiscretion of his early life, is, after all, only a cardboard figure, and acts in accordance with the dramatist's requirements. A striking instance of this occurs in the last act, which is merely an excuse for him to relate the story of his life, amid a perfect orgy of sentimentality. This act has no artistic value; it comes as an anticlimax, and detracts from, rather than adds to, the interest of the play.

The most human person in the piece is the oily Frépeau, who plans the downfall of the hero; in the competent hands of Mr. Holman Clark he proves an amusing, if hypocritical, old rascal.

Miss Martha Hedman, a young Swedish actress, made her début on the English stage as Renée, the girl who loves and is loved by the middle-aged hero. She has a charming personality, and it will be interesting to note how she acquits herself in a part which makes a greater demand on the talent she undoubtedly possesses.

Possibly the English text has something to do with the artificiality and dullness of the dialogue; it is not an inspiring piece of work. But it should be added, in fairness to the translator, that no excellence of rendering could have made a good play.

The omission of 'Where the Rainbow Ends' from our notices of juvenile plays last week having been remarked, we hasten to confirm our favourable opinion of the play, which has in this, its third year, found a home at the Garrick, though we think the somewhat petulant expressions of fancied neglect in which St. George indulges will have to be deleted if its popularity is to continue. One result of its success is that there is probably no other saint in the calendar so well known and loved at the moment by English boys and girls as he. In the stalwart person of Mr. Reginald Owen the famous exploit with the dragon is repeated, and the forces of evil vanquished to an accompaniment of cheers which must be the envy of the other British patron saints. It is a good old-fashioned play, in outline too familiar to need description, in which the good old-fashioned virtues are extolled, and in which, it must also be said, old-fashioned horrors are not omitted. Unfortunately, when darkness falls and memory peoples the shadows with the dragon host so realistically portrayed in this play, or with Hook and his band in 'Peter Pan,' St. George is sometimes apt to seem to little people very far away.

Miss Nellie Bouverie as nasty Matilda Flint is irresistibly comic; Master Guido Chiarletti scores a great success for the silent, but expressive Cubs, whose personality often dominates the stage; Masters Harold French and Eric Rae make two excellent cadets; and Miss Mavis Yorke as Will o' the Wisp has opportunities of which her light fantastic toes make good use.

The provincial tour of Mr. Chesterton's play 'Magic,' which was to have begun on the 26th inst., has been postponed to the first week in March, when it is to open at Edinburgh. We regret to learn that the reason for this is the state of the health of Mr. Kenelm Foss, of the Little Theatre, which necessitates complete rest and absence from London.

Efforts are being made to secure a theatre for 'Magic' in the West-End, upon the termination of its run at the Little Theatre.

The trial of John Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood, which took place on Tuesday night last at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, was elaborately staged, and made the occasion for an effective display of the costume of the period. The jury, however, composed of men of letters, was—apart from Mr. Seccombe—in up-to-date clothing, and was headed by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who satisfied the demand for plenty of his fun. Mr. G. K. Chesterton as Judge followed various exponents of real law by securing laughter for his remarks.

Here, as in the commission on the censorship of the stage, the desire of the eminent to be humorous rather spoilt the serious side of the debate, which, after all, was, we believe, arranged for the entertainment of the Dickens Fellowship.

Jasper was found guilty of manslaughter, which, the learned judge may like to know, we have seen printed "Mans laughter: Serious Charge." This verdict represents, we think, beyond doubt the preponderance of expert opinion concerning the intentions of Dickens. There is good evidence supplied by his contemporaries on the point which cannot be put aside for ingenious possibilities. Andrew Lang, the protagonist of the contention that Drood survived, was not certain of his case, and freely admitted the difficulties which it involved, and which, perhaps, he hardly realized to the full when he wrote his book. Mr. Bransby Williams gave, as might have been expected, a finished impersonation of Durdles; Mr. Arthur Waugh was good as Crisparkle; and Miss J. K. Prothero had studied with effect the part of the opium woman. Mr. C. Sheridan Jones, on the other hand, gave so lively an interpretation of Bazzard as to be out of the character—unless we can suppose that after leaving Mr. Grewgious the disappointed clerk became a successful dramatist.

To Correspondents.—S. H.—R. H. M.—J. B.—E. D.—Received.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (January 10) **CONTAINS**—

NOTES:—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Robert Baron, Author of 'Mirza'—Irish Family Histories—Sir Christopher and Sir William Perkins—Emerson in England—"Lunkard"—London Nursery-Grounds—Chapel Royal, St. James's—"Relict"=Surviving Husband.

QUERIES:—Sir John Steuart, Bart.—"Trod," "Trode," Past Tense of "Tread"—Trilby—Micah, Admonition, Argent, as Female Names—King's Lynn as a Spa—John Thurtell's Family: "Widows' men," "Dead men's cloathes"—The Iden Brass at Penshurst—George Cotterell, Banker, Naples—Mediæval Bell—Over Kennett, Lancashire—Harriet Wilkes: Mrs. Rough—Ways of being Lost: Hindu Reference Sought—Curious Names on a Coffin-Plate—Parishes in Two or More Counties—Dover seen from Calais—Prior Family of Tewkesbury—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter, Mrs. Hartop: Thomas Philpot—Moule—"Rawhead" and "Bloody-Bones"—Biographical Information Wanted—Marsack—Brutton.

REPLIES:—Pirates: Capt. Woodes Rogers—The Wearing of Swords—Groom of the Stole—Glasgow Cross and Defoe's 'Tour'—John Strout (Stroude), Devon—Pepys Query—Norborne—Dramatic Criticism—Moira Jewel—"The honours three"—Burlesques of Mystery Plays—Uncollected Kipling Items—Upright Stones in Open Churchyards—Thomas Hudson, Portrait Painter—"Man is immortal till his work is done"—The Legend of St. Christopher: Painting at Ampthill—Dr. W. Dick—Military: Coloured Print Wanted—'Musarum Deliciæ'—Heart-Burial in Niches in Church Walls—Spong—Matthew Parker's Ordination—Governor Walker—Aphra Behn's Comedies.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries'—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 3) **CONTAINS**—

NOTES:—Robert Baron, Author of 'Mirza'—First Edition of Browne's 'Britannia's Pastorals'—Records of the Livery Companies—County Maps—"Carent"—Newton Ferrers—Roman Bath in the Strand—Changes at Aldgate Pump—Sheppey Tree Cut Down—Sir T. Dingley—"Tallest one-piece flagstaff."

QUERIES:—"Traverse the cart"—Personal Names in India—Lists of Bishops in Cathedrals—Badge of the 6th Foot—Gods in Egypt—Fynmore: Mason: Linke—Joshua Webster—Pocock the Orientalist—Cranch Family—Swinburne Hall—Dickens in London—'Old London'—"Sijceblong": a Dutch Word—Hawkins—Earl of Tankerville—Heraldic—Jeffreys Family—Musical Congresses—'Tales of Devon'—"Racker Way"—Napoleon III.'s Portrait—'Queen of my Heart'—Glegg—Palæographic Contractions—W. H. Dally, Chartist—Thornley, Painter—Partition of Poland—Ancient Views of Insanity.

REPLIES:—Shakespeare Second Folio—Throp's Wife—Guild of Knights—Sir G. Wright—"Marriage" Surname—English spoken in Dublin—Cross-legged Effigies—Fire and New-Birth—Dunstable Larks—J. Morgan—Phrases in 'Lorna Doone'—Wild Huntsman—Polyglot 'Rubáiyát'—Khoja Hussein—Punctuation Signs—Sir Thomas Hopson—Sir John Langham—Richard of Bury's Library—Walter de Mundy, Knt.—Sir Ross Donnelly—Mrs. Wells—T. Burbidge and Other Poets—"Balloni."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Life and Trial of Eugene Aram'—'Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.'

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THE ATHENÆUM.

Last Week's Athenæum contained in the

FRENCH SUPPLEMENT

French Literature in 1913.

Napoleon and the French Revolution

(Les Panégyristes de Louis XVI.; Les Conventionnels Régicides; Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien; Le Général Dumouriez; Vers Brumaire; Un Médecin de la Grande Armée; L'Albanie et Napoléon; L'Esprit Public de 1814 à 1816).

Napoleon et la Vendee.

Joachim Murat's Letters.

Cournot's Reminiscences.

Chateaubriand's Correspondence.

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La Formation des Caracteres—Mysticisme et Domination.

Voltaire's Correspondence.

Les Sources Latines des Romans Courtois.

Amoretti d'Edmund Spenser.

Litterature Espagnole.

Classified Notices

(Theology — Poetry — Philosophy — History and Biography Geography and Travel; Sociology—Economics—Philology—Literary Criticism; Fiction; Juvenile—General).

Science—Au Yunnan.

Fine Arts — Corot and his Predecessors

(Hubert Robert et les Paysagistes français; Corot); Les Vieilles Enseignes de Paris; Voyage au Pays des Sculpteurs Romains.

Drama—Essais de Critique Dramatique.

Among the English Books reviewed were:

The Golden Bough.

Madame Necker.

Cecil Rhodes.

India of To-day.

The Australian Commonwealth.

A British Chaplain in Paris in 1801.

Mitchel's Jail Journal.

The Hapsburg Monarchy.

Broadsides, Chapbooks, and Garlands.

My Life in Sarawak.

The Valley of the Moon.

Old Mole.

And other Contents included:—Books Published during last Week.—English Renderings of French Poetry.—Verse: To the Author of 'The Golden Bough.'—An Obituary of Jules Claretie.—Articles on Book Sales of 1913.—The Head Masters' Conference.—Science: The Courtship of Animals.—Fine Arts: Religious Art in France.—Music: Muzio Clementis Leben.—Besides Dramatic and other Gossip.

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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Sorrow–Speech. (Vol. IX.) Edited by W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5/.)

In this section, which contains a liberal share of important and interesting words, we find that many of them have "not been fully explained in previous Dictionaries," though Dr. Craigie modestly limits the application of this expression to "the whaling term *specksioneer*," for which the latest quotation is Mr. Kipling's 'Seven Seas,' 24, in the form "'speck-sioner." The word is an alteration of colloquial Dutch "speksnijer" (literally, "blubbercutter"), the designation of "a harpooner, usually the chief harpooner, or a whaler, who directs the....cutting up the blubber." To give one other instance of the fuller explanations in the 'N.E.D.,' "source," sb., is now shown to have meant "a support or underprop" rather than, and the "act of rising on the wing" about the same date as, the earliest instance registered of the senses "spring of water or fountain-head," hitherto treated as the earliest meanings.

The remainder of the article on "sorrow," sb., begun in the section issued last April, almost fills the first column, nearly half the space being devoted to combinations. It illustrates the use of the word as "a term of abuse, reproof, or depreciation applied to persons" from Scott and Hood, and from a Scots work of the first half of the fifteenth century: "Siche sary sorowez [such sorry sorrows] as pi-self." The two columns of quotations for the adjective "sorry" show that its corruption from the earlier English "sory" with long *o* began before the middle of the sixteenth century, and prevailed in the next. It may relieve those who would rather be discourteous than untruthful to be informed authoritatively that the phrase "I'm sorry" is "often employed....to express mere sympathy or apology."

About three dozen modern words, in addition to numbers of obsolete items, are noticed for the first time, including "sorrower," "sorrowingly" (*Athenæum*, 1865), "sorrowy," "soup meagre" (1734, Fielding, 'Miser'), "sovereignly," adj., "spacy," "spae," sb., "spaeing," sb., "specimenify" (Lamb), and "soutane." The presence of the last word makes the absence of a fellow-alien, "spécialité," unaccountable.

We notice a number of familiar and important entries, many of them monosyllabic, each occupying from half a column to six columns, while the longest article, on the verb "speak," has only twelve. Monotony does not even pervade the sixteen pages containing derivatives of the Latin base "spec-." The colloquial "spec" for "speculation" is found in American literature as early as 1794, and in English from 1825. "Sparagus" is found under the date 1543, and this pronunciation is quoted from Pepys and Cowper; while Addison in *The Spectator* gives "sparrow-grass" in conjunction with Oxford "ducklins" the *entrée* to refined circles.

The syllables "sound" and "spar" stand for eleven words each: the former for three current and two obsolete or dialectal nouns, an adjective, two current and two other verbs, and an adverb; the latter for eight nouns and three verbs. The noun and verb "spar," terms of cockfighting and boxing, meant "a thrust" (*e.g.*, of a spear) and "to dart or spring; to strike or thrust rapidly," about 1400, as quotations show, the action "dart" being compared with the motion of a spark. Good examples of the great superiority of the Oxford Dictionary in the important field of sense-development is afforded by the evidence it has brought within reach of the public as to "space," sb. and vb., and "spare," sb. and vb., in general British use. Quotations dated about 1300 and 1338 are given for the first definition of "space": "Lapse or extent of time between two definite points"; while for the second division of the article, devoted to instances "Denoting area or extension," the earliest English citation is from Chaucer, 1374, though a Scotch work, possibly earlier, 'K. Alis.' 7146 (Laud MS.), gives the meaning, "A certain....area of ground." For the astronomical "stellar depths" we find the first known authority to be Milton, 1667, 'Paradise Lost,' i. 650: "Space may produce new Worlds." For "space," vb., the earliest sense is not perfectly clear in the extract "1538 Leland, 'Itin.' (1769) vii. 71....a very large Courte buildyd about with Tymbar and spacyd withe Brike." Then comes, from 1548 to 1835: "To limit or bound in respect of space; to make of a certain extent"; while Spenser's use for "ramble or roam," which we find occurs at least three times, is preceded by an extract from Knox, about 1572, in which the area traversed seems limited: "Maister George spaced up and doune behynd the hie altar." Of "spare," sb., the merciful meaning has been found from about 1300, the economical from 1577; of "spare," vb., the corresponding dates are about 825 and about 1000.

We assume that "spanemy," found in some dictionaries for "spanæmia," one of the few technical terms of this issue, is omitted advisedly, and we can only blame luck for the absence of notice of the application to the motion of a human being of "spark," vb., in the section "To issue, come forth, fall, &c., as....sparks." This rarity occurs in Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole's 'Patsy,' chap. xiv. p. 110, "'Spark off downstairs.'....'Yes, sir,' replied Patsy, and he sparked."

The dissyllabic pronunciation of "sovereign," colloquially, and also without an apostrophe in literature, ought to have been noticed in dictionaries which treat the word simply as trisyllabic; but we cannot accept without protest the omission of the trisyllabic variety, as though it were obsolete. We should have given both modes of utterance, putting the longer first. Analogy supports our view, *e.g.*, "impoverish," "hovering" (Milton, "hov'ring"), "reverend," and several other words, in which the *e* of *-ver-* is lightly sounded as an indistinct vowel. Poets may have shrunk from placing it so that readers might be tempted to emphasize the "-reign," which suggests a false etymology. The chiefly Scotch fifteenth- and sixteenth-century spelling "soveran[e]" occurs in Dr. W. Headlam's translation, &c., of 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus,' v. 84 (1910):—

But thou our soveran Lady Queen.

Milton's "sovran," "sovranty" (from the Italian *sovrano*), are treated in separate articles, in which Coleridge, Lamb, Tennyson, FitzGerald, and Dr. Mahaffy are also quoted.

In the multitude of extracts from all manner of literature—there are more than 15,000 in this latest portion of the vast work—occasional flashes of raciness or comicality of some kind are inevitable, but one hardly expects this sort of thing, even if the grotesque effect has obviously been produced in all seriousness, to be found in articles on the solemn words "soul" and "soulful." However, in 1606 Sylvester could write

in Sonnets
Evaporate your sweet Soule boyling Flames:

and in 1647 Trapp, is quoted for "Fasting-days are soul-fatting days."

It is interesting to find that the French "sotie"—a kind of farce, one of many Continental words—*e.g.*, "sotie" from Spanish *azotea*, Portuguese *acotea*—"A terrace or flat roof"—had been borrowed, in the senses "Foolishness, folly" by Gower and Caxton; while the allied "sottise" is cited from Dryden (1673) and North.

The issue of the remaining portion of Vol. VIII., by Dr. Bradley, is announced for April 1st.

Psyche's Task. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. To which is added *The Scope of Social Anthropology.* By J. G. Frazer. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

If a friend who has been absent for a season returns to us unimpaired in the quality of his humour, we cannot count it a change for the worse if in the meantime he has grown somewhat bulkier about the waist. So it is with 'Psyche's Task.' This little treatise originated in a lecture delivered before the Royal Institution. Herein a single point was handled, and handled strongly—namely, that, absurd as the superstitions of the savage may be when considered in themselves, they have in many ways wrought useful service for mankind. Utterly fantastic as they are from the standpoint of theory, they have often proved in practice to be highly beneficial.

Thus the doctrine of the divine right of kings has made for good government in the past, even though modern enlightenment, with its base-born love of statistics, assures us that, of the 2,400 persons on whom Louis XVI. laid his sainted hands on the occasion of his coronation, only five were fortunate enough to recover of their scrofula. Private property, too, if no longer sacred in the eyes of Radical politicians, used to be protected in a cheap and effective way amongst the civilized nations of antiquity by means of curses; while the modern savage knows how to bring the sea-pike taboo, the white-shark taboo, the cross-stick taboo, the ulcer taboo, or the thunder taboo—mystic man-traps and spiritual spring-guns of the most direful efficacy—to bear on the sacrilegious person of the primitive socialist. Marriage, again, is sanctified by the belief that offences against its laws are not merely to be rated crimes, but also as sins. In this context Dr. Frazer cannot refrain from discharging his well-filled note-book on us in regard to the superstitions which underlie the custom of avoiding relations by marriage. Are we to understand him to hold that, in the interests of the higher life, any excuse is better than none for setting up a barrier against that favourite bugbear many centuries old, the mother-in-law? If not, we fail to grasp exactly how this particular class of taboo can be held to possess "pragmatic value." Finally, respect for human life has been strengthened by horror of the manslayer and fear of the victim's ghost; though, for the matter of that, there are ingenious methods by which the homicide can set himself free of the dread—mostly unpleasant methods, however, as when Orestes, after murdering his mother, recovered his wits by biting off one of his fingers, and henceforth saw the Furies white instead of black.

So much, then, for the facts. It would appear that in the past mankind has positively drawn profit from its mistakes. That long record of human folly which such a work as 'The Golden Bough' professes to chronicle must now be regarded in a new light. We seem at first sight forced to betake ourselves anew to the primitive theory that folly is of the gods—that sanity is delusion, and delusion a prime qualification in a shepherd of the people. Worse even than that, we are left wondering whether, since there are beneficent falsehoods, there may not likewise be pernicious truths. After all, there are those who would place the whole of Dr. Frazer's works upon the Index. Into these matters of high philosophy, however, our author does not go very deeply. He is content, in a brief epilogue, to indicate the faith that is in him concerning the eventual victory of the truth. Indeed, his attitude towards obscurantists, conscious or unconscious, amounts to no more than this: that he would gladly try the lot of them, but might not be prepared to hang them all.

In 'The Scope of Social Anthropology' behold our author divested of his fancy dress of Devil's advocate, and arrayed in the conventional habit of a Professor of the University of Liverpool. In this case, however, it is no ordinary professorship that is inaugurated; for we may suspect that the man was not chosen to fit the Chair, but rather that the Chair was built to fit this particular man. So far as we are aware, three of the world's Universities, and three alone—more is the shame!—can boast of possessing teachers of Social Anthropology, at any rate, *eo nomine.* Hence, if the triumvirate so constituted were agreed amongst themselves, we presume that they might determine the scope of the subject exactly as they chose, since no one would have an official right to contradict them. Not without a certain nervousness, then, do we inquire of the representative of this very special Faculty what it is that he will be pleased to appropriate as his sphere. Anthropology, after all, is the study of man, and social anthropology the study of man in society. When the triumvirate has cut for itself a satisfying slice out of the humanities, how much of the cake, we ask in alarm, will be available for the rest of us? Will any Chairs be left, or must we henceforth sit on the floor and scramble for the falling crumbs?

Dr. Frazer at once reassures us. He defines Social Anthropology as "the embryology of human thought and institutions." As a whole the study of human society corresponds to what is often conveniently, if barbarously, termed Sociology; or perhaps we might be permitted simply to call it History. But the rudimentary phases of man's social life constitute a particular department vast enough to occupy its own class of students, since it comprehends in its purview, "first, the beliefs and customs of savages, and, second, the relics of these beliefs and customs which have survived like fossils among peoples of higher culture." When it is added—and Dr. Frazer might have made this point more clearly, though it is doubtless implied in what he has said—that the prehistoric no less than the modern savage provides subject-matter for the social embryologist, it becomes obvious that Dr. Frazer's slice of cake is large enough to satiate that most lusty appetite of his, and, nevertheless, that we other students of man are in no danger of being starved.

Illustrations follow of the problems whereof this branch of study is prolific, and one at least is especially well selected, if the author's object was to allure your fighting type of man by holding out the prospect of sport. We are informed that the investigation of marriage customs and of the systems of relationship prevailing among many savage tribes—the latter subject, at any rate, being apt to prove somewhat thorny to the tyro—suggests that these were evolved from a preceding (though not necessarily primitive) state of sexual promiscuity. As in a company of metaphysicians one has only to ask "Is the Will free?" to set them off till midnight, so amongst the votaries of social anthropology the hypothesis of a sexual promiscuity may be trusted to keep things merry so long as Chairs endure, or even after the chairs have been resolved into their elements.

After a warning of the extent to which superstition is still with us—and, be it noted, the paradox of its possible utility is no longer maintained—Dr. Frazer concludes with a powerful plea, addressed primarily to those who have the care of the British Empire in their keeping, not tacitly to consent to put off the study of the peoples of the lower culture until it is too late:—

> "We owe it to them, we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to posterity, who will require it of our hands, that we should describe them as they were before we found them, before they ever saw the English flag and heard, for good or evil, the English tongue."

It is satisfactory to reflect that since these words were uttered, and doubtless in some part because they were uttered, the British Government has displayed an increasing sense of its duties in this respect, and is in a fair way to act up to the principle that lasting power goes hand in hand with knowledge.

A GROUP OF FRENCH POETS.

Ever since the days of Taine and Sainte-Beuve, who were creative forces in literature, the French have steadily and easily maintained their position in the very front rank of the world's criticism, by virtue both of their qualities of style and of the astonishing range of their culture. For, indeed, they excel the critics of other nations on both sides: they have nearly always something more telling to say, and an unsurpassed faculty of saying it.

For the past twenty years at least, a large body of good French criticism has been issued under the auspices of the *Mercure de France.* These books, indeed, bear the sign of their origin in their pages no less than on their covers; as often happens when a number of young writers form a literary *cénacle,* they fall into habits of

Préférences. Par Paul Escoube. (Paris, 'Mercure de France,' 3fr. 50.)

thought common to all of them, and even into certain recognized tricks of expression, which are at once the badge of their union, and the mark which distinguishes them from the rest of the mass of writers.

'Préférences,' without any claims to a place in the first class of criticism, is fully up to the high standard of scholarship and sympathetic interpretation which we have learnt to associate with the *Mercure de France*. In it M. Escoube gives us five studies of French men of letters, of whom only M. Remy de Gourmont is still living and working. The remaining four are all poets, of high reputation in their own country, whose lives ended at different periods during the last twenty years. The work of two of them, Verlaine and Mallarmé, is well known in England; while the other two, Charles Guérin and Jules Laforgue, are scarcely known here even by name.

The longest and most interesting study in the book, entitled 'Jules Laforgue as Knight of the Grail,' deals comprehensively with the life and ideas of that unhappy young poet, whose work, incomplete and unequal as it was (Laforgue died at 27), has had a wide influence on the contemporary generation of French poets. His real though fragile charm, made up of emotion mingled with irony, of cries of pain interspersed with self-mockery, was recognized to some extent in France before his early death, though scarcely beyond the circle of his friends. Since then many critics have done justice to the brilliance and originality of a man cut off long before his prime. His works are little more than an outline of what he might have done; but his personality is plainly revealed in the two or three thin volumes of verse, tales, and letters which compose his slight bequest to posterity.

M. Escoube also writes of the poet with a warm but critical admiration founded on a thorough knowledge of his writings. The intellectual life of Jules Laforgue was intense, and the evolution of his mind moved in a complex, rather unusual course. The study of philosophy and science led him from Christianity to Rationalism, and his Rationalism soon forced him to believe with Schopenhauer that happiness can only be won by stifling the will to live. But, despite his ill-health, his youth and vitality were still strong enough to override the decision of his intellect, which finally found a justification of life elsewhere, and in what? In love. But he could not rest content with this internal variance, and his intelligence was driven to seek a way of reconcilement with the deeper impulse of his instinct. Thenceforward the cry for love became the dominant chord of all his melodies, but it is the irrepressible *gamin-crie* that marks even his most heartfelt utterances that gives them their individual stamp. Listen to the close of the poem called 'Dimanches':—

> Allons, dernier des poètes,
> Toujours enfermé tu te rendras malade
> . . . . . .
> Va donc acheter deux sous d'ellébore,
> Ça te fera une petite promenade,

and compare it with the grave alexandrines and the high exaltation of the poem 'Le Sanglot de la Terre,' with its refrain—

> Je n'aurai pas été là-bas dans les étoiles.

Laforgue is plainly among the lesser immortals.

We have dwelt on one essay out of five because it is the best in the book, and because its subject needs to be better known here than he is; but all the four others, especially the study of Remy de Gourmont, contain sound and delicate appreciation, and deserve careful scrutiny. M. Escoube has made a worthy contribution to modern criticism.

The Puritans in Power: a Study in the History of the English Church from 1640 to 1660. By G. B. Tatham. (Cambridge University Press, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Encouraged, no doubt, by the pioneer work of Oxford teachers—S. R. Gardiner and Prof. Firth—Cambridge scholars have recently devoted a good deal of attention to one aspect of the Civil War, and with excellent results. Two admirable monographs were those of Mr. Tatham on Walker and his famous 'Sufferings of the Clergy,' and Mr. Seaton on 'The Theory of Toleration under the Later Stuarts.' Mr. Tatham now follows up his earlier and restricted essay by a more extended study of the nature of the Puritan rule between 1640 and 1660. The dates are justified, for the Puritan predominance in Church matters begins with the earlier of these years. The House of Commons, whatever the bishops might try to do, could have its own way, and prevent any "innovations"; and this was but a step to the destruction of old Church customs and usage. "By vertue of an order of the House of Commons....this Committee doth require you to do" such and such things, is the manner of 1643: but the power behind it had been shown much earlier.

What it involved Mr. Tatham has now shown in a close and accurate survey. He traces in a "Prelude" the growth of opposition to the ecclesiastical policy of Charles I. till the Long Parliament "crowned their work of destruction" by the execution of Laud. He then describes the parochial clergy in the period of dispossession, shows on what trivial charges most were ejected, and attributes the real reason, in the majority of cases, to "malignancy," that is to politics not religion. In a few cases only—as at Waterbeach, between Cambridge and Ely—he finds the even tenor of village life undisturbed. In his discussion of the social standing of the Caroline clergy (where he rightly draws attention to the almost forgotten refutation of Macaulay by Churchill Babington) he makes a distinction which we should not be disposed to accept. He says:—

> "The strata of society in the seventeenth century were set on broader and less complex lines than those of to-day. On the one hand, a wider gap separated the nobility and landed gentry from what would now be called the middle classes, but, on the other, below this main division there were fewer of those subtle grades which characterise the modern social arrangement. It was not, therefore, that the clergy were recruited from a different class, but rather that they were drawn from a greater number of classes. The nobility and upper classes did not favour orders as a profession for their sons. Members of good families were, of course, to be found not infrequently among the clergy, but Barnabas Oley's instances prove that it was the exception rather than the rule."

No doubt it is true that not many "scions of nobility" took holy orders, though we think there was no great difference, in proportion, from the Middle Ages: but no one can read the correspondence of the seventeenth century—the Verney letters, for example—without seeing that the gap between the higher gentry and the trading classes was very small indeed. The younger sons of the county families often became merchants or tradesmen—a thing which would have been impossible in the Middle Ages; and a considerable number of the clergy were men of gentle birth.

The chief novelty of the book is an investigation, more careful and complete than has ever been given before, of the effects of the Puritan rule on the Universities. This is an admirable piece of work, on which real research has been expended. We do not think that in regard to Cambridge it could have been improved, but we are disposed to believe that a little more information about Oxford might be found in the Sheldon manuscripts at the Bodleian. In regard to both Universities Mr. Tatham has made a substantial addition to our knowledge.

As to the fate of the ejected clergy, Mr. Tatham says also much that is of great interest to-day. His testing of Walker is here supplemented by a good deal of additional information. It was no doubt presumed that proper provision was made for those who had been deprived, but, he says,

> "Although the intention of the Government in this matter was clear, the question was a constant source of friction between the ejected clergy and their unlawful successors. At first the intruders endeavoured to evade the law on the ground that the original order of 1644 had not specifically included clergymen among other delinquents, and Fuller, in his Church History, mentions many other subterfuges to which they had recourse. The new incumbents complained that the parishioners were incited to withhold the payment of their tithes, and consequently refused to pay a fifth part of their income to their predecessors. Very likely, in some cases, they had reason on their side, and the behaviour attributed to some of the Episcopalian clergy was hardly creditable. Cases of incitement to withhold tithes are common among the entries of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, and in some cases open violence broke out."

There can be little doubt that the cases of obvious and flagrant injustice to clergy as well as to country squires had a good deal to do with the reaction which led to the restoration of Church and King, the most distinctly popular movement in English history.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PRESENT AND PAST.

Till very recent times the Austrian Empire had to a large extent escaped the attention of English writers, and, though something has been done in the last few years to fill the gap, there was still plenty of room for a good general book on the Dual Monarchy, which is likely to play a very important part in the affairs of Europe in the future. The Hungarian problem demands serious consideration. Two books have now been published: the one dealing with the existing conditions in the two countries, and the other devoting itself to a history of the revolution in Hungary.

To consider first the present day, we have not been able, without much reserve, to commend all the volumes of the "Countries and Peoples Series," but the account of Austria-Hungary before us deserves high praise. It is a good book, split into two distinct parts, like the land with which it deals, and each part has its separate Index.

The history of Austria and of her Parliament and politicians is well done. It is brightly written, and contains much to help those who want to learn something of the working of the cumbersome Parliamentary machinery in that country. The authors point out that to an Englishman it is puzzling to understand how any good effect can be expected from a Parliament which appears to consist of twenty clubs; and that to the English statesman "it cannot but seem impossible that an empire which is composed of eight nations should go on existing for any length of time." They give it as their opinion that "the very co-existence of so many nations under the same rule is the *raison d'être* of Austria"; and we agree that it is the mixture of races and religions which secures the continued existence of the Empire. Austria is full of discordant elements, but that very fact causes her to have different sets of powerful friends outside her territory to whom she can turn for advice, and with whom continual intrigue is carried on.

A chapter on Education in Austria gives in a short space as good an account of the educational system of that country as is required by the general reader; and the chapters on Literature and the Press (we note the distinction) are admirable; as are the pages devoted to the Constitution, and to Vienna and life in that fascinating city.

The army and navy of the Empire are not dealt with in a very serious way; and we part company from the writers when they state that the Austro-Hungarian army "is equal to the other great European armies in every respect." Do the authors really think that the dual army is equal to the strain of a single-handed war with Russia or with Germany? Do they believe that an army which costs some fourteen or fifteen millions sterling could stand against, say, that of Germany, which costs, we suppose, more than thrice as much? We may agree that the fleet of Austria is "small," but must differ from the praise awarded to the "perfectly efficient Navy consisting of four Dreadnoughts"—"not launched yet," &c.

The authors are fully justified in defending the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina against attacks made on it in England, and they might even have gone further than they have done, for it is known that at the Berlin Congress the Powers gave secret assurances to Austria which went even beyond Lord Beaconsfield's famous speech, which is quoted here.

When we turn to the half of the book devoted to Hungary, for which Mr. Delisle appears to be solely responsible, we get a better account of the franchises of Hungary than is easily to be found elsewhere. The Hungarian franchises are so complicated that even our own, which nobody here understands, are simple in comparison. Mr. Delisle appears to hold some impracticable old-fashioned views of his own about the suffrage with which no responsible English statesman is likely to sympathize; but before we leave him on the subject of voting we note the remark that the elections of 1910 in Hungary were the most corrupt within recent times.

Mr. Delisle's account of the social legislation of Hungary is good, and his statistics are accurate and up to date. He knows Hungary so well that we are tempted to quote at length his somewhat gloomy forecast as to the ambitions of the Heir Apparent:—

"His....Imperial and Royal Highness contemplates in the not distant future a *coup d'état*....Judging his dominions to have reached the decisive point when they must live or die, dissolve or rise to greater power and glory, the Archduke has conceived a mighty plan. He designs to set free all those peoples who, discontented and at variance, make up the Dual Monarchy; of establishing [*sic*] new principalities, and thus the great confederation of states comprising Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, with their personal chiefs and autonomy; Servia, with her frontiers expanded by recent victories ....and Montenegro, increased by a portion of Dalmatia and of Herzegowina—all these, erected into duchies, principalities, and kingdoms, he would make free, vigorous, and contented, in a vast empire of which *he himself* would be the head and centre!"

To all this we will only add that military weakness, race quarrels, Socialism, and financial difficulties have in the past made it impossible for Austria to move to war.

We hope the book will soon go to a second edition, and when it does some small points in the Indexes and the text should be corrected. For instance, Sandschak is an unusual spelling for the Sandjak of Novibazar; Herrem*h*aus, Herzego*w*ina, Car*i*nola, can be improved; and in the first half of the book there are mistakes in grammar which should have been obvious to any proof-reader; while if kilometres, hectolitres, and kronen were turned into their English equivalents, the change would greatly assist English readers.

The Battle of Mohacs, in 1526, is the dividing line in Hungarian history. If the Hungarian army had been the victor instead of the Turk, Austria might well have become the dependent of the eastern kingdom, Pan-Teutonism would never have had a footing in Southern Germany, and Hungarian influence would have been supreme to-day on the shores of the Adriatic. It is really curious that the Croatian leader, Frangipani, should have expressed a very similar comment a week after the battle by asking: "If the Hungarians had triumphed....where would have been the limit of their pride?" After that event, which was attended by the annihilation of the Hungarian army, Hungary was divided into three parts: one falling to Turkey, another to Austria, and the third, Transylvania, being a principality subject to the joint suzerainty of the two powers. The part of Hungary which fell to Turkey gave no trouble to its conqueror, for the simple reason that it was conquered and had no history; the part which fell to Austria gave increasing trouble, because it was fighting for an ancient constitution and national existence. An implied admission of those rights was made at the very moment of the acceptance of Austrian rule by the "election" of Ferdinand of Hapsburg to the style and status of King of Hungary. But the relationship did not work harmoniously. The Hungarian Diet was rarely summoned; foreign mercenaries were garrisoned in the country, and left, unpaid, to feed and pay themselves; and the Austrians looked down on the Hungarians with a mixture of dislike and contempt. Finally, Protestantism became firmly rooted in Hungary, and the Thirty Years' War had its reflex in the Trans-Leitha kingdom. As the end of the seventeenth century approached, the gulf between the two nations appeared wider than ever before.

Baron Hengelmüller's narrative of 'Hungary's Fight for National Existence' begins at this period. He tells the first half of the life-story of the second Francis Rakoczi, or Ragotsky, which approximates to the true pronunciation of the name, and Viscount Bryce and ex-President Roosevelt stand as godfathers of his work to tell us that Hungarian history is supremely interesting, and, we must add, bewildering as well. By his descent, wealth, and name, rather than by his personal ability, young Rakoczi assumed the lead of the Hungarian revolution which began in 1703 and continued until 1711, and was thus almost conterminous with the War of the Spanish Succession. He had been kept as a sort of hostage in Austria for many years, when in 1701, stirred by a sense of national or personal wrong, he

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Austria of the Austrians, and Hungary of the Hungarians. By L. Kellner, Madame Paula Arnold, and Arthur L. Delisle. (Pitman & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

Hungary's Fight for National Existence; or, The History of the Great Uprising led by Francis Rakoczi II., 1703–1711. By Ladislas, Baron Hengelmüller. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

wrote a letter to Louis XIV. requesting his aid for a Hungarian rising. The chosen messenger, instead of taking it to the King of France, gave it to the Austrian authorities, and Rakoczi was sent to Wiener Neustadt to stand his trial for high treason. Fortunately for him, he evaded trial by escaping from prison with the connivance of an Imperial officer, who, less fortunate, was captured, beheaded, and quartered. After twelve months' exile in Poland, Rakoczi returned to his own country to head the national movement. He was 27 years of age, "full of courage and belief in his cause."

The author takes us through the first phase of the struggle, which covered a period of over three years. There were several battles, generally favourable to Austrian arms; but notwithstanding this result, Hungarian reputation increased even in Vienna, and at last the Emperor was induced to treat with the insurgents on the footing of a confederacy, with Rakoczi as recognized prince and leader. The representations of England and the States of the Netherlands, then in alliance with the Emperor against France, had much to do with this result, and English sympathy with Hungary was displayed, not only by the Ambassador at Vienna, George Stepney, but also by Marlborough, Harley, and the House of Commons. At first this sympathy was largely tinged by selfish motives, because the drain on Austria through the Hungarian raids, which were often carried to the walls of Vienna, weakened her strength in the Netherlands and Italy; but later it was greatly stimulated by contact with the Hungarian leaders and a fuller knowledge of the justice of their case. That sympathy, much strengthened by the incidents of 1848, is a living force in Hungary to-day.

The most interesting part of the work is certainly the account of the abortive Conference of Nagyszombat, which began under international auspices that promised a happy issue. The English and Dutch envoys were the mediators, and the Imperialists agreed to meet the Confederates in conference. Austria was prepared to make very great concessions, but there was one she would not make—the cession of Transylvania to Rakoczi, who claimed it as the possession of his grandfather George. Count Wratislaw offered him in compensation large possessions in Germany and a principality carrying with it a seat in the German Diet, but Rakoczi was not to be thus placated. The negotiations then and there broke down, but Wratislaw used some remarkably prophetic words on leaving:—

"Well, my Prince! you are putting your faith in France, which is the hospital of princes who have come to grief. You will increase their number and die there."

Hungary was the loser by the failure of this Conference, for the terms she was obliged to accept five years later were far less favourable; and as for Rakoczi, instead of ample compensation, he lost all he possessed, and died an exile in a foreign land and in poverty.

This is to be the subject of a second work, and the story, when completed, will provide the English reader with a useful help to the study of the Hungarian problem, which has sometimes been compared to that of Ireland. Baron Hengelmüller, although not a Hungarian himself, displays Hungarian sympathies, and considers that it would be more accurate to compare Hungary, not to Ireland, but to Scotland, as neither has ever been conquered.

Philosophy of the Practical: Economic and Ethic. Translated from the Italian of Benedetto Croce by Douglas Ainslie. (Macmillan & Co., 12*s.* net.)

It is now four years since Croce's book on Æsthetic was translated into English, but it is safe to say that the English public knows almost as little of the author's philosophy as if it had never appeared. It was a mistake to begin with that book. We do not take kindly to Æsthetic, and a "general linguistic" is enough to frighten any average man on this side of the North Sea. The 'Pratica,' however, has a better chance from the start, and may make us realize that Croce is the foremost philosopher of Italy, a figure of European eminence. As a nation we are interested in Ethics, and in very little else of the philosopher's stock-in-trade. Croce, moreover, does not submit his readers to the strain of puzzling out what he would say if he said it coherently, and in his wonderful breadth and lucidity we are moved to see the unmistakable attributes of genius. His manner is impeccable. He writes as well as Bergson, but with greater gusto and in a lower key. He is agreeably dogmatic, as vigorous as Bergson is gentle, not lacking in the necessary warmth of feeling, and at the same time systematic and comprehensive, as is natural to one who distrusts psychology as much as Bergson loves it. But we come to praise Croce, not to bury him with adjectives, and discretion bids us leave him to speak for himself.

He begins by distinguishing two forms of the activity of the Spirit—the practical and the theoretical; for the practical activity is spiritual, in spite of the objection that we are unconscious of the will at the moment of willing. Without breaking up the unity of spiritual functions, he goes on to say that the practical presupposes the theoretical, in the sense that a blind will—a will without knowledge—is unthinkable. This does not mean that we first know the end as a plan to be followed, and then will it. The will acts case for case and instant for instant, and the knowledge which it needs is perception, not intuition (the knowledge of the artist) nor concept (the knowledge of the philosopher). It follows from this that Croce refuses to distinguish between volition and intention; to do so would imply that we can will abstractly, and an abstract will is a philosophical monstrosity. "It is no use to imagine a situation that differs from reality, because it is to the real situation that the intention is directed." Nothing can or should force a man to resolve where the elements for coming to a resolution are wanting, though it is indubitable that man wills, knowing some things and ignorant of an infinity of others, which means simply that he is man, not God. For similar reasons Croce holds that volition and action are one and inseparable. As painting lives in colours, and poetry in speech, so the will lives in actions.

His theory of error is very interesting, and is probably more familiar to the philosophic world than the rest of his work. Error, he says, is not ignorance, obscurity, or doubt; it is the affirmation of knowing what we do not know. Affirmation is thought and truth itself, and error the counterfeiting of thought—a mask for the failure to reach a result which the testimony of conscience says has not been reached. It is, in fact, the intervention of a practical act which simulates the theoretical. On this theory the persecution of error is justified, though the form of the persecution must be determined by practical, moral, and utilitarian considerations. We do not stretch a bad author on the rack: we review him instead. These views account, perhaps, for our author's delightful frankness in expressing his contempt for positivists, pragmatists, and, above all, neo-criticists, the Epigoni of Kant who are not worthy of their great father. We like that strength of mind which imparts to Croce's criticism the fervour of moral denunciation.

Next he proceeds to consider what he calls "the interior of the volitional activity," its freedom and necessity. He rejects at once the customary dilemma, and finds the volitional act to be both free and determined. Volition does not arise in the void, but in a definite situation and in relation to an event. As the situation, so the volition, which is therefore conditioned by the situation in which it arises. But this means also that volition is free, for it is not the condition, but the conditioned, and does not remain fixed in the actual situation or make a duplicate of it. If it did, it would be superfluous, and the real does not tolerate superfluity. The volition actually produces something different which did not exist before; it is initiation, and therefore the act of freedom. Otherwise it would not be volition, and reality would not change and grow upon itself. This is a mystery, if you like, but it is the mystery of man himself, "chargé du passé, gros de l'avenir."

Croce next puts forward the thesis that practical good and evil are freedom and unfreedom, that good is positive and bad negative. By his premises this conclusion is imposed on all who do not accept the view that good and bad are undistinguishable, or that good is transcendent in respect of reality, which is always evil, the first being the suicide of philosophy, the second the suicide of the

philosophy of the practical. Croce, moreover, recognizes that the world is precisely that mixture of good and bad which good sense always said it was.

Having considered the practical activity in general, Croce proceeds to examine its two special forms. As he had divided the theoretical into Æsthetic, which produces images, and Logic, which produces concepts, so he divides the practical into Economic, which wills and effects only what corresponds to the conditions and facts in which a man finds himself, the individual end; and Ethic, which refers also to something which transcends them, the universal end.

We need not follow him through his criticism of Hedonism and other heteronomous moralities which have been sufficiently criticized already. His treatment of Kant is more interesting. It is so easy, after Dr. Bradley's diverting study, to make fun of Kant's ethics that it is really necessary to remind oneself of their importance. But Croce goes further than this, and claims that after Kant no serious man can be anything but a Kantian in ethics, even though Kant fell into the snare of theological utilitarianism in the end. Yet his idea of duty and his categorical imperative are true declarations of war against all philosophy which asserts that morality has any end except itself. He will have none of the post-Kantians, however, particularly those who hold that there are two series of facts, one conditioned, and the other obeying causality through freedom, which is a mere juxtaposition of freedom and necessity, and no solution of the problem at all.

Enough has been said, we hope, to indicate in some degree the nature of Croce's thought. How original it is, how fertile his treatment of even the most threadbare topic, can only be appreciated by a thorough study. The way is not easy, nor the burden light. Like all speculation of a high order, his system cannot be summed up in a formula which may be weakly learnt and made to do duty for a proper comprehension. But we may express the opinion that any one who loves philosophy should read this book, and that no one who begins it will turn back.

A word on the translation. It is always readable and usually clear, and we are very sensible of the debt we owe to Mr. Ainslie. But it is full of little blemishes which might easily have been avoided. Surely there is enough philosophic jargon ready to hand without inventing variants for the common terms: "cognoscitive" for *cognitive*, "irreal" for *unreal*, "physic" for *the physical*, and "equivoke" for we know not what. Why speak of "velleity" or "opportuneity," or use "malaise," which we always thought was a polite word for a bilious attack, as an alternative to "pain" or "discomfort"? "It is an affair of glimmers" is odd English; and to say that "morality lives in concrete" is to conjure up the image of a fly in amber. These are small things, but perfection is not a small thing.

Henry James: a Critical Study. By Ford Madox Hueffer. (Secker, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

There is an unfortunate stridency about Mr. Hueffer's not undiscerning monograph. Aware, seemingly, that he is treading ground on which angels would not lightly venture, he has, perhaps, argued that the rusher-in must see to it that his want of embarrassment be energetically displayed. Thus we hear how "I was talking the other day with an active and intelligent Englishman—one of His Majesty's ministers," and gather that His Majesty's minister—unconscious, doubtless, of the opportunity of the occasion—made a disappointingly unparadoxical remark. We are told that "any penny-a-liner might call your attention to the temperament of Mr. W. H. Hudson, which is the most beautiful thing that God has made." There seems, indeed, no topic that Mr. Hueffer will not drag in by the ears for the exhibition of his own composure. He delights in negligences of style and in the calculated jarrings of words one against another. It jars, too, to hear Mr. James interminably referred to as "our subject," nor need the suggestion have been given that the critic will not draw on private conversations with his principal.

The chief propositions Mr. Hueffer has to lay down are acceptable enough when we arrive at them. He recognizes, perhaps a little overpresses, Mr. James's peculiar virtue—the perfect impartiality of his presentment of things. This achievement earns for Mr. James in his eyes the title of the greatest writer—that is, to him, the greatest man now living. We gather, indeed, that Tourguénieff is the only novelist he finds really comparable to his hero, and his disparaging remarks about other, and we should have thought greater, Russians suggest limitations in his critical perception. To say of Tolstoy and Dostoievsky that "they choose their scenes without much consideration of whether they have any effect in carrying the story forward or are of any other use than that of expressing passionate convictions of the author" is to descend to a journalistic level. For what is remarkable about both these artists is that their passionate convictions were combined with an impartiality of perception not inferior even to Mr. James's, while yet they leave us, as Mr. James does not, with a sense of immediate intimacy with living men and women. Mr. James gives us exquisitely appropriate situations and developments, but seldom a friend or a fellow-mortal. Tolstoy's Natascha, and Dostoievsky's Alioscha we know from the core outwards, so that their situations rather represent them to us than seem an essential part of them.

In an ingenious passage not devoid of truth Mr. Hueffer declares that no one but Mr. James has produced an adequate picture of life as it is lived by those who have escaped from the pressure of animal necessities and can give unhampered expression to purely human impulses. He suggests that the moral of the picture (the final moral to be drawn from Mr. James's work) is that this coveted emancipation still leaves the emancipated vulgar and soulless, and that Mr. James has therefore, in effect, condemned our civilization. No one, we agree, has more subtly portrayed the manners of the released upper stratum. Yet though he enters untiringly into the complexities of its reactions, we have sometimes — like the Cabinet Minister above referred to—doubted if these complexities had not concealed one aspect of life from him even while they revealed another. Religion has its place, whether we spell it with or without a "capital letter." Mr. James, drinking from his deep and golden bowl, seems hardly to be aware of it, except as a sphere of life of which good taste forbids mention. His equipment as an artist is, we think, in this respect really defective, even with the admission that his concern is with the portrayal of the upper classes alone. So, while we fully endorse Mr. Hueffer's application to him of Musset's line—

Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre

—we can only demur when he adds that "Mr. James' glass was bounded upon the one hand by his own temperament, on the other by the human heart." For the human heart is, we believe, primarily religious, and to represent men without their spiritual gropings and aspirations is to leave their hearts out of the picture.

To conclude, we shall give ourselves the pleasure of repeating the excellent summary of appreciation in which Mr. Hueffer predicts immortality for the author of 'Daisy Miller' and 'The Golden Bowl' by reason of

"the immensity of the scrupulous labours, the fineness of the mind, the nobility of the character, the highness of the life, the greatness of the quest, the felicity of the genius, and the truth that is at once beauty and more than beauty."

FICTION.

Chance. By Joseph Conrad. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

The craftsmanship of Mr. Conrad's new novel is somewhat marred by the curious device he has employed in the telling of it. One person tells the story in the first person to another, who occasionally interjects a remark, also in the first person. When it is added that the narrator is supposed to have gathered his details from various sources, it will be understood that the thread is at times a little difficult to follow.

The book is divided into two parts, but it is not until we reach the second half that Mr. Conrad puts to sea. At once the tale improves. In depicting sailors and the sea he has few rivals; on land he seems rather less at home, though for all its sombreness the story never loses hold on one's interest.

The tragic experiences of the heroine and their effect on her character are described with a wealth of remorseless detail. In particular, the scene in which she is

told by a disappointed and bitter woman, with brutal directness, that her father, the great financier, has failed, ruining thousands, and that she is the daughter of a cheat and a swindler, is extraordinarily vivid. Her subsequent adventures—at the house of a cousin, a vulgar little man who manufactures cardboard boxes and has an unpleasant wife and family; as companion to an old lady; and as a governess in a German family—are touched upon lightly, but enough to prevent any surprise on the part of the reader when she sets out to end her life. Mr. Conrad succeeds to a remarkable degree in suggesting this girl's outlook upon the world.

Less space has been devoted to the character of the sailor lover, but he is none the less subtly analyzed. He makes his appearance on the eve of the release of the girl's father from prison. She is wondering desperately how they are going to live. After all, what refuge could be better than the sea? A tragedy is foreshadowed, and when it comes Mr. Conrad sails perilously close to the melodramatic. But a still greater one is to follow. The story might well have ended here, but the author has gone on and rounded it off with rather a surprising anticlimax. He may, perhaps, gain by this in verisimilitude, but it is at the expense of art.

Hurried writing is evident here and there, but, when all is said, 'Chance' remains a powerful and fascinating study in psychology.

The Possessed. By Fyodor Dostoevsky. Translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

'The Possessed' first appeared in 1871, that is, midway between 'The Idiot' and 'The Brothers Karamazov.' By the time it was written, Dostoevsky had definitely abandoned the advanced social views which had brought him literally face to face with the gallows and sent him to Siberia. His conservatism led him to produce a novel that was, in effect, a criticism of Nihilism; and his feud with Tourguénieff added warmth to his indictment. In 1862 Dostoevsky had written a warm letter of congratulation to Tourguénieff upon the publication of 'Fathers and Children,' but now he dropped the pretence of admiration; he not only made Tourguénieff's novel the subject of much acrid comment, but even introduced Tourguénieff himself—under the name of Karmazinov—into the story, in a particularly unfriendly light. What Tourguénieff thought of it all is perhaps best illustrated in an epigram in eight lines of verse, of untranslatable bitterness, which was published posthumously in a Russian journal.

The novel before us is on the usual generous scale of Dostoevsky's works. There are 637 pages of anything but diluted matter. The ramifications of the story unite themselves in a Nihilist conspiracy, which results in the deaths of most of the plotters. But perhaps the greatest interest of 'The Possessed,' as of 'The Brothers Karamazov,' lies not in the actual events so much as in the extraordinary handling of psychological abnormality. With Dostoevsky this was, of course, largely autobiographical, but it is the autobiography of one who independently came to the conclusions of Blake and Nietzsche in matters of religion—sometimes almost echoing their very words. Indeed, the miracle of the Gadarene swine, placed at the beginning of the book, and repeated later, is used as the text of the philosophical doctrine proclaimed. One of the principal characters dies with these words on his lips:—

"But a great idea and a great Will will encompass it [Russia] from on high, as with that lunatic possessed of devils....and all those devils will come forth, all the impurity, all the rottenness that was putrefying on the surface....and they will beg of themselves to enter into swine....and I perhaps at the head of them, and we shall cast ourselves down, possessed and raving, from the rocks into the sea....But the sick man will be healed and 'will sit at the feet of Jesus.'"

This faith in salvation through suffering comes close to Blake's belief that the path to good lies through knowledge of evil.

Dostoevsky's method of presentation gives such vivid results that his characters take up, as it were, a permanent abode in his readers' memories. The curious, mystical Kirillov and the dreamy and ineffective Verhovensky are perhaps the two outstanding members of the large company we meet in this novel.

Mrs. Garnett's translation has all the excellence we have learnt to expect during her twenty years' work among the great Russian novelists.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Brett (Rev. Jesse), Life's Power, 3/6 Longmans
Essays on various aspects of the Christian life by the chaplain of All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne.

Fortescue (Adrian), The Mass, a Study of the Roman Liturgy, "The Westminster Library," 6/ net. Longmans
A second and revised edition of a treatise on the origin and development of the Mass.

Pick (Bernhard), The Cabala, its Influence on Judaism and Christianity, 3/6 net.
Open Court Publishing Co.
A discussion of the development and influence of the doctrines of the Cabala.

Pick (Bernhard), Jesus in the Talmud, His Personality, His Disciples, and His Sayings, 3/6 net. Open Court Publishing Co.
A study of Jesus Christ as represented in the Talmud.

POETRY.

Brother Richard's Book-Shelf: No. 5. Christmas Eve, by Robert Browning. Dent
A paper-covered booklet with an Introduction, giving an analysis of the poem, and foot-notes by Mr. T. E. Harvey.

De la Poer (Gertrude), Short Poems, 1/ net.
Fifield
Verses on lovers' quarrels, James Doughty, 'The Blue Tits of the Ancient Yew,' and other subjects.

Ellerman (Winifred), Region of Lutany, 1/6 net.
Chapman & Hall
A booklet, bound in soft red leather with gilt edges, containing a few verses which show the influence of Francis Thompson.

Galbraith (Helen J. B.), Songs by the Way, 3/6 net. Edinburgh, John Grant
All the verses in this book are devotional; a large number are hymns for special seasons in the Church year.

Gouldsbury (Cullen), More Rhodesian Rhymes.
Bulawayo, Philpott & Collins
These rhymes of Central Africa give expression to the thoughts and feelings of English settlers living "out on the edge o' beyond."

Jeffrey (Janet), The Fame-Seeker, and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald
A collection of miscellaneous pieces some of which are patriotic, while others deal with love, aspects of nature, and children.

Masefield (Charles), Dislikes: some Modern Satires, 1/ net. Fifield
A small volume of satiric verses. The author shows his "dislike" for party politics, sweating, war, and the "suggestive" musical comedy and modern novel, while Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "certain reverend persons," and others do not escape his lash.

Rutter-Leatham (Edith), Lyrics and Poems, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald
Some of these pieces have been reproduced from *The Spectator*, *The Gentlewoman*, and other papers. Among such subjects as 'The Call of the Moorland,' 'The Waltz of Long Ago,' and 'Grannie and Girlie,' the "side-car" has found a place.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Backhouse (E.) and Bland (J. O. P.), Annals and Memories of the Court of Peking, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth Century, 16/ net.
Heinemann
A history of the Ming and Manchu dynasties, with many illustrations.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, Dec. 1, 1702–1703, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Cecil Headlam, 15/ Stationery Office
The State Papers are preceded by an historical Preface by Mr. Headlam, and there is a full Index.

Cuthbert (Father), Life of St. Francis of Assisi, 6/ Longmans
A new and cheaper impression of the second edition of this life of St. Francis.

Delbrück (Dr. Hans), Numbers in History: How the Greeks defeated the Persians, the Romans conquered the World, the Teutons overthrew the Roman Empire, and William the Norman took Possession of England, 1/6 net.
University of London Press
Two lectures delivered before London University last October.

Goudie (Gilbert), David Laing, a Memoir of his Life and Literary Work.
Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable
Two hundred and fifty copies of this memoir have been printed for private circulation. Lord Guthrie has summarized special aspects of Laing's work and character in an Introduction. There are a few illustrations.

London Topographical Record, Vol. VIII.
London Topographical Society
The contents include an illustrated paper on 'Disappearing London,' by Mr. W. L. Spiers; a 'History of Metropolitan Roads,' by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish; 'A Few Words about John Ogilby' and 'Notes on London Views,' by Dr. P. Norman; and the annual report of the Society, with revised lists of publications and members.

Malecka (Katie), Saved from Siberia, the True Story of my Treatment at the Hands of the Russian Police, 1/ net. Everett
A description of Miss Malecka's experiences during her imprisonment and trial, with some account of the grievances of Poland.

Man's Miracle, the Story of Helen Keller and her European Sisters, from the French of Gérard Harry, 3/6 net. Heinemann
A study of the "re-creation" and mental development of Miss Helen Keller and other blind deaf-mutes.

Martin (Percy F.), Maximilian in Mexico, the Story of the French Intervention (1861–7), 21/ net. Constable
A history of the Mexican war of 1861–7, with Appendixes consisting of various Conventions and correspondence. The book is illustrated.

Pollard (A. F.), The Reign of Henry VII. from Contemporary Sources, Vol. II., 10/6 net.
Longmans
See p. 109.

Thorley (Wilfrid), Paul Verlaine, 1/ net.
Constable
A biographical and critical study of Verlaine.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dracopoli (I. N.), Through Jubaland to the Lorian Swamp, an Adventurous Journey of Exploration and Sport in the Unknown African Forests and Deserts of Jubaland to the Unexplored Lorian Swamp, 16/ net.
Seeley & Service

The author made a special study of the natives and of the geography and natural history of the land he explored, and here records his observations. The book is illustrated with many photographs taken by him.

Letcher (Owen), The Bonds of Africa, Impressions of Travel and Sport from Capetown to Cairo, 1902–12, 12/6 net. Long

A record of big-game hunting, with descriptions of peoples and places. There are a great number of illustrations from photographs taken by the author and his native attendants.

Sargent (A. J.), South Africa, Seven Lectures prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office, paper 8*d.* net, cloth 1/ net. Philip

Instructive lectures on South Africa, illustrated with photographs. A set of lantern-slides has been prepared to accompany these lectures, and is sold by Messrs. Newton on behalf of the Committee.

Washburn (Elizabeth), The Colour of the East, 3/6 net. Melrose

Many of these essays are reproduced from various magazines, and they include sketches of the Red Sea, Singapore, and the Himalayas.

SOCIOLOGY.

Harben (Henry D.), The Rural Problem, 2/6 net.
Constable

This is the Report of a Committee of Inquiry of the Fabian Society on Land Problems and Rural Development, of which Mr. H. D. Harben was chairman. The book contains a suggested programme of rural reform, a number of statistical appendixes, and a long Bibliography.

ECONOMICS.

Harper (Angus), The Theory of American Values, 3/6 Effingham Wilson

Deals with every aspect of American finance.

POLITICS.

De Horsey (Admiral Sir Algernon), National Defence v. Channel Tunnel, 3*d.* net.
Longmans

A pamphlet on the danger of connecting Great Britain with the Continent, containing two letters written by the author to *The Morning Post* in 1882 and 1906, and some extracts from the Military Correspondent of *The Times* of January, 1907.

Irish Landowners' Convention, Dublin, Twenty-Eighth Report of the Executive Committee, 1912–13.

This Report includes a statement of the Committee's view on the Irish Land Bill, 1913, and tables showing terms to vendors and purchasers under the Acts of 1909 and 1903; and in regard to Third-Term Judicial Rents and Revision of Rents fixed since August, 1896, various suggestions are given.

Reynolds (Stephen) and **Woolley (Bob and Tom)**, Seems So! a Working-Class View of Politics. 1/ net. Macmillan

A cheap edition. A chapter on 'Some Holdings of the Sea,' being a series of fishery articles reproduced from *The Times*, 1912, has been substituted for one on 'Navy Discontents,' and an Appendix on 'Share Fishermen and the Insurance Act,' has been added. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1911, p. 767.

Siegfried (André), Democracy in New Zealand, translated from the French by E. V. Burns, with an Introduction by William Downie Stewart, 6/ net. Bell

A sketch of the history of New Zealand, with a description of the present conditions of its political and social life.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Dodd (A. F.), Early English Social History, 2/
See p. 109. Bell

English Literature for Schools: The Canterbury Tales, by Geoffrey Chaucer, 2 vols.; Selections from the Faerie Queene; British Ballads; Greece and Rome in the English Poets; The Life and Death of Jason, by William Morris (Abridged); Selections from Borrow; Selections from Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac; Reynard the Fox, edited by Arthur Burrell, 6*d.* each. Dent

This series is designed to interest children at an early age in literature. The editor has included only those poets and prose writers who, in his opinion, will interest children, and selected such passages from their writings as will easily be understood. A modern rendering of 'Reynard the Fox' is given, and Chaucer and Spenser have been partly modernized. Each volume has a short introduction, and is printed in a large, clear type.

Hayes (B. J.) and **Collins (A. J. F.)**, Matriculation Latin Course, 4/6
University Tutorial Press

This Grammar is for those who have already some knowledge of accidence, a summary of which is given in tabular form. At the end of the book there are exercises, passages for unseen translation, and Latin-English and English-Latin vocabularies.

Hudson (W. H.), Representative Passages from English Literature, 2/6 net. Bell
See p. 108.

Macaulay, Essay on the Earl of Chatham, paper 6*d.*, cloth 8*d.*; Essay on William Pitt, paper 4*d.* cloth 6*d.* Oxford, Clarendon Press

Reprints in a large, clear type in the "Oxford Plain Texts."

Raven (Alice), Extracts from the Chronicles illustrating English History, 6*d.*
Macdonald & Evans
See p. 109.

Wallis (B. C.), A Junior Geography of the World, Macmillan's "Practical Modern Geographies," 2/6

The author's aim has been to give "the main facts with regard to the life of man upon the earth." Each chapter is summarized, and there are exercises and papers based on questions set by well-known examining bodies.

Yonge (Charlotte M.), The Lances of Lynwood, a Tale of the Days of Edward III. (Abridged), 5*d.* Macmillan

A Reader for children of 11 to 14 years, in large print with illustrations.

PHILOLOGY.

Winstedt (R. O.), Malay Grammar, 7/6 net.
Oxford, Clarendon Press

This grammar has been written "to supply the want of a text book for the second or higher examination in the Malay language, prescribed for officials."

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Samuel (Horace B.), Modernites, 7/6 net.
Kegan Paul

A collection of essays on English and foreign authors.

FICTION.

Bain (F. W.), Indian Stories: Vol. III. A Heifer of the Dawn, translated from the Original Manuscript, 120/ net per set of 10 vols. Warner

A new edition in the "Riccardi Press Booklets," printed on hand-made paper, with grey boards and canvas backs.

Conrad (Joseph), Chance, a Tale in Two Parts, 6/
Methuen
See p. 88.

Cromartie (The Countess of), The Decoy, a Romance, 6/ Erskine Macdonald

A tale of old Carthage. The hero is a slave-trader "as frankly evil in the ancient sense as only a Moloch-worshipping Phœnician of Carthage could be," whose pity is awakened, however, by a baby girl. He rescues her from her fate, and in due time they take the "Oath of the Link of Fire," more binding than the marriage tie. The story has plenty of incident.

De Crespigny (Mrs. Philip Champion), Mallory's Tryst, 6/ Mills & Boon

The hero, a successful novelist, receives letters from "Incognita," who is an admirer of his work. During a visit to Dartmoor he makes friends with some ladies, and discovers at length that one of them is his correspondent, who has also become for him his Egeria.

Dell (Ethel M.), The Rocks of Valpré, 6/
Fisher Unwin

A love-story concerning a young girl married to a somewhat stern husband, from whom she unreasonably hides an adventure she had once had on the rocks of Valpré with his friend and secretary.

Dostoevsky (Fyodor), The Possessed, a Novel in Three Parts, from the Russian, 3/6 net.
Heinemann
See p. 89.

Flowerdew, Love and a Title. Greening

The story of a mysterious packet of papers confided to a young doctor by a dying woman. They concern a noble family and the lady he loves.

George (Herbert), Miladi of the Fist, 6/ Everett

An Oxford undergraduate, left in great poverty, takes a situation in mufti on a farm. The owner is the victim of several plots, but by the aid of the muscular and intellectual hero he thwarts his enemies successfully, and the young man wins prosperity, a wife, and the farm.

Gerard (Dorothea), The Waters of Lethe, 6/
Stanley Paul

This narrative presents the sacrifice made by an elder for a younger brother—Austrians by birth, who come to this country penniless. The way of the one is dogged by self-contempt, the other buoyed up by the joy of self-forgetfulness. The story originally appeared in the weekly edition of *The Times* under the title 'The Pitiless Past.'

Hayward (Rachel), Letters from Là-Bas, 6/
Heinemann

A series of love-letters written by a large-hearted woman to a cold-blooded man.

Inge (Charles), Square Pegs, 6/ Methuen

Tells how a man from South Africa sets out to conquer London with a threepenny weekly paper and a sympathy for the unemployed. He wins his woman, who suffers in the London of women workers.

Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson), The Blue Diamond 6/
Everett

A detective story with a love-interest. The heroine's father dies in Canada under the suspicion of having stolen a blue diamond. While declaring his innocence, he wishes no attempt to be made to clear his name. She determines, however, to find out whom he is shielding, and returns to England, where the mystery is solved by a boy detective.

Lady of Grosvenor Place, Society in London, by a Member of It, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

A story of fashionable and political life in London.

Le Queux (William), The Four Faces, 6/
Stanley Paul

Concerns a gang of criminals, composed of men and women moving in the best society in London and in Continental capitals.

Noble (Edward), Dust from the Loom, a Romance of Two Atacamas, 6/ Constable

Another of Mr. Noble's stories of seafaring life, in which the hero is, to begin with, a captain in the Merchant Service. With this for a background, an intricate love-story is provided, a beautiful Spaniard being the heroine.

Ramsey (Olivia), Callista in Revolt, 6/ Long

On the death of her father Callista is left in the care of an eccentric great-grandmother, who is herself attended by a seemingly quiet girl, a cousin of Callista's. When the grandmother dies, however, this hitherto prim young person becomes lively and Callista is left alone. The author provides a happy ending.

Randall (F. J.), Somebody's Luggage, 6/ Lane

The farcical hero of this tale in a moment of dejection and under great temptation masquerades as an Australian who has come into a fortune. His embarrassment increases as the plot thickens, and it is only after many adventures and games of hide-and-seek that the author extricates him from the tangle.

Reaney (Mrs. G. S.), A Daughter's Inheritance 6/ Heath & Cranton

The heroine is presented as a spoilt, but ingenuous girl of spirit and good intentions, with an inherited weakness for strong drink, to which she gradually succumbs. Having misplaced her affection, she is betrayed by the man whom she thought to be her husband, and degraded by the habit now formed. The rest of the story describes her struggles to obtain a living without a "character" and to regain her self-control.

Smith (Ellen Ada), The Price of Conquest, 6/
Long

A celebrated violinist descends incognito on a West-Country village for a holiday. He discovers there a girl with musical talent and gives her lessons, afterwards constituting himself her guardian. Ultimately she becomes famous and they marry.

Stern (G. B.), Pantomime, 6/ Hutchinson

A story of the life and love of a young woman, told with pantomime themes as an analogy, and especially those concerning the principal girl and principal boy.

Tracy (Louis), The Terms of Surrender, 6/
Cassell

A study of a strong man's character under great misfortune.

Wentworth-James (G. de S.), The Curtain, 6/ Everett

The heroine was taken from a Roman Catholic orphanage at the age of 7 by a society lady with many hobbies, one of which was to educate her adopted daughter as a disciple of truth by raising the curtain of convention. The author traces the girl's mental development and shows how she is incapable of love until forgetfulness—caused by an accident—blots out the past.

ANNUALS AND DIRECTORIES.

Catholic Who's Who and Year-Book, 1914, edited by Sir F. C. Burnand. Burns & Oates

Besides 451 pages of biographies, it contains a list of papal honours and a 'Necrology and Register for 1913.' There are a few illustrations.

Church Directory and Almanack, 1914, 2/6 net. Nisbet

Containing general information on Church matters, a Clergy Directory, and an alphabetical list of benefices. The articles include 'The Attack upon the Welsh Church' and 'The Church and the Army,' and the full text is given of the Act of 1913 creating three bishoprics.

We have also received from the same publishers a 'Full Desk Calendar for 1914' (1 net), containing details for each service, and hymns for special occasions, with space for private notes.

Church Pulpit Year-Book, 2/ net. Nisbet

Offers outlines of sermons on the Sunday Gospels, with a few for children's and men's services and special occasions. A new feature has been introduced by adding to these sermons explanatory and expository notes.

International Whitaker, 2/

Includes nearly 500 pages of statistical and historical information about the countries of the world. Its new form, with cloth cover and rounded edges, has been designed for the use of the traveller.

Newspaper Press Directory, 1914, 2/ Mitchell

Contains full information about the offices and publication of newspapers in the British Isles. There are also articles on 'Things that Matter in Advertising, 1913,' and the 'Trend of the Modern Press.' A map illustrates the publication of newspapers in the towns and villages throughout the British Isles.

Rhodes's Shipping Annual and Directory of Passenger Steamers, 1914, 2/6 net. Philip

The word "Annual" has been added to the title of this handbook, which in future will include articles on important subjects of the year. In the present issue "Landsman" writes on 'Armed Merchantmen and Mr. Winston Churchill's New Scheme,' and Dr. Charles Buttar on 'The Ocean Gate.' There is an unsigned article on 'The Merchant Service Officer and his Training.' The list of fleets and directory of passenger steamers have been revised and enlarged.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Bedrock, January, 2/6 net. Constable

This number includes articles by Prof. Armstrong on 'Sir Oliver Lodge, Intolerant, Infallible'; Mr. Hugh Elliot, 'Vitalism: an Obituary Notice'; and Prof. Punnett, 'More Mendelism and Mimicry.' Mr. Reid Moir's 'Description of the Pre-Palæolithic Flint Implements of Suffolk' is illustrated.

British Library of Political Science, Bulletin, January, 1/ per annum London School of Economics

The bulletin has lists of recent additions to the library and names of donors, and a bibliography of State Medical Service.

Dublin Review, January, 5/6 net. Burns & Oates

This number has articles on 'Richard Holt Hutton,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward; 'Frédéric Ozanam,' by Mrs. Maxwell Scott; 'Prof. Bury's History of Freedom of Thought,' by Mr. Belloc; a poem 'The Divine Privilege' by Mrs. Meynell; and 'Notes on Recent Books by their Writers,' among whom are Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. A. C. Benson, Mgr. Benson, and Mr. Chesterton.

Edinburgh Review, January, 6/ Longmans

The contents include papers on 'The Indian Moslem Outlook,' by H.H. the Aga Khan; 'The Renaissance of Dancing,' by Mr. Felix Clay; 'Current Literature,' by Mr. Walter de la Mare; and 'The Coming Land Tyranny,' by Mr. Harold Cox.

English Historical Review, January, 5/ Longmans

Contains articles on 'Manegold of Lautenbach,' by Miss M. T. Stead, and 'The Cabinet in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' by Sir William Anson. The Notes and Documents include 'St. Boniface's Poem to Nithardus,' by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and there are the usual reviews of books and short notices

Eugenics Review, January, 1/ net. Eugenics Education Society

Includes articles on 'Psychology in the Service of Eugenics,' by Dr. W. McDougall, and 'Some Hopes of a Eugenist,' by Mr. R. A. Fisher.

Gadelica, a Journal of Modern Irish Studies, Vol. I. No. 4, 2/6 net. Dublin, Hodges & Figgis

This number completes the first volume of *Gadelica*. The promoters feel that it has not received adequate support in Ireland, especially from the Gaelic League and the Irish Universities and public libraries, and have raised the subscription price from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per volume, hoping that their appeal will meet with such response as will enable them to continue the publication.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society, Transactions, January, 3/ Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis

Mr. A. D. Hopkinson continues to write on 'The State Forests of Saxony'; Dr. Borthwick contributes a paper on 'Forestry at Home and Abroad'; and Mr. A. J. Gillanders gives an account of the visit by the Royal English Arboricultural Society to German forests last year. Some of the articles are illustrated.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, January, 5/ net. John Murray

Including articles on 'Nutrition and Education in Mental Development,' by Dr. F. W. Mott; 'Some Views on Lord Kelvin's Work,' by Dr. George Green; and 'The Displacement of Spectral Lines by Pressure,' by Mr. H. Spencer Jones.

GENERAL.

Belfort (Roland) and Hoyer (Alfred Johannes), All about Coconuts, 6/ net. St. Catherine Press

An account of the coconut industry, showing the possibilities of its development in the near future. The book is illustrated.

Dedications, An Anthology of the Forms used from the Earliest Days of Book-Making to the Present Time, compiled by Mary Elizabeth Brown, 10/6 net. Putnam

This anthology of dedications is divided into sections, such as 'To the Virgin Mary,' 'To Nobility,' 'To Oneself,' each being arranged chronologically. The compiler has written an Introduction, and there are illustrations, a Bibliography, and Index of Authors.

Hurd (Archibald), Our Navy, "The Imperial Library," 1/ net. Warne

A history of the development of British sea-power from the time of Alfred to the régime of Mr. Winston Churchill. Lord Selborne has written a Preface, and there are Appendixes of naval terms and building programmes and an Index.

Marie Tempest Birthday Book (The), 1/6 net. Stanley Paul

The extracts in this book are taken from parts of Miss Tempest in various plays. There are illustrations of her in some of these, and an appreciation of her art by Mr. Sidney Dark.

Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, Twelfth Annual Report of the Public Libraries and Museums Committee from April 1st, 1912, to March 31st, 1913. Cornell

Containing the chairman's report, lists of donors, and recent additions to the libraries, with the usual statistical statements.

Salt (Henry S.), The Humanities of Diet—Sayings and Rhymings, 1/ Manchester, Vegetarian Society

A collection of essays and verses written, for the most part in a satirical vein, as a protest against the practice of eating meat. The essay which gives its title to the book is reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review*, and the rest from *The Humanitarian* and other propagandist journals.

Seal (Horace Samuel), Help for the Pleasure-Ethics. Watts

Contains notes on the 'Material Support to Happiness,' 'Contrast in Ethics,' and 'Conditions requisite for the Three Kinds of Good Feeling.'

Wales (Hubert), The Purpose, Reflections and Digressions, 5/ net. Long

Essays on Thinking, Being, Ethics, Antagonisms, Sex, Death, and Beauty.

PAMPHLETS.

Objections (The) of the University of London Graduates' Association to the Scheme proposed by the Royal Commission on University Education in London, 1*d.* U.L.G.A.

The substance of this pamphlet was incorporated in a "Statement" published by the Association last November.

SCIENCE.

Baker (E. C. Stuart), Indian Pigeons and Doves, 52/ net. Witherby

A description of Indian pigeons and doves, written from the standpoint of the sportsman and field-naturalist, and illustrated with twenty-seven coloured plates from drawings by Mr. H. Grönvold and Mr. G. E. Lodge.

Cornish (Vaughan), Waves of Sand and Snow, 10/ net. Fisher Unwin

These papers have been reproduced from the *Journals* and *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, the British Association, and the Royal Society of Arts, and contain the author's observations of waves in sand and snow and the eddies which make them. There are illustrations from photographs taken by him, diagrams, and maps.

Ford (Walter Burton) and Ammerman (Charles), Solid Geometry, edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick, 3/6 Macmillan

Contains the chapters on Solid Geometry from the Plane and Solid Geometry by the same authors. "The book is distinguished by its acceptance of the principle of emphasis of important theorems laid down by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Education Association in their Report." The figures are also a notable feature.

Guthe (Karl Eugen), Definitions in Physics. Macmillan

This book is "intended to be used in connection with a first course of college or university physics and the earlier laboratory courses," and is a revision of a pamphlet published a few years ago for the author's own students in the State University of Iowa.

Houston (A. C.), Studies in Water Supply, "Macmillan's Science Monographs," 5/ net.

A monograph giving the author's experiences and the results of his investigations as Director of Water Examination on the Metropolitan Water Board, illustrated with diagrams.

Mellor (J. W.), Introduction to Modern Inorganic Chemistry, 4/6 Longmans

This volume is to serve as a simple introduction to the author's 'Modern Inorganic Chemistry,' and he has here supplied "some pages dealing with a few of the more important compounds which the inorganic chemist borrows from the organic chemist." The book contains a selection of questions from college examination papers, and an Appendix on 'Some Organic Compounds.'

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India: Vol. XXXIX. Part 2, Geology of the Northern Shan States, by T. H. D. La Touche, 4/; Vol. XL. Part 1, The Oil Fields of Burma, by E. H. Pascoe, 6/8 Kegan Paul

These monographs are published by order of the Government of India, and are illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and maps.

Mottram (J. C.), Controlled Natural Selection and Value Marking, 3/6 net. Longmans

The author brings forward a new theory, based on Darwin's theory of the origin of species, discusses the facts on which it rests, and exemplifies it. He makes no attempt at proof, because "many and important observations which would best test the theory have either not been made or records of them have not been found," and hopes that his book will stimulate such research.

Peach (B. N.), Horne (J.), and Others, The Geology of Central Ross-shire, with Petrological Notes by J. S. Flett, 2/3 Edinburgh, Morrison & Gibb

This memoir is devoted to an explanation of the colour-printed Sheet 82 of the one-inch geological map. "The geological structure and history of the various rocks are fully described, and the memoir also contains chapters on the glacial deposits, scenery, and economic geology of the country.

Robson (E. S. A.), Practical Exercises in Heat, being a Laboratory Course for Schools of Science and Colleges, Second Edition, 3/6 Macmillan

The text of this edition has been revised, some additional questions have been included, and the tables amplified.

Soddy (Frederick), The Chemistry of the Radio-Elements: Part II. The Radio-Elements and the Periodic Law, 2/ net. Longmans

This monograph, included in a series on inorganic and physical chemistry under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Findlay, deals with discoveries made during the last two years in the chemistry of radio-active elements.

FINE ARTS.

Archæological Survey of India: South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II. Part IV. Other Inscriptions of the Temple, edited and translated by Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya. 2/ Luzac

A Supplement to the second volume, containing an account of some inscriptions in the Rajarajesvara Temple at Tanjavur.

Catalogue of the Valuable Collection of Greek, Civic, and Regal Coins, the Property of Cumberland Clark, Esq., Illustrated Copy. Sotheby

This collection is to be sold on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next.

Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of English Coins of the Reign of Charles I., the Property of Cumberland Clark, Esq., 1/6 Sotheby

An illustrated descriptive catalogue of the collection to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Thursday and Friday next.

Rooses (Max), Art in Flanders, 6/ net. Heinemann

A history of Flemish art from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. The author feels that he has given more notice than is usual in a book of this size to the art of miniature and illumination. There are numerous illustrations, including four coloured plates. The book is being published simultaneously in six countries.

DRAMA.

Lee (Joseph), Fra Lippo Lippi, Painter, of Florence, a Play in Seven Scenes, 2/6 net. Leng & Co.

For the facts of Fra Lippo Lippi's life the author has mainly followed Vasari. The illustrations from pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Milne Purvis are a notable feature.

Tagore (Rabindranath), Chitra, a Play in One Act. India Society

See p. 99.

MISS MARION GRACE KENNEDY.

The death of Miss Marion Kennedy on Sunday last has withdrawn a familiar and honoured figure from Cambridge society, and has made a great gap in the ranks of the promoters of higher education and a larger life for women all over England. Miss Kennedy was born to an inheritance of strong intellectual capacities and tastes, and was brought up in an atmosphere favourable to high ideals and generous strivings. Her father was the renowned classical scholar Benjamin Hall Kennedy, of St. John's College, Cambridge, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, and afterwards Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely. Miss Kennedy made full use of the opportunities of culture afforded to her to become a good Latin scholar and a well-read woman, while at the same time she was always eager to assist those who felt the need—very conspicuous among women in the sixties and seventies of the last century—of wider knowledge and intellectual scope. In the year 1870 a distinguished band of reformers in Cambridge began their efforts towards University education for women—at first, by the moderate measure of securing good lectures for women in Cambridge; later, by providing a place of residence for women students in the town; and subsequently by obtaining the admission of qualified women—living under conditions which could be sanctioned by the University—to most of the educational advantages enjoyed by undergraduates.

Dr. Kennedy was a zealous supporter of the whole movement. The speech in which, in 1881, he entreated the Senate not to close the doors of the Tripos Examinations to women has become classical in the annals of women's education. Had his advice been rejected, all the efforts of Prof. and Mrs. Sidgwick, Miss Clough, and other pioneers would probably have proved nugatory. The Misses Kennedy laboured hard in the cause: Miss Julia Kennedy principally in regard to Girton College, which from the first was modelled on more strictly collegiate lines; Miss Marion Kennedy as honorary Secretary of Newnham College, which was formed in 1880 by the amalgamation of the Lectures organization with that of the Hall of Residence. To the end of her life Miss Marion Kennedy worked on the Council and on the various committees which regulated college life and discipline. But to staff and students of Newnham College she was far more than a manager behind the scenes. One generation after another enjoyed the kindly hospitality and ever-ready sympathy which were never slackened by her arduous labours or manifold interests. Her wisdom, courtesy, and high standard of knowledge and conduct were at once a moderating and a stimulating force. She was interested in social as well as in intellectual schemes of amelioration, advocated woman suffrage on constitutional and orderly lines, and was anxious to see more women of capacity and character take local government work.

If Miss Kennedy did not live to behold all her ideals realized—a privilege seldom granted to any human being—she had at least the satisfaction of seeing the College for which she had laboured so ardently prospering in numbers and in good work, and of realizing that her own part in it was appreciated by many. Her name is perpetuated in one of the buildings of Newnham College, in a studentship for post-collegiate work, and in her portrait by Mr. Shannon, which hangs in the College Hall.

MR. W. E. A. AXON.

Mr. William Edward Armytage Axon, who passed away with the closing year at Manchester, his native city, aged 68, after a painful illness borne with great fortitude, had been a reader and a writer from boyhood, and when fifteen years of age became an assistant in the Manchester Public Library. There he remained until 1874, having meanwhile made himself thoroughly acquainted with all details of library work, including the art of cataloguing. His love for libraries and bibliography never left him. A short experience as secretary of a company was followed by his appointment as a member of the literary staff of *The Manchester Guardian*—an appointment which terminated in 1905, after a period of thirty-one years. His extraordinarily wide acquaintance with all kinds of literature, from the classics of many tongues to all manner of out-of-the-way books, combined with a remarkable memory and an aptitude for laying his hand on the right thing at a moment's notice, made him a kind of walking reference library, of which full advantage was taken by his colleagues. He once said that the man of letters should, above everything, recognize the duties of a citizen, and, instead of secluding himself in a pleasant study, bring forth the fruits of his researches as a contribution to the daily life of the commonwealth. He faithfully followed out this principle in his own life. No one ever asked in vain for aid out of the resources of his learning, and he devoted himself to many "causes" for the benefit of his fellow-men. Thus he laboured for peace, temperance, food reform, vegetarianism, and humanitarianism in its widest sense. Yet no one who knew him regarded him as a faddist; all loved him for his gentleness and tolerance, and for his good humour. He was essentially a "clubbable" man, and belonged at different times to a great number of societies. He had been Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Literary Society, Treasurer of the Manchester Statistical Society, President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, member of the Royal Society of Literature, an original member and a Vice-President of the Library Association, member of the English Dialect Society and of the Gypsy Lore Society, and President of the Vegetarian Society and of the Manchester Temperance Union. For these and many other societies he wrote papers. He found time also for membership of the Salford School Board, the Salford Corporation Museums and Libraries Committee, and the Moss Side Urban District Council. He was Chairman of the Moss Side Public Library, and a main instrument in its foundation.

His contributions to the press were extremely varied and numerous; some of these he published in volume form, as 'Lancashire Gleanings,' 'Cheshire Gleanings,' 'Echoes of Old Lancashire,' 'Byegone Sussex,' and 'Stray Chapters in Literature.' From 1874 to 1877 he edited a series of 'Local Notes and Queries' in *The Manchester Guardian*. He edited 'The Field Naturalist' (1883), also editions of Caxton's 'Game of the Chesse,' 'Nixon's Prophecies,' and 'Mother Shipton'; he wrote a 'Memoir of Harrison Ainsworth,' a 'Life of W. Lloyd Garrison,' 'Cobden as a Citizen,' 'Shelley's Vegetarianism' (for the Shelley Society), and a useful volume entitled 'Annals of Manchester.' A volume of his occasional verse he called 'The Ancoats Skylark.' He wrote for 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' *The Library*, and the New York *Nation*, and his name occupies a considerable space in the Indexes to *Notes and Queries*. Just before his last illness he had completed the cataloguing of the Greenwood Library for Librarians (about 12,000 volumes) in the Manchester Reference Library.

Mr. Axon paid two visits to the United States, where he read papers to conferences at Chicago and St. Louis. From the Wilberforce University he received the honorary degree of LL.D., in recognition of his sympathetic writings on behalf of the negro race.

Three months before his death he had the gratification of accepting the honorary degree of M.A. from Manchester University.

Mr. Axon was twice married, and left two daughters and a son, Mr. Ernest Axon, of the Manchester Reference Library. S.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES IN ROME.

195, Viale Regina, Rome.

I am collecting information about the English Church in Rome from its earliest date, and I should be much obliged if any one possessing old diaries or papers containing references to the English services held in Rome would send me extracts or copies of such references, particularly from 1816 to 1823, with the names of the officiating clergymen, and the addresses of the houses where the services were held before the room outside the Porta del Popolo was rented for divine service.

Muriel Talbot Wilson.

Literary Gossip.

Dining with the Authors' Club on Monday last, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of the Arches, was able to impart to them some exceedingly curious and interesting information concerning the records of the Court of Arches. Since 1865, after several transfers from place to place, these have been at Lambeth Palace, and there, since his appointment as Dean of the Arches (1903), Sir Lewis has spent much of his time, exploring and sorting out what was an absolute chaos—sunk besides in dirt from which the documents had almost to be dug out with a spade.

The most valuable division of the records is perhaps that of the series of "processes"—some 2,200 in number, ranging from 1660 to 1856. The former date sets aside the common report that the early Arches records perished in the Great Fire, and renders more probable Sir Lewis's conjecture that they were destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. They are described as falling into three groups: (1) Testamentary and Matrimonial Matters; (2) Cases concerned with Morals, and the Ecclesiastical Duties of Clergy and Laity; and (3) Control of Church Fabrics, Officers, and Endowments.

Sir Lewis Dibdin said, no doubt with truth, that it is difficult to exaggerate the historical value of these neglected records as pictures of English life and manners, relating as they do to every class of the population, and covering so lengthy a period. The Rev. Claude Jenkins, Librarian of Lambeth, is undertaking the reading of the texts of the documents.

In Sir Lewis's interesting address, however, it seems to have been forgotten that only twelve months ago the condition of these documents was the subject of inquiry by the Royal Commission on Public Records, and notices of the evidence then given appeared in the press. The forthcoming Report of the Commission will presumably explain the neglect of these valuable records down to the date of their investigation by its members.

The Bishop of Lille—so we learn from *The Times*—has threatened with *suspensio a sacris* the Abbé Lemire, Republican Deputy for Hazebrouck, unless he agrees to abandon political life, and to sever his connexion with his political organ the *Cri des Flandres*. Four days are allowed him for a decision. This action of the Bishop's is taken in conformity with an edict of the Vatican forbidding clerical candidatures. The Abbé is the last priest now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Despite his outspoken republicanism, neither his efficiency as a parish priest nor his religious orthodoxy and loyalty have ever been called in question. He is an active thinker on social problems, and has written a book on Cardinal Manning.

Meanwhile, amid a great demonstration of sympathy, it was announced on the 13th inst. that the Abbé Lemire had been elected third Vice-President of the Chamber with 275 votes. He will be the first priest to preside over a legislative assembly for more than a hundred years. In answer to questions upon the point, he declared his resolution of presiding in his *soutane*.

We welcome the first of the Occasional Publications of the Classical Association, a well-written paper on 'Ovid in the Metamorphoses,' by Prof. D. A. Slater. He shows, with well-selected renderings of various passages, the merits of Ovid's great work and its widespread influence over the world of letters. Shakespeare's direct debt is illustrated, for instance, by the episode of Pyramus and Thisbe, a tale which is not found outside the 'Metamorphoses.'

A course of five public lectures on Portuguese Literature will be delivered at University College by Mr. V. De B. Cunha, beginning on Wednesday next at 2 p.m. The chair will be taken at the first lecture by Sir John Jardine, M.P.

H. J. P. writes from Lydgate, Boars Hill, Oxford:—

"Do you think the shades of Swinburne and the more recent translators will condone my offering—with much diffidence—the following tentative alternatives to the lines criticized by your reviewer on pp. 53–4 of last Saturday's *Athenæum*?

Elle babille ainsi qu'un moineau franc.
She chatters in the gossip sparrow's ways,

or:—

With chit and chat she like a sparrow plays.

Plus becquetez d'oyseaulx que dez à coudre.
More pecked (of birds / in holes) than Betty's fingerstall,

or:—

By pecking birds, like thimble, pocked all.

Orpheus, le doux menestrier,
Jouant de flustes et musettes.

Orpheus, whose sweet skill
On pipe and flute charmed care away.

The Sultan of Turkey is credited with the intention of founding a Moslem University at Medina, and the matter has got so far as the fixing of the date for laying the foundation-stone. Another University is proposed for El Tayef, near Mecca.

Messrs. Dent are about to issue a new "series," to which they have given the name of "The Wayfarers' Library," and a dozen volumes of which are now ready. The headings under which the books are classified are 'Romance and Adventure,' 'Social and Domestic Fiction,' 'Historical Fiction,' 'Humour,' 'Belles-Lettres and Essays,' and 'The Open Air.' Some special attention is being devoted to the section of 'Humour,' in which the books will have illustrations in the text, as well as a frontispiece in colours, and the collection will represent the whole range of comic writers, from the earliest known to the present time. The 'Open Air' section will include works on nature as well as books of travel and discovery.

Dr. Kerschensteiner's book on 'The Schools and the Nation' has been translated by Mr. C. K. Ogden, and is to be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan, with a Preface by Lord Haldane. The author's instructive and delightful study of the Drawing of Schoolchildren is, perhaps, the work of his with which English teachers are best acquainted.

Messrs. George Allen will publish next week 'The Hamptonshire Experiment on Education,' by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. The book, which deals with certain vital questions of rural education, is primarily a record of ten years practical teaching in craftsmanship in an English country district.

Dr. Arthur S. Way is about to issue, through Messrs. Macmillan, a second part of his translation of the works of Sophocles into English verse.

The same firm are also about to publish the fifth volume of the 'Cyclopedia of Education,' which is being edited by Prof. Paul Monroe of Columbia University.

Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear, the author of 'Principles of Civil Government,' has written a short work entitled 'Principles of Property.' He also deals with the problems of the land question. Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish the brochure on the 22nd inst.

Under the title 'Egypt in Transition,' Mr. Sidney Low will publish with the same firm the 29th inst. the record of impressions received during a journey of some months in Egypt and the Sudan in 1908, during the period between the re-occupation of the Sudan after Lord Kitchener's march to Khartum in 1898, and his return to Cairo as British Agent and Consul-General in July, 1911. The papers are republished with certain modifications and corrections.

The second volume of Carducci's letters has just been published by Zanichelli (Bologna), edited by Alberto Dallolio. It contains letters addressed to his own family and to his favourite pupil, Severino Ferrari.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., occurred the death of Miss Henrietta Keddie ("Sarah Tytler") at the age of 87. By the former name she was long well known at Oxford, and under the latter, as a novelist, she reached a large circle of readers. It is curious to think that her first works—which proved unsuccessful—go back to the times when Charlotte Brontë had lately become famous.

Miss Keddie belonged to the fairly numerous group of Victorian women writers who, like Mrs. Emma Marshall, Mrs. Oliphant, and Charlotte Yonge, used their pens to retrieve the fortunes or to procure the support of their families. One of her most interesting books is her last—her autobiography entitled 'Three Generations'—which relates the history of a Fifeshire family from the days of the Napoleonic wars. Of her novels and her biographical works none, it is probable, will survive, yet they undoubtedly bore a good part in that general helping of life along which seems the main function of wholesome, but undistinguished fiction.

SCIENCE

Problems of Genetics. By William Bateson. (Milford, 17*s.* net.)

With this volume, which appears as one of the publications of the Silliman Foundation of Yale University, Prof. Bateson has fulfilled his promise to discuss the bearing of Mendelian methods of analysis upon some of the wider problems of biology. The lectures were delivered in America as long ago as 1907. Various causes have delayed their appearance, but especially the author's feeling that our knowledge of the subject is at present too limited to be usefully put forward as an explanation of the method of evolution. Nevertheless, what is known already of the results of Mendelian analysis has produced in him a profound distrust of the efficacy of previous hypotheses, and his book is, in fact, an essay in destructive criticism, though, as he admits, the development of negations is always an ungrateful task.

Much of the difficulty turns upon the interpretation of variability: Is it inherent and spontaneous in all organisms, so that specific distinctions are arbitrary? or can it be sorted out and ascribed to definite causes? Prof. Bateson would point to a large mass of evidence which shows that variability may be a result of hybridization, or a polymorphism due to various combinations of Mendelian factors, to the transient effects of changes in the environment, as well as to geographical isolation. It is due, not to one phenomenon, but to many, and the idea that specific difference is a mere question of degree, or that the fixity of these differences is directly dependent on their value as aids in the struggle for existence, the author holds to be ill-founded. He looks upon variation, or its converse stability, as largely an index of the internal constitution of organisms, and not the consequence of relationship to their environment. From the point of view of Mendelian analysis this is evidently true; the question is whether it is universally applicable. Species do undoubtedly change, and their fossil remains demonstrate that in the course of time a species is just as much subject to metamorphosis as the individual.

Prof. Bateson arranges variations in two classes: meristic variations, by which are meant variations in the processes of division of the organism; and substantive variations, which consist of changes in the nature of the substances composing it. The former are mechanical, relating to the manner in which material is divided and distributed; the latter are chemical, and relate to the constitution of the materials themselves. Mendelian analysis throws some light on variation in the constitution of material, but the mechanical side is still in darkness. The one form of variation may also be independent of the other. The pinnatifid variation of the normal palmatifid leaf of the Chinese primula is an example: it is known that this variation is determined by a single segregable factor, and hence is one of substance.

The author devotes a chapter to the discussion of the Mutation Theory, as a means of evolution, put forward by Prof. de Vries. He considers that the evidence afforded by Œnothera—the species whose variations form the groundwork of the theory — is still ambiguous, and he does not agree that it is insusceptible to factorial analysis properly applied. He admits the evidence for variation or the mutation of some one character, but claims that it is a result of a recombination of factors. The simultaneous variation in several characters, to which Prof. de Vries especially attributes the origin of new specific types, he does not consider satisfactorily established. Prof. Bateson subjoins a list of publications bearing upon the Mutation Theory, but he does not include the latest work of Prof. de Vries, 'Gruppenweise Artbildung,' published in Berlin during 1913. In this book Prof. de Vries brings forward further evidence in favour of his interpretation of the facts, and this demands every consideration. His recent experimental results seem adequately explained by his theory. He shows that new races which breed true are a frequent result of crossing, and that many of their characters have been modified. He reiterates his conviction that different types of hereditary behaviour exist, not all of which are susceptible of Mendelian analysis. It may fairly be said that the evidence is still insufficient to decide the question. The work of Prof. de Vries on Œnothera requires independent confirmation in further species. On the other hand, as the volume before us shows, in spite of difficulties Mendelian analysis makes steady progress, and it is quite conceivable, since it has explained so much, that it may ultimately form a satisfactory basis for an all-embracing theory of genetics.

The theory of adaptation and the possible inheritance of acquired characters are discussed with an admirable wealth of detail, and a critical examination is made of the chief examples which have been put forward as tending to establish them. Prof. Bateson, while admitting the difficulty of explaining satisfactorily the origin of adaptational features, does not consider that, so far, the evidence put forward justifies anything but an agnostic attitude. What is required, he says, is confirmatory evidence of the facts reported, published by at least two independent observers investigating similar material. At present this is not forthcoming; so that, as far as our present knowledge goes, it is the nature—the hereditary character of the individual—rather than the nurture, which requires our first care.

In the Table of Contents an unexplained slip seems to have occurred, for an appendix to chap. x. is there promised which does not appear to be present in our copy.

In conclusion, we would say that all students of the problems of heredity—and they are many at the present day—will owe Prof. Bateson a debt of gratitude for this volume, written in so scientific a spirit and with such commendable self-restraint. Though the subject is approached from the point of view of Mendel's original discovery (the segregation of unit-characters), the difficulties in the way of a universal application of factorial analysis are by no means minimized, and the facts for and against this possible solution of the method of evolution are critically examined. No certain conclusions can at present be drawn (sometimes, indeed, as if overcome by the difficulties of his subject, the author writes almost in a strain of pessimism), yet we are sure that his work marks a real advance towards our comprehension of the problems of life.

A New Era in Chemistry: some of the More Important Developments in General Chemistry during the Last Quarter of a Century. By Harry C. Jones. (Constable & Co., 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

No one is likely to deny that the last quarter of a century has been a period of great moment for the future of chemistry; and Prof. Jones, whose own work on the theory of solution has done much to illustrate it, is well fitted to give an account of it. Beginning with the Periodic Law of Mendeléeff, which, as he truly says, converted chemistry from mere empiricism to system, he shows with great lucidity how Kekule's discovery of the six carbon atoms in aromatic compounds led to Van 't Hoff's invention of stereochemistry, and this in turn to Prof. Arrhenius's ionic theory of electrolysis. Ostwald, however, is to his mind the real founder of modern chemistry, and he quotes with much approval his hero's dicta that the highest aim of scientific research is the discovery of a law, and that what we have to study is not—as was formerly supposed—matter and energy, but energy and its changes. Thus he leads his readers to the new theory of electrolysis founded on Le Blanc's researches into decomposition values, and pronounces in favour of Sir Joseph Thomson's speculation that matter is nothing more than isolated electric charges moving with high velocity through a perfectly elastic medium.

These are great matters, and it would be idle to expect in a book of some 300 pages addressed more or less to the general reader, any reasoned demonstration of the truth of the propositions there laid down. It is enough to say that Prof. Jones does his work with fairness, giving to every one, so far as we have been able to discover, his due, and supplying the student with a very clear and concise summary of the researches of which he treats. As may be expected, he is a little inclined to throw doubt on Sir William Ramsay's "transmutation" experiments, and declares that the production of helium by the radium emanation

is not transmutation at all. In like manner he dismisses the recently published experiments of Prof. Norman Collie and Mr. Patterson—which he describes as the sending of *X rays* (our italics) through hydrogen gas—with the remark that we are too near to these announcements to judge of their significance. On the other hand, he hazards the guess that all the chemical elements are "more or less radio-active" and "more or less unstable"—a generalization which has been put forward in *The Athenæum* and elsewhere during the last ten years, and, after being scouted by most teachers of chemistry and physics, is now slowly rising into favour.

What Prof. Jones and those who, with him, adhere to the immaterialist or "everything is energy" theory are, perhaps, compelled to ignore is that, at present, it rests on a base more shifting than sand. All matter, they say, is made up of electrons or indivisible units of electricity; but are all these electrons of one kind? Sir Joseph Thomson seems now ready to acknowledge that there are such things as positive electrons, as well as the negative ones or corpuscles of which he considers all matter to be composed. But by admitting this we find ourselves in face, not of monism, but of a dualism of the sharpest kind. The "single-fluid" theory, that positive electricity is an excess and negative a defect of something or other, must be flung overboard, as, indeed, it has been by most writers on the subject. The negative electrons may be only a sort of conglomerated energy, owing their mass and inertia to velocity and all the rest of it, but of what are their positive fellows composed? Until this question is answered, it seems to us that there is still an unknown constituent in matter of which people like Prof. Jones can give no account, and that the difficulty is therefore only pushed a little, if any, further back.

Apart from this, Prof. Jones's clear and luminous pages open out a prospect before the intending student of chemistry which may daunt the stoutest heart. The subject has of late years encroached more and more upon other branches of knowledge. He remarks with truth that no one can now study chemistry without a good knowledge of elementary mathematics and some acquaintance with "at least differential and integral calculus," while electricity and general physics will evidently claim a very important share in the future chemist's preparation. Yet we may be sure that there are thousands of students all over the world who are both willing and anxious to undertake these studies, and that some of them, before their scientific careers are finished, will turn them to as good use as even the great men whose accomplishments Prof. Jones here records. This is, indeed, the best justification of his proposition that the last twenty-five years have been of primary importance to the science, and full of hope for its future. We have noticed some awkward words, but, on the whole, the book is as well as it is clearly written.

SOCIETIES.

Asiatic.—Jan. 15.—Sir H. Mortimer Durand, Director, in the chair. Sir Charles J. Lyall read a paper entitled 'Old Arabian Poetry and the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament.' The lecturer pointed out that the earliest remains of the ancient Arabic poetry which have come down to us, although they go no further back than the end of the fifth or the beginning of the sixth century A.D., come before us in a form which postulates a long antecedent history. The poetic conventions are already fixed, the metres and rules of rhyme are settled, and a common poetic form of language, used by all poets irrespective of the differences of tribal dialect which must have existed, has come into being. It must therefore be assumed that the surviving fragments are only the remnants of a large body of compositions which in all probability stretched over a long period of time.

Dr. G. A. Smith, in his Schweich Lectures on the 'Early Poetry of Israel,' delivered in December, 1910, dealt with the remains of that poetry which he thought might reasonably be ascribed to the period before the eighth century B.C., the age of the great prophets; and he found on examining them that they were capable of illustration at every step from the ancient Arabian poetry.

Taking the subject from the other side, that of Arabia, the lecturer asked what conclusions would naturally be drawn from this remarkable resemblance of the two literatures. He pointed to the persistence, in the Arabian Peninsula and the Syrian desert, of conditions of life and society which from century to century exhibited extremely little change. A comparison of the conditions as set forth in the old Arabian poems with those in the present day as described by travellers shows that in the thirteen centuries which have elapsed since Mohammed's time there has been no substantial change in the conditions of life in Arabia. To look further back, the stories in the Old Testament of the patriarchal age, and of the tribal life of Israel as described in the records down to the establishment of the kingdom, coincide in an extraordinary manner with the state of society to be gathered from the ancient Arabian poetry. This being so, it is not a violent conjecture that when the ancient Hebrew poems were composed, there was also in existence a similar form of poetry among the Arab races akin to Israel—the sons of Midian, Ishmael, and Edom. In illustration of this proposition, the Song of Deborah and the lament of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan were examined, and the similarities to Arab poetry pointed out.

Passing from this poetry of natural emotion, the lecturer went on to consider the Hebrew poetry of artistic elaboration as displayed in the Book of Job, chaps. xxxviii., xxxix., and dwelt on the remarkable resemblance between the descriptions of the fauna of the desert contained in these chapters and the pictures of animal life in the odes of the classical Arabian poets. Examples of this had already been given in detail in a paper by the lecturer in November, 1911; and it was argued that this resemblance—which could not be due to borrowing—must be ascribed to the existence of a contemporaneous style of pictorial poetry in Arabia (the scene in which the drama of Job is placed by its author), which was the forerunner of the Arabian poetry of classical times.

The lecturer concluded that the origins of the Arabic poetic traditions must be carried back to ages corresponding with the productions of early Israel, and those of the elaborate style to the period of Job, 500–400 B.C.

A discussion followed in which Dr. Gaster, Dr. Hirschfeld, and Col. Plunkett took part.

PHILOLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 9.—Mr. Harrison contributed some remarks on the origin of English surnames and place-names beginning with *r*. Of these Ridehalgh presents some difficulty in the first syllable, while Rideall is an Irish translation of Riddle, as if it were a *riddle*. The Irish word itself is borrowed from English. Another name of interest is Rivington, which is a name with many variants, which are traceable a long way back. Robert is of post-Norman introduction, though both elements are in Old English.

ALCHEMICAL.—*Jan.* 9.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—An interesting lecture on 'Kabalistic Alchemy' was delivered by Mr. Arthur Edward Waite, a study of the Hebrew work entitled 'Aesh Metzareth,' or 'Book of Refining Fire,' which survives only in the Latin Lexicon of Kabalism by Baron von Rosenroth. The lecturer made what was considered a very successful attempt to fix the approximate date of the book, and to study its attributions of metals to planets and of planets to Sephiroth. The latter, it may be mentioned, are the ten emanations whereby the worlds are evolved from the Divine Being in the esoteric philosophy of Israel. They are also termed "Numerations," and Mr. Waite's lecture dealt with them in the light of the mystical philosophy of the 'Zohar.' He considered the 'Book of Refining Fire' as a document of physical alchemy, concerned with metallic transmutation, but he suggested that its connexion with the Sephiroth served to raise it into another and higher region of thought. The lecture was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

Mon.	Royal Academy, 4.—'Colour and Relative Tone,' Mr. W. L. Wyllie.	
—	London School of Economics, 6.—'Le Rôle de la France dans les grands Mouvements Européens du dix-neuvième Siècle,' Prof. P. J. Mantoux.	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'The Relation of Industry to Art.' Lecture I., Sir C. Waldstein. (Cantor Lecture.)	
Tues.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Bateson.	
—	Statistical, 5.—'The Fertility of Marriage in Scotland, a Census Study,' Mr. J. Cranford Dunlop.	
—	Musical Association, 5.15.—'The Lord Chamberlain and Opera in London, 1700-10,' Dr. W. H. Cummings.	
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion on 'Superheating Steam in Locomotives.'	
—	Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Annual Meeting.	
Wed.	Meteorological, 7.30.—Annual Meeting.	
—	British Numismatic, 8.—'A Systematic Method of Classification of English Mediæval Coins, with special Reference to those of Henry VI.,' Mr. J. Shirley-Fox.	
—	Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Cult of the Bori among the Hausas,' Major Tremearne.	
—	Geological, 8.—'Geology of the Country round Huntly (Aberdeenshire),' Mr. W. R. Watt; 'The Glaciation of East Lancashire,' Dr. A. Jowett.	
—	Microscopical, 8.—'The Microscope and Medicine,' Prof. G. Sims Woodhead.	
—	St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, 8.—'The Chapels and Oratories of the Tower of London,' Mr. C. H. Hopwood.	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'The Modern Poster, its Essentials and Significance,' Mr. W. S. Rogers.	
Thurs.	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Mind of Savage Man: (1) His Intellectual Life,' Mr. W. McDougall.	
—	Royal, 4.30.—'Heat Production associated with Muscular Work,' Mr. R. T. Glazebrook and Mr. D. W. Dye; 'The Chemical Interpretation of some Mendelian Factors for Flower Colour,' Mr. M. Wheldale and Mr. H. L. Bassett; 'The Determination of the Minimum Lethal Dose of Various Toxic Substances and its Relationship to the Body Weight in Warm-Blooded Animals,' Prof. G. Dreyer and Mr. E. W. A. Walker; and other Papers.	
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—The Fifth Kelvin Lecture, Sir Oliver Lodge.	
—	Chemical, 8.30.—'Crystals of Organic Compounds, coloured Blue by Iodine,' Mr. G. Barger and Mr. W. W. Starling; 'The Preparation and Properties of Pure Formic Acid,' Mr. A. J. Ewins; and other Papers.	
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—	
—	Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Design and Arrangement of Gold Tooling for the Decoration of Bookbindings,' Mr. Douglas Cockerell.	
Fri.	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Testing of Materials for use in Engineering Construction,' Mr. E. W. Monkhouse. (Students' Meeting.)	
—	Viking, 8.15.—'Arnor Jarlaskald and the First Helgi-Lay,' Prof. A. Bugge.	
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'The Coming of Age of the Vacuum Flask,' Sir J. Dewar.	
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Neglected Musical Composers': I. Ludwig Spohr,' Prof. F. Corder.	
—	Irish Literary, 8.—'Sept and Settlers in Ormonde,' Prof. W. F. T. Butler.	

Science Gossip.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE of the British Association and the Royal Anthropological Institute have arranged a Conference at Drapers' Hall on the afternoon of February 19th. The purpose of the meeting is to approve the findings of the Committee that it is necessary to extend and complete the organization of the teaching of Anthropology at the Universities, so that those destined for work in the East, or in parts of the Empire inhabited by non-European races, may possess at the outset of their career some knowledge of the habits and ideas of the people they encounter. This contention, which we have emphasized more than once, is to be put before the Prime Minister.

THE COUNCIL of the Royal Anthropological Institute have made arrangements for an address by Prof. Baldwin Spencer on the life of the Australian savage, in the Theatre of the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, on the 27th inst., at 8 P.M. The lecture will be illustrated by kinematograph and phonograph records.

THE fifth Kelvin Lecture will be delivered by Sir Oliver Lodge at the Institution of Electrical Engineers next Thursday evening.

SIR OLIVER LODGE is also delivering a lecture at Bedford College for Women on the 27th inst., at 5 P.M. The subject is 'The Ether of Space.'

ON the 9th inst. Dr. Henry Frederick Baker was elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in succession to

the late Sir Robert Ball. Dr. Baker is best known for his contributions to the latter subject.

The statement by Dr. Lazarus-Barlow to *The Times*, which we quoted in our last issue, has drawn forth some protest from the Surgeons to the Middlesex Hospital, to whose care, and not directly to that of Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, the patients in question were committed. They give figures which differ somewhat from Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's, so that it is worth while to mention that those which we repeated from *The Times* refer only to the women treated during the periods specified.

On the 9th inst. the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade issued as a Blue-book their Sixth Annual Report. It appears from this that, if to the population of Greater London there be added that of the Outer Suburban Ring, we have, over an area of 2,808 square miles, a population of 8,471,146. The number of journeys per head of the population in 1903 was 144·9; that for 1912 was 243·9, exclusive of the suburban traffic on the trunk railways and the passengers carried by over 10,000 cabs. This certainly seems to show that there is some real occasion for the lamentations over our increasing restlessness which have become commonplaces, while the facts that the total number of street accidents has nearly doubled, and that their ratio to population, apart from one year's break, has steadily increased, may, perhaps, not unreasonably be taken as justifying the same kind of complaint from a different point of view. While the bicycle causes the greatest number of accidents, it is the motor omnibus, as, indeed, any one might surmise, that is chiefly to blame for deaths; and in this last report more so than ever before.

The Times of Tuesday last contained a vivid account by Mr. Frederick Burlingham of his recent descent into the crater of Vesuvius. He reports that minor explosions are already taking place there, and gives warning that the volcano is undoubtedly getting ready for another eruption. On December 21st, some six months earlier than Prof. Malladra had expected it, fresh lava had begun to appear over the new mouth which opened last July when the floor of the crater caved in, and from which dense volumes of smoke are continually issuing.

Mr. Burlingham considers that, while the danger of a descent into Vesuvius is considerable, the difficulty has been exaggerated. Still, "three almost perpendicular drops, separated by ledges leaning outwards and downwards," even though "the highest is scarcely more than 30 ft.," require nerve as well as a rope. The great dangers are asphyxiation and the chance of being crushed by avalanches of stones. So little solid is the inside of the crater that even shifting a rope started a cascade of ashes and *débris*.

At the bottom the whole mouth of the crater is encrusted with a white substance, and out of this abyss—estimated to have a depth of two miles—rush dense clouds of incandescent pink smoke, which, while the party for about twenty minutes watched them, flashed into several different colours. It was here that the admonitory fresh lava was seen.

The spectacular magnificence of a volcano in eruption seems to have been witnessed at its highest in the outburst on Sunday and Monday last of Mount Sakurashima, the volcanic island off Kagoshima, which accompanied the severe and destructive disturbance which took place along the volcanic range of Kiushiu.

FINE ARTS

An Introduction to English Architecture. By Francis Bond. 2 vols. (Humphrey Milford, 2*l.* 2*s.*)

These volumes form a worthy sequel to the important work on Gothic Architecture, by the same author, which Mr. Batsford produced in 1905. They represent a vast amount of orderly labour, and show an astonishingly wide grasp of a great subject. It is a big undertaking: 1,000 quarto pages, with 1,400 illustrations, on English architecture, even if the period ranges from the eleventh to the sixteenth century. Nevertheless, there are probably at least a hundred and odd Englishmen who would confidently undertake such a task without flinching, and in these days, when fairly cheap and competent photographs abound, might meet with a certain degree of success. But the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Bond's work is his well-ordered and distinctly interesting method of arranging and grouping his material. This is no mere crude mass of architectural statements, on hackneyed lines, of the stonework of our parish and monastic churches from the Conqueror to Elizabeth. Not only is the whole subject classified on new lines, but also no small part of the book shows original work, including the production of novel facts and fresh theories. Even architectural experts, whether professional or otherwise, who may not quite agree with some of Mr. Bond's statements and conclusions, cannot fail to appreciate the ingenuity and freshness of his general treatment.

The opening chapters deal with the constitution of the various orders of monks, canons, and friars, as well as collegiate churches, and show how their respective fabrics for worship differed in requirement and plan from the ordinary parish church. The fourth chapter will probably prove the most interesting and informing to the general reader; it treats of the planning and growth of the parish church, including priests' rooms, sacristies, and the rarer remains of anchorages. The directions as to the best way in which to study the parish church are excellent. In the analysis of the growth and development of churches, accompanied by plans and illustrations, Mr. Bond is specially happy, and his treatment of the churches of Westhall, Norfolk, and Shere, Surrey, is excellent. The church of the Oxfordshire Dorchester is one of almost enthralling interest, both from the remarkable beauty of many of its details and from its exceptional historical associations. It was the first see of the West Saxons, and at a later period was the cathedral of the great diocese of Lincoln, until the first Norman bishop removed his seat, in 1092, to Lincoln. From the earliest times the church of Dorchester was served by secular canons, but in 1140 it was transferred to Austin canons, under whose charge it remained as an abbey until the Dissolution. Mr. Bond's explanatory treatment of this somewhat intricate church is delightfully lucid, but its inclusion in a section dealing with an analysis of old parish churches is surely an oversight. Again, the priory church of Leominster, though partly used for parochial purposes, ought to have found its place in another section.

The chapters that are concerned with the whole question of vaulting; the abutment system, treating of buttresses, pinnacles, and opposing thrusts; walls and arcades, including flintwork and timber churches; and the pier, with its multiplicity of members of the different periods, will appeal specially to the architectural student, as well as the later ones on triforiums and bay designs, and on the clerestory. Contrariwise, the infinite variety of windows dealt with in the long section 'On the Lighting of the Mediæval Churches' is brimful of general interest, and much the same may be said of the chapter on doorways and porches, and especially the one on towers and spires. The Appendix supplies useful brief essays, characterized by much common sense, on the origin of the Early Christian Basilica, the Orientation of Churches, and the Deviation of Axis of Chancel. It is scarcely necessary to add—for that is a special feature of all Mr. Bond's previous books—that the indexes, both *locorum* and *rerum*, are admirably full and complete.

Upwards of twenty pages, with numerous illustrations, are devoted to that fruitful subject of controversy the "low side" window. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Bond's patient but frank discussion of these windows, about which ecclesiologists have squabbled for upwards of seventy years, will finally explode several of the fantastic theories which are still prevalent. For the last quarter of a century antiquarian experts have dilated at length upon the absolute impossibility of such openings having served in any way for the convenience of lepers; nevertheless, many a worthy parson, and not a few local guide-books, still persist in drawing attention to the "leper windows" of their respective churches. Mr. Bond also points out the extravagances connected with other theories as to their use, such as for purposes of confession, or for lights to scare away evil spirits. The writer does not appear to have heard of the last-coined designation for these openings, invented by a Cambridgeshire F.S.A. as lately as 1911; he styles them *speculatories*, and considers that they were constructed to afford a view from without of the Easter Sepulchre. But why should any one—and there would be room for only one person at a time—want to squint at the Sepulchre from without when the church at that short season was open night and day? There is also a fatal objection to their use for any kind of hagioscopic purpose. It can be proved that the great majority, probably all, of these openings were fitted with a shutter, and usually with a grille. It has also been shown that

in almost every case, where the shutter or its hinges remain, the shutter opens with its back towards the east, thereby effectually obscuring any kind of view of the high altar or its surroundings. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Bond comes to the conclusion that these unglazed apertures were used for the emission of the sound of a hand or sanctus bell at the time of the elevation of the Host during Mass. The whole question is treated in an exhaustive fashion, and in a way that cannot be gainsaid.

One of the pleasant features of this work is the sparing use of exceptional or technical terms, the exact meaning of which is only, as a rule, grasped by a professed architect. For the use of the unlearned, the first volume opens with a tersely written Glossary of Terms, and this is followed by a most useful explanatory list of French words and phrases of an architectural character. But for the most part there is a breezy freshness about Mr. Bond's phrases which at once rivets the attention. Thus, when briefly discussing the somewhat rude art with which the plastered walls of old English churches were often painted, he reminds us that these painters were not so anxious about their efforts from the artistic and decorative standpoints as they were in the remembrance that they were a Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Again, in the delightful chapters on the planning and growth of the average English parish church, we find such passages as the following :—

"No form of sport is half so fascinating as the chase of the parish church. It is never safe to pass one by, however humble ; one never knows what surprising find may be in store. One fact leads up to another ; each new fact tends to facilitate the interpretation of the last. Here and there, of course, an important church has been accurately measured, drawn, and described ....but in the mass, the parish churches are virgin soil. One may cycle for days, camera on back, rule and note-book in pocket, seeing church after church, all alike unknown to fame, *carent quia vate sacro*....After a time he learns the lesson of lessons—ever to be borne in mind—that a parish church is not a cathedral. It and its predecessors stood there hundreds of years before the cathedral of the diocese was begun. In almost every case it has preserved its parochial character, unmindful, except perhaps in some minor detail, of the doings of its mighty neighbour ; to it cathedral planning, cathedral vaulting, cathedral abutment systems, cathedral elevations, have been so much Arabic. It may borrow from the cathedral some little bits....but the main features of its plan and construction are its own. Parish services were not cathedral or monastic services. Benedictine or Cistercian planning was as useless to the parish priest as parochial planning to Benedictine bishop or Cistercian abbot."

Notwithstanding the high opinion that we have formed of this work, it is possible to find points that might be improved, and in the final words of his Preface Mr. Bond invites corrections and suggestions. On pp. 20 and 21 a list is given of the more important collegiate churches, with very brief notes as to their constitution. It does not claim to be complete, but a modicum of trouble would have made it so ; as it stands the list is of little value, for it lacks many collegiate churches of distinct interest, and is also not quite accurate. Among important omissions are those of St. Elizabeth, Winchester ; Wallingford, Berks ; Halstead and Pleshey, Essex ; Thornton, Lincoln ; Raveningham and Thetford, Norfolk ; All Saints', Northampton, and Towcester, Northants ; Clifton, Notts ; and Lambeth and Malden, Surrey.

In the account of the churches of the friars, in itself somewhat meagre, Mr. Bond, cherishing a popular delusion, writes :

"After a time, however, they came to possess corporate property, and their houses and churches vied in size and splendour with those of the monastic orders."

If, however, he will consult the numerous references to the suppression of the friars, as calendared in the 'Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.,' he will find that the Royal commissioners again and again express their disappointment at the meagre nature of both the houses and churches of the friars. The only corporate property they held, except possibly in one or two out-of-the-way cases, was additional land adjoining the site of their friaries, granted for the purpose of enlarging their buildings. The naves of many of their town churches had to be of considerable size to hold the great congregations that gathered to hear their preaching. Nor is it correct to say that they did not lead a common life : the majority of the brothers were often in residence at their house at the same time, when they certainly ate and slept in common.

MR. ERIC GILL'S SCULPTURE.

Mr. Gill's work at the Goupil Gallery, like the carving of Mr. Gaudier-Brzeska and of Mr. Roger Fry at the Alpine Club, will probably be classed in the public mind as of the "Epstein" School, not because that artist is the originator of a phase of art which, indeed, is rather an archaistic reversion than an innovation, but because Mr. Epstein came earlier into prominence, and gained recognition of his power of interpreting natural forms before he adopted his present extreme simplicity of design. It must be admitted also that, as yet, Mr. Gill is rather less ingenious in choice of form than Mr. Epstein, and occasionally, as in No. 1, *Mulier*, or No. 2, *Gravestone*, we find in his work a lack of elasticity in adapting the conception of intrinsically interesting passages like the face or hands to the degree of simplification attempted in the drapery. The former thus looks a trifle small and naturalistic, the latter empty and unreal. In his later designs, particularly in a *Crucifix* (10) and the pair of statues (4 and 9), Mr. Gill maintains greater consistency of statement. The result is charming, and the stone-cutting in each case admirable, though even in these greater boldness in making his forms a study of the interpenetration of solids might have added more excitement. Obviously in work such as this, in which the number of planes is very few, it is more than ever important that our interest in these planes should transcend the actual surfaces of the stone ; that we should be made aware sometimes of the forms resulting from their "production" (in the mathematical sense of the word) within the figure, and externally in the free air. Only by utilizing fully this device can works so steady of surface and reticent of detail remain lively and various.

The exhibition is commendably free from sensationalism, nor is the visitor required, as a preliminary to enjoying it, to shed all the instincts for reticence common as a rule among both civilized and uncivilized men. We think Mr. Gill is wise in not subordinating the exercise of his talent to any ambition towards so drastic a revolution in social habit. We think, moreover, that the artists of his school who do not agree with him in this matter over-estimate both the value of such a change and their own power to bring it about.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Baillie Gallery Mr. Baragwanath King shows water-colours of "The English Riviera," commonplace in vision, but sometimes of considerable dexterity of a superficial order : No. 4, *Evening, Barbican, Plymouth*, and No. 12, *The Brook*, are flippantly effective. No. 20, *Dartmoor, Huckworthy*, is clever in a more photographic, more modest fashion. Of the other exhibitors in the gallery, Miss Halhed is the most capable.

Mr. Warwick Goble's illustrations at the Dudley Galleries are cloyingly coloured, but doubtless the three-colour process will frequently improve them in a negative fashion in this respect. The designs show industry, but are undistinguished in draughtsmanship and invention.

MODERN ART EXHIBITION AT BRIGHTON.

The exhibition of work by certain Cubists and other members of the (late) Camden Town Group which is being held at Brighton does credit to a town which has before now given London the lead in offering hospitality to advanced movements in modern art. Mr. Wyndham Lewis, Mr. Etchells, Mr. Wadsworth, and others of the Cubist party are shown with a sufficiency which enables the visitor to form his own estimate for good or ill of the possibilities of the movement. The other painters of the combination, under the leadership of Mr. Sickert, have already become more generally comprehensible because they have been longer before the public, but their work on the whole has never been so well displayed as in this show. Mr. Ginner has, in our opinion, made the most marked improvement—an admirable skyless landscape showing a power of using a few tones with subtle suggestiveness, very different from the laboured and unsteady over-analysis which we have on previous occasions as frankly deprecated as we now heartily applaud his new development. Artists and public owe thanks to Mr. Spencer Gore for his services in getting up the exhibition. In this, as in his selection of a "team" of decorators for fitting up the Cabaret Theatre in Heddon Street—the most influential experiment in decoration of recent years—Mr. Gore has shown gifts of a unique kind as an organizer : an organizer who inspires universal confidence by his complete incapacity for taking a sharply commercial view of any undertaking. We hail his success as the triumph of a new

type. With the spread of general intelligence and initiative, the "pushing business man" and "born leader of men" should give place to something more modest and more trustworthy.

The Camden Town Group has, we understand, been enlarged, and ceases to exist under its old title. Under the more ambitious, but, alas! less characteristic name of the London Group, it has arranged to hold an exhibition in the early spring at the Goupil Galleries.

Fine Art Gossip.

A new scheme of administration for the Victoria and Albert Museum has recently been sanctioned by the Board of Education. In the reorganization of departments architecture and woodwork are put together, and of this section Mr. E. E. Strange, who was formerly in charge of the department of engraving, illustration, and design, is now made Keeper, being succeeded in his former work by Mr. Martin Hardie, who was his assistant. Ceramics and metalwork, which are now linked together, are in the charge of Mr. W. W. Watts.

Mr. Martin Hardie, with the co-operation of Mr. Strange, is about to bring out a full Catalogue of the modern wood-engravings at the Museum. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers how delightful and characteristic a development of English art was the wood-engraving of the sixties and seventies of the last century, or how well its abundance and excellence are both represented at South Kensington. A detailed Catalogue of these treasures will certainly be of great value.

The Museum has recently received two or three additions which are worth noting. One is a tau in morse ivory, belonging probably to the twelfth century—a piece of English work—which was dug up in Water Lane in the City twenty years ago, and has till now been in private possession. It has on the one side the Agnus Dei between angels, and on the other a seraph between dragons. The British Museum acquired, about ten years ago, the only other ivory tau which is known to be English.

Two large seated figures in painted stone, represented as reading or writing—purchased at the Fitzhenry Sale by a small group of subscribers, and now permanently placed in the East Hall—afford interesting illustration of North Italian art in the late fourteenth century. It is thought they were carved at Verona.

The four new portraits which have lately been acquired by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and are now exhibited there, form together rather a quaint group. There is Cardinal Mazarin's niece Ortensia—the famous beauty whom Pepys and his fellow-gossips, it seems, were once half inclined to think that Charles II. had married, or was going to marry; there is Mary Shelley, painted by Samuel Stump; and then Phillip's water-colour sketch of Turner, made in 1850 during his last illness, and Chantrey's bust of Queen Victoria, done in 1841.

A volume of forty-eight drawings by Jacques Callot has been presented by Mr. Alfred de Pass to the Print-Room of the British Museum. They were made to illustrate a cruise in the Mediterranean in the autumn of 1620, when Callot was in all likelihood carried as a passenger on one of the Tuscan galleys which visited the Balearic Islands, Barbary, Sicily, the coast of Calabria, Lipari, Sardinia, and Corsica. Twelve of the drawings are in water-colour, the others in pen and ink, and red or black chalk. Besides landscapes, they include studies of galleys, and also a sketch which has no connexion with the cruise—a study for an etching of a man condemned to death in the series "Les Misères de la Guerre."

The Indian papers state that

"the original study of the two angels' heads which Rubens painted into his famous picture 'The Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Brussels Gallery, has been accidentally found at Mussoorie. It appears that the picture was recently bought there by a European for a mere song."

Mussoorie is becoming famous as a "dumping-ground" for Old Masters, a Raphael having been found there not so long ago.

Mr. R. Langton Douglas writes:—

"A French edition of my 'History of Siena' has been asked for, and will shortly be published. I am anxious to make the chapters dealing with the art of Siena as complete as possible. I shall, therefore, be glad to receive any information your readers may be able to give me in regard to pictures in private collections by Sienese masters, or by artists intimately connected with the Sienese School, such as Pintoricchio and Sodoma.

"It can be proved by the evidence of documents in Siena, and by references in sale catalogues, that there are in this country several missing pictures of the School of Siena, including important works by Duccio, Ugolino da Siena, and Pietro Lorenzetti. It is possible that these pictures may be passing under the names of other early masters, Florentine or Umbrian. I shall be grateful to any one who will assist me to rediscover them."

Mr. E. Sharland, a young artist of Bristol, has sent us a copy of his latest work, 'The Great Gateway of the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol'—a fine etching, which gives evidence not only of considerable accomplishment, but also of promise for the future.

Miss Ethel M. Going has just brought out with Messrs. Lamley of South Kensington a chart of Mediæval and Modern Painters. It ought to prove an uncommonly useful adjunct to lectures on art, and also to those beginning a study of the history of painting. The first name is that of Cimabue, and the last date is 1825. The names are arranged in chronological order in columns according to countries, and it is instructive to be able to see at a glance how largely during these six centuries the art of painting has passed from Italy to the more northern countries of Europe.

If some lover of Georgian architecture does not promptly intervene, it seems likely that the fine eighteenth-century house No. 75, Dean Street, Soho, will be demolished. It was rescued from the threat of destruction eighteen months ago by a purchaser who hoped that it would be acquired of him by some Association which would preserve it and use it for some suitable purpose; but no such body of persons has taken up the matter, and the owner, desirous of reimbursing himself, is in treaty with a proposed purchaser, whose intention it appears to be to pull the house down.

What will be lost is, first, a really fine specimen of a most attractive type of domestic architecture, of which none too much remains to us; secondly, sundry details of the interior furnishing of the house—the panelling, mantels, and in particular the oak staircase—which, even if saved and re-erected elsewhere, would lose in a new setting much of their artistic value; and thirdly, a unique item—a painting on the staircase which there is good reason to attribute to Hogarth, working in conjunction with Thornhill, who was Sergeant-Painter to George I., and is thought to have occupied the house.

Under the title 'Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1912,' by J. P. Bushe-Fox, the Society of Antiquaries has just published the report of the first season's work in the undertaking to which it is committed of laying bare the whole site of the ancient town. The plan of the place has been more or less made out—the usual Roman scheme of square or oblong blocks of building; and the line of a main street has been uncovered, running north and south, flanked on the west side by a row of shops with a colonnade in front and dwelling-houses behind. The report sets forth not only these main discoveries of structure, but also, in a detailed catalogue, the whole of the smaller finds of any interest or importance. In view of the need, for later workers, of absolutely accurate information as to where and with what concomitants the different objects were found, this prompt publication is certainly to be commended.

The destruction of Barton Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, which was burnt down on the night of the 9th/10th inst., must be keenly regretted alike by the antiquary and the student of history. The mediæval associations of the place go back to Domesday Book, and, as a dependency of the Abbey of St. Edmund it occurs in the Chronicle of Jocelin of Brakelond. The manor was held by the Audleys during the latter part of the sixteenth and all the seventeenth century, and, after some intermediate change of hands, came in 1746 into the possession of the Bunbury family, through whom it has been associated with several notable characters of Georgian society.

We are glad to learn that there was no loss of life, and that the library and many of the art-treasures were saved.

We are informed that certain persons calling themselves the "Société archéologique de France," and operating from 5, Rue de Mornay, Paris, have been writing to English professors and archæologists and informing them that they have been elected corresponding members, and demanding a payment for the "honour." It may be well to issue a warning that this so-called "Société" is not in any real sense an archæological society at all, that it has never published any transactions, and that its diplomas are of no value. It should not be confused with the Société française d'archéologie, founded by A. de Caumont in 1834, now publishing its seventy-seventh volume of the *Bulletin Monumental*, and prospering greatly under the able presidency of M. Lefèvre-Pontalis.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish very shortly a book by Mr. Clive Bell entitled 'Art,' a work which deals with the visual art of all ages, but has special reference to Post-Impressionism and the newer art movements of the day, and includes what may prove to be a novel theory of æsthetics.

Prof. A. P. Laurie is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan 'The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters,' with a Special Chapter on the Microphotographic Study of Brushwork.'

'The Knossian Atlas,' edited by Sir Arthur Evans, Vol. I., 'The Wall Paintings,' including coloured lithographic plates from drawings by E. Gilliéron, with descriptive sketch by the editor, and notes on the technique of the frescoes by Noel Heaton; and Sir Arthur Evans's sketch of the characteristic stages of Cretan civilization, entitled 'The Nine Minoan Periods,' are among the books promised this spring by the same firm.

Musical Gossip.

Two new orchestral pieces by Mr. Frederick Delius will be included in the programme of the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert next Tuesday. They are entitled 'On hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring' and 'Summer Night on the River.' Anything new from this composer's pen is welcome. He may not always be convincing, but he is always interesting, for he is original both in matter and manner.

The five orchestral pieces of Herr Arnold Schönberg, which were produced last year by Sir Henry Wood, are to be repeated this afternoon at Queen's Hall, under the composer's own direction. Of all modern orchestral works they are the most puzzling, and it is no wonder that they aroused opposition both here and abroad. This new performance will be given under more favourable conditions this time, for on Thursday last his early String Sextet was to be performed at the Music Club. That work—which will be noticed next week, and which is said not to be of the same revolutionary quality as his latest compositions—will perhaps induce us to think that Herr Schönberg is opening paths which may ultimately lead to a higher stage in the development of the art of music.

Schönberg was born at Vienna on September 13th, 1874, and lived there until 1901. He then went to Berlin, and taught composition at Stern's Conservatorium. In 1903 he returned to Vienna, and continued to teach; and in 1910 he was permitted to give a course of instruction in composition at the Royal Academy of Music. He returned to Berlin in 1911.

On Tuesday next, at Messrs. Novello's, Dr. W. H. Cummings will read to the Musical Association a paper on the subject of 'The Lord Chamberlain and Opera in London, 1700 to 1741.'

Prof. Ernst von Dohnányi gave a pianoforte recital at Æolian Hall last Monday afternoon. His reading of the Brahms Variations on a theme by Handel was on the whole interesting, though the soft ones, in which the tone, though delicate, was not lacking in warmth, were the most acceptable. His performance of Schumann's 'Kreisleriana' was thoughtful and poetical, but there was an occasional tendency in the quiet numbers to strain the sentiment. The programme ended with the pianist's own Humoresque (in Suite form), which opens with an excellent March full of rhythmic life.

Madame Anna Jerebtzova's song recital on Wednesday, at the Bechstein Hall, introduced a number of Russian songs to the public. Her voice is fine, and she is a finished exponent of her art.

The proceeds of the annual "Burns' Night" Concert at the Royal Albert Hall on the 24th inst. will be given to the two leading Scottish charities in England, the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.0, Royal Albert Hall.	
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.0, Queen's Hall.	
Tues.	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.	
—	Madame Gardiner Bartlett's Song Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.	
Wed.	Jessie Brett Young's Song Recital, 8.0, Bechstein Hall.	
Thurs.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.	
Fri.	London String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.	
—	Sascha Zeldt's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.	
Sat.	Clarence Bevan Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.	
—	Henkel Pianoforte Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.	
—	Essie Harris's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Small Hall.	
—	Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall.	

DRAMA

Chitra. By Rabindranath Tagore. (India Society.)

This lyrical drama, issued by the India Society to its members in a limited edition—250 copies of which are offered to the public at the Chiswick Press, Took's Court, Chancery Lane—is an early work of Mr. Tagore's, written, he tells us, as long as five-and-twenty years ago. Based upon a story in the Mahabharata of the love of the hero Arjuna for a king's only child, the lovely Chitrangada, whom her father had made his heir and brought up as a son, the play becomes, in Mr. Tagore's hands, an allegory rich in suggestiveness. He gives Chitra in the beginning strength, but not beauty; then, by the interposition of the gods Madana and Vasanta (Eros and Lycoris), who throughout follow the action and fulfil some of the functions of the Greek chorus, beauty in its most alluring splendours is thrown about her, a temporary veil. For Arjuna, in Mr. Tagore's version of the legend, has taken a twelve years' vow of chastity which it needs this dazzling endowment to overcome. No sooner has Chitra subdued her lover than she is filled with bitter heart-searchings at the thought that it is to the adventitious and illusory in her, not to her true self, that he has been drawn; "he loves my looks, not me." Thus, through a skilfully manœuvred situation, the drama presents, in universal form, the old question whether it is not merely the fleeting inessential bloom before which the soul in romantic love bows down, and whether it can, after all, be the destiny of woman to typify for man that beauty of passing appearance, and nothing more. Arjuna appears finally as a lover who demands of his beloved deeper and more lasting satisfactions:—

"Illusion [he says] is the first appearance of Truth. She advances toward her lover in disguise. But a time comes when she throws off her ornaments and stands clothed in naked dignity. I grope for that ultimate *you*, that bare simplicity of truth."

And Chitra, the veil of beauty falling from her, replies:—

"The gift I proudly bring you is the heart of a woman. Here have all pains and joys gathered, the hopes and fears and shames of a daughter of the dust; here love springs up struggling toward immortal life. Herein lies an imperfection which yet is noble.... accept *this* as your servant for the days to come."

In addition to its mythical suggestions, the play has thus a direct and powerful bearing on the question of the emancipation of women. Its stateliness of diction and movement commands admiration throughout, although the prevalence of more or less conventional imagery becomes to the Western mind at times distinctly cloying. Yet if we say this we must add that comparisons of perfect aptitude are frequent. We take two examples of peculiar beauty from Chitra's descriptions of her lover: "Instantly he leapt up with straight, tall limbs, like a sudden tongue of fire from a heap of ashes"; "He lay asleep with a vague smile about his lips like the crescent moon in the morning." Indeed here, as in the 'Gitanjali,' Mr. Tagore stands forth as a poet in the full sense of the word. Presented to us in bare prose, he is, as it were, Chitra stripped of her bloom. Yet we can recognize in him the worshipper of beauty, and can feel in the very ecstasy of his devotion his summons to us to transcend its apparent and apprehend its true object.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Mary-Girl,' Mrs. Hope Merrick's four-act play produced this week at the Vaudeville, concerns itself for the most part with the false values which so largely pervade the world of to-day. A foster-mother is sought by a Society lady who sets inordinate store by her freedom from the cares of motherhood. 'Mary-Girl' is chosen to fill the post, and leaves her home and child because she hankers for the abundant experience offered among the fleshpots. Her husband consents to let her go as the remuneration offered her will enable him to build a chapel, and thus fulfil his heart's desire.

The outcome of these false ideas of what makes for contentment is waste. The Society mother fritters away her time in aimless flirtation; the foster-mother, on her return from her taste of "high life," becomes peevishly discontented with the circumstances of her husband, a market gardener, and after a quarrel seeks distraction in London. There she finds a "male protector" and disillusion. The husband, on the wife's return, burns down the chapel as being the cause of his matrimonial troubles.

Broadly stated, cause and effect are presented with sufficient clearness, and our criticism is confined to the details of working out, which the need of confining the piece within less than three hours makes a particularly onerous task. The author cannot be said to have husbanded her resources to the best advantage.

Miss Dorothy Fane, for instance, is quite capable of conveying the character of a fast Society woman without having special interludes provided for the purpose. Mr. Charles Kenyon as her cavalier is an unnecessary character, though well enough played. Mr. O. B. Clarence as a soft-hearted and softer-headed Earl must also be dubbed unnecessary, in spite of our seeming ungrateful for his capable acting. Miss Mary Brough only claims toleration for her inclusion because she provides us with an inimitable character-sketch. The servants' parts waste time which might have been given to fuller enjoyment of the broad humanity with which Miss May Blayney endows the name-part. Mr. Norman McKinnel gives us another well-studied impersonation of narrow fanaticism, though we do not think comparison with his former parts enhances the value of this one. At the same time the play would be well worth seeing were he the only attraction, which is far from being the case.

'Paphnutius'—produced by the Pioneer Players at the Savoy Theatre on Sunday and Monday last—recalls the saying of Rowland Hill, that the Devil should not have a monopoly of the best tunes. Inspired by something of the same spirit, a Benedictine nun, Hroswitha by name, nearly a thousand years ago determined,

"under the hammer of devotion," to use her talents as playwright for the praise of God.

From the author who repeatedly scoffs at the virtue most esteemed in the cloister she learnt much, of which she made use in the service of that virtue. For the comedies of Terence, as well as the poems of Virgil, books from Rome and teachers from Ireland, were treasured at Gandersheim, Hroswitha's convent. There, as in other convents of the time, though discipline was in many ways austere, books were not lacking—drawing, painting, music, poetry, philosophy, and theology flourished.

Yet the production of a play written by one so circumstanced and so many hundreds of years ago is an event which fills us with amazement, coupled with gratitude to those who braved the task. 'Paphnutius' is a drama of repentance—simple, sincere, and moving. Dealing with fundamentals, it is more appealing to-day, for all its antiquity, than the majority of the plays offered to the public. Moreover, it still fulfils its purpose. It was meant to edify, and it does even now tend to edification.

The subject of the play has been familiarized by Anatole France in his clever novel, though a greater contrast than his treatment of the theme could scarcely be imagined. It is a loose sequence of scenes written round the legend of the conversion of Thaïs, the celebrated courtesan of Alexandria, whom Paphnutius, as the head of a neighbouring monastery, feels a call to convert.

Sustained by the prayers of his monks, and disguised as a lover, Paphnutius reaches Thaïs, and through the instrumentality of his words the miracle is wrought. Thaïs publicly renounces her lovers, masses her gold and jewels in a heap before the flames, and is led to a convent, where she is clad in the garb of penitence.

In spite of her plea for less rigour, and a reminder of the delicacy of her frame from the kindly Abbess, Paphnutius, inexorable, decrees that she is to be enclosed in a fœtid cell no bigger than a grave, to cry night and day for mercy on her sins.

Some months of anguish pass, during which he suffers in spirit with her. Then, in the hope of learning whether her repentance is accepted by the Most High, he visits Anthony in the desert. There a vision is vouchsafed which assures him that Thaïs is forgiven, and that the angels are preparing to welcome her. He returns to her cell, tells her of the vision, and remains with her till the parting of body and spirit.

In view of the difficulties which the producer, Miss Edith Craig, must have had to overcome, it is needless to dwell on imperfections in the performance which were doubtless only the result of insufficient rehearsal.

Christopher St. John has accomplished her task as translator admirably. The gulf of years between ourselves and the writer of the play is so cleverly bridged as to be almost imperceptible. Miss Ellen Terry played the small part of the Abbess with characteristic grace. Mr. Harcourt Williams and Miss Miriam Lewes rendered the parts of Paphnutius and Thaïs adequately and at times admirably. The play was acted on the apron-stage of the Savoy, with a background of hanging curtains. Such an arrangement—undoubtedly the most effective available from the point of view of the hearers—must, one imagines, present no little difficulty to the actors.

It is much to be hoped that further opportunities may be given to the public of supporting this most interesting enterprise of the Pioneer Players, who deserve the utmost credit for the production.

The run of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's delightful play 'Magic' was to have terminated on Saturday last; in view, however, of the increase in the receipts, due to the aid of the press, the management have decided to continue the piece till further notice.

The management further announce that they are making arrangements for a shilling public—an experiment not hitherto tried at the Little Theatre.

'The Shepherdess without a Heart' was transferred on Wednesday from the Globe to the New Theatre, where it will be played every afternoon. Evening performances will be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's play 'The Melting-Pot,' which has so far been given in London in Yiddish only, is to be acted for the first time in English by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 8 p.m., for their own subscribers. A public performance will take place on the Monday afternoon following.

Mrs. Percy Dearmer, the directress of the Children's Theatre at the Court, announces that, in response to numerous requests, she is extending her season beyond the specified time. The run of her play, 'The Cockyolly Bird,' will not, therefore, terminate until the 24th inst.

The vexed question of the queue has again cropped up apropos of Mr. George Edwardes's experiment at the Adelphi. It is now possible at this theatre to book seats for the pit after 6.30 p.m. on the day of the performance. We were told on inquiry at the box office on Tuesday evening that the experiment had been entirely successful.

No one can pretend that the public likes queues, and the only apparent reason for their continued existence in this country is that the majority of managers fear a loss of revenue if they make it possible for all their seats to be booked in advance. A plea is also put forward that queues are a good advertisement. There is little doubt, however, that many people at present who cannot afford the more expensive seats stay away from the theatres, owing to their distaste for waiting in the streets.

At a meeting of actors and actresses held at the Chandos Hall last week to consider the question of the "twice-nightly" system now in vogue at many of the provincial theatres, a resolution advocating payment per performance was carried by a large majority.

Without doubt a heavy and injudicious strain is imposed on an actor obliged to give two performances of the same programme in one evening. The real crux of the matter lies in the fact that many of the provincial theatres declare it impossible to compete with the local music-halls and kinemas on a basis of a single performance nightly. If two houses are a financial necessity, then the actor should be substantially recompensed—if possible, to the extent of the proposal by the chairman of the meeting of "double pay for double play."

To Correspondents.—M. A.—J. V.—C. J. G.—J. B.—Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the ppearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 103.]

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE ATHENÆUM

Relating to Learning and Education.

No. 4499. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

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ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.

Double, double, toil and trouble:
Fire, burn; and, caldron, bubble.

Now that the flood of January conferences has passed high-water mark, we can perhaps pick out from the flotsam of talk the ideas which give a clue to what is most significant in the new educational movement in England. As Viscount Bryce said a few days ago, the last half-century has been of extraordinary importance in English educational history. There is nothing to compare with it since the conflict of ideas and ideals in the seventeenth century. But, so far as State action is concerned, a good deal more has already come out of the present movement than was found possible in the stale-mate between Puritans and Cavaliers. Perhaps a truer parallel might be drawn between the educational turmoil of the Renaissance and the brew in the boiling caldron of our own day. What, we may ask ourselves, are the caldron's chief ingredients?

First, perhaps, a growing belief in the value of Self-Training. Modern education, in just revolt against the often methodless and unpsychological traditions of the past, has thrown too much stress on the skill of the teacher, and too little upon the slower, more awkward, but in the end more efficacious, self-training of the pupil. The administrative machine, here as in America, is still, working (unconsciously, or even against the will of its chief engineers) in a way which makes this self-training increasingly difficult. Examinations have to be prepared for by an appointed date. Syllabuses of instruction have to be covered by the teachers within certain limits of time. Idleness has to be prodded into attention. But punishments are less severe. Hence in all their schooltime (and in some cases even in their playtime, too) children and young people are left less alone or to their own devices. This shepherding of pupils, and guiding of them through a varied course, leave less opportunity for self-training. We have less flagrant indolence, perhaps, but also less scope for individual effort and self-instruction. But though the current of administrative policy still runs fast in the channel which leaves little room for self-training, there are many signs of a change in the course of the stream. The Boy Scout movement, which is a free growth in English education, is based on the idea of self-training under leadership and in a setting of corporate life. Madame Montessori's message (or such part of it as finds an echo among practical teachers in England) is a tribute to the value of self-training watched by self-effacing supervisors. Mr. C. J. Holmes, whose 'Notes on the Art of Rembrandt' is a valuable contribution to educational theory, has shown how great a part self-training has to fill in the making, not only of a painter, but also of every craftsman. Education, though it has a scientific basis, is after all much less a science than an art.

A second mark of English educational thought at the present time is a desire for Simplification. Except a demand for better salaries, no sentiment is more certain to get applause at an elementary school teachers' meeting than a denunciation of congestion of "subjects" in the course of study in primary schools. The head mistresses of secondary schools complain that girls have too many different things to learn in the variegated curriculum of modern days. Some of the wisest of the head mistresses even go so far as to urge that, for girls, mathematics should not be a compulsory subject in matriculation tests. In fact, it appears that the old German theory of "Allgemeine Bildung" is breaking down. Without overfilling the cup, schools cannot pour into children's minds all the ingredients of adult culture. For a time the idea of simplification showed itself most strongly (and, for England, erroneously) in agitations for the abolition of different types of school in each grade of education, and for the setting up of the kind of system which the German Socialists describe as the Einheits-Schule. Arbitrary administrative simplification in the grading of schools would, however, increase rather than lessen the danger of congestion in the curriculum of each school. The new trend of English thought is rather towards the recognition of a great variety of teaching establishments, together with a simplification of plans of study in each individual school. But competitive examinations for the Civil Service are a shadow (and, so far as one can see, a deepening shadow) across the path of this reform.

A third characteristic of the time is the increased attention which is paid to the care and training of the body. As at the time of the Renaissance in Italy, a graceful bearing and the power of apt self-expression are commended as among the chief aims of a liberal education. Part of the new movement towards a more systematic physical culture is the outgrowth of medical science. Here and there one finds in it the trace of materialistic presuppositions, but on the whole it is a healthy reaction against the too literary habit which has obsessed education. And the new turn in educational thought is connected with political hopes of social reform. It is agreed that medical inspection has already done good, not only in a direct way for the children concerned, but indirectly also in its education of the parents. Inspection, however, must be followed by treatment, and it is here that the difficulties begin. Clinics on a small scale are doing well. But how are we to extend the school clinic indefinitely without finding ourselves committed to a State medical service? Then, again, it is realized that the gravest need for medical care arises in the case of children under school age. This involves social problems which are not, in the common use of the word, educational. In the meantime, however, a new turn has been given to thought about school questions. Sir George Newman looms as large as Mr. Bruce, and nearly as large as Sir Amherst Selby Bigge, in a distant prospect of the Board of Education. The doctors, however, will not have it all their own way. Medicine will have much to say to education, but Art will have its hearing, too. And the growing interest in Eurhythmics—not as a "system," but as an influence in education—is a sign that physical training will need to have an artistic as well as a physiological side.

There is much else stirring in English education besides the desire for Self-Training, for Simplification, and for more thorough Physical Culture: but these three things are evidently coming into the forefront of our discussions, and each has behind it a growing force of conviction. English education is in the seething-pot. There is toil and trouble: a good deal of fire and more smoke. The caldron, with its mixed ingredients, bubbles to the boil.

M. E. SADLER.

The Case for Co-Education. By Cecil Grant and Norman Hodgson. (Grant Richards, 5*s.* net.)

An excellent case for Co-Education is made out by the authors, but it is limited to boarding-schools, where, they think, the greater need exists; and their closing words are :—

"Though we believe that *all* schools must gain by the admission of both sexes, it is not in them [*i.e.*, day schools] that we desire the main trial of co-education to take place."

But we believe that this opinion is against the trend of modern feeling, which is beginning to condemn the boarding-school as only a second-best method of education, for, as the authors rightly remark in their argument for boys and girls to be together, the family should be the basis; and this is at home.

The introductory remarks about education in general are sweeping and drastic, but the day is past when mere revolutions bring beneficial changes; methods of education are a growth, and evolve gradually. Abuse of the past is of little value, and Co-Education cannot be a panacea for all the ills in the aims and results of present-day education. It is a mistake to draw analogies between the way in which Nature educates a kitten, and the way in which she would deal with a child, for the environment and capacities of each are different. The present reviewer thinks that in a book meant for universal use theological ideas should be expunged; it is true they intrude but little here, yet their presence vitiates even the definition of the aim of education. However, with these remarks ends our adverse criticism; the remainder of the book forms a valuable addition to the literature dealing with this subject.

It is claimed that Co-Education, conducted on right lines, will render any school immune from the immorality that is rife in boys' boarding-schools and elsewhere; such immunity will extend to the use of coarse language and tolerance of gross stories. Another advantage claimed is that the girls are put upon their dignity, and a finer attitude is adopted towards sex by the boys; the silly giggling of girls and the unrestrained laughter of boys are mutually checked. Further, a truer independence of masculine and feminine points of view will be fostered. The authors are by no means of opinion that the truly feminine approaches the masculine, and sex differentiation is insisted upon throughout. The chapter dealing with Mental Differences—not superiority or inferiority—makes plain their attitude towards the subjects in which each sex excels. In discussing the Woman Movement it is remarked :—

"The claim of one sex to the consideration of the other is seen to rest not on the denial, but on the affirmation, of the sex distinction and the value of each sex to the other.... Their equality really rests on the fact that they are different....Mental and moral distinctions, which were previously not unrecognized indeed, but vaguely apprehended and inarticulately expressed, have been honoured with scientific definition, and have thus entered the field of reasoned discussion."

Mr. Havelock Ellis is quoted as saying that "a potent factor in bringing about a saner attitude [in the Woman Movement] will be the education of boys and girls together."

In this impassioned and, at times, eloquent and high-aimed plea for Co-Education there appear many quotations condemning public schools, as well as others showing the general result of American experience. In the latter schools the authors deprecate the preponderance, not the presence, of women teachers. Arguments against educating boys and girls together are refuted logically and with spirit. The historical argument is of interest, but not valuable in so far as it apparently advocates a return to the past, which, indeed, should be used and appreciated, but not copied, for education, like all else, moves and changes.

The New Schoolmaster. By "Fourth Form." (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s.* net.)

The substance of this book has appeared in articles contributed to *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Morning Post*, and *The Journal of Education*. There are thirty brightly written chapters, in which the author takes stock of modern education, especially in secondary schools. He is evidently a thoroughly experienced master, with sound and level judgment, and an enthusiasm for his calling, and the result is that he gives us much food for thought. A host of modern teachers have contributed abundantly of recent years to this type of pedagogic literature, but "Fourth Form's" book is certainly one of the most interesting. His views are somewhat in advance of those of the average public-school master, and perhaps he plays a dangerous game in criticizing his brother-teachers. How little can A know of B's method, temperament, or results! Venture this term on an opinion that B is a dull reactionary, and before next term comes to an end you will probably have good reason for eating your words. Inspectors alone, if their work was more thoroughgoing, could safely venture on such criticism. However, "Fourth Form" amply justifies himself, and there is in his pages a really good collection of progressive opinion on a wide variety of subjects connected with school-life: though the New Schoolmaster as herein depicted is, after all, not a very daring sort of creature, and the tacit contrast between him and the teacher of thirty years ago is, perhaps, overdrawn.

We can agree with our author that there are no very clear signs that the ratio of intellectualism to athleticism in our great schools is improving. We must concede to him also that, if masters are really the moving force in education, a postgraduate year or two spent in travelling round the world, or working in an industrial parish or a commercial house, would be an excellent training before the beginning of school work. It is a paradox, as he remarks, that men who have read "Greats" should have such confined views on the true objects of education as some public-school masters. But probably many of them have been chosen, not so much for their receptivity of ideas, as for their so-called scholarship or their prowess in athletics. At any rate, the new schoolmaster is comparatively a *rara avis*. He is the sort of man who keenly desires and attempts more individual teaching, who is able to give a real lesson as well as hear one, aims at a great diminution of coercion, and knows the difference between interest and amusement. He recognizes that the line of cleavage in aptitude is not between modern and ancient languages, but between linguistic and non-linguistic. He keeps it constantly before him that education is not a preparation for scholarship, but for citizenship; and is ready to consider the advantages claimed for other systems of education than that of the public schools. But, though he does not urge the point, it is probable that "Fourth Form" would agree that needful reforms will not come until masters, both head and assistant, cease to be systematically overworked. Most head masters essay an impossible task: "optat arare caballus." If a head master is fortunate enough to be able to stand the strain of table-serving by reason of exceptional physical powers, his faculties become so dissipated that the steady, concentrated thought necessary for the driver of an important express is impossible. What can a man so placed do to keep the teaching machine efficient? How can he supervise the work of the novices on his staff, co-ordinate the work of the departments, and insist on the adoption of reforms in every classroom, even by his stalwart reactionaries? The assistant's position, too, is such that he inevitably loses elasticity and freshness during the first few weeks of term. Who can at once do his duty by his form and his various teaching subjects, his house of twenty-five boys, and his social and athletic activities? No man. Alas! it is the teaching as a rule that first goes by the board. "Fourth Form" rightly urges the need for inspections, "regular, fairly frequent, and obligatory." But a prior postulate is the lightening of the burden of the master. This means more masters and more money spent on staff salaries. A great deal of futile tinkering with secondary education would be obviated if this essential point could be grasped by the public and the Board of Education. This granted, a really efficient inspectorate is the second necessity. But secondary schools do not want

"the criticism of University dons who have never taught outside the walls of their college lecture-rooms, and whose ideas of teaching within these limits sometimes suggest that University tutors also need to be taught to teach."

"Fourth Form" has many good things to say about the curriculum and the due balance of its parts, and is with good reason a redoubtable champion of the value of the English tongue. He makes the useful suggestion that, for boys under 15, English subjects should be grouped together and taught by a specialist. Why not, if French is so taught? The chapters on the Zurich Cantonal schools and the Montessori method are well worth reading, and altogether there are few public-school masters who will not find hints and stimulus in these pages.

A National System of Education. By John Howard Whitehouse. (Cambridge University Press, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Secondary Education in England. By R. F. Cholmeley. (Smith, Elder & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

IN ninety pages of large print, entitled 'A National System of Education,' Mr. J. H. Whitehouse shatters the existing scheme of educational things in this country, and remoulds it according to his heart's desire. Oxford and Cambridge men—strange, by the way, that this book should emanate from the Cambridge University Press!—will find the affairs of their respective Universities settled for them by an outsider in five pages, and the College system demolished in a single paragraph. Nothing is an obstacle to this root-and-branch reformer; the religious difficulty, for example, which has already wrecked two Education Bills, "is really a very limited and a very small question." Mr. Whitehouse writes with the calm confidence of one possessed of a magician's wand; he has but to wave it, and lo! a new heaven and a new earth. He is one of those doctrinaire politicians who conceive that the world is ruled by logic only. He is, too, so sure of the truth of his premises that it never seems to occur to him that other people may refuse to regard them as irrefutable. He has yet to learn, apparently, that he and the group of legislators for whom he speaks have not a monopoly of conviction; that tradition and prejudice, moreover, if their force is to be modified, should be approached in a spirit of conciliation, not of arrogant superiority. At a moment when some of the better employers are considering how to afford facilities of continued education for boy workers, the assertion that the hours of labour must be limited to "four daily" up to the age of eighteen might, we think, have been made with greater tact, as also the statement that "the education authorities should further have the power to enforce full-time attendance at school up to the age of sixteen." This sweeping change is described as a "practicable" measure; but its author does not seem to have sufficiently reckoned with the dislocation of industry which would ensue on precipitate action in the matter. Tact, again, would have prevented him from alternately patronizing and chiding the existing Board of Education, whose members, if they read him, may well inquire what are the credentials of their admonisher. Indeed, one withholds confidence from an expert who talks as if no one before Madame Montessori had appreciated the value of handwork; who seems unaware that games and bathing for primary scholars are being widely and increasingly organized; and who recommends the prefect system without a word on the successful experiments of the Warwickshire educational authority in that direction.

Mr. Whitehouse designs, in rather cryptic English, "eventually to break down class prejudices between two forms of education." He therefore desires to see secondary education available for everybody, and desires to see it free.

> "Mere freedom from fees would not be sufficient to meet the cases of the extremely poor, for whom maintenance allowances to cover clothing, books, and food would have, in addition, to be made."

Mr. Cholmeley in his plea for 'Secondary Education in England' is more modest in his demands than Mr. Whitehouse, and his long experience lends weight to his pleadings. His contention is that the greatest defect in our secondary education is the lack of first-rate trained teachers; that really capable men will not be at the expense and trouble of getting themselves trained, so long as salaries are inadequate, and pensions, in most cases, non-existent; and that the first step towards reform is that State grants should be based upon the salaries and pensions of teachers, instead of upon the attendance of children. Teachers would, under this scheme, secure a just, regular, and uniform rate of payment, instead of being at the mercy of the local authority. A better class of men would be obtained, and children would benefit in proportion. This is a sound and pertinent suggestion.

Mr. Cholmeley is, perhaps, too prone to look upon education as a panacea—at any rate, in rural districts. He pours contempt, for instance, on those who think "that the agricultural half-timer learns more from leading horses than from reading poetry." Is not this the utterance of one more familiar with urban conditions than with those of the country? We could show Mr. Cholmeley an old labourer who had hardly any schooling, who is yet a master of every sort of field- and wood-craft; who exults in his strength and the labour of his hands; who is often an unconscious poet, though he has probably never read a line of poetry—as when he tells you that the lawn, under an early morning frost, was "white as a lily," or that he "went to work when he was milking-stool high." School is far from being the only place where lessons are learnt, though specialists sometimes talk as if it were.

Quantity and Accent in the Pronunciation of Latin. By F. W. Westaway. (Cambridge University Press, 3*s.* net.)

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION had reason some years ago to hope that the so-called "English" pronunciation of Latin would in a few years be silent for ever; but the recent recrudescence of the "English" system makes the appearance of Mr. Westaway's excellent little handbook opportune. He writes in his Preface: "This book is not written for schoolmasters." But why not? There are very few schoolmasters who will not reap substantial benefit from reading it, especially those teachers of Latin—and they are the large majority—who have but a smattering of phonetics. Phonetics must be the base, but until all language teachers are thoroughly trained in this science, such a treatment of Latin pronunciation as this—founded on phonetics, but not asking too much knowledge from the Latin teacher—is likely to be valuable. Even the most conscientious of Latin scholars, including those who are largely and continuously concerned with the teaching of Latin verse, are very apt to fall away from righteousness in this matter:—

> si bracchia forte remisit,
> Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.

But those learned in quantities are few. It is probable that 75 per cent of teachers of Latin are shaky in this respect. Probably not 10 in 100 could mark correctly all the long quantities in an unprepared page of Livy. Test with this exercise a fifth form in a school in which Latin pronunciation is relatively good, and the average number of mistakes will be 20 per cent. English habits of speech are slovenly: we drawl in our talk and we clip our words, and obviously both teacher and taught will bring English habits into the reading and speaking of Latin, unless both are continually on their guard. It is frequently argued that boys cannot be expected to master all the niceties of Latin pronunciation, and that therefore their teacher need not trouble himself about them. This is a mischievous fallacy. Whenever a master pronounces Latin words, he should pronounce them as well as thought and care will enable him to do so. In a short time the ear of the pupil becomes accustomed to the "niceties," and imitation makes his pronunciation comparatively correct.

This book should be read and kept for reference by all teachers of Latin. There is hardly an unnecessary line in it: many things are stated that are not generally known, and many more that even the best scholars are only too prone to forget. For instance, who is sure of always pronouncing correctly the following words: rosa, ver, urbs, cui, mons, ac, non, rex, pars, orator, pater, mollis—to take a few very simple and common instances? A greater percentage will fail over fortuitus, libertas, rudimentum, penuria, securus, solitudo,

infelices, elaborare, salutavi, amaverunt, utraque, calefacit, antehac—if not in quantity, in accent. In his fifteen little chapters Mr. Westaway gives us most of what is worth knowing, with plenty of exercises and useful lists, and two and a half pages of bibliography.

Outlines of Education in England. By Cyril Jackson. "Christian Social Union Handbooks." (Mowbray & Co., 1*s.* 6*d.* net.)

MR. JACKSON gives a useful conspectus of the machinery of education in England at the present time, but does not indicate the trend of thought in educational theory (beyond a short mention of the Montessori method), nor does he treat the subject psychologically. What is actually done is admirably set forth, but what different reformers wish to be done, and how far tendencies follow them, is not shown. Various suggestions are made, such as a decrease in the size of classes, an extension of the school-leaving age, greater care in the choice of teachers, &c. It is pointed out that "Education Departments and Committees think too much of machinery," and that "there is no logically conceived system covering the whole field and recognized by the State as the National Education," although there is "in England a great deal of splendid educational provision." The habit of thinking of children mathematically has doubtless its official uses, but it should always be remembered that each scholar is a developing individual, and, as Mr. Jackson remarks, "takes an interest in things which his teachers do not dream of."

The theology, which is due to the series in which the book is published, is laudably minimized; but the author asks an amazing question: "Has a teacher really any right to enter the profession and refuse to give religious lessons?" A still more amazing statement is made in discussing incentives to learn: "In our rich England every boy, however stupid, knows that there is a job of some sort waiting for him round the corner"! A sordid aim is advocated by inducing children to work along lines that lead to some prize in after-life, and the author's belief in human nature does not seem high, nor is there any indication as to what end the "character" that should be trained is to be devoted.

The ordinary reader will be surprised at the network of arrangements made for children's welfare—*e.g.*, there are 7,500 volunteers on London's Care Committees; and a glance at the excellent Index will convey some idea of the many kinds of education in England, and should arouse a keener interest than is general in the subject. In calling the work a limited year-book on education we give a fairly accurate description of it.

What is Education? By Stanley Leathes. (Bell & Sons, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

MANY subjects are glanced at by the author, with the result that no great principles of education are established, and a certain amount of irritation is engendered by the superficiality of treatment that is often displayed. Mr. Leathes apparently realizes that much is wanting, but does not judge from a basis with a definite, constructive aim, as his definition will show:—

"Education (in the full sense) is the process by which an individual is adjusted to his whole ambit of existence; the whole being is the subject of education; and the whole of life is its end."

Isolated remarks throughout the book express his outlook, progressive in general:

"The effects of public education are cumulative; in a sense every generation starts where the last left off."

"Education is a process, purposeful education is an art, but when men speak of education, they are prone to think of buildings, of curricula, of systems....The art of education requires liberty for its exercise."

"Education....does not profess to be an enemy of business. Indeed, if it has a single, conspicuous fault, it is that it copies....the faults of business....Business estimates success by results....education estimates results by figures in a report or by figures in an examination table."

Mr. Leathes wisely considers it futile to subdivide a subject, such as English, into many parts, and advocates more synthetic treatment of History and Literature. His remarks on the teaching of these subjects are by far the most valuable in the book, and he suggests overdue reforms in University examinations.

In the sphere of Civics teaching and moral instruction he must, we think, be inadequately informed, since he seems to regard systematic moral instruction as conducing to priggishness; whereas the methods recommended by the Moral Education League provide interest and humour, and evoke sympathy and co-operation from the children.

We dissociate ourselves from the pessimistic view that "nine-tenths of men and women are perhaps incapable of rising above the material world"; in that case what would be the use of educating incapability? It is with pleasure that we notice that large classes are condemned, and that a plea is entered for recognition of the importance of Geography. On the whole, the volume is useful as an expression of the feeling, though not the practice, of the average teacher.

The question which stands as a title to the book is of vital importance, and its answer dominates all methods and schemes. But it cannot be answered by pithy definitions and suggestions of reforms in isolated subjects. Mr. Leathes thinks that "studies supply food and exercise; they are the material, the apparatus of education, not itself," and yet later on he speaks of "by-products" that are not shown in an examination table! It is this very "by-product" that is most important.

CLASSIFIED NOTICES.

Classics.

Hudson (W. H.), REPRESENTATIVE PASSAGES FROM ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 net. Bell

To make such a collection as this in so small a space, and to do it well, is no small achievement, and Mr. Hudson's book should prove of value to literary students. The passages selected are representative of much that is best in the English language from the time of Chaucer to that of Macaulay.

Ilias, cum Prolegomenis, Notis Criticis, Commentariis Exegeticis, edidit J. van Leeuwen Vol. II., 9m. Leyden, Sijthoff

The first volume of this work was noticed by us on February 8th last, so that we need here touch upon only a few passages in the second. At xviii. 605 we note with satisfaction that the reading ἐξάρχοντε is adopted, though with slight authority; and there is also much truth in the remark that the doubtful words μετὰ δέ σφιν ἐμέλπετο θεῖος ἀοιδὸς φορμίζων "utilia sunt potius quam molesta." But the explanation of 300–302 in the same book misses the real point. At xv. 680 the difficulty of the rider leaping from the back of one horse to that of another is wantonly enhanced by the assumption that the animals are "semiferos." Why? A certain capriciousness of this sort is observable in other places, and is, indeed, characteristic of Prof. van Leeuwen's work as a whole.

Lamb (C.), ESSAYS OF ELIA, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson. First Series.—THE LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA, edited by the same, 2/6 each. Cambridge University Press

These volumes belong to the "Pitt Press Series," which has secured a good reputation among school-books. We should have thought that the wayward charm of Lamb was hardly suitable for young people, and better left for the delight of the adult; but if he had to be made into a school author, Mr. Thompson has done the business with due appreciation and thoroughness, except in one respect. The Introduction, which is the same in both volumes, gives us an admirable account of the qualities which make Lamb's prose immortal, but nothing is said of the circumstances of his life. He was no mere virtuoso of books and chosen friends: he was a man who showed the virtues of fortitude and self-sacrifice; and since a prominent critic of English has had the temerity to call him a "poor creature," we wish that Mr. Thompson had added a brief summary of the trials which he surmounted so bravely.

With the help of Mr. E. V. Lucas, which is duly acknowledged, Mr. Thompson has traced nearly all the allusions which abound in the text of 'Elia.' The few which remain unidentified are of no importance, and not derived from sources of high merit. Virgil might, however, have been credited with "regni novitas" ('Æneid,' I. 564; 'Elia,' p. 259), also with "circum præcordia frigus," a shortened form of Georgic II. 484 ('Last Essays,' p. 241). A Latin translation (*ib.*, p. 220) is sadly in need of revision.

Royds (Thomas Fletcher), THE BEASTS, BIRDS, AND BEES OF VIRGIL, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Mackail recently showed in what directions, archæological and topographical, the new commentator on Virgil would be able to improve on the old. So far as the 'Georgics' is concerned, Mr. Royds, in his

admirable little naturalist's handbook to the 'Georgics,' has made it easy to comment with interest and certainty on a great many hitherto moot points. It is a pity for teachers not to avail themselves of the undoubted interest many of their pupils take in the life of animals, for this, properly handled, may form an avenue to the appreciation of other virtues in the poet's work. Mr. Warde Fowler, whose 'Year with the Birds' gives him the right to speak authoritatively, says of the present book: "It is, I think, the best commentary we have for the naturalist, the farmer, or the sportsman." Considering how keenly Virgil felt the beauty and the mystery of animal life, we think it strange that he has had to wait so long for a sympathetic commentator from the point of view of natural history. Conington and the others have, of course, not neglected this side of their work, but their contributions do not amount to much, and they have looked at the subject too exclusively from the English standpoint. Mr. Royds has been able to glean much that is to the point from Bible naturalists like Tristram and J. G. Wood. He has also the advantage of his position in time, as investigation is now going on in all departments at a rapid rate, and not least, perhaps, with regard to the life of bees. Apart from what is strictly relevant to comment on Virgil, he has happily included a great deal of entertaining matter, especially in the region of literary parallels, and here the notes contributed by Mr. L. E. Upcott, late of Marlborough, could ill be spared. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed discussion of the contents of the book; suffice it to say that no student of Virgil can afford to ignore its existence.

Scott's GUY MANNERING, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by R. F. Winch, 2/ Macmillan

"Much of 'Guy Mannering,'" says Mr. Winch, "is couched in a dialect that deters many readers," and he has added to this well-printed edition explanations of all words and phrases likely to cause any difficulty. We should be glad to see more derivations, as these help young people to remember strange words. Mr. Winch shows admirable industry, but his brevity tends to dullness. Thus, to take one page of the notes, we find the "Cumæan Sibyl" merely glossed as "the wise old woman from Cumæ who sold the Sibylline books to Numa," and "cabriole" described as "carriage, cab, gig." The Virgilian association of the Sibyl might at least have been mentioned. The latter word recalls to us the cabriolet in the forty-sixth chapter of 'Pickwick,' which drew up at the wrong door in Gosnell Street, to the disgust of Mrs. Bardell's visitors. Andrew Lang's notes—which we suddenly come on at p. 619—are not mentioned in the Preface, but we presume that they are derived from the Border Edition of the "Waverleys." They show a gusto and a knowledge which are beyond Mr. Winch. He does not seem to us to be specially interested in Scott. His Introduction does not tell us that it was Byron who beat Scott in verse, and so led to the Waverley romances. Speaking of the conjectures as to the author of these, he says: "The most ingenious critic, writing under the name of Adolphus, cleverly argued that the author of 'Marmion' and 'The Lady of the Lake' must be the author of 'Waverley.'" This suggests a pen-name, but the 'Letters to Richard Heber, Esq.,' were published anonymously, though soon known to be written by John Leycester Adolphus. Even before he wrote, the identity of Scott was well settled in the public mind. The copyrights of the novels contributed largely to paying off Scott's debts, but not entirely; it should be added that a noble and now unduly neglected book, Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' was also devoted to that end.

History.

Dodd (A. F.), EARLY ENGLISH SOCIAL HISTORY, 2/ Bell

In these days very much more attention than formerly is being paid to the economic and social history of our country, and Miss Dodd has endeavoured to make as interesting as possible for children the conditions which prevailed in Saxon times and after the Norman Conquest.

Pollard (A. F.), THE REIGN OF HENRY VII. FROM CONTEMPORARY SOURCES, Vol. II., 10/6 net. Longmans

This is the second volume of a series of three, and deals with constitutional, social, and economic history. The volume is divided into two parts, the first being a series of extracts from constitutional documents, and the second being devoted to descriptions of social conditions, manners, customs, trade, exploration, &c.

Raven (Alice), EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES ILLUSTRATING ENGLISH HISTORY, 6*d*. Macdonald & Evans

This little book brings within the reach of persons of the most modest means extracts from original documents, a knowledge of which is of undeniable value to students of English mediæval history.

Mathematics.

Duncan (J.), APPLIED MECHANICS FOR ENGINEERS, 8/6 net Macmillan

The charter of the Institution of Civil Engineers defines engineering as the "art of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience of man." In reality, therefore, a number of professions are embraced.

This looseness of definition has engendered much futile discussion as to the appropriate curriculum for students of the subject. The average engineer will be in general a mixture of many elements, but his success quâ engineer will depend on his power of designing and of appreciating design. At college, therefore, this should be the end in view. The rest will be learnt in actual working. The tuition in mathematical and physical sciences should be given by specialists in these subjects. We have explained the ideals towards which teachers should strive; it remains to see whether, judged by these standards, the present volume justifies its existence.

It may be said at once that the author is an engineer pure and simple, and therefore, almost as an inevitable corollary, the mathematical treatment is weak. The general effect of the book will be to further appreciation of design more than power to design. In spite of this defect it is worth having; but if, for a second edition, Mr. Duncan could secure the help of a mathematical specialist, the work would be greatly improved.

Southall (James P. C.), PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF GEOMETRICAL OPTICS, Second Edition, 25/ net. Macmillan

To the layman this title may suggest something far removed from practical life, but as a matter of fact the subject is one of vital interest. In its applications to the art of spectacle-making it touches us directly, while, considered as the parent of the telescope and microscope, it has played no inconsiderable part in the discoveries of experimental science.

Perhaps the most important theoretical contribution to the subject made during last century was the application to Optics of the Principle of Least Action and the invention of the Characteristic Function by Hamilton. By means of this function the most complicated problem of Geometrical Optics could be solved theoretically upon a knowledge of sufficient data, but when it came to the practical applications the method showed almost insuperable difficulties. The Germans set themselves to discover less ambitious methods which would solve the problems at hand. Working in this spirit, they have practically monopolized the subject, not only in the theory, but also, as a natural consequence, in the actual manufacture of optical instruments.

In the last few years one or two English books and tracts on the subject have been written in the new spirit, but until the appearance of the present book there was no English work that could in any way compare with the German treatises.

The diagrams are clear, and, except in a few instances, the author follows the excellent practice of indicating magnitudes of lengths and angles on them.

Wight (John T.), ELEMENTARY GRAPHIC STATICS, 3/6 Whittaker

This book covers the work in Graphic Statics done by first-year students at the Heriot-Watt College. The subject is generally dealt with in treatises on Applied Mechanics, but its importance and the inherent difficulties which it presents to the beginner certainly justify separate and more detailed treatment.

The student generally grasps the idea of the link and vector polygon method easily enough, but comes to grief over the bending moment and shearing-force diagrams. The author has taken pains to make these notions clear, insisting on a proper appreciation of sign and scale.

The next difficulty that presents itself is the application to live loads on beams, and to this the author has not devoted sufficient space. In the chapter on 'Braced Beams and Girders' more stress should have been laid on the arbitrary choice of the forces in the case of over-rigid frames.

An important omission in the section on 'Centres of Gravity' is the use of the second derived figure in order to obtain graphically the moment of inertia.

Except for these failings (which can be remedied in a later edition), the book is excellent, and both for its clearness and judicious choice of examples deserves every praise.

General.

Cambridge County Geographies: MERIONETHSHIRE, by A. Morris; NORTHUMBERLAND, by S. Rennie Haselhurst, 1/6 each. Cambridge University Press

The "Cambridge County Geographies" constitute one of the most valuable aids in modern times towards the teaching and learning of a hitherto much neglected, if not despised, subject. An intelligent and comprehensive knowledge of geography is—or ought to be—an essential element in present-day education. These well-illustrated and brightly written volumes should have the success which has attended their predecessors. They cover a wide field of interest, supplying a sketch which may be developed on the geological, the artistic, and even on the literary side, since the great men of each county are included.

Pitt (St. George Lane Fox), The Purpose of Education, an Examination of the Education Problem in the Light of Recent Psychological Research, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press

It would not appear, to judge by this slender volume, that the purpose of education has been made conspicuously clearer by recent psychological research. We find here a number of suggestions which are worth attention, but are hardly new. The author has not convinced us that anything is gained by the application to the study of character of the terms of pathological and abnormal psychology.

Rearing an Imperial Race, edited by Charles E. Hecht, 7/6 net. St. Catherine Press

The philosopher who differentiated man as a cooking animal might have gone further, and subdivided the human race into those who cook well and those who cook ill. Of the former category the French are, as a nation, admittedly the brightest example. To define our own position might be deemed invidious, but the existence in our midst of the National Food Reform Association testifies to our shortcomings. We wish the Association all success in its patriotic endeavour.

'Rearing an Imperial Race' is a bulky volume issued by it, containing a report of its Conference (held last July at the Guildhall), a great variety of papers on health topics contributed by competent writers, information as to the way in which kindred problems are being confronted in foreign countries, and statistical tables. Its value as a work of reference is unquestionable. The Association holds that malnutrition is making havoc of our race, and that the root cause of malnutrition is ignorance of dietetic values. The abuse of tea—tea that stews all day upon the hob—is second only to the abuse of alcohol. Black tea and white emasculated bread are like to slay their thousands in these islands. The main plank in the Association's platform is that we must, in our schools, do more to educate our girls, the mothers of the next generation, in the knowledge of what good food is and how to cook it.

Row (Ernest F.), A History of Midhurst Grammar School. Hove, Combridge

Of the antiquities of Midhurst in Sussex, its charters from the time of Richard I. onward, its representatives in Parliament, the wealth of its burgesses, its tanning and weaving industries, its connexion with Richard Cobden, and so on, an interesting book could no doubt be made. But for a good history of Midhurst Grammar School there is, it must be said, not enough material. If the book before us is not very interesting or a good school history, it is not the fault of Mr. Row, one of the assistant masters, whose industry and skill in arranging and making the best of his scanty gleanings must be commended.

In 1672 Gilbert Hannam, a coverlet-maker of Midhurst, endowed a school for twelve boys, on the usual and wise condition of the town's doing its share. From this very modest beginning the school developed about a century later into a proprietary school, which had a successful run of some twenty-five years at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and latterly has become a secondary school of the rate-aided type now common in country towns. The author tells us that there was for a time a connexion between Midhurst School and Winchester and New Colleges. This connexion and the head-masterships of the Rev. John Wooll (1799–1807) and the Rev. William Bayly (1807–29) are the outstanding facts in the life of the school. Much space is devoted to personal notes on the trustees who from time to time managed or neglected the foundation. Even the reign of the Rev. Francis Atkins (1758–88), the longest of the series, "is almost entirely shrouded in gloom as far as any records are concerned." The most interesting pages in the book are those in which Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, gives an account of school life at Midhurst under William Bayly, which, except for small numbers—the figure 90 seems never to have been passed—was practically that of the public schools of the day. Mr. Row (who, for his next venture in authorship deserves a fuller subject) adds in an Appendix notices of Old Midhurstians: the list certainly contains a proportionately large number of distinguished men.

White (Jessie), Montessori Schools as seen in the Summer of 1913, 1/ net. Milford

This brief but detailed report of visits to some fourteen or fifteen schools in Italy or in the Italian part of Switzerland is both encouraging and—to borrow a word from the early nineteenth century—cautionary. It becomes clear that Dr. Montessori's system works well when carried out in its entirety by a directress who fully understands and trusts the fundamental principles, and who also possesses sufficient self-command to abstain from all unnecessary interposition. Teachers of this type are not, however, common, and the ordinary training actually unfits people for Montessori posts, so that very naturally directresses are found who hamper the free activity of the children, and, again, others who let ill-behaviour go unchecked. In one school visited a peevish child was permitted to pass from companion to companion, always interrupting and annoying them. In others certain occupations were allowed only at certain times. The division of one into three grades, according to age, withdrew from the younger pupils the advantage of learning insensibly from their elders, and from the latter the educative influence of helping their juniors. In short, it becomes more and more evident that to be a Montessori teacher is not an easy task to be taken up, under a code of rules, by uncultured or dull-natured persons, but a profession demanding a grasp of principles and a most delicately trained discretion. Various observations in this volume suggest, too, in how many directions cautious experiments could be made, and how necessary it is that these should be made under wise and large-minded guidance. As Dr. White concludes:

"We want teachers to realize that the imparting of intellectual knowledge is only a small part of the work of education; we want them fully to comprehend what civilizing means. Hundreds and thousands of teachers do realize it. What they want is more opportunity for real comparison of experience and freedom to act."

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

Teachers' Registration, the forthcoming Education Bill, Examinations, Home-Work, Scholarships to enable students of slender means to enter Universities, the External Degrees of London University, and Naval Education were the chief topics discussed at the Twenty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, held at the Guildhall on the 6th and 7th inst.

The President, Sir John McClure (Mill Hill), in his opening address referred to the Registration Council, which gave teachers the opportunity of working out their own salvation, of struggling upwards from the chaos of mutual jealousies and conflicting interests, from the soul-destroying servitude of iron regulations into the order and freedom of a great, a united, and self-governing profession. Enumerating some of the tasks which still remained for teachers, he said that by the Education Act of 1902 education had been put into the hands of the practical man, who was a firm believer in frontal attacks, not realizing that in education, as in warfare, such attacks were frightfully expensive and rarely successful. He wished that the practical man would indicate the end, and leave the means to the judgment and experience of the teacher. The shortage of teachers was being felt, and the outlook was serious. They were not likely to get more and better trained teachers till salaries were more adequate, and satisfactory arrangements for pensions were made. The burden of education was growing heavier year by year, and it was the teacher who suffered most. Somehow or other the conditions must be changed rapidly, if English education was to be worthy of the English nation. Until a true appreciation of the value of education and a genuine enthusiasm for it were awakened real progress was impossible. At the close of his speech he moved a resolution welcoming the issue by the Teachers' Registration Council of the conditions of registration, and urging all members to apply at once for it.

Dr. Crees (Gloucester) moved an amendment regretting that the possession of a University degree was not insisted upon as one of the qualifications for registration. After an explanation from Dr. Spenser (University College School) and an appeal for unity from Mr. W. W. Vaughan (Wellington), the amendment was withdrawn, and the resolution was carried with one dissentient.

Mr. R. F. Cholmeley (Owen's School, Islington) moved a series of resolutions with regard to the forthcoming Government Education Bill, declaring, *inter alia*, that the organization of secondary education cannot be successfully accomplished without such a radical reform in the financial conditions as will make it possible to satisfy the increasing demand for teachers of high qualifications, and that the basis of financial reform must be the assumption by the State of responsibility for securing adequate salary, scales, and pensions for teachers in all areas. The local education authorities, he said, had come to the end of their resources. To ask them to lay further burdens on the ratepayers was asking them to commit suicide. The Government would have to move, and it would move when it was kicked—that was democracy. When the State had assumed the responsibility for securing adequate salaries and pensions, then, and not until then, could it reasonably require that all teachers should be registered and all schools inspected. After some discussion, the resolutions were put *seriatim* and adopted.

Mr. Jenkyn Thomas (Hackney Downs) proposed a number of resolutions with regard to school examinations, welcoming the action of the Board of Education in entering into negotiations with the various University examining bodies, with a view to making school examinations more uniform and organic; approving the establishment of two grades of school examinations—one designed to test the results of a broad, general education, and to be taken by pupils of about 16, and the other of a more specialized character, suitable for pupils of about 18; expressing the opinion that no material relief will be afforded to schools unless Universities and professional bodies accept these certificates in lieu of their own entrance

examinations, and trusting that the Board of Education will take steps to secure such acceptance as soon as possible; and re-affirming its conviction that acting teachers should be represented on examining bodies, and that schools should be allowed, subject to the necessary safeguards, to present their own syllabuses for examination. An amendment to leave out all reference to the second examination was defeated by a large majority, and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Shaw Jeffrey (Colchester) read a paper on 'Home-Work in Secondary Schools.' He contended that far less home-work was set in English than in French and German schools, and that home-work was not unpopular with parents. If school authorities yielded to the clamour raised by a small number of parents who wrote to newspapers, one conspicuous test of originality and self-reliance would be eliminated. Only in preparation did a boy grapple with his own difficulties, learn the methods of meeting them, and gain power over his own resources.

Mr. W. Lattimer (Barnet) dealt with the question of Scholarships and Exhibitions to enable students of slender means to enter Universities and other places of higher education, and on his motion the meeting accepted a resolution declaring that the provision of such scholarships was very inadequate in many parts of the country, and welcoming the announcement that the Board of Education had asked the Consultative Committee to report on the question.

The re-election of Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke as Treasurer, and Messrs. R. F. Cholmeley and Jenkyn Thomas as Hon. Secretaries, terminated the proceedings of the first day.

The second day's conference was preceded by a service at St. Mary Abchurch. The Rev. W. Temple (Repton) in a short sermon said that no other nation had ever been so indifferent to and negligent of truth as the English. When Englishmen talked about telling the truth, they only meant saying what they thought, which very likely was not the truth at all. They could not tell the truth until they knew it, and Englishmen made no proper effort to discover it. The lazy acceptance of prejudices, typical of Englishmen, was mentally dishonest, and did infinite harm.

Sir Alfred Ewing, Director of Naval Education, attended to explain the new scheme for the admission to naval cadetships of boys from 17½ to 18½ years of age. His statement was very similar to that which he had made before the Head Masters' Conference at Reading, but he emphasized the fact that admission would not be limited to pupils from Public Schools, or indeed schools of any kind, the phrase used being "the Public Schools and elsewhere." In answer to questions, he stated that the Admiralty was committed to the scheme until 1916, and denied that preference was given to candidates who had failed to secure admission to Osborne. As to the expense to parents, the cost, in addition to 60*l.* for the first outfit, would be 50*l.* a year for four years, and there was no likelihood of reduction. The examination for entry was modelled on that for entry to Woolwich, and, as that was competitive, he could not see how the official school examinations shortly to be instituted could be accepted in lieu thereof.

The rest of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Report of the Royal Commission on the University of London in so far as it affected secondary schools, and the discussion centred round the question of External Degrees. Dr. Spenser (University College School) moved a resolution advocating their discontinuance after a specified date—say, 1920—on the ground that the continued grant of degrees on examination only was inimical to the best interests of education. The real need was not for a cheap degree, but for better education.

Mr. E. F. M. McCarthy (Edgbaston) urged the members of the Association to pause solemnly before they expressed disapproval of the action of the University of London in giving degrees to external students. Not only was the lonely student to be considered, but evening students, students in Training Colleges, Technical Colleges, and similar institutions, and also the democracy. The democracy would not allow itself to be thwarted and cut off by a definition of education which excluded all but a certain type. A succession of speakers spoke in the same strain, and it was clear that Dr. Spenser's resolution could not be carried.

Eventually Mr. R. F. Cholmeley moved an amendment: "That the time has not yet come for the abolition of external degrees." He urged that the mere negativing of Dr. Spenser's resolution was not consistent with a reasonable ideal of University education, and that it was a mistake to contemplate the everlasting continuance of the external degree. What they had to do was to diminish to a vanishing-point the number of persons unable to obtain an internal degree. The amendment was carried by a substantial majority.

Not content with disapproving the abolition of external degrees, the meeting declared in favour of the continuance of the present arrangements whereby pupils in schools enter for such University examinations as the Intermediate B.A. and B.Sc. It, however, approved of a proposal that a student who had passed the lower of the school examinations contemplated by the Board of Education should be required to spend four years at the University before obtaining his degree; whereas a student who had passed the higher examination might complete his degree-course in three years. It was further agreed that no student ought to be admitted to a University or College below the age of 17.

The usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

(Concluded.)

THE second Annual Conference of Educational Associations* continued its meetings at London University.

In connexion with the Modern Language Association a discussion was held on the subject of 'Free Composition.' Mr. Storr held that accuracy and precision should be the aim rather than fluency. He did not think that free composition was a subject suitable for examination; he urged the advantage of oral tests, and would sweep away all junior examinations. Miss Batchelor of Bedford Training College made an eloquent and well-reasoned plea for the greater use of free composition, and the general feeling of the audience was with her.

The Presidential Address of the Private Schools Association was given by Dr. Sibly, who deprecated the ever-increasing faith in State control of education, and quoted Froude's dictum:—

> "The touch of the Government is like the touch of a torpedo, sending paralysis through the nerves and veins of every organization which it ventures to meddle with."

Among the educational problems which he discussed was that of instructing children in sex-matters, and inducing reverence and self-control in that important field of life.

Prof. Sadler spoke on 'The Position of Private Schools in a National System of Education' at a meeting convened by the College of Preceptors. He thought that no one was competent to judge what circle of studies should be passed through at each stage of a pupil's education, and therefore no one was able to define "efficiency." Education was far more an art than a science, and such qualities in a teacher as temperament and personality, pastoral gift, development during experience, could not be rigidly determined. He suggested that where private schools filled a place which must be filled in the public interest, they must be prepared to admit inspection; where the private school is supplementary, inspection is desirable, but not necessary; where the private school exists as a protest against a dominant public ideal, registration or inspection would be a peril to its *raison d'être*.

Miss Stoney of the School of Medicine for Women gave the Presidential Address to the Association of Science Teachers, and spoke of the physical condition of Mars. In her opinion there is no water on Mars, the polar caps being composed of nitrogen peroxide, but she did not think that this would prove that there was no life there. Mrs. Maclean spoke learnedly on 'The Formation of Fats in Living Organisms.'

At the Conference of the National Home-Reading Union, presided over by the Rev. J. E. Flower, accounts of their work were given by various leaders of Reading Circles who had charge of evening schools, factory operatives, villagers, and more advanced adults. All spoke enthusiastically of their efforts to spread a love of literature.

The subject which chiefly occupied the attention of the Training College Association, presided over by Canon Morley Robinson, was Demonstration Schools in regard to Training Colleges. Prof. Nunn of the London Day Training College stated the general conditions which he considered necessary for the successful working of such schools, and insisted that the type of person required was one above the average teacher—one who possessed the ability to hand on his experience and knowledge. Miss Graveson of the Goldsmith's Training College believed that Demonstration Schools should represent what ordinary elementary schools *might be*. She gave her own experience, and showed the working of the one with which she was connected. Prof. Findlay of Manchester University spoke on the administrative aspect of the question, and suggested resolutions to be passed by the meeting. The following resolutions

* *Associations taking part*
Art Teachers' Guild.
Association of Assistant Mistresses.
Association of Science Teachers.
Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects.
Association of University Women Teachers.
Child Study Society.
College of Preceptors.
Froebel Society.
Geographical Association.
Modern Language Association.
Montessori Society.
National Association of Manual Training.
National Home-Reading Union.
Parents' National Education Union.
Private Schools Association.
Royal Drawing Society.
School Nature Study Union.
Simplified Spelling Society.
Teachers' Guild.
Teachers in Technical Institutes.
Training College Association.

were referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration :—

"(1) That every type of Training College should be equipped with a demonstration school of the general character indicated by the current regulations of the Board of Education for the training of teachers for elementary and secondary schools, and that these regulations be modified in that sense. (2) That to realize the aims of the regulations for Training Colleges relating to demonstration schools, the whole of the staff of such schools should be treated as part of the staff of the Training College, and as such should receive salaries and enjoy a status adequate to the discharge of their special duties. (3) That the additional cost thereby incurred should be met by an additional grant from the regulations for Training Colleges. (4) That the Secretary be requested to place these resolutions and the policies they embody before the authorities concerned, namely, the governing bodies of the Training Colleges, the local authorities, and the Board of Education."

Miss Birkin of Stockwell College Practising School urged that the assistant staff of the school should have more consideration.

Mr. Arthur Burrell read a paper to the Association of University Women Teachers on 'The Parable in Literature.' He considered that this form of literature had been much neglected. Parables must be short, but need not be clear, for full explanation only spoils them; they must be polished, incisive, meaningful. To a mind in search of it, all life assumes a parabolic character. In the course of a sketch of the history of the parable from Buddhistic times to the twentieth century Mr. Burrell recited various examples, including the well-known one of the pearl who "had knocked at the door of non-entity to enter into being."

The Association of Assistant Mistresses had secured Mr. A. C. Benson and the largest audience. His subject, 'The Art of the Essayist,' was treated in his characteristic and discursive manner. The essay requires, in his opinion, a certain polite shamelessness in the writer, who must enjoy privacy, and also enjoy people seeing him enjoying it. The appeal of the essayist to the world at large depended on the extent to which he sees, seizes, and expresses the pageant of life rather than its aims and purposes. In a certain sense the essayist was a glorified journalist, and the best work was done by exuberant writers who had a power of selection. The essayist lived more in the glow of life than in the glory of it. He ended by a critical examination of passages from Lamb and Walter Pater.

Sir James Crichton Browne was unable to be present at the meeting of the Child Study Society, but we cannot compliment the Committee on their choice of a substitute.

The Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects discussed 'The Ways and Means of Labourers' Wives.' Miss Cochrane, a manager of schools in Cambridgeshire, spoke from the point of view of one who, from outside, wished to improve rural conditions. She thought the ways and means depended on whether the woman was a good manager, how many children there were, and how much money the husband gave the wife; and she believed that all *distress*, not struggle or poverty, was caused through drink. The great needs of rural districts were a better supply of milk, good nursing arrangements, more education on the nutritive value of foods, and better housing and water supply. Councillor Edwards of the Norfolk County Council spoke from knowledge and practical experience as he had been an agricultural labourer, and before he was married could not read. He defended the labourers, and spoke highly of the managing powers of their wives. The greatest need was the raising of the labourers' wages. In counties where the wages were poorest the morals were lowest, and he had sufficient confidence in his class and sex to believe that when conditions were improved there would be less drink. The District Councils were largely responsible for the bad housing, and Housing Acts would be a dead letter unless a different class of men dealt with them.

Other meetings were held by the Froebel Society ('The Place of Reading and Writing in Kindergarten and Infant Schools'), the Parents' National Education Union, and the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutes ('Proposals for the Reconstitution of the University of London').

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE increasing sense of a need for unity in educational matters is seen in the fact of twenty-one Associations combining for their Annual Conference; this number is eight more than last year, when the first Joint Conference was held. Various other signs of grace were manifested in some of the addresses, and occasionally the audiences expressed appreciation of progressive ideas, as when they applauded a speaker who deprecated prize-giving. In general, the teachers attending the Conference—of all ages, and chiefly of the middle class—appeared strenuous and earnest, with a strong sense of decorum, but they exhibited a lack of freshness and appreciation; it was a sense of duty rather than a desire for progress that animated the audiences.

Our main impressions can be divided into (*a*) signs that were evidence of progress, and (*b*) ways in which the Conference was found wanting.

The advocacy of fewer examinations was excellent. Dr. Rouse in his Presidential Address to the Teachers' Guild wished that teachers would speak out plainly on the subject, for they were tied and bound in the chains of the examination system. Like all officialism, the system tended to become fixed with a sort of *rigor mortis*. Both he and Mr. Storr (at the Modern Language Association) wished for an increase in *oral* examinations, which give the impression the candidate makes as a human being in human society. Perhaps one of the greatest bars to spontaneity and reality in teaching will be removed when the fetish of examinations is deposed, for, consciously or not, the teacher must keep that end in view, and education becomes a thing merely of written exercises and books, and often degenerates into memory-work with little ability to *use* knowledge.

The human element in the education of children was sometimes mentioned. Prof. Mackinder (at the Geographical Association) derided the mathematical method of treating geography (which he considered a bridge between scientific and humanistic studies) because the element of human will entered into the study, and he rejoiced at the progress made in teaching the subject by the regional method, with its human note. Greater reality and common sense in teaching were urged by other speakers, notably Viscount Bryce in his wish that education should give the ability to *enjoy* the best pleasures, and should set free springs of joy, and affect the whole nature as a human being. This cannot be done by working for examinations, nor by wishing children to love drudgery for its own sake, as one speaker desired. Unwilling drudgery stunts the soul; it is only when effort is undertaken willingly, as a means to some other end, that it possesses the disciplinary value wrongly claimed for unpleasant work in itself. In the domains of handicraft and drawing great enlightenment as to freedom and initiative on the part of the pupils was shown. Mr. Godfrey Blount (Art Teachers' Guild) admonished his listeners to infuse the "divine poison" that killed rigid systems into the minds and fingers of their pupils. Miss Walford of Leeds Training College, in an address marked by independence of thought and high ideals, mentioned the waste and inefficiency of formalism and mere book-learning, and advised suggestion rather than dictation as the aim of the handicraft teacher.

The social implications in education were mentioned by Miss Walford, when she pleaded for the right directing of the craft instinct to the best use of leisure and the doing of joyful work. Another lady, Miss Burstall of Manchester High School for Girls, in addressing the "Simplified Speling Sosieti," gave prominence to the fact that there was a groundswell of dissatisfaction with present-day education among the Labour class, which demanded something better for itself and its children. An innovation of much value was made by the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects in asking Councillor Edwards who, as previously noted, had been an agricultural labourer, to speak on 'The Ways and Means of a Labourer's Wife.' It was an acknowledgment that teachers should come into closer touch with life, and that nothing but experience can speak with real authority. The meeting of the National Home-Reading Union gave the effect of sincerity and real effort to induce a love of learning, especially among the poorer section of the community, and it was a pleasure to notice the deep interest taken by the speakers in their work.

One speaker, Dr. Sibly of the Private Schools Association, mentioned a subject of instruction that is of increasing importance—that of sex-teaching, which it would be well to face and systematize, without sentimentality or indelicacy; for in the near future definite and sane sex-instruction is likely to be as widespread as it will be beneficial to the race.

All these points are hopeful as indicating that the spirit of progress is still alive in the realm of education; but it is not sufficiently general, nor has it yet broken the crust of conventionality that covers some fields in the educational world. Conventionality brought the air of decorum into the halls, and caused the want of appreciation, and probably prevented the discussions from being of high value. Few questions were asked and few opinions expressed by the audiences in general; even dissent, which at least indicates a point of view, was seldom openly exhibited, but reserved for private conversation afterwards. A curious kind of want of respect and belief in the views of the more progressive speakers was the rule. As Prof. Mackinder remarked, there was freedom to strike out a line for themselves, *if only teachers would claim it.* In such a department of life as education, where methods should progress as evolution advances, the more initiative, the more independence of thought, the more sincerity that are evinced, the greater will be the benefit conferred on the coming generation.

Sincerity and clear-mindedness are essential, but exceedingly rare. The saying that character-building is of the highest importance in schools has become a platitude, and to discuss such a subject only with regard to Boy Scouts and the Prefect system is mere trifling. The direction in which the character, when it is built, is to be

turned was scarcely mentioned, and very indefinite were any suggestions, beyond what is already being done, as to the method of building. Presumably it is by moralizing, manual work, and incidental admonishing. But this question of the formation of character, of civic responsibility, and of social service is the keynote of education. Acquired knowledge is of value according to its effect on the consciousness of the pupil, and the effect will depend on the manner of and reason for the acquisition. It is futile to agree that character-building is of chief importance, and then to dismiss the idea in discussing the curriculum, as was often done during the Conference. If it be true that character is more important than knowledge, then all school courses should be deliberately designed to that end ;* not in order to moralize, but to give "an æsthetic revelation of the world" ; not with the result of turning out "prigs," but of giving play to spontaneity and individuality. There is still a fear of these two qualities in most teachers' minds, caused by a distrust of human nature. Therefore it was pleasing to find the Montessori Society represented by such an exponent as the Rev. Cecil Grant, who claimed that education should not be split into compartments, but should follow a common system from start to finish.

Here we reach the greatest need of education to-day, and the greatest omission throughout the whole of the Conference. Every Association represented was connected with education ; but each one was concerned with its own subject and methods, and carried on its meetings *parallel* with the others, with no sense of incompleteness in itself, and with little sense of its proportional value.

Mr. Holman (National Association of Manual Training) said that subjects beside his own were necessary, and Prof. Mackinder advised a philosophical assessment of values in study ; but nowhere was there explicit recognition of the all-important fact that a synthetic view of education is essential, and an aim towards which all its branches should converge. This co-ordination is lacking in organization as well as in aim, but the former would follow if the latter were settled. At present the unity of educational system is a mere phrase, and the general attitude among authorities towards the subject of synthetic education shows a fear of the unknown. Dr. Sadler expressed the sense of haphazardness in education when he remarked that no one was competent to judge what circle of studies any pupil should be going through at a particular stage of his education, and therefore no one could define efficiency. But why not ? All topics and issues in educational matters are of subordinate interest and value to the grand ideal of the whole end of education which should lie behind and beyond all syllabuses and methods, and which would profoundly modify them. It rests with all those who are responsible for education to formulate such a central aim. No more fitting occasion could be found than in such a Conference as this, and perhaps the future will see it devoted to this purpose, when, in addition to separate meetings, an amalgamated discussion might result in the emergence of a truly comprehensive conception of the purpose of education, and of the manner in which each Association contributes its part to the whole. A synthetic, definite, and supreme aim would dominate all schemes and branches of education, and would guide the organization of the whole system.

* An attempt at this has been made in a Correlation Scheme issued by the Moral Education League which is well worth study.

THE L.C.C. TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

(Concluded.)

The last day of this Conference was occupied by accounts of various educational experiments in schools, and the Chairman mentioned that no fewer than sixty papers, nearly all of serious interest, had been sent in, from which it had been the difficult task of Dr. Kimmins, the Council's senior inspector, to select but six.

Mr. Cross, an assistant master in the County Secondary School, Streatham, described 'The Organization of a Visit to Kew Gardens.' The true aim of such expeditions, he urged, was to develope keenness of sight and clearness of thinking ; notes made by children at the time were useless, and notes prepared by the teacher a handicap. In regard to nature-study generally, he advised direct observation combined with continued meditation upon the causes and effects of what was actually seen. His illustrative remarks upon some familiar fallacies accepted at second hand, and easily disproved by first-hand study, revealed Mr. Cross as an enthusiastic observer, and suggested how educative real nature-study may be when teacher no less than pupil is continually learning.

The paper on 'Sectional Teaching,' by Mrs. Norris, head mistress of Catherine Street School, Hoxton, explained the way in which groups of girls in the same class and room might be profitably occupied in different work at the same time : one, perhaps, reading to the mistress or receiving individual teaching in arithmetic, while others were engaged in silent reading, preparation of lessons, or drawing. At first the introduction of the sectional method produced unsatisfactory results : the girls showed a lively curiosity about the occupations of their neighbours, and a lack of concentration upon their own ; accuracy in every direction was impaired. Later, however, more care, instead of less, was given to the tasks, time was saved, better results in every way achieved, and a discipline of self-controlled freedom substituted for that of immobility and silence. The physical strain upon teachers was lessened, and the whole tone of the school had become one of happiness.

A change in the subject-matter of arithmetic lessons formed the theme of Miss Whitfield's paper. Instead of doing the usual sums the elder girls at Clifton Hill School are now provided with books in which, out of an imaginary income of 25*s.* to 30*s.* weekly, they note the outlay for a supposed household of five persons, one being a baby under six months old. Each girl fixes her own payments, decides upon the rent to be paid, lays out a scheme for each week, and tries to maintain a little savings-bank balance. As they grow proficient the teacher invents casualties : the husband becomes unemployed, the baby falls ill, or the eldest child's shoes come to a sudden end. With these emergencies the young treasurers have to cope as their imagination may suggest. On one occasion, when the teacher had devised a local outbreak of scarlet fever, the girls replied by dispatching the invalids to the fever hospital, whereby the households were left, until the date of recovery, with fewer claims upon the weekly expenditure—a curious sidelight on modern utilitarianism.

In the discussion that followed these three papers Dr. Hayward pointed out that, about 1813, Pestalozzi and Lancaster were advising the teaching of children in large classes as a means of saving time, and that the lapse of years was now changing those large classes back into many sections, and restoring individual teaching. Mr. Lewis, who had on an earlier day given so interesting an account of the working of the Prefect system at Torriano Avenue, now related how, in a "playground class," his pupils had been set—the boys to keep imaginary shops (on this occasion a would-be butcher made the inscription "Stake, 2/6 lb."), and the girls to buy from them for imaginary households. Miss Wheat expressed some doubt whether teachers of classes in sections might not find the loss of absolute quiet in the classroom more fatiguing than the strain of enforcing silence upon a class ; and another speaker suggested that periods of enforced silence were restful for children accustomed to the noisiness of London streets.

The afternoon session was opened by Dr. Borland, Musical Inspector and Adviser to the London County Council, with an address on 'Experiments with Children in Memorizing Musical Pitch.' Eight little girls ranged on the platform illustrated very strikingly his assertion that the power of remembering the exact pitch of notes was neither rare nor impossible of acquisition. He recounted the methods of training—so simple as to consist largely in the provision of tuning-forks and the accustoming of the ear to identifying a particular note—and showed how in the great majority of cases children quickly became able to sing particular notes at command without having heard them played, and to name any note that was sounded. He added, however, that apparent success might be sometimes deceptive, since, in class, a child who does not recognize the note may be quick enough to copy it almost instantaneously from a companion who begins to sing or say it. The children on the platform named and sang notes unhesitatingly until, after they had given the middle notes of several chords, one was played which they received in silence, paused, and then began to say, "There is no middle note," Dr. Borland having played not three, but only two. It was easy to believe that, to children who could thus discern sounds, the world would be full of agreeable recurring problems, such as the recognition of motor-horns and steam whistles, and that they would be able, like Dr. Borland, to identify a blacksmith's anvil within sound of the Education Offices as giving out E flat.

Miss Robinson, head mistress of the Heber Road School for Infants, read a paper upon 'Self-Reliance in the Infant School,' which ought to be studied by all persons who have the care of young children, but of which—depending for its interest, as it did, partly upon its general spirit, and partly upon a number of concrete instances—no brief account could give any adequate idea. Happy must be the infants in a school where the head mistress holds that human beings, even at three years old, should be treated with invariable respect and courtesy.

Mr. R. Cook, late head master of Pritchard's Road School for Boys, gave excellent advice about 'Training Boys to use a Public Library,' and spoke with an enthusiasm for books somewhat unusual in these Conferences, where at times the word "bookish" is heard used less in praise than in scorn.

In the course of the discussion Miss Clara Grant put in a plea for the provision of low cupboards, from which even little children would be able to fetch the various objects needed. At present cupboards, it appears, are high, and their upper shelves out of reach except for adults. A gentleman, while doing justice to the value of

public libraries, said that he missed, among his pupils, the child's *own* book, and urged the great advantage to every child of possessing at least two or three books.

In none of the papers read was the name of Montessori mentioned, yet it was impossible to sit day by day listening to them, and to the discussions upon them, without feeling that the whole Conference was permeated by the spirit of Dr. Montessori. That spirit, inarticulate and unformulated, existed, of course, before she propounded her creed—Miss Robinson, for instance, must have been a Montessorist much earlier—but the great impulse given to it by the publication of her volume, and the degree in which it is influencing the whole world of education, are brought home vividly at such meetings as this of the London County Council's teachers.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE yearly meeting of the Classical Association began on Monday last, at Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, with a paper by Mr. R. W. Livingstone on 'The Teaching of the Classics as Literature.' He did not claim to bring forward any novelties which had not already been suggested by educational experts, and began by giving a lurid picture of the present state of instruction in the Universities and the upper forms of schools. Examinees were like tame animals fed at regular hours. They read their books in a tame, otiose way; they had been taught to grapple with translation, but never taught to read. Literature was a more difficult subject to teach than history, being hard to hitch on to a boy's interests. Boys missed that revelation of the human heart which was the core of literature, and they lounged through their books.

A great teacher, like a great actor, could thrill them with emotions they had never experienced, but great teachers could not be created. Some suggestions followed which would reduce the admitted difficulties. Boys should be taught to visualize what they read in descriptive and narrative writing, in drama, and nearly all poetry. Boys should be taught, further, to notice the contents of the books they read. The personality and point of view of the author in hand should be studied. Thirdly, literary discrimination was required. The distinction between good and bad poetry could be illustrated by textual difficulties. To mix up grammar with literature in lessons was a great mistake. Literature alone should be allotted a portion of the lesson hour. Several piquant remarks were added as to the standard of translation, "Anglo-Latin" rather than English, and the avoidance of gratuitous solecisms. Mr. Livingstone thought that it was difficult to translate Demosthenes into journalese, and that the remedy for our distempered English lay in the study of Greece and Rome.

Sir F. G. Kenyon, who was in the chair, said that too gloomy a view had been taken of present achievements, and, indeed, an accomplished epigrammatist like Mr. Livingstone is fairly sure to heighten his colours. His typical question to boys about the religion of Horace is certainly, we think, one of exceptional difficulty, nor is Virgil, as the discussion showed, an author whose appeal is to the young. Mr. J. V. Saunders mentioned that he had found boys particularly interested in the 'Philoctetes,' which appealed to their sporting instincts, and in politics since the advent of Mr. Lloyd George. We regretted that an interesting discussion was cut short for lack of time.

Mr. W. C. F. Anderson followed with a lecture on 'The Underworld and the Way There,' which was hardly adequate as a survey of the theme, but of special value as indicating practical points—from the making of slides to their choice and order—which a lecturer should know. He included sketch-maps of his own designing, which were much clearer than the average photograph. He showed that picture-postcards could be made into excellent slides.

Prof. H. Browne then read a short paper on 'The Influence of Museums on the Classical Revival.' There is clearly a great opportunity for the use of museums as an aid to classical study, and the British Museum, as the Chairman pointed out, had lately started a scheme for supplying casts to schools or any other responsible body.

In the evening there was a reception by the Principal of Bedford College, Miss Tuke, and the College Greek Play Society gave a delightful performance of two Idylls of Theocritus: the Second, which exhibits the love-incantations of Simætha; and the Fifteenth, which has been praised by many writers, and notably by Matthew Arnold, for its freshness and truth to life even as it is to-day. Miss E. B. Abrahams delivered the love-appeal, which is mainly a long monologue. At first she took the hexameters too fast, somewhat spoiling their rhythm, but when the business of libations and incantation was over, and she was left without her attendant, her appeals to the Lady Moon were well rendered, and she showed considerable dramatic power. The whirling of the magic wheel was a picturesque feature of the Idyll.

In the 'Adoniazusæ' the action was ingeniously divided into three parts: the entry of the visitor and arrangements to go out to the festival; the crush on the way, given in front of the curtain; and the scene of the song, with the final comments of the visitors on it.

Miss E. L. Calkin and Miss E. Strudwick made full play with the comments of Praxinoe and Gorgo, which show, indeed, the essential sameness of human nature throughout the ages. The servant, a "lazy cat," and the man in the crowd who ventured to object to the language of the ladies were suitably bullied. The chief honours in the piece, however, belong to Miss Gladys Meger, who managed the Adonis song with great spirit. The music, which was composed by Dr. Rootham, and came from a string quartet and harp concealed somewhere on the small stage, was at once reminiscent of classic style, and highly effective. The performances were so good that we should be glad to see more of the sort. The stage arrangements were simple, but quite sufficient.

On Tuesday Prof. Ridgeway was elected President for the coming year, and Newcastle was chosen for next year's meeting. Mr. Payne, Secretary of the Association for the Reform of Latin Teaching, began a discussion on the oral method of teaching, and pointed out the advantages of the Direct Method. After some criticism by various speakers, it was decided to form a Committee to go into the matter.

Sir Frederick Kenyon, the retiring President, then delivered his address. The work of the Association in the reform of Latin pronunciation in England had been successful, and all that was necessary was to keep a vigilant watch on those teachers who had been convinced or compelled to come in against their will. He mentioned the bad example of Oxford (already referred to at the Head Masters' Conference), and showed that in the greater Public Schools a large majority practised the new pronunciation. So did secondary schools, girls' schools, Cambridge, and the newer Universities; the Westminster Play in the next generation would be cherished like a specimen of the dodo. The reports of the Committee on the pronunciation of Greek might be consulted again and again with profit by the schoolmaster, and attain an historical position as an educational manifesto of the first decade of the twentieth century.

He next laid stress on the width of the interests they represented and their actual, living importance to our civilization of to-day. They should be allied with all lovers of literature, all lovers of history, all who cherished the spirit of inquiry and freedom of thought. Latin stood for law and order; Greek for a spirit of questioning, overawed by no tradition, which was neither alien nor useless in an age such as the present.

The reading of good literature played too small a part in the lives of men and women to-day. In the train newspapers, morning and evening, were read. An additional half-hour a day could be better employed. He himself had, after conscientious study of the longest of our daily papers, read in the train in the course of a few months the Iliad and Odyssey, the Æneid, five books of Livy, and the whole of Catullus and Martial.

Greek and Roman literature had a message and a training for us of the first importance for our generation here and now. Greek in particular, making for freedom from convention and bold experiments, and the discipline of sanity and good taste, had a double value for the young men who were on the threshold of new developments in poetry and art. The Association had to persuade the advocates of other forms of education that they were not their enemies, but their allies; in some cases that they aimed at the same ends, in others that they laid the best foundations, in others that they at least offered to make life richer and more enjoyable.

Mrs. S. A. Strong's lecture on 'Collections of Classical Antiquities in the Museums of America' introduced a capital series of slides, on which she dwelt briefly with the assured touch of the expert. Some of her comments on the present and past position of well-known pieces of art were piquant. She pointed out that dealers managed openly to defy the Italian law about the exportation of art treasures. It seems a pity, as she suggested, that parts of one composition should be divided between America and Berlin, but a recent visit to the former had persuaded Mrs. Strong of the excellent arrangements adopted by American museums, and the splendour of their collections of classic sculpture.

Prof. Ridgeway was somewhat pressed for time in his lecture on 'The Origins of Greek Tragedy, illustrated from the Dramas of Non-European Races,' which, he explained, had been delivered before, and of which we printed a summary in our number for December 20th last (p. 732). The Professor, however, managed to give a good idea of his own case and the objections to the usual views in language which lost nothing by its directness and humour.

There was no discussion after this paper, or, indeed, after the final one, by Miss F. M. Stawell, on 'The Scamander Ford in the Iliad,' which presented, with the aid of two sketch-maps, an admirably lucid account of the course of the Scamander in Homeric days. Miss Stawell has been led by Dr. Leaf's recent book on the geography of Troy to believe in a channel of the Scamander non-existent in later days. This channel

includes the ford mentioned as coming between the camp of the Greeks and the Plain of Troy, and meets the river Simois not far from the sea. It was shown that this restoration of the course of the Scamander fits in admirably with passages in the Iliad hitherto lacking in point or at least obscure. Silting up would account for the change of course in the river. The theory offered certainly seems to explain better than others the various points of Trojan geography in passages accepted as belonging to the true Iliad. Some portions were for other reasons regarded by the lecturer as later additions to the poem, and it would, we think, be possible to substantiate her theory by a careful survey of the ground. This final paper showed a feeling for the poetry as well as the archæology of the Iliad.

The meeting altogether offered a good deal of interest to members of the Association. We regret, however, that there was not more time for discussion throughout, and think that, pleasant as these meetings are, the Association has more important work to do. A new body of the public has of late years become interested in the classics in spite of the attacks made on them as educational instruments. Prof. Gilbert Murray, for instance, has created a fresh interest in Euripides among people who are not professed students. This class of reader needs advice and encouragement, particularly in the choice of the best books.

THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Modern Language Association is this year celebrating its majority. Its activities are and have been many and various, and its influence is considerable. It possesses a Travelling Exhibition, viz., a collection of school-books in modern foreign languages, with a classified Catalogue, which may be exhibited at various centres (hence its name) on certain conditions, and which, when it is not on tour, may be inspected in London. It also possesses a collection of lantern-slides which are available for lectures, &c. It manages an International Exchange of School-Children, and parents may have an exchange arranged for a small fee. During the last two years it has inspected various Holiday Courses on the Continent, and issued reports thereon. Several County Councils have signified their approval and gratitude by subscribing to the cost of the inspection.

It may also be useful to summarize here some of the chief events in the history of the Association. The idea of its formation may be said to have been conceived at the Modern Language Conference held at Cheltenham in April, 1890, in which Viëtor, Passy, and Prof. Sonnenschein took a leading part. This idea took shape in a preliminary meeting, held on August 22nd, 1892, at 87, Southampton Row, London, when its present Chairman of Committees, the Rev. Dr. Macgowan, became its first Hon. Secretary. Max Müller was its first President, in 1893, and he has had a distinguished line of successors. Its first work was a report on 'The Position and Status of Modern Languages in Secondary Schools,' followed by a petition to the Victoria University to institute an effective Honours Examination in Modern Languages.

In August, 1894, it was decided to publish a journal, and in November there appeared *Modern Languages*, supplied gratis to members. Its columns, as stated in its first editorial note, were

"open to every one who was interested in removing the obstacles to his full manhood as a teacher, and who felt a pride in making it clear as the midday sun that none of the modern languages possessing a great literature need yield to the dead tongues as means of culture or of mental training."

The first general meeting was held in December, 1894, under the presidency of the late Mr. Eve. Mr. Jespersen, who put in a strong plea for phonetics, Mr. Henry Bradley, and other distinguished men were present. The objects of the Association were stated to be: (1) To influence public bodies; (2) to serve as a means of communication among members, and to give the results of research.

The year 1897, in which was held the first examination of the English Honours School at Oxford, was the year in which the Association induced the University of London to institute an oral examination for all Arts degrees, and also published the first number of *The Modern Language Quarterly*. (The title of the latter was changed in the following year to *The Modern Quarterly of Language and Literature*, and had incorporated with it a practical section entitled 'Modern Language Teaching.') The same year—1897—was remarkable for the Annual Meeting debate on Phonetics, when Passy, Sweet, and Lloyd were all present to advocate its utility. Prof. Findlay said that the introduction of phonetic spelling into English schools would be fatal to the progress of modern language-teaching in this country. Mr. Fabian Ware advocated a phonetic alphabet suited to English needs. We have travelled far since then.

The Presidential Address of 1898 raised the question of native *versus* foreign teachers of languages. Mr. Pollard, in making a comparison with the German system, said: "Until the Englishman felt that the prizes of the profession were open to him in his own country progress was not likely to be made."

In 1899 Mr. R. J. Lloyd in his Inaugural Address again advocated the study of Phonetics, because "the tendency of the English language was to diverge rapidly in pronunciation. The unity of the language was in danger." Shortly afterwards a Phonetic Sub-Committee issued a document to obtain information on the pronunciation of good English. Owing to its highly complicated nature it was not a success.

In 1901 a Sub-Committee was appointed to draft a time-table suited to secondary schools, and giving a fair proportion of time to English, French, and German. Dr. Macgowan, speaking of the low level of attainment in modern languages, gave as one reason "the inadequate supply of duly qualified native teachers."

In 1902 a Questionnaire was issued to obtain information on modern-language methods of teaching. In the same year a deputation waited on Mr. Courthope (Civil Service Commission) to urge the importance of the oral part of examinations and other reforms.

A Professorship of German having become vacant in the University of London in 1903, a report was circulated that a foreigner was to be imported to fill the post. *The Modern Language Quarterly* made the following comment, which is not without interest at the present time:

"We can hardly credit such a report. In the first place, similar experiments have not always turned out so brilliantly in the past as to warrant their repetition. Secondly, it seems to us that there are sufficient and capable scholars in the country, both English and foreign, from whom the electors could make a choice. What is wanted is a man of experience in University work gifted with power of organization and common sense. To import a foreigner hot-foot from abroad would be to set the clock back. We hope the electors, whoever they may be, will not commit such a gross error of judgment."

Prof. J. G. Robertson was appointed.

The Modern Language Quarterly was replaced in 1905 by *The Modern Language Review*, published quarterly, and by *Modern Language Teaching*, published eight times a year. In the same year a special Sub-Committee issued a Report on the Ideal Curriculum in Modern Languages.

In the following year a Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the conditions under which modern languages were taught in secondary schools. The Report was issued in 1908.

In 1909 an important Report was published on External School Examinations, and there is no doubt whatever that the great improvements in the style of recent examination papers are due chiefly to the influence of the Modern Language Association. Here we may note in passing that the help and advice of the Association have been sought both by the Board of Education and by the Civil Service Commissioners; and quite recently, at the suggestion of the Association, the Universities of Cambridge, London, and Oxford have instituted Certificates of Proficiency in Languages for the benefit of teachers. The latest activity of the Association is the formidable task of inquiring into and reporting on University Appointments in Modern Languages.

Some account has been given in our columns of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting, which was held on the 6th and 7th inst. in the Jehangier Hall of the University of London.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual General Meeting of the English Association, opened at University College on the 9th inst., Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie gave a delightful lecture on 'Poetry and Contemporary Speech'—none the less delightful because some of it was easily disputable. His points were that in diction lies the special, incommunicable secret of the art of poetry; that other parts of technique count for little beside cunning in the use of words as such; that this effective use depends not on grammar and logic so much as on the juxtaposition of words, determined by what the poet perceives of the secondary associations with which they are "charged"; and that these all-important secondary associations are stored up in words more fully, and in a more various richness and vividness, by means of common speech than by means of writing. The poet's business is to make such juxtapositions of words that, the electric spark of his thought touching them, they explode; his faculty is shown in the discernment of their several "potentials." Mr. Abercrombie adopted Mr. Arthur Ransome's ingenious suggestion to use the words "kinetic" and "potential" for the two forms of verbal power—the driving force (grammar and logic) and the "charge" (associations) respectively.

The electric life of words was most abundant, he considered, in Elizabethan poetry, and that because it was so intimately connected with common speech, being a language not yet broken up by literature, but emphatically that of people talking. Though he guarded himself by saying that Elizabethan poetry was different from the actuality of speech, and though all that he said about the amazing vitality of the words may be readily conceded, a view which entirely ignored the intense delight of that age in learning, in mere reading—which ignored also throughout the immense influence and charm of foreign words as such—could hardly seem other than one-sided.

He made some good remarks on the relation between language and action. No two actions were identically the same, but the words for them might easily be the same, and it was from the variations and gradations thus imparted to the words that the energy came which fitted them for poetry. The danger of a poetic vocabulary, as he subtly and truly discerned, lies in the tendency for the thing signified to become as unchangeable as the word which expresses it, whence both lose their vitality. On the other hand, he illustrated, chiefly by means of the word "bicycle," the "uncharged," ante-poetic state of a word—in the case of many new technical terms from Latin and Greek, possibly for ever unavailable for poetry.

The lecture would have gained greatly by fuller and more happily chosen illustrations. As it was, apart from the engaging style in which it was written, and the no less engaging freshness of outlook, its chief interest lay in the insight it afforded into Mr. Abercrombie's own ideal of technique.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The Inaugural Address of the Dean of Wells was a model allocution for such an occasion. Neatly avoiding the obvious snare of well-worn generalities on the value and purpose of a study of History, he selected a local problem—the existence in Wells Cathedral of five Saxon episcopal statues—and with deft hand led his audience through every step of his own search in charters and Anglo-Saxon MSS. concerning the personality of these bishops. He chose to call his process "blundering along"; and, indeed, his story revealed the fact that, here and there, some information from other students would have saved him time and trouble. Yet Dr. Armitage Robinson showed that his plan of real research is a far more inspiriting thing than the process sometimes practised now—the method of treading a carefully shepherded path liberally peppered with professorial finger-posts, which, after all, is hardly more than a sort of glorified exercise in tutorial aid.

Besides demonstrating thus, like a skilled teacher, the true, high method of genuine research, and demonstrating it by a markedly individual instance of complicated interest, the Dean established a general conclusion of no small value in these novelty-seeking, critical days. He informed his audience that he found a traditional story about these bishops: he set out to unravel it "in total ignorance"; research brought doubt, doubt gave way to fresh hypothesis, which in turn yielded to new scepticism. Yet his final conclusion, after all available evidence had been sifted, led to the establishment of the substantial accuracy of the traditional story, culminating, as he indicated, in the conviction that our forefathers cared first to tell the truth; and secondly, in telling it, to choose those facts which are suggestive, salient, vital.

After a day spent in sightseeing, some of the "sights" appearing rather remotely connected with History, the members met on the evening of the 9th inst. for a discourse from the Bishop of the diocese on 'Some Historical Notes of Local Interest.' A more complete contrast to the Dean of Wells there could hardly have been, for the Bishop gave his conclusions with the scantiest reference to his means of arriving at them. His main contention was the supersession of Aust, the usually accepted meeting-place of St. Augustine of Canterbury and the representatives of the ancient British Church, by Cricklade. While he produced convincing reasons for this, he surrounded his main thesis with a number of interesting local details, beginning his lecture with a reference to the later event of the foundation of Malmesbury by the evicted Irish scholar Maidulf, and giving his own etymology for the name of the place, which he takes to be the town of "Dear Aldhelm" (Maidulf's favourite pupil and successor), the appellation being, of course, spelt in Maidulf's native Erse. Dr. Browne noted a point of some interest with regard to the conference of Augustine and the British bishops, viz., Bede's admiring testimony to the latter, and to the learned doctors of the noble monastery of Bangor in the Wood; for, as he said, "Bede knew what a bishop was, what a learned doctor was, and what a noble monastery was." He closed his lecture with a theory concerning the funeral procession of Aldhelm from Dolting, where he died, to Malmesbury, where he was buried; and he showed how two arabesqued stones, apparently parts of the shaft of a pre-Norman cross, found in the churchyard of Littleton Drew, presumably one of the resting-places on the journey, were probably portions of one of the crosses erected to mark each night's halt.

The Historical Association may congratulate itself on having called forth two addresses so diverse and so full of information.

VACATION CONFERENCE ON MUSICAL EDUCATION

This Conference was held at St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, from the 5th to the 10th inst., and all who attended it must have vividly recognized the great difference between past and present as regards the musical education of children. The school, said Mr. Macpherson in his inaugural lecture on 'Problems confronting the Music-Teacher of To-day,' should be the nursery of music as of other branches of education; much, indeed, that was said about the teaching of music is of wider application. Moreover, in his lecture on 'The Singing Class' Mr. J. G. Legge looked upon that class as of supreme importance as a means for "orderly self-expression."

Miss Nancy Gilford, in speaking on 'The Creative Faculty in the Pupil,' said she believed in getting children to think for themselves and to express their ideas; and she gave some striking illustrations. On the platform were boy and girl pupils from the Normal College for the Blind, ages 7 to 15. After she had sung a phrase the younger ones not only repeated it, but even went on adding until the musical sentence was completed. They also harmonized the cadences—*i.e.*, played them on the piano. The elder children improvised on short themes given by Mr. Horace Watling, their teacher, and one boy on a theme given by Dr. Percy Buck, the Chairman. The latter played it twice on the piano, and then the boy started off without hesitation, producing harmonies and developments (not mere repetitions) of the theme. To a child who showed taste for music, what a help this would be in the due use of Nature's gift! To an ordinary listener, the fact that these children were blind would add to the wonder, since they had not the music on the desk to refresh their memories. But Miss Gilford pointed out that with the blind memory is strong, for they are not distracted by what is going on around them; their power of concentrating their attention on a theme is all the greater. Miss Gilford in teaching does not tell children how to harmonize, how to improvise, but to do it—after which she may comment or suggest changes, yet never decidedly says that anything was contrary to this or that rule. She agrees with Mr. Frank Roscoe, who on the previous day, in his lecture on 'The Training of Teachers,' declared that rules were a source of danger, for "they tended to put the teacher in a groove, and a groove was the same as a grave." In like manner rules are a source of danger to children. Mr. Legge, whom we have already named, spoke of the difficulty of retaining the spontaneity of a child. The "street arab," he declared, was nearest to Nature. Hence the importance of teaching in the right way.

To return to Mr. Macpherson, we note that among the equipments of a good music teacher he named

> "an ever-growing knowledge of the best music, ancient and modern, and sufficient facility on the keyboard to be able to play with pure tone and understanding whatever was needed."

As regards the best ancient music, the quantity is limited. A teacher acquainted with the 'Well-Tempered Clavier' and Suites of Bach, some Sonatas of Domenico Scarlatti, and Beethoven's principal Sonatas and miscellaneous pieces would, indeed, be well equipped. But from the days of Schumann quantity has been increasing, so that it would be difficult for a busy teacher to keep pace with it, still less to be able to play it, for modern music is technically difficult. We do not question the advantages of such equipment as Mr. Macpherson would desire, but only the difficulty of reaching to his standard.

Mr. Roscoe, by the way, does not believe in what the world calls "heaven-born" teachers. Personality, enthusiasm, magnetic influence, are, of course, admirable qualities; but, as he remarks, the subjects have to be learnt. "The professor teaches music to John" means, added Mr. Roscoe, "that the former must have a knowledge of music, but also a knowledge of John." The term "heaven-born" is often applied to geniuses, especially composers, since they do wonderful things apparently intuitively; and if any one has a genius for teaching, the amount of training required may be infinitesimal.

One more remark of Mr. Macpherson's calls for comment. He thought that a lot of twaddle—to use his own expression—was talked about the humanizing influence of music. "It was not to be approached," he added, "as a sort of vapour bath in which the senses wallow, but as an art to be appreciated and understood." Understanding is, of course, essential for teachers, but the "vapour-bath" attitude is really the only possible one for those who do not understand music. If it please, soothe, or excite them, they say that they have enjoyed it; and especially in the case of literary people, music may set them thinking about various subjects not in any way connected with what is being performed. Then again, according to his nature, a listener will be attracted either by the intellectual or the emotional side of a piece of good music. In this matter a well-equipped teacher may exercise beneficial influence in guiding children, so that the intellectual side of the art may not gain the upper hand.

Mr. Thomas Henderson's lecture on 'The Educational Value of the Singing Class' was very practical, and it was followed by demonstrations by girls from an elementary school in Leyton which showed the results of capable and careful teaching.

Mrs. J. Spencer Curwen, who lectured on 'The Practical Value of an Elementary Knowledge of Psychology to the Teacher,' gave a calm, clear exposition of a subject on which she is an authority.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4500 SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914. PRICE SIXPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

A BOOK entitled 'A Manor Book of Ottery St. Mary' has recently been published by Mrs. Whetham. At an early stage of its preparation an interchange of notes and information took place between the writer and Mrs. Rose-Troup, who is now engaged upon a History of Ottery St. Mary.

Mrs. Whetham suggested that a contribution by Mrs. Rose-Troup should be incorporated with her name attached, but this was declined, as was also a proposal from Mrs. Rose-Troup of joint authorship. Mrs. Rose-Troup then wished to withdraw all the information she had given, and, in accordance with her request, Mrs. Whetham used every endeavour to omit from the book everything she could identify as having come from Mrs. Rose-Troup.

Mrs. Rose-Troup, however, still complains that some of her information has been made use of, and the point has been referred to an arbitrator selected by the Society of Authors. He has ruled that, with a trivial exception, Mrs. Rose-Troup's complaint is unjustified.

The arbitrator also decided that Mrs. Rose-Troup was entitled to some acknowledgment of the assistance afforded by her during the interchange of notes and papers, and should be at liberty to use in her proposed book information communicated to her by Mrs. Whetham.

We are instructed to say that Mrs. Whetham desires us to make such acknowledgment, and that she is, of course, willing that all such information should be freely used, and, moreover, that Mrs. Rose-Troup is, and always has been, at perfect liberty to use any information which on her part Mrs. Whetham has communicated to her.

Cambridge, 16 January, 1914. FRANCIS & CO.

Lectures.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(University of London).
YORK GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

On TUESDAY, January 27, 1914, at 5 P.M., in the large Lecture Hall, Sir OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S. D.Sc. (Principal of the University of Birmingham), will deliver a Lecture on 'THE ETHER OF SPACE.' The Vice-Chancellor of the University will take the Chair. Admission free, without Ticket.

Exhibitions.

R. GUTEKUNST'S GALLERY, 10, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, W. EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL ETCHINGS BY M. BAUER AND A. D. VAN ANGEREN. 10-6 Daily, Saturdays 10-1.

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MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S LITERATURE COURSES will begin again on WEDNESDAY, February 4, at 4 P.M., and THURSDAY, February 5, at 11.15 A.M. More Plays of Shakespeare will be studied, Three Meetings being given to each Play and the First Meeting being devoted to some talk about Shakespeare, the Man and the Artist.—For details apply to Miss DREWRY, 143, King Henry's Road, N.W.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914.

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LITERATURE

AFRICA AND HER CRITICS.

LONG since known as the grave of reputations, Africa is subjected to an incessant fire of criticism, especially in those portions which are under British rule or influence. To-day we notice together a group of books which exhibit a varied record of experiences and interests, from politics to missions, and sport to scholarship.

The well-known author of 'The South African Scene,' who has had the benefit of considerable experience in the country she describes to us, divides her volume into two parts. The first is entitled 'Travel Sketches,' and gives the impressions of a journey from Cape Town to the Victoria Falls, "the smoke that thunders." The second part is devoted to 'Some Policies and Problems.' A good deal of Miss Markham's book has already appeared in the form of articles in *The Westminster Gazette*, and has received wide recognition. She has the advantage over the permanent resident in the country of being able to give a direct comparison of South Africa as it is to-day with the country as it was after the war, which was the time of her previous visit. She draws a great distinction between the opinions about South Africa held in this country, which are too pessimistic, and the impressions she receives from the moment she has landed in Cape Town. There she finds the sleepy, rather untidy Colonial town has become a brisk and energetic city, a sign of the optimism which now reigns all over South Africa. Charming is her chapter on Basutoland, which gives an admirable picture of the conditions prevailing in that Switzerland of South Africa. She also supplies a good description of the Witwatersrand, and touches on the vast social and racial problems Johannesburg has raised. This section of the book ends with a chapter on the opening of the Union Parliament, and describes the various actors on the stage of South African politics.

The book bears out the observations of most recent writers by insisting on the acuteness of the native question. Miss Markham also lays stress on the importance of the Anglo-Dutch rivalry. She considers that the return to power of a Dutch Government was a fortunate circumstance for the country as a whole, as the primary need of South Africa was the acceptance of union by the rank and file of the Dutch. She proceeds :—

"The whole framework of Government in South Africa to-day is English to a degree the Dutch little recognize themselves; but those changed conditions have been accepted quietly, almost imperceptibly, by the rank and file, thanks to the presence of their own people in power, as they could not have been accepted under English guidance."

Hertzogism was bound to come, but it was nothing more than an incident, which, however, could only be successfully controlled by the Dutch themselves, led by General Botha. He has handled the difficulty at least with great firmness. The Asiatic Question, which is at the present moment occupying the attention of the authorities, can admit of only one solution. English statesmen who protested with vehemence before the war against the harsh treatment of British Indians under Krüger should realize that, since the war, the Indians have been subjected to disabilities more injurious than any which obtained under Boer rule.

Miss Markham has carefully studied every point of view in South African politics, and, happily, she has made allowances for them all. The result is a book which adds to her reputation as an authority on South Africa, besides giving valuable advice to all who have the true welfare of that country at heart.

Mr. Maclean in 'Africa in Transformation' mourns over the decline in missionary zeal. We are not sure that he has succeeded in tracing its causes—at any rate, the account he gives is not exhaustive. We fancy that much of heart-break might be saved to conscientious workers in the mission field if they could realize that the attempt to maintain an impossible attitude—to think and feel exactly as our fathers did—is essential dishonesty, and that truth must be faced at all costs. The issue was fairly faced by Colenso, and he has left for himself an imperishable monument in the hearts of South African natives. His loyalty to the truth led him into strange and, for him personally, most unpleasant places. It is significant that just as the orthodox of a particular order charged Livingstone in his later years with having forsaken mission work for exploration, so there were found pious persons to deplore Colenso's diversion from religion to "political activities." In this respect one is glad to remember that he is but the foremost of many who have assumed the functions of "Tribune of the People" where the helpless dark races are concerned.

It is good, too, to find that this aspect of missions is emphasized by Mr. Maclean. In the chapter headed 'The Dead Man on the Roadside' he speaks out strongly—but not too strongly—on the question of forced labour; but we think that he also—as in the last sentence on p. 252—betrays an unwarranted optimism. Incidentally he does the Kikuyu some injustice by describing them as "the lowest of the low." This is, perhaps, only a rhetorical flourish, and rhetoric unfortunately is the defect, or rather the excess, of the volume. Sometimes it strikes us (and perhaps this consideration should disarm criticism) that the writer did not think in English, and that the exuberance of his style is only Celtic fervour seeking expression in an alien tongue.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable outburst of missionary enthusiasm. It was the outcome partly of the religious revival usually called "Evangelical," partly of the movement—"humanitarian" is the current, but detestable word for it—which was one of the driving forces in the French Revolution; and it resulted in lives and deeds on which the present day looks back as on some high romance. To-day it might seem, on a superficial view, as if the interest and enthusiasm were as great as ever, if not greater. A closer and unbiased examination of the phenomena seems to suggest laborious efforts at awakening interest and inducing enthusiasm—a great deal of what, but for the respect due to sincerity of purpose, one would be tempted to call sound and fury and fussy activity.

One cannot help wondering how much of this zeal is, more or less unconsciously, a passionate affirmation of propositions which have really ceased to be living truths. Sometimes a man deliberately turns to mission work in order to escape the complications of European thought, and lay hold on reality by teaching the simple things he at least feels sure of to people who have never heard of Pragmatism or Evolution. But with many we fancy the matter is not so definitely formulated as this. They are vaguely aware that "the spirit of the times" is against an unquestioning acceptance of old standards; they dare not examine the foundations of their faith, and, if one may say so, shut their eyes and whistle to keep up their courage in the dark.

Winwood Reade long ago made the remark that the illiterate and narrow-

The South African Scene. By Violet R. Markham. (Smith & Elder, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)
Africa in Transformation. By Norman Maclean. (Nisbet & Co., 5*s.* net.)
The Bonds of Africa. By Owen Letcher. (John Long, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)
The Voice of Africa. By Leo Frobenius. Translated by Rudolf Blind. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co., 1*l.* 8*s.* net.)

minded fanatic has a better chance of influencing the primitive mind than the cultured missionary of a later date, because his mental concepts are more on a level with theirs. He does not discredit the feats of their witchdoctors or the manifestations of occult forces in Nature: he attributes them all to the power of a devil who is equally real to him. There is something to be said for this view, though, as usual with that brilliant and ill-fated writer, it is somewhat crudely put. A man may have all linguistics and all anthropology (and some real knowledge is, very properly, nowadays beginning to be demanded of missionaries), yet if he have not the gift of human sympathy and of entire honesty (which means so much more than one is apt to think), some unlettered person who picks up the language as he can by ear, and knows no theological handbook except the New Testament in the Authorized Version, will leave a more abiding impression than he. But such power can only come to the man of narrow beliefs if he holds them in absolute sincerity; and absolute sincerity in the creed, let us say, of John Newton or even of William Wilberforce implies limitations prohibitive from the point of view we are considering.

Mr. Maclean appears to have visited Nyasaland, East Africa, and Uganda in the course of last year, attending the now historic Kikuyu conferences in June, and has produced a readable account of his travels. From the nature of the case he has been compelled to rely a good deal on information supplied by others or derived from printed sources (he acknowledges a long list of authorities in his Preface), and some of this, at least, he appears to have accepted rather uncritically. It is an exaggeration to say (p. 24) that the inhabitants of the Shiré Highlands can live without labour. Even banana trees—if you can live entirely on bananas, a feat these people do not achieve—have to be replanted from time to time. Such phrases as "races who had no family life," "nameless rites and unspeakable abominations," are part of what may be called the missionary convention, but they are misleading, when not untrue.

From the references (pp. 59, 245) to the African Lakes Corporation it would seem as if the writer did not know that this concern, originally the "African Lakes Company," was on the verge of bankruptcy in the nineties, when most of its shares were taken over, we believe, by Cecil Rhodes, and it was reconstituted under its present name. On p. 246 a departure from the earlier policy seems to be admitted; but this contradicts what is said on p. 59. On p. 73—perhaps through excessive condensation—the impression is conveyed that Dr. W. A. Scott died while left in charge at Blantyre, immediately after the deaths of Dr. Bowie and Mrs. Henderson, and the departure of the other missionaries for Europe. As a matter of fact, it was some years later—in January, 1896.

A good many slips have escaped correction: "Marchmont" for Marchand, "Kraff" for Krapf, "Kavarondo" for Kavirondo, "Buganda" for Baganda. "Afiti" (p. 30) is a plural; it should be *mfiti*.

The book is illustrated with some interesting photographs, the frontispiece being a good view of Blantyre Church. We fail to see, however, how this, which shows the apse and south porch, could be taken "from the manse verandah," the manse being, according to our recollection, to the north-east of the church.

'The Bonds of Africa,' by Mr. Owen Letcher, is in the first instance a sporting chronicle. We were about to add that it is redeemed from the sportsman's failing by a sincere love of Nature; but it is a little difficult to believe that any deep feeling of the kind could become articulate in this way:—

"Theirs [Mombasa and Mozambique] is a memory saddened by a mildewed magnificence, and every new railway shed that is built in Nairobi, and every new residence that is raised to grace Dar-es-Salaam, must make their grief more poignant. But cities, like humans, must accept the decrees of fate. At even, when the sun is low and the waving palms bow their heads to the windless dusk, it has seemed to me that the Tyre and Sidon of East Africa have signified their submission through the medium of their native trees—they have bowed to the inexorable laws of civilization and gather their ghosts within their remnant walls."

The unique feat performed by the palms (when no wind is blowing) rendered this quotation irresistible; but there are numerous examples of strange style. Thus the Mau escarpment is described as "one of those giant corrugations that robe the geography of the East African Protectorate in a colossal suit of corduroys." Elsewhere we read of "a potent philtre that has sent scores of wanderers to their last sleep"; "a floral galaxy of bougainvilliea"; and "the *hors d'œuvre* [perhaps *pièce de résistance* is meant] of their next meal." On p. 150, "Outside the fortress there is a little coralline city where the houses are of pale blue, pink, *violescent*," introduces an entirely new word to us, and possibly conveys an intimation that Mr. Letcher has read French not wisely, but too well. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to complain that nearly every Swahili or other native word used is misspelt, though one cannot but marvel at the persistence of the tradition which puts an unnecessary apostrophe after initial *m* and *n*: M'Toko, M'Pezeni, N'Derobo, &c. The last-named people, who are more correctly called Dorobo, afford a good example of the loose and vague statements in which the book abounds. They are called (p. 233) "the lowest type of mankind in East Africa, people who have no habitations, who live by hunting, and are, in fact, the modern counterpart of our Berserker forefathers"! On p. 237 we read that the Dorobo has "no hut, no lasting or even temporary abode," and "will die before the advance of civilization." We cannot speak from personal experience as to the Dorobo, but the Wasanye, who are practically the same people, certainly have huts, and though they still live by hunting, some of them are settling down to an agricultural life, and they will probably in time become merged in the Giryama and other Bantu tribes. On p. 90 Mr. Letcher refers to the Masai Creation-myth, in which a Dorobo figures, adding: "I fear I am unable to pursue the fable further, for I have but little knowledge of it." He might have found it in full in Mr. A. C. Hollis's book 'The Masai: their Language and Folk-lore.'

Mr. Letcher's remarks on the "instrument of torture known as the lamvia" do not inspire confidence in his anthropological statements, which are not numerous. A full description of the Lilamfia charm, with a photograph, was given by the late Mr. Hubert Sheane on p. 92 of 'The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia' (1911), written in collaboration with Mr. Cullen Gouldsbury. This puts Mr. Letcher's account out of court.

The usual diatribes against missions and mission boys scarcely call for comment, but we think pp. 123–6 demand a word of protest. No one who has ever been in Nyasaland can fail to recognize the subject of the caricature, who is fortunately very much alive; though the writer no doubt imagines that, by recording the death of his subject, he has disavowed any personal intention.

As to the happy condition of the "true uncultured African native" in his "elysian kraals," we think that, if Mr. Letcher had read over his MS. carefully (after an interval long enough to allow of its "becoming a part of the Non-Ego"), he would have discovered a certain amount of inconsistency in his own utterances. To do him justice, he betrays no acute anxiety about the labour question, and we may, perhaps, in his case refrain from the comment that we hear few regrets for the "elysian kraals" when it is a question of recruiting their inmates for mines or plantations. We are not concerned to deny that the attitude of missionaries towards native institutions has often been a mistaken, indeed a disastrous, one; but the standpoint from which this attitude is criticized is seldom, in our experience wholly disinterested.

The dream which visited our author in the Muchinga Hills is impressive, but as a portent not altogether clear. Where or how did "Twala the one-eyed" manifest any interest in the Bible, and what is the significance of its inducing him to hold his spear in his left hand?

Herr Frobenius, who is responsible for the last book under our heading 'The Voice of Africa,' has shown himself, in the course of three arduous African expeditions, a keen observer and an unwearied collector of ethnological material. His first journey, extending from 1904 to 1910, was directed to the basin of the Kasai, and described in the volume entitled 'Im Schatten des Congostaates.' In 1907–9 he explored the valley of the Senegal, the

upper course of the Niger as far as Timbuktu, and the south-eastern part of the French Sudan, ultimately penetrating into Togo and Dahomey, the results of the expedition being given to the world in 'Auf dem Wege nach Atlantis.'

The present work, 'The Voice of Africa,' records investigations pursued in Yoruba and in the valley of the Benue during the years 1910 and 1911. The account given in the text of the author's subsequent movements is somewhat perplexing, and not easily reconcilable with the map facing p. 34. According to this, Herr Frobenius left his companions at Lokoja, and proceeded via Kano to the region north of Lake Chad, and thence, through Kanem, eastward to El Obeid and Omdurman—at least, this is the course of the dotted line stated to indicate "Author's route." At El Obeid a continuous line (="route of the expedition") takes an independent course to the north-east, and then curves back on the Nile. The text says (p. 36) :—

"So while Martius led the Expedition back again to the West, and a reconnoitring party spied out the warlike country between Kanem and the Nile, I myself sailed round Africa, met my wife and brother, and travelled from the Red Sea to Kordofan, in order to extend the scope of my work from there westwards, and to become acquainted with the classic vouchers of the earliest chapters in the history of African culture during my return through Egypt."

However, a reference to vol. ii. p. 679, shows that the mistake must be in the map, since it appears that Herr Frobenius returned to Europe via Las Palmas (the "sailing round Africa" remains unexplained), started again from Genoa, reached Khartum by way of Port Sudan, and proceeded, first to El Obeid, and then to Omdurman, where he met "my Hausa and Nupe friends, who had left the Nupe country not quite a twelvemonth ago in order to meet us here."

Herr Frobenius has not attempted to give a connected narrative of his journeys—a method which usually makes for tedium—while scattered fragments of information have to be gathered and pieced together by the reader. He prefers to dwell on the specially interesting episodes, by way of leading up to a more or less complete picture of the present culture and past history of the peoples dealt with. The first volume is mainly concerned with Yoruba. The author is of opinion that the bronzes of Yoruba and Benin, the terra-cotta heads unearthed by him at Ife and elsewhere, the wood-carvings and the remarkable mythology discussed by Mr. R. E. Dennett in 'Nigerian Studies' and 'At the Back of the Black Man's Mind,' are all relics of a prehistoric civilization which he calls "Atlantic" (placing Plato's Atlantis in West Africa), and derives from the Etruscans. Into his arguments, given in detail in chap. xv., we do not enter here, except so far as to point out that some of the customs and beliefs which he considers as isolated in Africa, and therefore necessarily introduced from outside, are far more widely distributed than he allows. Thus "the casting of dice and drawing of lots" are found among the Anyanja and the Baronga in forms not essentially very different from Ife; and the points of contact between the beliefs of the Yoruba, the Bini, and the Bavili of Loango have been worked out by Mr. Dennett. Herr Frobenius, of course, might account for this by extending his "Atlantic" empire as far as necessary to fit the hypothesis, but he expressly limits "the idea of dividing the world into four" to the Niger district (p. 259). It is rather curious, by the by, that no mention is made of Mr. Dennett's work, though it is clear from a reference Herr Frobenius gives on p. 116 that he has at least seen 'Nigerian Studies.' We may add that the sacred stones of Ife (pp. 293–305) have been described and (some of them) figured, not only by Mr. Dennett (*op. cit.*, pp. 17–27), but also by Capt. Elgee in the *Journal* of the African Society for July, 1908. The former (*op. cit.*, p. 26) seems to differ from Herr Frobenius as to the origin and meaning of the pillar called Opa Oranyan.

These two handsome and beautifully illustrated volumes labour, however, under three disadvantages, for only one of which the author can fairly be held responsible. There is no index; the translation leaves us not infrequently in doubt as to its meaning; and the really valuable and interesting facts are obscured by an undue proportion of rhetoric, as in the following rendering from p. 347 (vol. i.) :—

"This passage....is all the more pregnant with meaning because, as already mentioned, the Greeks had neither inherited the Idea of the Universe in its essence and regularity, nor even understood it. And yet here the casting of dice and drawing of lots; the holy establishment of a uniform celestial region; of a God and a godly possession [apparently meaning "possession by a god"]; together with a perfectly clear idea of posterity in divinely founded clans, are all preserved, in exactly the form in which the Tyrrhenes and, before them, probably all the Occidental nations of culture possessed them, and as the Yorubans in particular hold and observe them to-day. ....The account attributes a growth of power westwards to this indigenous posterity of the straits of Gibraltar, which extends into Egypt and as far as the Tyrrhenians; shows them in an arduous contest with the Orient powers, amongst whom Athens is, in his [Solon's] own view, particularly important, and he, therefore, singles out the Tyrrhenians and Egyptians, both lying respectively exactly within and exactly beyond the sphere of the Powers of the West, precisely those nations who fought the fight for final supremacy to a finish in the thirteenth century before the Saviour was born."

The second volume contains many interesting folk-tales and historical traditions of the Hausa and other people and a theory of a "Perso-Nubian" invasion in the seventh century. On p. 222 (vol. i.) the Krej of the Bahr-el-Ghazal are placed "in the Far West"; and on p. 625 (vol. ii.) "seventeenth" is surely a clerical error for *seventh*.

The book contains a number of excellent photographs and several reproductions of beautiful water-colour drawings by Herr Arriens.

ESSAYS AND ESSAYISTS.

Mr. Bourne's essays on 'Youth and Life' first appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and appeal primarily to an American public: yet the English reader, however much he may find foreign to him in the life Mr. Bourne's observations seem to imply, will be able none the less to appreciate the zest and freedom he has brought to his experience, as well as the lucidity and ease with which he has recorded it. In a concluding essay, 'The Philosophy of Handicap,' the author, whose treatment is in general remarkably abstract and detached, invites us to a friendly intimacy; and we gather that he has had to contend with unusual disadvantages, including physical weakness and deformity. Yet he has secured education, culminating in a college scholarship, and before the age of five-and-twenty has written a book every page of which is imbued with confidence in life and the spirit of progress. Attacking an old theme with new enthusiasm, he would show that the secret of the best success is to retain the spirit of youth. Youth, the season of visions, is the season when essential truth is seen. Mr. Bourne is admirably persuasive; and if he had nothing else to his credit, the precision and purity of his style are achievements of which he might well be proud.

The main purport of his discourse appears to be the resummoning of young America to the ideals with which the country set out—ideals which, as the struggle for life intensifies, naturally become obscured, and which consequently need restatement, with full recognition of the more exacting terms now necessary for their fulfilment. The value of Mr. Bourne's treatment is, indeed, its explicitness. His subjects are universal, and many of them are very closely allied—'The Adventure of Life,' 'The Experimental Life,' 'For Radicals,' &c.—yet he works them out from every aspect in minute detail, and at the same time never fails to convince us that he is conveying his own observation and reflection at first hand. Perhaps he has not allowed quite enough for the difficulty of following a method of treatment which is at once rarefied and allusive; as his mind passes from one point of view to another, though the distinctions are always held, our attention sometimes strays, and most of the essays would, we think, have been more effective if they had been shorter. He could have been equally explicit yet a little more incisive.

The maturity of Mr. Bourne's manner contrasts strangely with a certain insecurity of standards and partiality of thinking which he reveals. We note that he regards the decline of classical

Youth and Life. By Randolph S. Bourne. (London, Constable & Co., 6s. net; Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.)

Mine Own: a Bundle of Essays. By Arthur J. Clark. (Robert Scott, 5s. net.)

The Purpose: Reflections and Digressions. By Hubert Wales. (John Long, 5s. net.)

studies in the United States as a symptom of emancipation and a sturdier realism; and we cannot but connect this, on the one hand, with the touch of exaggeration he displays in an essay entitled 'The Life of Irony'—apparently based on what we might call a discovery of the character of Socrates—and, on the other, with an opinion (to the exposition of which another whole essay, 'The Mystic turned Radical,' is devoted) that M. Maeterlinck is our greatest living mystic. The effect of this last deliverance is the more startling because allusions to anything so concrete as a book are rare from Mr. Bourne. The names of Tolstoy and Mr. Kipling occur incidentally in his pages: he admits having read Buckle, Holmes, Henry George, and T. F. Higginson, and that is about all.

Clear and persistent as he is in his thinking, and unemphatic in its expression, Mr. Bourne is not without a tendency to love the simplicity of theory above the complexities of fact. At least, we suspect this fault in his remarks on the psychology of childhood, and can trace something of the same kind in his paradoxical elevation of the spirit of irony above that of religion. We even find him attributing "humility, the spirit of service, a conviction of the significance of all life," to the "ironical," and denying them to the religious, man—which reminds us that he was brought up in a Calvinistic atmosphere, and cannot yet be so free from reactionary bias as he supposes. His heart is in the right place, and he will adjust his terms to more straightforward uses as his experience balances itself. When he comes to speak of religion more directly, his attitude has a charming candour and scepticism; while his demarcation of the sphere of typically religious emotion, and his suggestions as to its influence and meaning for life, could not easily be bettered.

Mr. Arthur J. Clark's "Bundle of Essays," 'Mine Own,' would have been improved, perhaps, by the exercise of a little more of the irony which Mr. Bourne idealizes. Loquacious, breezy, well-meaning, informed, they seem to place their not extravagantly valuable wares in the shop window as a means of attracting passers-by to an underlying goodness which is not expected to have any very cogent attractiveness in itself. Mr. Clark gives us reflections on 'Art for Art's Sake,' on 'Looking Backward,' on 'Failure,' on 'Castles in Spain,' on 'Fishing,' &c., and we can never quite lay aside the suspicion that his tone of *camaraderie* and the keen interest he exhibits in trivial things are in part a lure, and that he is fishing for our souls. He writes, we must confess, a great deal better than the majority of those who pursue these uncongenial tactics.

Much of Mr. Wales's former writing had ill prepared us for the thoughtful essays he now publishes under the title of 'The Purpose.' We had also to surmount the effect of opening the book on an attitudinized portrait of the author. We discern marks of what we conceive to be youthfulness in his earnest purposefulness, besides insufficient care and much that, we think, experience will modify; but we would place his book without hesitation before any mind unfolding to the realities of life. To any such the very immaturity of these essays on 'Thinking,' 'Being,' 'Ethics,' 'Antagonism,' 'Sex,' 'Death,' and 'Beauty' will but strengthen the bonds of sympathy between author and reader.

The Oxford Book of Spanish Verse, Thirteenth to Twentieth Century. Chosen by James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

This is a welcome addition to a successful series. The publishers have chosen the right man for the task, for Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly is not only eminent among authorities on Spanish literature, but also pre-eminent in this country as a critical writer on the subject.

In the present volume he has given us, as was to be expected, the best flowers to be culled from the garden of which he knows every nook and corner, and his selection shows care and thought, both in the choice of specimens, and in the manner and method of their presentation. He has wisely retained the ancient forms of words and spelling in the periods during which these have philological and characteristic values, only modernizing in later periods when such values cease and the older spelling would have been merely wearisome.

The worth of this anthology is enhanced, especially for students of the world's literature, by the fact that the best, not the most curious, examples of each period and author are given, because that best is representative of the essence of the Spanish poetic genius, freed from all borrowed and imitative dross. Of this racial genius it may be said, as has been said of Santillana, that "ceasing to be imitative it becomes inimitable." Its own distinctive characteristics constitute its charm.

So, reading the anthology, one seldom has cause to remember the wars of succeeding schools or the vicious extravagances and affectations of which the groups of partisans successively and with something like equal justice mutually accused each other. We forget Boscan's italianate proclivities in the 'Coplas a su amiga, enviándole un cancionero de sus coplas,' with its

> Ahi van las ansias mias,
> presentes y las pasadas

(which bring to mind the opening lines of Browning's 'One Word More'), and are only reminded of the bitterness of that controversy by the mocking lines of Gregorio de Silvestre in the 'Visita de Amor':—

> Unas coplas muy cansadas,
> con muchos pies arrastrando,
> a lo toscano imitadas.

Of Góngora's obscurity, and that of his immediate followers and many of his contemporary opponents, no trace is shown here, and very little of preciosity in his or their work. All, or very nearly all, is of the best of truly Spanish poetry, and the volume is a golden compendium of the history of Spanish verse.

To only one statement in Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's short but illuminative Introduction can exception be taken, and then only on the ground that others have not his own deep knowledge of the Spanish language. He says in effect that the Castilian language of to-day has changed so little in essentials from that of the oldest Spanish poems in existence that

> "the inchoate metres of the 'Poema del Cid' are fairly intelligible to all who have enough Spanish to appreciate the burnished stanzas of Núñez de Arce and the subtly modulated cadences of Reubén Darío."

Yet, though he has treated the early epics as negligible for the purpose of an anthologist, words with archaic significations do occur in some of the earlier poems given, and it would need either very happy imagination or some research to recognize, for instance, that the word "romero" in the refrain of Pero Lopez de Ayala's 'Cantar a la Virgen Maria' means one who goes to Rome—*i.e.*, a pilgrim.

The first poem in this anthology is the 'Razon de Amor,' attributed by some writers to Lope de Moros, who, however, seems really to have been only its transcriber; and the second a 'Cantica' by Gonzalo de Berceo, the first Spanish poet who successfully revolted from the metrical oppression of the 'cuaderna via.'

After a short 'Cantiga' by Alfonso X. we come to half a dozen poems by Juan Ruiz, the arch-priest of Hita, who, very "Goliard" though he was, is one of the most prominent figures in the history of Spanish literature. He gathered and imitated so freely from all sources that Amador de los Rios has dubbed his works "The Encyclopædia of the Poetry of the Fourteenth Century," while elsewhere they are referred to as "the most heterogeneous which the infancy of literature has produced," and, in respect of his Goliardism, as

> "beginning in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, a mixture of Fables, Examples, Cantiques, Invocations to Venus, Hymns to the Virgin, Love Scenes, Licentious Pictures, Follies of all kinds, and ending with a Sermon";

yet Ruiz was possessed of great native genius. The present selection shows him in at least two different lights: as expressing in an altogether unpriestly fashion the opinion that "por ende delas mugeres la mejor es la menor," and in praise of the Virgin Mary.

Coming to another great name in Spanish literature, that of the Marqués de Santillana, we have among other poems examples of his genius and skill in technique in the 'Cancion,' with the refrain "en buena fé," and the justly famed

Seranilla on the 'vaquera de la Finojosa,' ending with the lines :—

non es deseosa
de amar, nin lo espera,
aquessa vaquera
de la Finojosa.

Almost immediately we come to Juan de Mena, notable for much literary good and evil, as are many Spanish poets; and to Jorge Manrique's noble verses on the death of his father, ending with the lines :—

y aunque la vida murio,
nos dexo harto consuelo
su memoria.

These verses have kept the poet's own memory ever fresh in the hearts of his countrymen.

Among the anonymous poems which follow are examples of the strict form of the true Spanish Romance, viz., lines of sixteen syllables, all ending with the uniform vowel assonance, irrespective of consonants, to which the Spanish ear is still so susceptible.

With Juan Boscan, the next prominent figure in Spanish literature, we reach the full force of the Italian influence, which Francisco Imperial and Santillana had prematurely tried to bring to bear on Spanish poetry. Though a Catalan by birth, Boscan taught himself to write in Castilian, and became the leader of an exotic school which gave preference to Italian over native metrical forms. In the end Boscan triumphed, but it should be observed that the first of the two poems by him given in this anthology—the 'Coplas a su amiga' above referred to—is written in the older and typical Spanish octosyllabic metre.

Another poem, the 'Cena jocosa,' by Baltazar de Alcázar, a soliloquy, has a good deal in the rhythm and manner of it which is suggestive of another mood of Browning. Witness the last verse, in which a conscientious but vain endeavour is made by the speaker to finish a story he had begun before supper and the qualities of the viands and wines made superior claims on his attention :—

Ya que, Inés, hemos cenado
tan bien y con tanto gusto,
parece que será justo
volver al cuento pasado.
Pues sabrás, Inés hermana,
que el portugués cayó enfermo.....
las onze dan ; yo me duermo :
quédese para mañana.

There is a dainty example of the art of Christóbal de Castillejo in 'Al Amor,' and one sonnet is placed to the account of Cervantes.

The ingenuous absence of the sense of religious reverence which at one time characterized Spanish utterance, even in the pulpit, is exemplified in the 'Cancion a Cristo crucificado,' by Miguel Sanchez, with its childishly selfish

aquí, Redentor quiero
llegar a tu juicio yo el primero,

and the 'Letra al Santísimo Sacramento' of José de Valdivielso, which has the refrain :—

Aunque mas te disfraces,
galan divino,
en lo mucho que has dado
te han conocido.

Evidence of Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's selective discretion is notable, as has been already indicated, in his choice from Góngora. In the poems by this poet and his successful literary rival, Lope de Vega Carpio, given in this volume we find none of the obscurity and but little of the artificiality which constitute the chief defects in much of the work of both, and have made "Gongorism" a byword of Spanish literature.

On the contrary, there is a good deal of bluntness of expression in Góngora's 'Letrilla,' beginning :—

Dineros son calidad ;
verdad.
Mas ama quien mas suspira ;
mentira.

—a material appreciation echoed in Quevedo's

Poderoso Caballero
es don Dinero,

and typical of the strong common-sense which underlies the politer affectations of the Spanish character.

In 'A las ruinas de Itálica,' by Rodrigo Caro, we have classic Italy glorified in both matter and metre, and in the unkind epigram by Villamediana—

Cuando el marqués de Malpica,
Caballero de la llave,
con su silencio replica,
dice todo cuanto sabe—

an indication of the directness of seventeenth-century satire.

Sor Juana Inéz de la Cruz is eloquent in the defence of her sex in the *Rondillas* beginning :—

Hombres necios, que acusais
a la mujer sin razon,
sin ver que sois la ocasion
de lo mismo que culpais.

Another notable example of the triumph of the native Spanish genius when freed from the affectations of a particular author is the celebrated 'Fiesta de toros en Madrid,' in the "Quintillas" form, by Nicolás Fernández de Moratín, who usually did his utmost to gallicize his style.

Manuel José Quintana, a patriot although a zealous disciple of French ideas, is represented by his warlike stanzas 'Al armamento de las provincias españolas contra los franceses'; and the patriotic note is repeated by Juan Nicasio Gallego in 'El Dos de Mayo.'

The next literary period to which we come is that of the Byronic influence—an influence so strong in Espronceda that, as the story goes, the Conde de Toreno, when asked if he had read Espronceda, replied, "Not much, but then I have read all Byron." Nevertheless, Espronceda has been called "the most distinguished lyrical poet of the century," while another authority attributes to him "all the faults and virtues of his race."

With Campoamor we arrive at poetry which has real virtues, although it makes no vivid appeal to the present generation. Campoamor was a poet whose performance may be said to have been better than his precepts, which erred in the direction of over-refinement and hair-splitting. He undoubtedly had great natural powers, the expression of which now suffers chiefly from the vast difference in æsthetic thought and feeling between our day and his.

Núñez de Arce is represented by a sadly ending 'Idilio'; while much dainty workmanship, at least, stands to the credit of Reubén Darío and his one-time disciple, Franciso Villaespeso.

There are examples of other living poets.

Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has appended a useful series of biographical notes, and the get-up of the little volume is excellent, like that of its predecessors in the series.

THE POEMS OF NEWMAN HOWARD.

The serious dignity and largeness of utterance which belong to Mr. Howard's muse, and especially to his dramatic pieces, are well known among that select class which cares for such things. Therefore the fresh appearance of his collected work, with some recent additions, will be welcomed by all who know the writer as a poet of distinction and achievement. The achievement, as a matter of observation, is not of a kind which has stirred universal responsiveness or sympathy, even among lovers of poetry; but the distinction, showing itself most aptly in its appeal to scholars, rises highest where it reflects, in poetic terms which all can follow, the charm of that unchanging age which, even when crystallized in myth, is most deeply embedded in the morals of mankind. Not that Mr. Howard is a dweller among the tombs. He has a message for his own time.

Neither Mr. Howard's message nor his poetry can be called complex. In prose—the prose of his Preface—he is inclined to scold his age, piling up his denunciations with the unbridled eagerness of Swinburne. In verse he instructs it, and in each case he expresses himself with force. Just as the dramatic unities are duly observed in the play of 'Constantine the Great' (which is part of a Christian trilogy), so the short lyrics and poems are connected by links of poetic justice. A thread of conviction runs through them, strung, as it were, with the beads of ascertained values, and generally interpreted in the phrase that "the old fidelities and chivalries are as music."

Come chance, come change,—time sifts and
chooses well ;
Still old loves lighten, still the old hopes ease ;
The city spreads, but not the citadel,—
The firm, the brave, the fair fidelities.

Thus does Mr. Howard interpret himself for the benefit of those who are minded to listen. But what of those who are not so inclined? His words are addressed to them also, and, prophet-wise, even more forcibly to them. Are we, he asks, to lie down prostrate under the weight of a foreign incubus? He denounces Nietzsche as the fashion—"that German Machiavel, whose distinctive propagandism is the cult of the Cat-Man, cruel, lithe, and treacherous." Fashion in thought, as in dress, is continually changing, and a new

Collected Poems by Newman Howard. (Macmillan & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

selection of authors to admire and catch-words to copy may be brought forward while these lines are running through the press; but the philosophy of the Superman (a convenient phrase) was out of date before "the snows of yester-year," and, even if that were not so, its sway never extended to the realm of poetry. Mr. Howard is, nevertheless, right in some of his assumptions. He is right when he appeals to "the brotherly and debonair" as represented by Shake-speare, and to that nature which weaves "sacred strands knitting past with present, and life with life."

The volume before us offers creative contrasts considerable in their range and depth. It hardly approaches the point of view, ethical or general, which prevails at the present time, but this does not detract from the acceptance which must be accorded to the concentration of principle which permeates the whole collection. Poetry assuredly cannot be constructed on principle, and the noblest morals often escape altogether when artifice attempts to secure them. But the morals conveyed in the three dramas, 'Kiartan,' 'Savonarola,' and 'Constantine,' are not only unexceptionable in themselves. Their setting is picturesque. Many of the individual scenes are presented with uncommon power, and deserve to be interpreted on the stage.

When Mr. Howard dips his quill into the stream of current song, we do not find him less alive to the infinite gradations of emotion which form the groundwork on which every poet must base his efforts to awaken emotion in others. Whilst dignity prevails, a tenderness which broods in infinite hope over the sufferings of mortals is equally constant and consistent here, pointing now to pride of race, now to simple personal endurance. But as though to prove that he can unbend from these pinnacles of thought, there is more than one *pastiche* interwoven with grace of fancy and humour of parable—things which have reminded us often of Blake's fantastic readings of life, and once at least of Mr. Thomas Hardy's more rigid reflections. There can be no question, indeed, that, so far as poetry is concerned, the root of the matter is here. It is impossible to ignore the poet's wide choice of language, or his assimilation of knowledge, or his wholly impressive technique. As an example of his style, we cannot forbear from quoting the concluding lines from the poem 'Saint Veronica,' for the whole poem is a mirror of the tragedies of mankind, which are redeemable by spiritual truth alone, of which we may gain the assurance through such images as these:—

> While blossoms fall,
> And strew in spring the narrow lanes of life
> With replicas of love's true azure tinct,
> Still we may hope our mortal lives are linked
> Across this stubble waste of woe and strife,
> These steeps which hourly hear an Orpheus wail,
> These rocks resounding with Prometheus' groan,
> To some great kindly life which moulds our own,
> By whom our ills are weighed, our sorrows known,
> Who rules that good shall prosper, evil fail,
> Life conquer Death, and Love at last prevail.

The form of the volume is in itself a high compliment to the author, for it appears in that green cloth which the publishers keep for choice poetry.

The Church in Rome in the First Century. By George Edmundson. (Longmans & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In this volume of the Bampton Lectures, delivered in 1913, the author, dealing with the Church in Rome in the first century, examines various controverted questions relating to its history, chronology, literature, and traditions. Mr. Edmundson has an intimate knowledge of early Christian literature, possesses a lucid style, and gives ample proof that he is endowed with critical ingenuity. He is undismayed as he attacks what are almost dogmas in history. It has not been a conclusion of any critical school that St. Peter's connexion with Rome extended from first to last through twenty-five years; and scholars have not been prone to assign the Gospel of St. Mark to the year 45, and the Epistle of Clement to the year 70. Yet Mr. Edmundson holds that St. Peter's earliest visit to Rome was in 42, that the Gospel of St. Mark was written in the period of that visit, and that the Epistle of Clement was dispatched from Rome to Corinth earlier than the last decade of the first century. These contentions do not exhaust the list of his critical heresies, but they are glaring examples. Mr. Edmundson is sometimes assertive rather than argumentative, as when he states,

> "That Peter visited Rome between the years 62 A.D. and 65 A.D., and that he was put to death there by crucifiction, is admitted by every one who studies the evidence in a fair and reasonable spirit";

and, again, that

> "the deaths by martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul at Rome towards the close of Nero's reign are among the facts of first-century history which may in these days be regarded as practically outside controversy."

In spite of the first of these statements, there are scholars, with no prejudice except for the truth in history, who are not free from doubt concerning St. Peter's death at Rome, yet may be credited with studying the evidence in a fair and reasonable spirit. They are influenced, on the one hand, by the tradition that the Apostle perished in Rome, and, on the other, by the fact that the tradition was not of early origin, and that it expanded as the years passed. From the New Testament we learn nothing regarding the Apostle's later life or regarding the circumstances of his death, and it is urged that the explanation of the silence of Acts is that St. Luke intended to produce a third work, dealing with the incidents of the concluding years of St. Peter and St. Paul. So noted a scholar as Dr. Harnack, however, does not accept this explanation, since he finds no proof of it in the plan of Acts or in any statement of its author. As there are no authentic details of St. Peter's life after 42 A.D., when he was released by miracle from prison, there may be excuse for a biographer venturing on the slippery path of conjecture. There is an ancient tradition that Jesus gave command to His disciples to continue in Jerusalem for twelve years, and thereafter to go forth to the nations; and there is another tradition that Simon Magus was in Rome, proclaiming himself "to be the Great Power of God." Mr. Edmundson conjectures that to St. Peter, as chief of the Apostles, was assigned the charge of the Christian Church in the Imperial capital, and that, escaping from the persecution by Herod Agrippa, he proceeded to Rome. In favour of the year 42 A.D. as the date of the first visit to Rome the statement of Jerome is brought forward, that

> "Simon Peter, prince of the Apostles.... in the second year of Claudius goes to Rome to oppose Simon Magus, and there for twenty-five years he held the sacerdotal chair until the last year of Nero, that is the fourteenth."

Further, there is in favour of the suggestion that St. Peter went to Rome in 42 A.D. the fact that when St. Paul wrote his Epistle to the Romans, they formed "a Christian community not of yesterday, but of many years' standing." There is, too, the fact that it was long before St. Paul visited this community, which was another man's foundation. In reply to the question—Who was this man? Mr. Edmundson answers, "It cannot be any other than St. Peter."

Arguments are adduced to show that St. Peter paid a second visit to Rome in the years 54–6 A.D., and that in the seven years before 54 A.D. he may have been at Antioch, where, according to Jerome, he was bishop for the space of seven years. Attention is drawn to the prominence of the year 55 A.D. in the records of the Roman Church, and the explanation of that prominence is, according to Mr. Edmundson, that

> "at this date Peter personally gave to that Church its local organization by appointing out of the general body of presbyters an inner presbyterial council entrusted with special pastoral duties of administration and overseership."

But, it may be asked, if St. Peter went to Rome in 42 A.D. and found there a Christian community, and if he did not appoint the inner presbyterial council till 55 A.D., what was his work as a founder? and why, on account of it, was St. Paul much hindered from visiting Rome? It is not necessary to maintain with Pfleiderer that the verses in Romans xv. which include the reference to "another man's foundation" have been either bodily interpolated or very much modified by a Roman bishop of the second century who wished to limit St. Paul's relations with Rome and give scope to the Roman Peter legend growing up in his time. There are two considerations, however, which are important, even though they are not novel. If St. Peter had founded the Church in Rome, there would surely have been some reference to the fact in the

Epistle to the Romans; and if he had been directly associated with that Church, St. Paul, as the Apostle of the Gentiles, would surely not have included it within his province.

The date of St. Mark's Gospel is important for Mr. Edmundson's argument that St. Peter was in Rome from and after the year 42 A.D. He declares that "a series of witnesses affirm that Mark accompanied the Apostle to Rome and there wrote his Gospel"; and, referring to Dr. Harnack's admission that that Gospel may be assigned at the latest to the sixth decade of the first century, he asserts that it is fairly certain that St. Mark was not at Rome during the sixth decade.

"There can therefore be no objection [he says] to accepting the voice of tradition, which makes the Gospel to have been written for the use of St. Peter's Roman converts about the year 45 A.D."

Dr. Harnack points out that we learn from Clement of Alexandria for the first time that the Gospel of St. Mark was written by St. Mark in Rome when St. Peter was yet alive, at the request of the hearers of St. Peter; and it is worthy of note that Clement cannot possibly be cited as an early authority. Irenæus, as opposed to Clement, says that St. Mark, after the departure of St. Peter and St. Paul, handed down in writing what St. Peter used to preach. Apart altogether from tradition, the Gospel itself, with its reference to the destruction of Jerusalem, does not suggest that it could have been written so early as 45 A.D.; and many scholars will find it difficult to believe that the date of St. Mark's Gospel and the place of its composition can be taken as evidence in favour of St. Peter's connexion with the Church of Rome.

The Epistle of Clement is used by Mr. Edmundson, and he says that the words of Clement leave no doubt that St. Peter was martyred at Rome. Unfortunately for this contention, there are many scholars who are still in doubt, since Clement did not mention Rome. Lightfoot fixed the date of the Epistle at 95 or 96 A.D.: but Mr. Edmundson rejects that date, as other scholars have done, and holds that it was written in the early months of 70 A.D. He argues that Clement, therefore, was a contemporary of St. Peter, and that many of his phrases can be explained only on the supposition that he wrote soon after the Apostle's death. Mr. Edmundson's arguments are skilful; yet there is one passage in Clement which gives indication of a date, and it does not support these arguments. Clement speaks of elders "appointed by the Apostles or afterwards by other illustrious men" and of these elders "as borne witness to for a long period." Apostles, illustrious men succeeding them, and elders living for a long time after their appointment by these men require for their period at least a generation after the death of St. Peter and St. Paul, and that generation could not have been concluded in the year 70 A.D.

English Travellers of the Renaissance. By Clare Howard. (John Lane, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The main business of Miss Howard's book is a review of Elizabethan travel-manuals, those curious little works on the art of journeying which preach the duty of foreign travel to a gentleman who would be what Anthony Wood calls "a compleat person," and which mingle comments upon the characteristics of foreigners with hints about the commissariat, and instructions, like those of Gratarolus in his 'De Regimine Iter Agentium,' for enduring hunger and thirst, and for curing sore feet.

The author's survey of her subject begins where, for the reader of fiction, Charles Reade left it in 'The Cloister and the Hearth.' She takes up the tale of travel at the period when pilgrimages had become largely a matter of business or a source of dissipation, as Erasmus roundly declared, and were becoming the means of satisfying that desire for knowledge which was the chief characteristic of the Renaissance. One of the most important chapters in the history of our own country was opened when young Oxonian scholars like Robert Fleming, William Grey, and the Earl of Worcester began to study at Padua or Verona, and to bring back from Italy presents of Greek or Latin books for the libraries of Lincoln, Balliol, or the University; when Grocyn and Linacre studied at Florence before teaching More and Erasmus at Oxford. This period, introductory to her subject, Miss Howard touches on briefly, but she is a little unfortunate, we think, in conveying the impression that it was merely "exquisite learning" that was sought by such travellers. The whole science of modern medicine dates from the studies of Linacre in Italy. Some there were, of course, who, in the shrewd words of old Roger Ascham, came back "with less learning and worse manners"—Englishmen "Italianate," who were more or less the devils incarnate of the proverb, and whose affectations and vices fill the pages of the satirists of the age, like Greene, Nash, Ben Jonson, Gabriel Harvey, and Shakespeare.

An acquaintance with the travel-manuals which Miss Howard, with the aid of wide reading and a pretty American accent, here places easily at the disposal of her readers will certainly render the Elizabethan classics more intelligible to them. Other chapters revive the literature of Jacobean travel, when France took the place of Italy as the Mecca of the exquisite, and dancing, tennis, horsemanship, fencing, and waistcoats were the objects sought, rather than the rare manuscripts or works of art which, in the heyday of the Italian Renaissance, were the richest rewards of travelling prince or adventurous burgher.

Some reproductions of old prints, including a portrait of the Admirable Crichton, illustrate the subject of Renaissance travel.

A QUAKER AND A MISSIONARY BISHOP IN AMERICA.

There is a large number of religious works which, quite naturally and usefully, are stamped with the character of the writer's denomination, and can be fully appreciated only by his fellows. But there are a few such works which, however true to the special doctrines of the writer's faith, make so profound an appeal to the common human apprehension of God that differences of belief become in regard to them almost obliterated. Not all of these singularly precious books are so well known as they ought to be, and we are grateful to Mr. Teignmouth Shore for bringing afresh into notice the Journal of John Woolman, which is incontestably one of them.

John Woolman was born in New Jersey in 1720, and died of smallpox in England, while here on a visit, in 1772. The son of a Quaker, he was brought up in the principles of the Society, and seems never to have been in contact with any other form of religion. He gained early his individual hold on the faith in which he had been instructed, and over and above the capacities which develop in any devout person, he undoubtedly possessed the peculiar gift of the mystic—some measure of direct intuition into things beyond the reach of ordinary sense. Two experiences of his which show this are related here: and, since in this respect mystics differ widely, the words "covered with inward prayer" "under a heavenly covering"—not uncommon with him, and evidently intended literally—are interesting as indicating the ordinary mode of his mystical consciousness. His temper has a curious affinity with that of some of the saintly personages of seventeenth-century France. If he reminds one somewhat of the Jansenists, he reminds one yet more of M. de Renty, one of the group of Norman mystics, vehement opponents of Jansenist doctrine. Indeed, between the wealthy French nobleman, with all the resources of learning and the most brilliant social life at his command, and the humble, scantily informed New Jersey tailor there is a likeness in outlook, in their attitude, not only towards God, but also towards their fellow-men, which illustrates rather pleasantly for how little, in regard to the things that really matter, the so solid-looking web of circumstance counts. Both in religion lived a life singularly direct and original; both had, in the unusual degree sufficient radically to affect their management of affairs, the dread of the business of this world coming between themselves and God; and both had a strange independence of family and personal ties—even though they con

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John Woolman: his Life and our Times. By W. Teignmouth Shore. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

The Life and Labours of Bishop Hare, Apostle to the Sioux. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. (New York, Sturgis & Walton Company.)

tracted them—along with the most fervent and unreservedly self-immolating charity towards human beings in general. Both also virtually denied to art and the sense of beauty any legitimate function in human life.

One of the strongest—and, we may perhaps add, the most wholesome—principles of conduct with John Woolman was his considered aversion from overmuch labour. He chose the trade of a tailor because he expected it would leave him a reasonable amount of leisure. For a time, besides fashioning garments, he also retailed goods—first trimmings, and then cloths and linens—

"and at length [he goes on], having got a considerable shop of goods, my trade increased every year, and the way to large business appeared open, but I felt a stop in my mind....on serious consideration, [I] believed truth did not require me to engage much in cumbering affairs."

So he lessened his outward business, having first told his customers of his intention, "that they might consider what shop to turn to," and employed some of the time thus gained in attending to his garden. In the business which he still followed he was careful to advise the people who came to him, and especially the poor, in their interest rather than his own.

This scrupulous regard for the minutiæ of other people's welfare, or even mere convenience, so far as he could affect it, he extended impartially to all those whom he knew and those whom he would never know. He thought with disapproval as well as with pity of the immoderate labour of poor people—toiling for nothing but to supply the rich with luxuries; of poor women forced, in the struggle to provide for their families, to "do as much business as would for the time be suitable for two or three"; of factory workers, of hard-ridden postboys, and of the animals too which man compels to take a share in his troubles. In season and out of season he strove with the conventions of the well-to-do which bring upon the rest of the community this curse of overwork. In his own practice he avoided with uncompromising strictness everything which he recognized as the product of, or as contributory to, that curse. Thus, coming to believe that the dyeing of stuffs employs human energy on a vain thing, and also tends to conceal dirt, he refused during the later years of his life to wear anything that had been dyed. Ready as he was to tend the sick and comfort the miserable, he differed here in one respect from Renty. He considered carefully what were the risks of each undertaking, and incurred them only if he thought he could bring the matter to a good end—having something of Richard Rolle's instinct concerning the sinfulness of attempting that which is beyond one's might. This is not to say that his charity was restricted within the bounds of the ordinary person's easygoing benevolence. Crossing to England, he chose to share the hardships of the voyage with the poorer passengers, because he would not countenance the vain decorating of cabins even so much as by paying the higher fare. In the steerage he met with miseries which half broke his heart; he alleviated all he could, and bore patiently the torture of acute sympathy with the rest.

But the central anxiety of his life was the existence of the slave trade. Few at that date seem to have realized the evils it involved—not only for the slave, but also, and still more, for the slave-owner—so keenly as did Woolman. A great part of his life was spent in travelling from one Quaker centre to another, to the Yearly or Quarterly Meetings; and wherever he went, he found, and he struggled manfully against, this wrong.

It is clear that with advancing years he became more and more what the superficial would call eccentric; yet the Quakers in England testify to the great "sweetness" of his company, and in his own country, despite his sincere, one might almost call it his passionate, humility, he had come to be a power.

"Get the writings of John Woolman by heart." Charles Lamb says in the Essay on 'A Quakers' Meeting'; and Mr. Teignmouth Shore very suitably quotes Crabb Robinson's praise on laying down the Journal. Woolman's style savours more of the seventeenth than the eighteenth century. It has the particular and by no means common charm of a great natural gift of expression, which is yet not a perfectly adequate vehicle for the fullness of thought, emotion, and experience it is destined to express, and therefore acts also in part, and sometimes rather naively, as a restraint. His use of words is exact and sensitive; his rhythm rounded and flowing, yet not lacking either in strength or sonority; the sense he delivers always predominates over the diction. He has no learning, and little information, it would appear, beyond what he obtained at first hand by observation and by attention to his business and the affairs of the Society of Friends; but such information as he possesses he is emphatically master of. His Journal is a fine piece of literature, without being precisely literary; and in this respect it reminds one of a book now, perhaps, to some extent forgotten—Hugh Miller's 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' which shows the same qualities of grave, exact, and energetic language, frankly subordinate to the matters it conveys. Put the gift of expression at a lower power, and make the subject-matter more intricate and difficult, and you get writing like Darwin's.

The story of Bishop Hare, the Apostle to the Sioux, from Mr. De Wolfe Howe has more merit as a biography than the life of John Woolman which we have been considering. The branch of the Anglican Church to which the Bishop belonged—the "Protestant Episcopal Church" of the United States—is, we fancy, generally overlooked by Anglicans at home, both in their assumptions as to their own denominational bounds and in their habitual ideas of the American scene. Nevertheless, that far-flung branch of Anglicanism flourishes and is strong, whether England remembers it or no, and from time to time puts forth fruit that is unmistakably of the tree and equal to the best of its characteristic yield. Not the least interesting feature in the book now before us is just that it illustrates strikingly, and as it were unawares, this distinctive homogeneity of type in the elect men of a religious communion historically sundered and most diversely situated, and shows how what is sometimes called (not too happily) the Church atmosphere recreates and perpetuates itself under alien skies.

Bishop Hare's pedigree affords an instance of hereditary profession worthy of our own country, where it is easy to point to families that have been prominent in special lines for generations. Of his own father, who was on the American Committee of Revisers, it is recorded that "from the period of his ordination the Scriptures in their original texts had never been half a day out of his hands." Hare was himself marked out, by moral predilection and physique, for a life of peaceful studies and social refinement, had not his heroic devotion carried him beyond it. Therefore, perhaps, it is that he dwells with special joy on his meeting with Ellicott (then Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol) during a brief visit to England in 1875–6. "Really an event in my life," he writes to his sister, regarding a one-night stay at the Palace,

"for the Bishop devoted himself to me, venerable as he is, and I learned his views on many subjects in which I feel interest.

"I was gladdened by receiving while at Crewe Hall your letter of the 15 ult. enclosing one from Father, for which please thank him. Would that he could have enjoyed the Bishop of G. and B.! Ὅπως and ἵνα would have flown through the air like shuttlecocks. Bye the bye, tell Father that the Bishop quite agrees with him as to ἐκπορευομενον as referring to the temporal mission, says that παρα (not ἐκ) indicates that this is what is referred to, and that Theodore of Mopsuestia was the first to suggest another meaning."

How often, in reading this life-record, has one wished the eager-hearted Bishop another long draught of Ellicott and a really satisfying go, in lamplit session with him, at Theodore of Mopsuestia! But the lot was cast to him in less pleasant places; even then it was as a man with the menace of an irremediable breakdown already upon him, the result of overwork and sheer hardship, that he was on forced furlough for a few months. Already in 1872, at the age of 34, he had been elected Bishop of Niobrara, a diocese roughly coinciding with the present South Dakota, and at that time virtually Indian country still.

At the moment when he proceeded to the scene of his future labours the American people was in an ugly state of mind towards the Indians generally,

and clamouring for the definitive extermination of one tribe—the "murdering Modocs"—at least. Hare had other views as to the proper incidence of blame for any "murders" that might happen, and as to the qualities of the Indian. The years of work among them which followed deepened his respect for the race, and added to it a genuine affection. Their mental vigour and their sense of justice (source of many a so-called murder!) gave them dignity in his eyes; and not less was he in sympathy with their sense of a spiritual world and the discipline they gladly underwent in order to establish their personal relation with it. "I say these people are an intensely religious people," he exclaims. "You must not hand them over to mere civilization."

If episcopal diligence directed by a full heart and head could avert that moral denudation, he was the man to accomplish it. It is difficult to say, indeed, whether the tale of his labours or the beauty of character that qualified them leaves the deeper impression on the mind. Recognizing that he could only be worthily a bishop by being emphatically a missionary, he so organized matters as to make it possible for him to devote himself to almost continual visitation throughout a diocese in which, during the earlier years, one could travel eight days without descrying a human being or habitation. Often the habitation in which he had to seek shelter for the night was such as a London casual would have scorned, or a prizefighter would have been chary of trusting himself to. At one time we find him waiting all day for a swollen river to fall, and spending all night and a great part of next day under the open sky; at another, his horse balks in midstream, leaving him afloat in the half-submerged cart; to say nothing of bewilderments in the snow, or vanishing trails leading to nowhere under a burning sun. Somebody one day descried on the wretched prairie "road" an approaching cart in which a huge box had left no room for seat or driver, the horse being led by a figure that trudged heavily through the winter slush. It was the Bishop. He had struck the distant railway on a return journey and found a belated Christmas consignment. Knowing the disappointment that its non-arrival would cause among his mission Indians and children, he had brought it with him, and had still a long way to go.

He had his joy in the joy of these, and the great prospering of his work. Nor was it work among Indians alone. White men crowded in as the years went on, and with the peopling of the land and the growth of cities came graver problems than the heathen presented. How he laboured, and with what effect, to equip South Dakota with the apparatus of moral and spiritual influence must be read in the book; as must also his heroic and at last triumphant fight against the roaring divorce-trade which for a time enriched and disgraced her.

Japan's Inheritance: the Country, its People and their Destiny. By E. Bruce Mitford. (Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This is a brightly written book, and it will be none the less welcome to the average reader because of the omission of dry details of mythology and early history, as well as matters relating to the modern transformation of Japan, matters with which books on that country are apt to be overburdened. Thirteen of its twenty chapters deal with an attractive subject, the physical aspects and phenomena of Japan. The author, who writes with knowledge and a keen appreciation of scenery, tells us of Japanese mountains, lakes, rivers, and waterfalls, and incidentally of earthquakes, and his descriptions are supplemented by some good illustrations, amongst which the pictures of volcanoes and their craters are, perhaps, the most interesting in view of the recent outbreak of Sakurashima.

The rest of the book is devoted to more serious subjects. The chapter on 'Country Life' gives on the whole a correct idea of rural surroundings in Japan, though the author goes astray in his rendering of the word *hiyakusho*—a general term applied to members of the agricultural class. It is interesting to hear that Japan, like other countries, is confronted with the problem of the trend of population from the country to the towns, and that there is a prospect—probably more remote than the author seems to think—of the present smallholders being displaced by landowners of the European type.

In dealing with the difficult subjects of education and religion the author calls attention to the intimate connexion between patriotism and religion in Japan, and he is probably right in thinking that one of the main obstacles to the spread of Christianity is the fact of its being a foreign religion. What he says of the want of discipline in Japanese schools is true enough. It is a sign of the times, and one of the results of the inrush of Western ideas. His view of the desirability of the abolition of the Chinese characters in writing and printing will be endorsed by those who know Japan best, but the movement in this direction has made such small progress since its inception in the early eighties that, without stronger official encouragement than it has yet received, there is little hope of its success in the near future.

Chapter XVI. contains some interesting observations on the position of the Elder Statesmen, and the development of parliamentary government, from which it will be seen that very sanguine expectations are held by the author as to the ultimate triumph of democratic ideas. In the concluding chapters we are reminded that the Japanese nation is dissatisfied with the degree of equality with the West which has been attained, and that there may be trouble in the future before the relations between East and West are finally adjusted. There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that the rise of Japan to her present position is responsible for much of the unrest which exists in Asia to-day; but few will share the author's belief in an eventual fusion of the Chinese and Japanese races, or even in their united action in the form spoken of as the "Yellow Peril."

In the spelling of Japanese words Mr. Mitford's book compares favourably with most books on Japan. "Tsubuka," on p. 68, should, however, be *Tsukuba*; and "Ainoku (barbarian)," on p. 354, is a mistake for *Ai-no-ko* (half-caste). One or two misstatements which occur may also be noticed. The 210th and 220th (not 221st) days, which are dreaded by farmers, are reckoned, not from the planting of the rice, but from the beginning of the new year (O.S.); the wearing of swords was prohibited in 1873 (not 1878), and this prohibition was not the cause of the Satsuma rebellion in 1877 (not 1878); nor are *kwanto* and *Nikko* synonymous terms.

So far as the scenery of Japan is concerned, and some aspects of its life, the author has certainly succeeded in his professed object of making Japan better known. Whether he has successfully probed the mystery surrounding what he describes as the complex entity of the Japanese soul is a point which must be left to each reader to determine for himself.

Studies in Portuguese Literature. By Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell.)

Poems from the Portuguese. Translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. (Same publisher, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

These Studies evidently have been a labour of love to Mr. Bell, who begins the Preface with a regret that Portuguese literature has as yet received little attention from English critics, and ends it with a modest hope that one he deems worthier than himself may champion in greater fullness the cause he loves.

That a more lengthy and detailed history of Portuguese literature may one day appear in the English language is probable. In the meanwhile it is but bare justice to Mr. Bell to say that the present volume is a highly appreciable contribution to the sum total of what can be usefully said on the subject.

Two obstacles stand in the way of any wide interest in Portuguese literature: the comparatively small extent of a sufficient knowledge of the language, and an intrinsic lack of general attractiveness in a literature pervaded as this is by the spirit of sadness.

Love, sorrow, and death—"love without joy, and death as an object of desire," to quote Mr. Bell's own words—are the burden alike of its earliest lyrics and its poetry of to-day; its (now practically extinct) native drama is heavy with the horridly fulfilled forebodings of ancient tragedy; and much of its modern prose

is handicapped by a repulsiveness of incident and psychology imitated, with exaggeration, from foreign "realistic" schools.

Imitation has been a constant vice through the whole length of Portuguese literature—a tendency which, however, throws into relief the innate strength and virtue of the native poetic genius, displayed most distinctively in its lyrics.

That sorrowful, wistful yearning ("Saudade") has almost been adopted as a cult does not affect the fact that this melancholy form of sentiment is inbred in the Galician race, and comes out in almost every line of its really native literature, in spite of the natural surroundings of its "campos verdes de côr de limão" and the "macio azul" of its skies.

Nevertheless, it is in nature that Portuguese poets have found the inspiration of their beautiful, if rare, appreciations of the pure joy of life, as, for instance, in the following, by the living writer Abilio Guerra Junquiero, with the delightful imagery of the final line :—

A estrella da manhã
Na altura resplandece ;
E a cotovia, a sua linda irmã,
Vae pelo azul um cantico vibrando,
Tão limpido, tão alto que parece
Que é a estrella no ceo que está cantando.

But even these lines are from a poem 'A Morte de Dom João'; and Anthero de Quenthal, Portugal's modern poet of hope and light, for whom João de Deus wrote the splendid epitaph,

Aqui jaz pó ; eu não : eu sou quem fui,
Rajo animado de uma luz celeste,
A qual a morte as almas restitue,
Restituindo á terra o pó que as veste,

died by his own hand.

So, throughout, tragedy is on or just behind every page of Portuguese literature, covering the whole with a pall of sadness needing some moral courage to lift. Beneath, however, there is much beauty, and Mr. Bell pleads earnestly and well for a wider appreciation of "the many noble fruits in its occasionally dreary *charnecas*."

It is in poetry (and particularly in the bucolic lyrics in which the native genius finds its best and truest expression) that these fruits are mostly to be found. Drama, with the notable exceptions of the works of Gil Vicente and Almeida-Garrett, has remained exotic in Portugal; and prose—some excellent precepts for the writing of which were laid down by King Duarte in the early part of the fifteenth century—has been chiefly devoted to translation or imitation.

Portugal has had many true poets besides Camões, and it is in respect of poetry that some critics have declared the present to be the golden age of its litera ture.

These Studies are accompanied by short, clearly written biographies of leading Portuguese authors, from King Diniz (1279–1325) to the living Teixeira de Pascoaes, with literal renderings of the excerpts given from their works.

As to these versified translations, the author is too modest when he regards them as "but miserable echoes of the originals." They are often something very much more praiseworthy. But he is obviously right when he warns any reader against judging Portuguese poetry from them—a warning applying with equal force to almost any translation of any poetry.

The text is accompanied throughout by informative foot-notes. The Preface is followed by a list of some general works on Portuguese literature, and the Index of Quotations is useful. That of persons is, however, incomplete.

Mr: Bell's charming collection of fifty short poems should be read in conjunction with the studies we have just noticed. The poems are well selected, and range from the thirteenth century to the present time.

As another eminent critic (Mr. Edgar Prestage) has told us, "the cancioneiros prove that the early love songs of the whole peninsula were written in Portuguese," and the full list of celebrated Portuguese poets is a long one, since it should properly contain the names of all from the middle of the fifteenth century till the eighteenth who (with the exception of Antonio Ferreira) wrote in Spanish, and therefore are counted as belonging to that literature.

In the short Preface, dated from S. João do Estoril, Mr. Bell makes mention of the now universally accepted fact that

"the chief excellence of Portuguese literature consists undoubtedly in its lyrism, and it is the charm of many of these lyrics that they are of the soil."

Indeed, most of them, except the earlier courtly imitations, are faithful reflections of the distinctive native genius. Back to the land, in fact, have gone most of the great Portuguese poets from and including Almeida-Garrett, and in the soil they have found their truest inspiration.

On the alternate pages the author gives us his renderings into English, several of which are also to be found in the 'Studies' noticed above.

That occasionally these are something more than mere versified translations may be judged from Mr. Bell's rendering of the following lines by Antonio Ferreira on the death of his wife :—

Aquelle claro sol que me mostrava
O caminho do ceo mais chão, mais certo,
E com seu novo raio ao longe e ao perto
Toda a sombra mortal m'afungentava,
Deixou a prisão triste em que cá estava :
Eu fiquei cego e só, com passo incerto,
Perdido peregrino no deserto
A que faltou a guia que o levava.
Assi co' o espirito triste, o juizo escuro,
Suas santas pisadas vou buscando,
Por valles e por campos e por montes.
Em toda a parte a vejo e figuro :
Elle me toma a mão e vae guiando,
E meus olhos a seguem, feitos fontes.

That sun which ever clearly to me showed
How Heaven's path plain and sure before me lay,
And far and near with ever-living ray
Banished all mortal shadows from the road,
Has left the prison-house where it abode ;
And I, alone and blind, perplexed must stray
As wanderer in desert lost, whose way
Now lacks the help that guidance had bestowed.
So that, with saddened heart, in doubt and woe,
O'er hill and plain and valley far and wide
Seeking her holy footsteps now I go.
And everywhere to me her form appears :
She leads me by the hand and is my guide,
I follow with my eyes, two springs of tears.

FICTION.

The Flying Inn. By G. K. Chesterton. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Chesterton will find his book used to support not only different but also widely differing theories. To adapt a well-known saying, in our opinion Chesterton and Chesterton's God alone knew what he meant by it all when it was being written, but by the time the critics have finished explaining it, probably Omnipotence only will retain any assurance on the subject. The knowledge that we may add to the bewilderment does not, however, deter us from entering the field.

Many will dub the whole thing a nightmare—in part, at least, we should call it a Futurist dream. To describe its setting would be as useful as to recount the contortions of an uneasy sleeper, for its incongruity rivals that of other books by the same hand.

Setting ourselves to catch the drift of what at the outset seem but incoherent ramblings, we discovered that they resolved themselves generally into a tilting at what most people would sum up in the phrase "modern Puritanism"—a Puritanism which has reached a stage little removed from gross indulgence in luxurious æstheticism. The characteristics of this code are personified in a character called Ivywood, and he is responsible for legislative acts which have the same effects on British character as follow the conjunction in nature of the two syllables of his name. The contrasting character, who sets himself to defeat these efforts at strangulation, is named Dalroy; we refuse to give the only explanation of the name which occurs to us, for it seems too far-fetched even for Mr. Chesterton. The whimsical incidents connected with the warfare between the two — they have really no connexion with the serious import of the book—we leave readers to learn for themselves, so that we may have room to consider the thoughts behind the fooling. That legislative acts interfering with the right of liberty to enjoy the bounties of Providence will tend to produce a race of hypocrites rather than decent-living men and women is happily a settled belief among *thinking* people, and in so far as Mr. Chesterton has laboured that point he has wasted his opportunity to deal with the more real question, Who is to decide where legitimate enjoyment ends and abuse begins? In this more intricate problem we are not so willing as we could wish to be to accept Mr. Chesterton as guide, philosopher, and friend. We have no more sympathy with his hero when he abuses himself and leads others to abuse his command over a keg of rum than we have for the villain of the piece when he abuses his control over his possessions—among which he includes his women-folk.

The book runs to only 300 pages, and half as many would have contained all

that is worth remembering, though that better half is really memorable. The other half we regard as a sop thrown to a public whose inconstant temper makes it necessary to provide incessant relief from seriousness—to prevent them from straying further afield to worse distractions.

At any rate, Mr. Chesterton's method makes it easier to extract and examine the good things away from their irrelevant context.

A good proportion of the doggerel interspersed is only tiresome, but the verse at the foot of p. 43 deserves musical honours. Mr. Chesterton scores more than one bull's-eye with the darts he hurls at the "unco guid" and those who, under the impression that exaggeration is growth, turn sane ideas into crazy ones; and we agree with his condemnation of those who martyr their fellows to the end that they may keep an individual faith with a very individualistic definition. There is, however, more than mere point-making in his contention that faddists enjoy inordinate attention because we lack the inspiration of such a religion as would guide and mould our thoughts to good purpose, and as space fails us, we prefer to omit a number of small cavils and show our appreciation of Mr. Chesterton's quality by a quotation :—

"'Well,' asked the red-haired and good-humoured Mrs. Mackintosh, without looking up from her work of scribbling, 'have you discovered anything?'

"For some moments Joan appeared to be in a blacker state of brooding than usual; then she said, in a candid and friendly tone, which somehow contrasted with her knit and swarthy brows:

"'No, really. At least, I think I've only found out two things; and they are only things about myself. I've discovered that I do like heroism, but I don't like hero worship.'

"'Surely,' said Miss Browning, in the Girton manner, 'the one always flows from the other.'

"'I hope not,' said Joan.

"'But what else can you do with the hero?' asked Mrs. Mackintosh, still without looking up from her writing, 'except worship him?'

"'You might crucify him,' said Joan."

The Questing Beast. By Ivy Low. (Martin Secker, 6*s*.)

An infinite capacity for detail is one of the key-notes of modern novel-writing, and the book before us is modern in every sense of the word. It is a study of a woman's—a literary woman's—temperament, and it handles some delicate subjects. Let us here acquit the author at once of using her theme as a bait to lure the indiscriminating public—an accusation that can be brought against many writers of fiction to-day. On the contrary, her manner of handling is fully in keeping with the nature of the theme and every page is void of offence.

In many ways it is a satisfying book, which only fails to be remarkable by reason of a certain lack of concentration and an over-insistence on that love for detail of which we have spoken above. But the characters have at least the merit of being alive, and they are portrayed by the aid of many little touches of shrewd observation.

"How hopelessly literary we both are!" exclaims the heroine at the termination of a brief and unconventional love-affair. In this one sentence the author sums up happily the attitude of many people towards the realities of life—of those who clutch at the shadow which is to be found in books, while oblivious of the substance that lies all around them.

We have said that the heroine of this novel is a literary woman. The author makes her the mouthpiece for the expression of views on publishers and their methods, and on the library censorship, which, strange to say, do not seem in any way an obtrusion, but fall into their proper place in the story.

Again, she makes her heroine say :—

"Do you know, I believe there are only two sorts of persons in the world, the people that go to plays and read books to be taken out of themselves, and the people that go to plays and read books to be taken *into* themselves. Why shouldn't I write for the sort I am most like and understand best?"

The answer is supplied by a perusal of the present book. Those who number themselves among the latter class of playgoers and novel-readers will have reason to be grateful that the author has had the courage of her convictions.

The Terms of Surrender. By Louis Tracy. (Cassell & Co., 6*s*.)

The course of action that will be taken by a strong man faced by severe misfortune is always an interesting study, and Mr. Tracy has made the most of this fact. Here we have in Derry Power a type of the best that is produced by a British public school, suddenly bereft by fraud of all that makes life worth living for him. At the same time he makes a discovery by means of which he becomes supremely wealthy—a fact for which he cares nothing in view of the other circumstance.

Mr. Tracy has done well not to paint Derry's character in unnaturally blameless colours. He is human, and he yields to temptation when he finds that he can attain his heart's desire by not the most honourable means. At the moment of tasting, the cup of joy is again plucked from his lips, and life becomes additionally desolate through this fault of his. How he goes through the valley of the shadow, suffers all that a human heart can suffer, and eventually attains peace and happiness is told in Mr. Tracy's best style. The theme is, of course, well worn, but it is capable of being told and retold in such a manner as this, and if Mr. Tracy has touched no very great psychological depths, he has at least produced an excellent story.

Old Mole's Novel. By Gilbert Cannan. (Martin Secker, 6*d*. net.)

This is a rather clever *jeu d'esprit*, reminiscent of Swift both in its form and in its spirit. Mr. Cannan does not love contemporary England, it would seem, and under the title of "Fatland" our country comes in for a good deal of criticism of the kind that made 'Old Mole,' which we reviewed on the 3rd inst., at once so clever and so irritating. In the present form, however, where the fictional convention is merely nominal, this criticism comes with better effect and better grace. We are inclined to quarrel with Mr. Cannan only when he sets out to be audacious. Either he must abandon the attempt, we feel, or he must be more thorough about it. He could shock our susceptibilities, we are sure, and we might be the better for his doing so. As it is, he only slightly abrades our sense of good form. He reminds us a little of a young agnostic lighting a cigarette in church as a protest against Christian orthodoxy.

The Man Upstairs. By P. G. Wodehouse. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

As a writer for young people Mr. Wodehouse has already achieved success. There are probably few boys, young or old, who have not enjoyed his breezy and realistic tales of school life and sports. He possesses imagination besides a light and easy touch, and although his aim is to amuse rather than to instruct, he shows himself a shrewd but kindly observer of the minor vanities and weaknesses of youthful human nature.

Mr. Wodehouse, however, by no means confines himself to the classroom and playing-field. In his present short stories, for example, he weaves a succession of ingenious plots, often leading to absurd situations and unexpected climaxes, round the love-affairs of some rather unconventional young gentlemen of various nationalities and in various walks of life. His heroes generally manage to secure the maidens of their choice, either by exercising extraordinary sang-froid at critical moments, or by the intervention of miraculous strokes of good fortune, which enable them to snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat.

It is a tribute to the author's skill that constant repetition of this theme fails to become monotonous. The characters are well sketched, and their conversation—much of it in the latest American colloquial style—is natural and witty.

It Happened in Egypt. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

The fluency of this novel is remarkable. Adventures descend from all points of the compass upon the characters as they tour through Egypt; love affairs continue to develope; and secrets that ever increase in their impressiveness come to light, yet virtually nowhere does the story lapse into improbability or do the authors lose control over their

good humour. The plot or plots—for there are several—are too complex to be summarized, but the components (which include an up-to-date Sir Richard Burton, and apparatus such as Sir H. Rider Haggard used to delight in a few years ago) are sufficiently varied to admit of an extraordinarily lavish allowance of surprises for the reader. Both the character-drawing and the descriptions of Egyptian scenery are well done; perhaps the only impossible events of the story are those which introduce an Irish-American organization with political objects and murderous emissaries.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Coutts (John), Homely Thoughts on Visions of Faith and Limitations of the Intellect, 2*d*. Wood Green, Lyal

One of a series of pamphlets dealing with religious questions.

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, edited by James Hastings, Vol. VI., 28/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

The articles in this volume range from Fiction to Hyksos.

Glazier (Francesca), Jesus Amabilis, a Book for Daily Prayer, 2/ net. Washbourne

A book of meditation on different aspects of the divinity and humanity of Jesus Christ.

Good Friday Addresses, by Bishop C. J. Ridgeway, Canon Ll. Ivens, H. Erskine Hill, and C. E. Newman, 1/6 net. Skeffington

Addresses on 'The Attraction of the Cross,' 'Leaves from the Tree of Life,' 'The Seven Last Words,' and 'In Paradise.'

Hahn (Archdeacon C. T.), Confirmation Preparation for the Use of Men, 2/6 net. Robert Scott

This book aims at "setting forth the Christian Faith in a reasonable light," and is intended for adult Confirmation candidates in countries where distance makes frequent meetings with a clergyman impossible.

Lilienthal (Hermann), Seven Times He Spake, 1/6 net. Skeffington

Addresses on the seven words spoken by Christ from the cross.

Lilienthal (Hermann), Some Actors in our Lord's Passion, 2/ net. Skeffington

A new and cheaper edition. These sermons were preached in Lent in Hartford, Connecticut.

POETRY.

Blane (William), A Ballad of Men, and Other Verses, 3/6 net. Constable

The title-piece is a study of friendship between two men in youth and in old age, after each has suffered sorrow. There are also sonnets, African verses, and some miscellaneous pieces.

Nicoll (Robert), Poems and Lyrics, with a Memoir of the Author, Centenary Edition, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner

This edition has been published to celebrate the centenary of Nicoll's birth. Five poems are printed for the first time, and the spelling agrees with that of the first edition. The 'Sketch of the Life of Robert Nicoll,' by Mrs. Johnstone, and Kingsley's 'Criticism' on his life and writings are prefixed to the poems, and there is a short Glossary.

Sparrow (G. William S.), Rubaiyat of a Minor Statesman, 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

A parody of the 'Rubáiyát,' satirizing modern political life.

Time and the Timeless, Songs of Shadow and of Hope, by a Physician, 2/6 Glaisher

A slender collection of verses on miscellaneous subjects, such as 'Hope,' 'Moonrise at Falmouth,' and 'In Memoriam: Sir Andrew Clark.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Aberdeen Public Library, Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Committee, 1912–13. Aberdeen, George Leslie

The Committee report a reduction of the book-issues equal to 6 per cent on that of the previous year, and account for it by emigration, the long summer, and "cheap, exciting evening entertainments." They also regret that Aberdeen has only one public library, and that development is impossible without further financial support from the city.

Bibliotheca Celtica, a Register of Publications relating to Wales and the Celtic Peoples and Languages for the Year 1911, 2/6 Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales

In addition to the catalogue of authors and books, this volume contains lists of Eisteddfodau, and newspapers and periodicals relating to Wales and the Celtic languages.

Black (George F.), A Gypsy Bibliography, 15/ Constable

The aim of this Bibliography—which is Monograph No. 1 of the Gypsy Lore Society—is to give an account of literature relating to the gipsies. The list includes magazine articles and important references, as well as the names of separately published books and pamphlets. The writer acknowledges help from authorities in various parts of the world.

Lindsey Historical Series: A Brief Tudor-Stuart Book-List, by J. S. Lindsey, 2/6 Cambridge, Heffer

Containing alphabetical and classified lists of books on British History, 1485–1714, for the use of teachers and elementary students, with schemes of study.

West Ham Central Library Chronicle, January, 1*d*. Plaistow

Containing a classified list of recent additions, statistics concerning the issue of books, and notes and queries.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Book (The) of the Old Edinburgh Club, Vol. V. Edinburgh, Constable

Includes accounts of 'St. Margaret of Scotland and her Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh' and 'The Old Tolbooth: Extracts from the Original Records.' The illustrations are a notable feature of the book, and there is an Appendix containing the Fifth Annual Report of the Club.

Chadwick (Mrs. Ellis H.), In the Footsteps of the Brontes, 16/ Pitman

The lives of the Brontë family and the various problems of their history are here dealt with, and the author has made careful pilgrimages to every Brontë shrine, abroad and in England. The many illustrations, which include several photographs not hitherto published, are a special feature of the book.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Badsey, with Aldington, in Worcestershire, from 1525 to 1571, transcribed from the Original Manuscript by the late Rev. W. H. Price, and edited by E. A. B. Barnard, 2/6 Hampstead, Priory Press

The transcription is preceded by a brief historical preface, and the accounts themselves are fully annotated.

English History in Contemporary Poetry: No. I. The Fourteenth Century, by Prof. Herbert Bruce; No. III. The Tudor Monarchy, 1485 to 1588, by N. L. Frazer, 1/ net each. Bell

The first of these little books is divided into sections dealing with aspects of political thought and important social tendencies, which are illustrated by quotations from the contemporary poets. The second volume is an account of the Tudor Monarchy, illustrated in the same manner by passages from Stephen Hawes, Skelton, More, and other writers.

Extra-Biblical Sources for Hebrew and Jewish History, translated and edited by the Rev. Samuel A. B. Mercer, 6/ net. Longmans

Literal translations of all Cuneiform, Egyptian, and "extra-Biblical" Semitic inscriptions which are sources of Hebrew and Jewish history, and of "all Greek and Latin historical sources, down to and including those of the time of Tacitus, which throw an independent light upon the subject." The period covered extends from the earliest times to the reign of Hadrian.

Guérard (Albert Léon), French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century, a Historical Introduction, 12/6 Fisher Unwin

This study is based on a series of lectures delivered last year at Stanford University, California, to supplement the usual University courses in French literature. With each section there are given a synopsis and bibliography; and chronological and genealogical tables are added where necessary.

Maples (Ellen), Personal Service, being a Short Memoir of Agnes Burton, 1/6 net. Longmans

A memorial sketch of a mission worker in Bitterne Park, Southampton, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Southampton.

Newborough (Lady), The Memoirs of Maria Stella (Lady Newborough), by Herself, 10/6 net. Nash

A translation from the original French by M. Harriet M. Capes, with an Introduction by M. Boyer d'Agen.

Stephens (Winifred), From the Crusades to the French Revolution, a History of the La Trémoille Family, 10/6 net. Constable

An account of the part played by a well-known house in French history, with illustrations.

Woodville (R. Caton), Random Recollections, 10/6 net. Nash

Reminiscences of student days in Düsseldorf, adventures and sport in Albania, Montenegro, Egypt, Morocco, India, and elsewhere, and of Royalty, fellow-artists, and people celebrated in various spheres.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cathay and the Way Thither, being a Collection of Medieval Notices of China, translated and edited by Col. Sir Henry Yule: Vol. II. Odoric of Pordenone, New Edition, revised throughout in the Light of Recent Discoveries by Henri Cordier. Hakluyt Society

The first edition was noticed in *The Athenæum*, August 17, 1867, p. 205. It has long been out of print, and the new edition, revised with many supplementary notes by Dr. Cordier, will be published in four volumes instead of two, the first volume being issued last.

Customs of the World, edited by Walter Hutchinson, 2 vols., Introduction by A. C. Haddon, 13/6 each vol. Hutchinson

A popular account of the manners, rites, and ceremonies of men and women in all countries. Several authorities are contributors to these volumes, which contain many illustrations in black and white, coloured plates, and maps.

Newton (Henry), In Far New Guinea, 16/ net. Seeley & Service

An account of missionary work in New Guinea, with a description of the habits, customs, superstitions, and religions of the inhabitants. There are illustrations from photographs and a map.

Norwegian Aurora Polaris Expedition, 1902–1903: Vol. I. On the Cause of Magnetic Storms and the Origin of Terrestrial Magnetism, by Kr. Birkeland, Second Edition, 30/ net. Longmans

A record of some of the results from observations made in the Polar expedition of 1902–3, illustrated with diagrams and charts.

Winthrop (Theodore), The Canoe and the Saddle; or, Klalam and Klickatat, to which are now first added his Western Letters and Journals, edited by John H. Williams. Tacoma, J. H. Williams

The editor has written an Introduction, 'Winthrop in the North-West,' and annotated the text. There are copious illustrations, from water-colour paintings by Mr. Judson Sergeant, drawings, photographs, and old woodcuts.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Berriman (Algernon E.), Motoring, an Introduction to the Car and the Art of Driving It, 10/6 net. Methuen

A description of the fundamental principles of the operation of a motor-car, written for the non-technical motorist. The text is fully illustrated with photographs and drawings, which the author has collected from *The Auto*.

Blakeborough (J. Fairfax) and **Pease (Sir A. E.),** The Life and Habits of the Badger, 5/6 London, 'The Foxhound' Office

The subject, on which the writers feel deeply, is treated mainly from the standpoint of the sympathetic sportsman, and the book is intended as a plea for the preservation of the popularly misunderstood badger. There are chapters on the 'Badger and Sport' and the 'Badger in Folk-Lore and Early Literature.'

SOCIOLOGY.

Peel (Mrs. C. S.), Marriage on Small Means, 3/6 Constable

A ninth edition.

POLITICS.

Arnold (Whately C.), Royal Railways with Uniform Rates, 6*d*. net. Simpkin & Marshall

A pamphlet advocating the nationalization of railways and the adoption of uniform fares and rates for any distance.

Land Problem (The), Notes suggested by the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee, 6*d*. Wyman

These notes on the Land Problem have been submitted to the Land Conference as a preliminary criticism of the Land Enquiry Report.

ECONOMICS.

Cannan (Edwin), Wealth, a Brief Explanation of the Causes of Economic Welfare, 3/6 net. King

A discussion of certain economic problems, such as the differences in the wealth of different countries, and inequalities of inheritance and sex.

Gephart (W. F.), Insurance and the State. 5/6 net. Macmillan

A consideration of the probable effects of a State monopoly of insurance business.

Jones (Robert), The Nature and First Principle of Taxation, 7/6 net. King

This volume is No. 37 in the series of "Studies in Economic and Political Science" brought out under the auspices of the London School of Economics. The first principle is stated to be Economy, and the various ways in which it can be expressed are examined. Mr. Sidney Webb has contributed a Preface.

Moreland (W. H.), An Introduction to Economics for Indian Students, 5/ net. Macmillan

An elementary textbook of Economics, containing many illustrations drawn from Indian life.

Taylor (W. G. Langworthy), The Credit System, 10/ net. Macmillan

A study in the principles of credit which represents to some extent an inversion of former points of view.

EDUCATION.

Ashbee (C. R.), The Hamptonshire Experiment in Education, 3/ net. Allen

A study of the practical working of English methods of education in a rural district, based on the experience of a Committee "whose endeavour it has been to construct a Unit of Culture in a country district and co-ordinate its work."

Elliott (C.), Models to Illustrate the Foundations of Mathematics, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Lindsay

The author advocates the introduction of a new kind of practical work into schools, and the models here described "are intended to illustrate some modern views upon the Foundations of Mathematics, and to show that the 'abstract' character of that subject does not forbid any attempt to bring elementary teaching up to date in that direction."

Harvard University Catalogue, 1913–14. Cambridge, U.S., the University

Containing a Calendar for the Academic, information concerning scholarships, and other matter pertaining to the University.

Macnaughton-Jones (H.), Ambidexterity and Mental Culture, 2/6 Heinemann

A short review of the main facts of this subject, in the course of which the writer refers to the system of Dr. Montessori. There are various illustrations, and a scheme showing connexions of speech and writing centres with arms and hands.

PHILOLOGY.

Skeat (Walter W.), A Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words, especially from the Dramatists, edited, with Additions, by A. L. Mayhew, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Prof. Skeat left material for a Glossary of Rare Words, collected mainly from Tudor and Stuart dramatists. Mr. Mayhew has not much increased the word-list, but thought it advisable to increase the quotations, and in many cases to add explanations of the history or meaning of a word. Consequently, many of the articles have been rewritten to secure uniformity in arrangement.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Recantation (A): being a Supplement to a Book entitled 'Shakespeare Self-Revealed,' by J. M., 1/ Sherratt & Hughes

A pamphlet containing the author's views on the Sonnet question.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, by a Head Teacher, edited by W. Woodburn, Book IV., 4*d*. Chambers

Simple exercises in arithmetic, arranged so as to teach the beginner to deduce rules from actual experiment and observation.

Classen (Ernest), A Grammar of the German Language, 3/6 Longmans

The most important rules of the German language are here presented in two parts—Accidence and Syntax. There are also exercises, each with a vocabulary.

Dobbs (W. J.), A School Course in Geometry, including the Elements of Trigonometry and Mensuration, and an Introduction to the Methods of Co-ordinate Geometry, "Longman's Modern Mathematical Series," 3/6

The author believes that further steps should now be taken towards the unification of mathematical science. In this volume Trigonometry is introduced at an early stage, and the methods of Analytical Geometry are developed more fully later. The elementary notions of rotation, translation, and folding are systematically applied in the establishment of fundamental geometrical truth.

English Literature for Secondary Schools: 1. Tales of a Grandfather, Second Series, Scott, abridged and edited for Schools by J. Hutchison; 2. Wanderings in Spain, Selections from 'The Bible in Spain' of George Borrow, edited by F. A. Cavenagh; 3. Sertum, a Garland of Prose Narratives—Book I. Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries, edited by J. H. Fowler and H. W. M. Parr, 1/ each. Macmillan

These volumes contain Introductions on the authors, explanatory notes, and a Glossary. There are also exercises, subjects for essays, and helps to further study.

English Literature for Schools, edited by Arthur Burrell: Selections from Tennyson, and Dickens's Christmas Carols, 6*d*. each. Dent

Two more volumes of the series which we noticed last week; each contains a Preface by the editor.

Molesworthy (Mrs.), The Next-Door House, "Chambers's Supplementary Readers," 8*d*.

This story has been abridged for use in schools. The print is large, and there are some illustrations.

Shorter Modern Dictionary of the English Language, 1/ Macmillan

An abridgment of the 'Modern Dictionary,' designed for the use of children.

White (Jessie), A First Book of Experimental Science for Girls: the House, Hydrostatics, and Heat, "Black's Elementary Science Series," 1/6

This textbook is intended "to accompany, not to supersede, independent note-making" under the teacher's guidance, and its object is to awaken in girls a scientific interest in the house.

FICTION.

Anthon (Rose Reinhardt), Stories of India, 6/ Heinemann

Translations from Indian folk-lore. A series of tales of Eastern love and religious ideals.

Bashford (Lindsay), Splendrum, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The colossal business of the Splendrum Supply is controlled by the wealthy, self-made, and hard-hearted owner, who ignores and distrusts his only son on account of some boyish wildness. The book describes the subsequent development of the boy into an upright and capable successor to his father.

Bramah (Ernest), Max Carrados, 6/ Methuen

The adventures of an amateur detective in crime, who differs from others of his kind in fiction by being blind.

Chesterton (G. K.), The Flying Inn, 6/ Methuen

See p. 130.

Davis (Richard Harding), The Lost Road, 6/ Duckworth

A collection of short stories of American life, though the plots are laid in various scenes. The book is illustrated by Wallace Morgan.

Diehl (Alice M.), From Pillar to Post, 6/ Long

The story of a girl who leaves her mother to live with aristocratic relations, but in the end returns home to marry her former lover.

Filho (J. B. N. Gonzaga), The Most Charming Woman, a Novel for Ladies, a Translation from the Second Edition of the Original Portuguese by Bella Gifford Cocker. Hodge

The biography of a famous singer, and an account of her friends and artistic career. The author has endeavoured "to place again on a firm pedestal one of the most charming women the world has ever seen."

George (W. L.), The Making of an Englishman, 6/ Constable

The romance of a young Frenchman and an English girl, which contains an autobiographical element and some criticism of English life.

Hay (J. Macdougall), Gillespie, 6/ Constable

A self-centred and avaricious Scotsman is the central figure of this story, which culminates in a grisly tragedy involving the death of the man himself, his wife, his son, and his father. The scene is laid for the most part in a Scotch fishing port.

Herbert (Alice), Garden Oats, 6/ Lane

The character of the heroine from childhood to her married life with a rising young writer is here developed. In the course of the story she meets with much happiness, but has also to encounter many difficulties—moral, social, and pecuniary.

Hooley (Arthur), John Ward, M.D., 6/ Mills & Boon

The life of a village doctor is divided into three parts—Arcadia, Babylon, and the Pit—which describe his love for a woman whom he finally renounces. Other elements of the story include a colliery explosion, a village entertainment, and a deranged vicar.

Jessen (Franz de), Katya, 6/ Heinemann

A romance of Russian life, some of the scenes of which are laid among diplomatic circles.

Low (Ivy), The Questing Beast, 6/ Secker

See p. 131.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), Miser Hoadley's Secret, a Detective Story. "Methuen's Sevenpenny Novels."

A new edition.

Merriman (H. S.), Roden's Corner, "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library."

A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum* October 1st, 1898, p. 449.

Pain (Barry), One Kind and Another, 6/ Secker

A collection of short stories. The majority are humorous, but there are one or two in a more serious vein.

Peterson (Margaret), Blind Eyes. 6/ Melrose

The story relates chiefly to two girls: one longs for excitement, and dies in the dock of a criminal court; the other does not know what she wants, and after two engagements we leave her about to marry a third man, who loves her.

Phillpotts (Eden), The Master of Merripit, 6/ Ward & Lock

Another of Mr. Phillpotts's tales of Dartmoor life, dealing with the love-stories of two girls, and incidentally with the adventures of two highwaymen who hide themselves in an inaccessible place on the moor and plunder the neighbouring farms and travellers.

Richards (H. Grahame), The Garden of Dreams, 6/ Hutchinson

Concerns the love of a titled Englishman for an Eastern woman, the daughter of a Tunisian Mussulman and an Egyptian Christian. Her father's fanaticism and greed for wealth make a secret marriage imperative, and the two flee into the desert, where they are pursued by her former lover.

Rohmer (Sax), The Sins of Séverac Babilon, 6/ Cassell

Stories of a daring and mysterious adventurer who combines the beauty of Apollo with the audacity of Raffles; but he is no ordinary cracksman, and his motives and his achievements are alike baffling to his pursuers.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), Money or Wife? Ward & Lock

The story of a man who renounces great financial prospects because his employer, a capricious woman, objects to his encumbering himself with a wife. His circumstances become very straitened, and when the choice presents itself a second time, his wife leaves him free to accept a fortune, and sets out to earn her own living. After much suffering on either side, the pair are happily united.

Silberrad (Una L.), Cuddy Yarborough's Daughter, 6/ Constable

This novel relies more on its study of character than on the plot. The heroine, a shy, awkward girl with great depths of character, is in particular contrasted with her father's cousin, a charming and selfish woman, whose punishment is to wear a halo which does not fit.

Stevens (E. S.), Sarah Eden, 6/ Mills & Boon

This book is divided into three parts, describing in the first the development of the power of the super-normal in a girl of English birth; in the second the life of the community which she establishes at Jerusalem to await the Second Coming; and in the third the effect of the arrival in their midst of a young artist who loves the daughter of the founder.

Sutherland (Joan), Ophetua's Son, 6/ Mills & Boon
The events of this novel take place in Paris, Carrara, and England, and the action consists of the love-story of two men and one woman, and their various adventures until the death of one in a revolt of the workmen in the Carrara quarries.

Ulfers (S.), Idylls of a Dutch Village, translated by B. Williamson-Napier, 5/ Fisher Unwin
Tales of life in the village of Eastloorn, some of which are especially concerned with the work of the minister among his people.

Walford (L. B.), David and Jonathan on the Riviera, 6/ Methuen
The adventures of a Scottish minister and an elder, who are accompanied by the former's valet on a trip to the Riviera.

Whishaw (Fred), A Bespoken Bride, 6/ Long
A study of Finnish patriotism, characterized by the willing self-sacrifice of individuals in the national struggle against Russian absorption.

Wodehouse (P. G.), The Man Upstairs, 6/ Methuen
For notice see p. 131.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Essex Review, January, 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
The contents include 'Arms of the Essex Boroughs: Colchester,' by Mr. W. Gurney Benham; 'Dr. Parr and Dr. Johnson in Essex,' by Mr. V. de S. Fowke; and 'Nicholas Udall and the Braintree Plays,' by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy. Several of the articles are illustrated.

Modern Language Review, January, 4/ Cambridge University Press
Besides reviews and notes this volume contains articles on 'The Optimism of Alfred de Vigny,' by T. K. Rooker, and the 'Ancren Riwle,' by Mr. G. C. Macaulay.

Quarterly Review, January, 6/
Contains articles on the 'Imperial Naturalization Bill,' by Mr. Richard Jebb; 'Modern Mysticism: some Prophets and Poets,' by Mr. Leslie Johnston; and 'The Contemporary German Drama,' by Mr. Garnet Smith.

Socialist Review, January, edited by J. Bruce Glasier, 6*d*. I.L.P.
Includes articles on 'The Italian Elections, 1913,' by Leonida Bissolati; 'Revolutionary and Constitutional Methods,' by Mr. Colwyn E. Vulliamy; and book reviews by Mr. Philip Snowden and others.

Sophia, January, 2 roubles. Moscow, Nekrasov
The first number of a monthly journal which is to be devoted mainly to early Russian art, and to the study of Byzantine influences upon the work of South Russian artists, but not to the exclusion of subjects of more general interest. There are numerous reproductions of embroideries of the sixteenth century and earlier.

GENERAL.

Gardner (Mary), Nursery Management, 5/ net. Nash
A practical handbook for mothers and nurses, touching on such topics as childish ailments, clothing, nursery diet, religious training, and games. Particulars of various training schools for nurses are included, and a chapter is devoted to the care of children in India.

Green (A. S.), Woman's Place in the World of Letters, 2/ net. Macmillan
An article reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, June, 1897.

Jordan (Herbert W.), Debentures and Other Charges, 6*d*. net. Jordan
A reprint of a lecture on debentures given by Mr. Jordan last November under the auspices of the Secretaries' Association.

Lings (Harold C.), Musketry Lectures for Non-Commissioned Officers of the Territorial Force, 2/ Gale & Polden
These lectures contain useful information for the Territorial non-commissioned officer "who aspires to be the Instructor of the men whom he hopes to lead in war." The Preface is by Major-General W. Douglas.

Noguchi (Yone), Through the Torii, 5/ net. Elkin Mathews
A collection of essays, some of which have been reproduced from *The Academy*, *The Saturday Review*, and other journals. They include 'The Holy Houses of Sleep,' 'Daibutsu,' 'A Japanese Note on Yeats,' and 'My Attitude towards the Flowers,' and are printed on Japanese paper.

O'Donnell (Elliott), Haunted Highways and Byways, 3/6 net. Nash
A collection of stories and anecdotes concerning ghostly apparitions. The author believes that many deaths attributed to syncope are due to the actions of malevolent spirits.

Year's Mind (The), Hamworth Happenings, by the Author of 'Leaves from a Life,' 10/6 net. Nash
Essays on quiet country life dealing with each month of the year, in which certain characters play their parts before the reflective and elderly eyes of the writer.

SCIENCE.

Burtt-Davy (Joseph), Maize, its History, Cultivation, Handling, and Uses, with Special Reference to South Africa, 25/ net. Longmans
A textbook for farmers, students of agriculture, teachers of nature-study in country schools, and others indirectly concerned with the maize industry.

Dunlop (Col. H. C.) and **Jackson (C. S.)**, Slide-Rule Notes. "Longmans' Modern Mathematical Series," 2/6 net.
This book is based on a pamphlet published by the authors in 1911. The material has been revised and rewritten, and the additions include a chapter on the logologarithmic scales.

Ford (Walter Burton) and **Ammerman (Charles)**, Plane and Solid Geometry, edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick, 5/6 net. Macmillan
The American authors and editor of this textbook have in general adopted the principles laid down in the Report by the Committee of Fifteen of the National Education Association, and have emphasized important theorems by bold-faced type. Notice is drawn to the "very unusual and effective 'phantom' half-tone engravings" in the Solid Geometry.

Hatch (F. H.), Textbook of Petrology: Vol. I. The Petrology of the Igneous Rocks, Seventh Edition, 7/6 net. Allen
This revised edition contains new chapters on the Pyroclastic Rocks and the Metamorphic Derivatives of the Igneous Rocks, and many new photographs and drawings.

Jacoby (Harold), Astronomy, a Popular Handbook, 10/6 net. Macmillan
A handbook, by the Rutherford Professor of Astronomy in Columbia University, for the general reader and the young student. For the sake of the former, the text is free from mathematics, but there are elementary mathematical notes and explanations in the Appendix.

Mair (David Beveridge), Exercises in Mathematics, with Answers and Hints, 4/6 Macmillan
The author suggests that this book "may be used as a revision course, or each section may be taken with the student's first work upon the branch of which it treats." It contains 'Typical Question Papers by Various Examining Bodies.'

Mathews (Gregory M.), A List of the Birds of Australia, 10/ net. Witherby
This volume contains the names and synonyms connected with each genus, species, and subspecies of birds found in Australia at present known to the author; it is "a sequence" to his 'Reference List to the Birds of Australia.'

Ziwet (Alexander) and **Hopkins (Louis Ailen)**, Analytic Geometry and Principles of Algebra, 7/ net. Macmillan
This volume, one of a series of "Mathematical Texts," edited by Mr. Earle Raymond Hedrick, "combines with analytic geometry a number of topics traditionally treated in college algebra that depend upon or are closely associated with geometric representation."

FINE ARTS.

Art Treasures of Great Britain (The), Part VIII., edited by C. H. Collins Baker, 1/ net. Dent
The present number contains reproductions—with descriptive and critical notes—of the 'Virgin and Child,' by Carlo Crivelli; 'Truth and Falsehood,' by Alfred Stevens; 'Famille Noire Vase,' by a K'ang Hsi potter; 'Portrait of Leonello D'Este,' by Roger van der Weyden; 'Madonna and Child with an Angel,' by Andrea Mantegna; 'Berwick-on-Tweed,' by Mr. D. Y. Cameron; and an effigy of Queen Eleanor, by William Torel.

East Riding Antiquarian Society, Transactions for 1912. Hull, Brown
Includes 'Documents at Burton Agnes,' by Rev. C. V. Collier; 'The Trade Guilds of Beverley,' by Canon Lambert; and the Report of the Hon. Secretary for 1912.

Hall (H. R.), Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs, &c., in the British Museum: Vol. I. Royal Scarabs. British Museum
This volume contains descriptions of royal Egyptian Scarabs, Cylinder-seals, and Seal-amulets, dating from about 1000 to 50 B.C. Mr. Hall has written an Introduction, and photographic reproductions and line drawings are distributed throughout the text.

Holman-Hunt (W.), Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Second Edition, revised from the Author's Notes by M. E. H.-H., 2 vols., 21/ net. Chapman & Hall
During the last years of his life Holman-Hunt was engaged in a revision and amplification of his history of the Pre-Raphaelite movement. This edition has been prepared by Mrs. Holman-Hunt from his notes, and contains much new material and a number of fresh illustrations.

Vasari Society's Reproductions, Part VIII., 1912–13; Part IX., 1913–14. Oxford University Press
The reproductions of drawings by the Old Masters in these folios have been executed in collotype, and approximate in size to the originals. There are descriptive notes to each.

Weld (John), A History of Leagram: the Park and the Manor. Manchester, Chetham Society
Divided into five parts. Three are mainly historical, and give "the story of the place, first as a park of the Dukes of Lancaster and then as a manor or private estate of the Shirburne and Weld families." There is an account of the chapel, and a chapter on 'Local Manners and Folk-Lore.'

Winans (Walter), Animal Sculpture, Suggestions for Greater Realism in Modelling and in Pose, 7/6 Putnam
This volume does not deal with elementary technicalities, but is intended to be of some assistance to those who have advanced a certain distance in the art of animal sculpture. There are numerous illustrations.

Year's Art (The), 1914, 5/ Hutchinson
As usual, this volume includes full information concerning the latest official returns connected with the proceedings of the national art institutions, and of the associations, art societies, and galleries in the country. The chronicle of the past year comments on the reappearance of the 'Monna Lisa,' and their discovery of the Rembrandt relics, and their subsequent presentation to the National Gallery.

MUSIC.

Davidson (Gladys), Stories from the Operas, 6/ Werner Laurie
The writer's three series of 'Stories from the Operas' are here reissued in one volume. The additional notes on more modern productions include 'The Jewels of the Madonna.' Short biographies are at the end of the book.

"Edith Kirkwood" Chart (The) and Primer of Vocal Technique, 1/ net. 11, Pond Place, Onslow Square, S.W.
The chart sets forth a method "for obtaining correct voice production and for mastering the first principles of interpretation," and is accompanied with a key and notes on simple vocal technique.

Musical Directory (The), Annual and Almanack, 3/ Rudall & Carte
Includes full information on London and country professors and teachers, and the music trade in London.

A 999-YEAR LEASE IN 900.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, January 7, 1914.

When Dean Stubbs lectured in the United States in 1899 or 1900, he gave an account of a lease of lands belonging to Ely Cathedral made in one of the last years of Alfred's reign. His story of the lease, which had expired a year or two before, was most interesting and valuable for the student of institutions. I have made use of the few notes taken at the Dean's lecture, but they are fragmentary, and altogether lacking in precision of detail.

Has the document been printed, or described in print? I do not find it in Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' the only possible source that I possess. May I hope that some one familiar with the papers of the Dean can supply this information?

Wm. Peters Reeves.

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER.

By the death of Sir William Lee-Warner on Sunday last in Norfolk the Indian Empire loses one of the most able and devoted of her servants.

Born in 1846, Sir William—like his father Canon Lee-Warner—went to Rugby and St. John's College, Cambridge. He left the University for the Indian Civil Service in 1869 with a reputation for physical and mental efficiency, which he retained throughout his life. His abilities were soon appreciated in India, and he had a varied experience of work, being specially interested in education and the administration of native states. His 'Protected Princes of India' (1894), revised and republished as 'The Native States of India' (1910), is recognized as authoritative, for few men had so wide a knowledge of Indian law and custom as he. His educational experience included membership of two important committees and the Directorship of Public Instruction, first in Behar, and afterwards in Bombay. Cautious and learned, he made an impression alike on natives and Englishmen.

In 1895 he was called home to be Secretary of the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, and for ten years (1902–12) he was a member of the Indian Council and much regarded in matters of policy. Always a busy worker, he found time for a good deal of writing of various kinds—in the reviews, in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and in the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India'—and he was entrusted with the biographies of Lord Dalhousie (1904) and Sir Henry Norman (1908). These books exhibit, perhaps, the defects of his qualities. They are storehouses of information concerning Indian administration, full of good sense and good taste, but they hardly show the humour and vividness which portray a character and present a man as well as the things which he did. Of the many controversies which are inseparable from Indian government Sir William took a wise and moderate view. He seemed a little formidable to the young men who came under his notice, but he was always ready to recognize ability, and was inspired with a genuine patriotic spirit. His ideals of service are expressed in a little book, 'The Citizen of India,' which is as well worth consideration as the hasty discoveries of tourists or the clamour of professional politicians.

M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

We regret to learn of the death of M. de Pressensé, which took place last Tuesday night from apoplexy at the age of 60. His services to the public life of his time were both great and distinctive. He belonged by birth to the most highly cultured and most active section of French Protestantism, his father being the founder of *La Revue Chrétienne* and a member of the Senate, and his mother well known as a writer of religious fiction. Before beginning the work by which he made his name, Pressensé had spent some time in the diplomatic service, and his acquaintance with life in more than one European capital and with the leading personages of his own country, together with his thorough knowledge of German and English, was perhaps what counted most in his brilliant equipment as a journalist. He became foreign editor of the *Temps*, and held this post for more than fifteen years, speaking from it with an authority which was widely acknowledged. His sympathy with England, his real understanding of English ideals and the progress of English social evolution, have justly evoked the admiration and gratitude of Englishmen.

His career—till then even and prosperous—made a sharp swerve with the advent of the Dreyfus case. He took up the cause of Dreyfus with headlong ardour, and more or less abandoned his interest in international politics for co-operation with M. Clemenceau on the staff of the *Aurore*, and for public speaking up and down France. He had been before this for some time imbued with mysticism, and thereafter he became absorbed in Socialism, and suffered his new views to make their way into the *Temps*. He was elected Socialist Deputy for Lyons in 1902, and, being now definitely identified with the party of M. Jaurès, surrendered his post on the *Temps*. Before his death he had been for some time in failing health, suffering severely from gout.

It is singular that he and General Picquart, two men whom a common interest in the Dreyfus case brought so close together, should have died within twenty-four hours of one another.

'THE CASE FOR CO-EDUCATION.'

St. George's School, Harpenden.

In the kindly notice of our 'Case for Education' your reviewer has fallen into an error of *exegesis* which you will, I am sure, permit me to correct. In the passage quoted by him ("it is not in them that we desire the main trial of co-education to take place") *them* refers not, as he supposes, to day-schools generally, but to a type of day-school which I at least cannot but regard as ill-suited for any important educational experiment—schools, namely, "which cater for those who, having chosen a desirable residence, send their children to the nearest teaching establishment" (p. 319).

In these days of rapid travelling practically all parents who consider the choice of a school a matter of paramount importance can choose the school which seems to them the best within an area of 750 square miles, and live near enough to send their children as day-boarders. I agree with your reviewer that "the trend of modern feeling" will be increasingly in favour of this plan (our 80 day-scholars, constituting about half the school, come to us almost entirely in this way). But of such parents we say expressly (p. 318) that they "are already so far on the way to co-education that they do not seem to us to require separate treatment." If we can convince those (and both necessity and tradition make them many) who send their children to boarding-schools, the cause is won.

Again, it is not the case that we claim co-education to "be a panacea for all the ills in....present-day education." What we do claim is (p. 27) that co-education is no chance remedy, unrelated to other necessary reforms, but is on the true line of advance which is leading us through scientific methods to a better understanding of the child and of the development of his faculties in accordance with the natural laws of his being.

Cecil Grant.

*** Any reader of Appendix C in 'The Case for Co-Education' would gather that the authors desire "the main trial of Co-Education to take place" in boarding-schools. They expressly say that they "have decided deliberately against the attempt to deal point by point with the case for Co-Education in the day-school" (p. 318). If, then, Mr. Grant agrees that the trend of modern feeling is towards the day-school system, he must at least allow me to deprecate the fact that his excellent "case" is limited to the boarding-school, since we are both of opinion that the school of the future is the day-school with the home as basis. Most parents "send their children to the nearest teaching establishment" that is suitable, and if "them" refers to such, it scarcely alters my point. But the parents "who choose a day-school in the belief....that it involves less moral risk" cannot be said to be "so far on the way to Co-Education that they do not seem....to require separate treatment." Many parents send their children to day-schools for the reason specified, and yet disapprove of Co-Education. The authors do not mention the kind of day-school; do they mean a mixed one?

Again, if Mr. Grant will re-read the review, he will see that I do not say he claims that Co-Education is a panacea for all the ills in present-day education. The remark he takes exception to was made in order to set the case in due perspective, and as a warning that other reforms of as great importance were needed in education.

Your Reviewer.

LESBIA'S "SPARROW."

(Catullus, Carmina 1 and 2.)

Ramoyle, Dowanhill, Glasgow, January, 1914.

The word *passer* is usually translated by *sparrow*. Mr. Kennard Davis, in his 'Translations from Catullus,' 1913, uses the word "linnet," and observes:—

"The Latin word usually means sparrow, but it is doubtful whether it could not be applied to any small bird. I have availed myself of the doubt in translating. For even if sparrow is more accurate, the sparrow has not for us the associations of a pet."—P. 27.

Another suggestion was made by Samuel Butler in No. 3569 of *The Athenæum*, March 21st, 1896. Mr. D'Arcy Thompson, in his 'Glossary of Greek Birds,' had stated negatively that *passer* was not a sparrow,

"but he suggests no other bird as the one intended by Catullus. I venture to express an opinion that the *passere solitario*, or blue rock thrush, is the bird Mr. Thompson is in search of. This bird is a great favourite as a household pet throughout North and Middle Italy; it is a singularly sweet songster, and is one of the few birds that respond with any effusiveness to the attentions of its owners and their friends. If one goes to its cage, it will at once come down to greet one and begin to sing. There is, in fact, no bird which has anything like so strong a hold on the affections of those Italians who are attached to birds at all. In the Colleoni chapel, adjoining the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Bergamo, those who ask to see it will be shown a little skeleton of a bird, resting on a cushion, which is laid on a column which has a weeping willow behind it; an inscription informs the stranger that he is looking on the skeleton of the *passer* of Medea Colleoni, Bartolommeo Colleoni's daughter. The bones, I do not for a moment doubt, are those of a *passere solitario*, and sir, I think it likely, would those of Lesbia's sparrow be found to be had they been preserved to us.

William George Black.

BOOK SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby's first book sale of the year, which took place on the 14th inst. and two following days, included among other properties the library of the late Mr. W. Hale White ('Mark Rutherford'). The chief prices were: Dictionary of National Biography, 71 vols., 1885-1912, 24*l*. Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, published by Aylott & Jones, 1846, 39*l*. Keats, Poems, 1817, 26*l*. Arabian Nights, Sir R. Burton's translation, 16 vols., 1885 s. 24*l*. Tudor Translations, 38 vols., 1892-1904, 24*l*. R. L. Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 32 vols., 1894-1901, 56*l*. Gardiner, History of England, 13 vols., 1863-88, 26*l*.

The total of the sale was 1,372*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.

Literary Gossip.

Author wanted :— It is nearly two and a half years since a MS. entitled 'Pot-Pourri Parisien,' bearing several addresses, was left at Mr. John Murray's office by the author, who promised to call for it in a few days' time. He has not kept that promise, and communication with every address on the MS. has proved futile. If the author sees this paragraph, will he kindly make his whereabouts known to Mr. Murray?

In our last issue we described the third volume of Mr. F. W. Bain's 'Indian Stories' as a new edition in the "Riccardi Press Booklets," whereas we should have said *Riccardi Press Books*. The publisher, whose name we gave as "Warner," is, of course, Mr. Philip Lee Warner, eldest son of the distinguished Indian official whose career we notice this week.

The original Journals of Capt. Scott have been deposited by Lady Scott at the British Museum, and are now on view in the Manuscript Department. They consist of nine larger and six smaller notebooks, the former containing notes made on board the Terra Nova, the latter having been used for the sledging expeditions. Three of these were taken to the Pole. Three of the larger notebooks—as yet unpublished—give the calculations and tabulations for the sledging parties, worked out during the winter.

The series of articles by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall on Turkish affairs which has recently been running in *The New Age* will shortly be published in book-form by Messrs. Dent. They do not deal with scenery and the ordinary incidents of travel, but are an attempt to appreciate the Turks as they are in their life and talk. The author's point of view, in fact, is that of the friend rather than of the traveller in search of sensation, or the correspondent who starts with a definite bias dictated by his employers at home.

The next meeting of the Royal Society of Literature will be held on Wednesday at 5 p.m. at 20, Hanover Square, when Sir John Sandys will read a paper on 'The Literary Sources of Milton's Lycidas, with Special Reference to Certain Latin Poets of the Renaissance.' Mr. Edmund Gosse will preside.

Messrs. Sotheby's sales during the next fortnight merit the attention of book-lovers of all kinds. Next Wednesday they will dispose of the second portion of Mr. John Pearson's library. Mr. Pearson has for many years enjoyed unusual opportunities of bringing together a valuable collection, and the Catalogue shows an exceptional number of first editions of English writers in excellent state. Of some of them, indeed, no other copy is known, like 'The Boke of Surveying,' printed by R. Redman, and some of the Epilogues and Prologues of Dryden. One or two of the Pope tracts are of the highest rarity, and the copy of the fifth edition of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is expressly said to be unique—there being an order of Chancery restraining its printing and publication. It would be a nice point if this order could be enforced to-day. Collectors of Florentine woodcuts may find some rare Savonarola tracts; and there is a fine collection of original Rowlandson drawings for 'The Dance of Death,' seven of them unpublished.

On February 2nd the Macquarie Collection relating to New South Wales will be offered for sale *en bloc*, and the second part of the Woolley Hall Library will be dispersed. Mr. Dunn's library, though it contained a few sixteenth- and seventeenth-century classics, was made with a view to elucidate the early history of printing; he specially desired to get unique books or first examples of presses, and the collection would no doubt have found a home in some great public institution but for his sudden death.

The portion now to be sold contains an unusual number of fine fifteenth- and sixteenth-century blind-stamped bindings in an excellent state of preservation. The importance of these bindings has only of late years been recognized by collectors, and their value is rapidly rising. Among the manuscripts there are several English Psalters; a twelfth-century English MS. of Bede; a thirteenth-century Bible from Waltham Abbey bound with a number of tracts, including a catalogue of a monastic library (perhaps that of the Abbey itself; a French thirteenth-century MS. of Seneca's 'Proverbia,' and a very fine Italian MS. of Propertius. Elias Heywood's 'Il Moro,' giving an account of a discussion in Sir T. More's house at Chelsea, is one of the rarities of this sale a little outside its general character. A number of the incunabula are of medical interest. An early "pirate" edition of St. Bernard (1492) is interesting.

To those taking a special interest in Thackeray manuscripts, drawings, and rare editions, the collection made during thirty-five years by the late Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia has long been known as the most remarkable in private hands. Since its owner died in the summer of 1912 there has been some natural curiosity as to the fate of his collections—for Thackeray was but one of the two or three subjects in which he specialized with unfailing zeal. It was for a time believed that the Thackeray collection was to be acquired *en bloc* by an American millionaire, but news now comes that the items of which it is formed are to be dispersed by auction in New York during several days at the end of February.

This will be the largest sale of Thackerayana that has taken place. Apart from an extraordinary collection of first editions—many of them containing Thackeray's original sketches for the illustrations, parts of the original manuscript, or other personalia—there are a large number of the novelist's letters and drawings, and several of his manuscripts, including that of 'The Adventures of Philip' and that of 'The Rose and the Ring' with all the original drawings, and many which were designed for it by the author, but have never been reproduced.

A course of six public lectures on 'Parliament under the Tudors' will be given at University College, London, by Prof. Pollard, beginning next Thursday.

The Massachusetts Historical Society (which claims to be the oldest Historical Society in the world) has just elected Dr. J. Holland Rose, author of the well-known 'Life of Napoleon I.,' to be a Corresponding Member.

A careful edition in print of the famous Book of Armagh—long since projected and partly achieved—has now been completed. The copy was secured from wandering abroad by Dr. Reeves half a century ago, and was purchased and given to the Library of Trinity College by Lord John Beresford. Reeves did not live to complete the task of publishing it, and it has only been completed by the Rev. John Gwynn, sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, because he has lived in vigour to a patriarchal age. As the work, though announced by the Academy as ready for sale, has not yet reached the subscribers, any fuller description of it must be postponed to a later date. The character of the venerable editor, and of those who assisted him in the work, is, however, a guarantee to all those who know them that the editing has been thoroughly done.

It is good news that a volume of Mr. F. H. Bradley's occasional papers is likely to appear in the near future. His last work, 'Appearance and Reality,' was published over twenty years ago, and his two earlier books on Ethics and Logic are so scarce, and original copies command such a price, that they are read for the most part only in an American and, we believe, pirated edition. Mr. Bradley, it is said, refuses to bow to the general demand for their republication, for the excellent reason that he disagrees with many of the opinions which he held thirty years ago. His example might be more widely followed with advantage.

Mr. Bernard Lucas, author of 'The Faith of a Christian,' is about to publish a work containing a fresh presentation of Indian missions, which he believes, is more in harmony with modern thought and feeling on the subject than are many current accounts of it. The book is entitled 'Our Task in India: Shall We Proselytize Hindus or Evangelize India?' and offers both suggestions towards more effective work and answers to general objections. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. very shortly.

The same publishers are also about to issue a new work by the author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' It has been entitled 'The Practice of Christianity.'

Messrs. Hutchinson announce for Thursday next the first instalment of a serial work, to be called 'A History of the Nations,' which will be thenceforth published in fortnightly parts under the editorship of Mr. Walter Hutchinson. It is designed to give a separate account

—concise and popular, but the work of an authority upon each several subject—of all the nations of the world, and will be lavishly illustrated.

We notice among Messrs. Longmans' announcements 'The Passing of the Reform Bill,' by Mr. J. R. M. Butler, the first publication, we believe, to come from the brilliant son of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; and 'The Confederacy of Europe,' by Mr. W. Alison Phillips.

The same firm are starting in February "The Layman's Library," edited by Prof. F. C. Burkitt and Prof. G. E. Newsom. The idea of the Library is, while taking account of modern criticism, to build up a constructive religious ideal. The first volumes will be 'The Faith of the Old Testament,' by Prof. Alexander Nairne, with a Preface by Prof. Burkitt, and 'What is the Gospel? or Redemption: Study in the Doctrine of Atonement,' by Dr. J. G. Simpson.

Mr. R. R. Marett's book 'The Threshold of Religion' will be issued by Messrs. Methuen on Thursday next in an enlarged edition.

Messrs. Macmillan will publish shortly a book by Mr. Reginald Lennard entitled 'Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages.' In it an attempt has been made to answer the question whether a compulsory rise in agricultural wages is economically possible. Particular consideration is given to three problems—the possibility of a general rise in agricultural wages throughout the country, the possibility of an especially large increase in wages in the counties where they are now especially low, and the alleged tendency of minimum-wage regulation to produce unemployment.

Mr. Murray is about to publish one or two works on social questions which should prove of outstanding importance. Among them are Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's study of the English Land System—an expansion of the important articles recently published in *The Fortnightly Review*—and Mrs. Bosanquet's history of the C.O.S.: 'Social Work in London, 1869–1912.'

Mr. John S. Farmer's series of "Tudor Facsimile Texts," begun in 1907, now includes over 143 volumes. These facsimiles, which are for all purposes of study as valuable as the originals, and may be accepted with confidence as accurate, deserve a wider support than they have hitherto received.

Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish immediately 'Parsifal, and Tristan and Isolde: the Stories of Richard Wagner's Dramas told in English,' by Mr. Randle Fynes and Mr. Louis N. Parker. The object of the authors has been to retell these stories in language neither pedantic nor so bald as to be unreadable. The transcriptions are not intended to displace the various literal translations.

Before the month is out Messrs. Mills & Boon promise a new novel by Miss Jessie Pope called 'The Tracy Tubbses.' Lovers of humorous fiction—all too scanty, to our thinking—may well make a note of this.

An interesting book of reminiscences has just appeared in Copenhagen, viz., the memoirs of Bishop Monrad, the Danish Prime Minister during the war against Prussia and Austria in 1864. Some years before his death in 1887 he wrote down his impressions of the inner history of that disastrous chapter of Danish foreign and military policy, but the manuscript has only now been issued for publication—exactly fifty years after those events.

The first number of *The Political Quarterly* will be published at the beginning of February by Mr. Milford, of the Oxford University Press. It will include articles on the Home Rule Situation, the Dublin Labour Dispute, the United States Senate, the Registration of Titles to Land, Municipal Government in Birmingham, the School in relation to Civic Progress, and reviews of events and books.

The Librairie Larousse has recently published an edition of Alfred de Vigny's works which will prove attractive to the general public. It consists of seven volumes tastefully bound, and is abundantly illustrated with plates reproducing portraits and old prints. To each volume is prefixed an Introduction written by M. Gauthier-Ferrières.

M. Abel Hermant the novelist will henceforth write in *Le Temps* the chronicle headed 'Vie Parisienne,' which was formerly signed by the late Jules Claretie.

M. Faguet, who was a Professor at the Sorbonne from 1890, having given up his post, has been pensioned off. He will thus be able to devote all his time to criticism.

The Cornhill Magazine for February opens with an unpublished Sonnet by Robert Browning, addressed to the memory of his parents. Sir Henry Lucy contributes a further instalment of his reminiscences, 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan.'

'The Real Syndicalism,' by Mr. H. Warner Allen, is a sketch of the new agriculturists' movement in France, which is neither revolutionary nor collectivist. In 'A National Benefactor: Sir Robert Hunter' Canon Rawnsley tells of the work of a remarkable public official and private upholder of common rights.

'That Other One,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, records a curious spiritual experience; and 'The Old House and the New: a Dialogue' is a fantasy of past and present by Mr. Bernard Holland. In 'Rory of the Glen' Mr. Gilbert Coleridge writes of Highland sport under an old ghillie. Short stories are 'The Seventh Gun,' dealing with an Irish wager, by Mr. Jeffery E. Jeffery, and 'The Witch of Kandor,' a West African tale by Mr. W. H. Adams.

Harper's Magazine for February includes a poem, 'Old Friends,' by Mr. Le Gallienne; a short story, 'The Amethyst Comb,' by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; and articles by Mr. Sydney Brooks and Mr. Norman Duncan.

Chambers's Journal for February will contain an article on 'The Kaiser: Another View,' by an unnamed author; 'The Rhinoceros in Siberia,' by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley; 'The China Coast,' by Mr. J. G. Smith; and 'The Flight of the Empress of the French from the Tuileries,' by Mr. George Pignatorre.

Sir John Duncan, one of the proprietors of *The South Wales Daily News*, an active promoter of higher education in Wales, and an eminent journalist, died on Tuesday last at Penarth. He did much towards the foundation of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and served for a long time on the Court of the University of Wales. He was twice Chairman of the Press Association, and with Baron de Reuter organized the special foreign and colonial service of Reuter's Agency.

Mr. F. de Baudiss has recently died at Hampstead. 'The Wellington College French Grammar,' in which he collaborated with his friend the late H. W. Eve, is his best-known title to the gratitude of teachers and scholars; but he did much other work, both in helping his friend with the 'German Grammar,' and in the preparation of editions of German and French classics.

Those who never knew him personally, but have used the 'French Grammar,' will hardly be surprised to learn that he succeeded in identifying himself with the spirit of English school-life to a degree unusual for a foreigner.

Baron Hermann von Soden, Chief Pastor of the Jerusalem Church in Berlin, met recently with an accident on the Underground Railway which, on Thursday, the 15th inst., proved fatal. He was born at Cincinnati in 1851, and educated at Tübingen. He had been Chief Pastor since 1901, and, while already eminent for his work as a scholar and theologian, became also well known as a preacher, and beloved for his care of his people. Textual criticism with the study of Palestine was his chief field. 'Palestine and its History'—perhaps his best-known book—was the outcome of many journeys to the Holy Land. He took a vigorous part in the controversy over "historicity," and about four months ago completed a work in four volumes upon New Testament texts.

Prof. Rudolph Genée died on Monday at Berlin, at the age of 89. His chief work was the popularization of Shakespeare in Germany, and the enthusiasm and industry which he brought to it were amazing. Besides his 'Shakespeare'—the fruit of fifteen years' work—he published no fewer than forty-four books and articles on the subject, as well as an amusing parody on the Baconian theory entitled 'The Goethe Secret.' Philologically his achievements do not rank high, but he often struck out illuminating ideas, and certainly, alike by his writings and his recitations, gave a powerful impetus to the study of Shakespeare abroad.

SCIENCE

Glimpses of Indian Birds. By Douglas Dewar. (John Lane, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The thirty-nine articles which go to the making of this book have all known a previous existence in various periodicals, and are essentially "glimpses" rather than a revelation of the tenets of a naturalist who glories in his heterodoxy. It appears that any and every theory regarding the operation of natural selection is to Mr. Dewar as a red rag to a bull—an animal which in reckless courage he goes far to rival. The present reviewer has not read 'The Making of Species,' which he has written in collaboration with Mr. Frank Finn, and without this clue his fulminations in these pages indicate a destructive far more than a constructive attitude. Lest his critic should fail to join issue with him, he invites him to choose his own ground, leaving Indian birds out of the discussion, for he maintains that all his arguments with regard to these apply equally to those of the British Isles. He is much perturbed at the parlous state of modern zoological science; according to him, biologists are divided into two camps—the theorists, who are at present in power, and unscrupulously ignore or distort all facts subversive of their fetishes; and the practical men, breeders and field naturalists, who form the opposition, and make themselves obnoxious by supplying the awkward facts aforesaid. Even so, would such conditions really tend to the fossilization of science? Surely the existence of these "authorities" provides the very best stimulus to the researches of those to whom they are a bugbear; there is nothing more discouraging to the independent investigator than to have no accepted doctrine to assail.

We think, however, that the author has drawn an exaggerated picture. It is true enough that Darwin and Wallace might well have prayed to be saved from some of their friends, and that much undiluted nonsense has masqueraded as science under cover of their names; but it is totally misleading to suggest that field naturalists as a body constitute a solid opposition to the theory of Natural Selection, with the "professional biologists" deliberately retarding every progressive step. (Incidentally we must admire the disingenuous way in which Mr. Dewar ostentatiously scans the ranks of these discredited, unpractical theorists for the ungentle critic who may pick holes in his book.) Recently Mr. W. P. Pycraft gave us his 'History of Birds' (with an appreciative Introduction by Sir E. Ray Lankester—a gentleman of whom Mr. Dewar does not think much), in which he puts the case for natural selection as regards birds with great restraint and moderation; at the same time he is himself a joint editor of the well-known magazine *British Birds*, which first and foremost keeps in touch with every fact of scientific value which the best field observation can supply. Now, if Mr. Dewar cannot accept the theories of Darwin and Wallace, we agree with him that his proper course is, in the first place, to pile up all the facts which tell against them; but to bolster up his evidence with personal abuse will certainly not help his case, and he must beware of falling into the error that he finds so intolerable in his opponents—of ignoring such facts as do not fit in with his own theory. For we gather that he has a rival theory—or hypothesis, perhaps we should say; it is just hinted at rather mysteriously in a paragraph or two, the gist of the matter being that he would substitute "Mutation" for Natural Selection. Without more precise knowledge of Mr. Dewar's conclusions and his methods of arriving at them, it would be impossible to offer any general criticism, but we permit ourselves a few comments, while endeavouring to preserve an open mind for further impressions.

In the first place if Mr. Dewar has read the sixth edition of 'The Origin of Species,' he has done less than justice to the carefully reasoned passages in chap. vii., in which Darwin answers his critic Mivart. He might have been replying to Mr. Dewar himself, complaining at the outset of the assumption that he (Darwin) attributed nothing to variation independently of natural selection. He then proceeds to consider in some detail the objection which had attracted most attention—"that natural selection is incompetent to account for the incipient stages of useful structures." Mr. Dewar, on the other hand, quite ignores his arguments when he quarrels with the so-called protective mimicry of butterflies, and advances the insuperable objection "that the likeness cannot be of much use until it is fairly strong. How, then, is the beginning of the resemblance to be explained?" He is on newer ground when he is at some pains to prove that butterflies are not preyed upon by birds to any appreciable extent, and hence the protection is unnecessary. He is probably right in his facts here, but it is still open to Darwinians to maintain that he is confusing cause and effect, and that it is because the protective colouring of the butterfly at rest has done its work (through natural selection or otherwise) that it is comparatively safe from its enemies; once on the wing, a butterfly is probably not so readily captured as might be expected.

Again, the author tells us that all the tragedies he has observed in which a bird's nest has been raided took place at night. "What, then [he argues], becomes of the elaborate theory of protective coloration?" This is an objection of some weight, for against purely nocturnal marauders the most unobtrusive colours would be of little avail; on the other hand, it may be urged that protective coloration has presumably minimized the dangers of the day and confined them to the hours of darkness, though the truth of the matter would often be that the victim was marked down by some diurnal prowler—*e.g.*, a cat—and the raid effected after nightfall to secure a greater chance of success. Thus such occurrences might be directly traceable to the need of protective coloration, and tend to the elimination of the more conspicuous individuals by natural selection.

In the same chapter Mr. Dewar undertakes to demonstrate "how erroneous is the orthodox doctrine that the survival of the fittest is the result of a struggle for existence among adult organisms." After describing the enormous infant mortality among the bulbuls in his garden, he argues:—

> "There are three critical stages in the life of a bird—the time when it is defenceless in the egg, the period it spends helpless in the nest, and the two or three days that elapse after it leaves the nest until its powers of flight are fully developed. When once a little bird has survived these dangerous periods, when it has reached the adult stage, it is comparatively immune from death until old age steals upon it. If zoologists would perceive this obvious truth, there would be an end to nine-tenths of the nonsense written about protective colouring."

What is this contention that adult organisms alone are subjected to the test of the survival of the fittest? In the field of ornithology many would claim that protective colouring plays an even larger part in the three early stages described than in the case of the adult. But even if we accept the "orthodox doctrine," as Mr. Dewar puts it, his argument, which is to confute old-fashioned zoologists once and for all, is quite fallacious in one important particular. There is clearly a fourth period of extreme danger in the life of a bird—that during which the duties of incubation and rearing nestlings are performed. It is precisely this factor, in the view of Darwinians, which has largely determined the duller plumage of so many female birds. All the other dangers that threaten the helpless young are together less than the chance of sudden death overtaking the mother. Mr. Dewar, indeed, advances the view—at the risk of offending the ladies—that, while the tendency is for all birds to assume brilliant plumage, the cocks are in a sense superior beings, and tend to be a stage or two ahead of the hens as regards evolutionary development.

Some of the author's arguments on the puzzling subject of 'Birds in White' rather belie his pose as the uncompromising opponent of Natural Selection. On this topic his most interesting contribution is the suggestion that "whiteness of feather seems to be correlated in some way with the power to resist cold and damp."

In his chapter on the swallow-plover, or pratincole, Mr. Dewar describes a very remarkable display of the so-called "injury-feigning," in which a whole colony took part together. Like many observers, he cannot persuade himself that it is in any sense an intelligent act. He regards the bird as torn by conflicting emotions.

> "We all know [he writes] that instinct teaches birds to fly away from all birds or beasts of prey or large, strange moving objects; but instinct teaches them to guard

their eggs. Now, when a human being approaches the eggs of a pratincole, these two instincts come into violent opposition, and the bird's mental equilibrium is much disturbed: the result is that the bird undergoes all manner of strange contortions."

He adds that such contortions undoubtedly serve to distract the attention of predaceous creatures, and are useful to the species, and "hence such behaviour must tend to be perpetuated by natural selection." If he recognizes Natural Selection here, his dismissal of the logical extension of the principle seems inconsistent.

A History and Description of the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. By Sir David Gill. (Stationery Office.)

Before the close of his official life as His Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, Sir David Gill had written a description of the equipment of the Observatory, of which he was Director from 1879 to 1907, with full accounts of the instruments that had been added under his superintendence. It seemed expedient to add to this a history of the Observatory which has been prepared since Sir David's retirement, and the result, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, forms the volume now before us.

Provided with diagrams and plates, it shows fully the additions to the list of instruments and to the programme of work in the last thirty years which have raised the Observatory from an institution of earlier type, where meridian observing was the staple and only work, to its present position of one taking its part in the modern extension of astronomy known as astrophysics. It is impossible to give here in a short space any adequate account of what has been done in that time, but Sir David Gill has told the history well, and in many cases with full description of methods which make the book very valuable. The growth of the Observatory is shown by the frontispiece exhibiting parallel photographs of the staff in 1879 and in 1906, the numbers in the two pictures being eight and thirty-four respectively.

Besides the astronomy proper, survey operations in South Africa have been proceeding since 1883 (mainly under the direction of Sir David Gill) which are of great importance to geodetic science. The astronomical unit of measurement is the mean distance of the earth from the sun, which is exhibited generally as a number of seconds of arc with fractional parts known as the solar parallax. To convert this unit into miles it is necessary to know the size and shape of the earth, and in this way astronomy depends on geodesy—the science of earth measurement. Our knowledge of the figure of the earth depends on the measurement of the actual lengths of arcs of the meridian, or of parallels of latitude in different parts of the sphere, and the arcs that are already available lie in comparatively high northern latitudes, and are not excessive in length. The pioneer Lacaille, a French abbé and astronomer sent by the Paris Academy of Sciences, measured an arc in Cape Colony in 1752, which was the beginning of the survey of South Africa, to determine whether the form of the earth is the same in the Southern hemisphere and the Northern, but, unfortunately, was not able to settle this point satisfactorily. Maclear, the third Director of the Cape Observatory (1833-70), extended Lacaille's arc, and cleared up an outstanding discordance in his work, so that Sir David Gill soon after his appointment felt that the prosecution of a survey of South Africa could not be considered outside the duties of his office, but rather that H.M. Astronomer should take the initiative. Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of the Colony, gave the recommendations his cordial support. Sir George Colley, Governor of Natal, and his successor Sir Charles Mitchell were no less sympathetic and helpful, and in January, 1883, an agreement was arranged between the Governments of the two colonies to undertake the principal triangulation of both territories as a joint work. It is needless here to describe the details of this survey; it is sufficient to say that it was completed by 1896.

Sir David Gill then proposed to extend this triangulation northward, approximately along the thirtieth meridian of east longitude, eventually to reach the mouth of the Nile, and then to join with the Russian arc and complete the longest arc of meridian measurable in the world. Cecil Rhodes had already been approached, and, though he was impressed with the magnificence of the scheme, and saw how it fitted in with his plans of a Cape to Cairo railway, he was not able to take any immediate steps, but promised financial help at a later date. The survey of Rhodesia was begun in 1897.

After the war, when the administration of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies passed into new hands, and Lord Milner was convinced that maps of the country were among the first essentials of good government, an Ordnance Survey of the Colonies was undertaken, Col. Morris being appointed Superintendent. Sir David Gill was asked to be honorary scientific adviser to the Government on this survey, and as Col. Morris had taken a leading part in the surveys of Cape Colony and Natal, continuity of method was assured. It remains to be added that a sum of money was collected in England by Sir George Darwin to pay the expenses of a short triangulation to connect the survey of Rhodesia with that of the Transvaal.

The full details of these surveys are naturally not given in this volume, but the summary of results is valuable and sufficient. The triangulation of the thirtieth meridian is now complete almost as far north as Lake Tanganyika, and is progressing southwards from the Mediterranean under the hands of the Geodetic Survey of Egypt. Intermediate short arcs have been undertaken by the Belgian and German Governments, so that the world of science may expect the complete scheme before long.

SOCIETIES.

Royal Numismatic.—*Jan.* 15.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—Messrs. Richard Dalton, Robert Kerr, and R. James Williams were elected Fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions: by Miss Helen Farquhar, a series of coins, from 1*l.* pieces to half-crowns, with equestrian figures illustrative of the style and workmanship of the Civil War engravers, including signed pieces by Rawlins and Briot: by Mr. William Gilbert, an unpublished milled sixpence of Elizabeth of 1562, with a dot between A and D of the reverse legend: by Mr. L. A. Lawrence, a small iron tobacco box with a portrait of Charles I. in silver on the lid: by Mr. F. A. Walters, a medallion of Hadrian, being a large brass (Cohen No. 184) enclosed in a moulded bronze ring: and by Mr. Percy H. Webb, a rare second brass of L. Domitius Alexander, tyrant in Africa 308 311 A.D., with reverse: INVICTA ROMA FELIX KARTHAGO.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper on 'Nicholas Briot and some Country Mints during the Civil War.' Mr. Symonds has recently shown that Briot had died in the service of Parliament, which has disproved the tradition of the artist's uninterrupted service of Charles I. at Oxford: Miss Farquhar was able to show that Briot continued to serve the king by making secret journeys from London to York and Oxford after the outbreak of hostilities, as was clear from his widow's petition to Charles II. at the Restoration, recalling the miseries she and her family had suffered when this was discovered. Miss Farquhar showed how Briot's hand could be traced in the Civil War coinages of these two mints.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Symonds, Mr. Brooke, Col Morrieson, and the President took part.

Meteorological.—*Jan.* 21.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

The Council, in their Report, referred to the various branches of work which had been carried on by the Society during the past year. These included researches in the upper atmosphere, meteorological lectures, the collection of phenological observations, and the commencement of the preparation of a series of normal values of the climatological elements of the British Isles.

The President presented to Mr. W. H. Dines the Symons Gold Medal for 1914, which the Council had awarded him in recognition of his distinguished work in connexion with meteorological science.

Mr. Cave, in his Presidential Address, dealt with the subject of upper-air research. He pointed out that research in the upper air may be by means of a manned balloon with observer and instrument, or by self-registering instruments sent up in kite, captive balloon, or free balloon. Kites were first used for this purpose by Dr. Wilson of Glasgow, 1749; and also in Arctic expeditions in 1821 and 1836. The box kite and the use of steel piano wire instead of line enabled greater heights to be obtained, and both were adopted by the Blue Hill Observatory in 1895. The use of kites was not taken up in England till 1902, when Mr. Dines flew them from a steamer. After referring to the use of balloons and the ascents made by Glaisher and others, the President said that danger to life in high ascents caused MM. Hermite and Besançon to use a registering balloon in 1893; a free balloon carried a recording instrument, the recovery of the instrument being dependent on the balloon being found after its descent: a height of nine miles was reached in France, and thirteen miles in Germany soon after. He next referred to the various types of instruments used in this way, and described Mr. Dines's meteorograph, which is an extremely simple and light instrument. Rubber balloons are generally used, and as they ascend they tell us of the winds above the surface, a special theodolite being used for observing the balloons. The International Commission for Scientific Aeronautics directs the studies for upper-air research, and special days are arranged for international ascents of balloons and kites, stations in various parts of the world taking part in the work. The first great result of these researches has been the discovery that the atmosphere is divided into the Troposphere, where the air is in constant movement, horizontal and vertical, and the Stratosphere, where turbulent motion seems to cease. The Stratosphere begins at about 7·5 miles in these latitudes. The method of investigation is new, but many other results are beginning to come to light, and it seems as though changes of weather do not begin at the surface of the earth, but are dependent upon movements taking place about 7·5 miles up.

Historical.—*Jan.* 15.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—Sir Frederic George Kenyon was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.—The election was announced of Messrs. S. Percy Smith, Lindsay Buick, D. W. A. Hughes, A. Freeman, H. H. Dodwell, W. W. Williams, and the Rev. Pascal Robinson, as Fellows.—The University Club Library, New York, was admitted as a Subscribing Library.

A paper was read by Mr. A. G. Little upon Roger Bacon, the probable seven hundredth anniversary of his birth falling in this year. Mr. Little reviewed the recent progress in publication of critical editions and estimates of Roger Bacon's works, and sketched the career and extraordinary achievements of the encyclopædic genius of the thirteenth century, whose 'Opus Majus' is so strongly suggestive of 'The Advancement of Learning' by his great—scarcely greater—namesake in the seventeenth century. In his prophetic announcement of the necessary mathematical basis for the study of the physical sciences, Roger may be said to have gone beyond Francis Bacon.

Dr. Hirsch spoke on Bacon's philological learning, and Mr. Steele and Col. Hime also spoke.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Mediæval Architecture: its Nature and Basis of Art,' Prof. E. S. Prior.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Extension of Existing Valuation Methods of grouping Policies by the Employment of a System of Weights,' Mr. A. E. King.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Letterpress Printing from 1801,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'London Traffic Problems,' Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Relation of Industry to Art,' Lecture II., Sir C. Waldstein. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Measuring and Quantity Surveying,' Mr. G. Corderoy.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in Dutch New Guinea,' Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston.

Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'Some Aspects of American Forestry,' Prof. W. Somerville.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture II., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—'The Life of the Australian Tribesmen,' Prof Baldwin Spencer.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion on 'Superheating Steam in Locomotives.'

Wed. Royal Academy, 4.—'Construction, Shadows, and Reflections,' Mr. W. L. Wyllie.
— Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Old Balladists,' Mr. Padric Gregory.
— Society of Literature, 5.—'The Literary Sources of Milton's Lycidas, with Special Reference to Certain Latin Poets of the Renaissance,' Sir J. E. Sandys.
— University of London, 5.30.—'The Decisive Point and Moment in Modern War,' Col. C. Ross.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Japanese Colour-Prints,' Mr. E. F. Strange.

Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Mind of Savage Man: (2) His Moral and Religious Life,' Dr. W. McDougall.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Origin of Thermal Ionization from Carbon,' Prof. O. W. Richardson; 'The X-Ray Spectra given by Crystals of Sulphur and Quartz,' Prof. W. H. Bragg; 'On the Temperature Variation of the Photo-elastic Effect in Strained Glass,' Prof. L. N. G. Filon; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Some Historic Styles of Bookmaking,' Mr. G. H. Palmer.

Fri. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Roman and Byzantine Contributions to Mediæval Art,' Prof. E. S. Prior.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Testing of Materials for Use in Engineering Construction,' Lecture II., Mr. E. W. Monkhouse. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Foundations of Diplomacy,' Mr. H. Wickham Steed.

Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Neglected Musical Composers: (2) Henry Bishop,' Prof. F. Corder.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'Irish Nationality and Gaelic Genius,' Rev. W. H. Drummond.

Messrs. Longmans have in the press 'Flying: some Practical Experiences,' by Mr. Gustav Hamel and Mr. Charles C. Turner. Mr. J. Elrick Adler adds to the book a chapter on the Physiological and Medical Aspects of Aviation, and there will be other special contributions, including one by Mr. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy.

The same firm also promise 'Flight without Formulæ: Simple Discussions on the Mechanics of the Aeroplane,' by Commander Duchene, translated by Mr. John H. Ledeboer, the editor of *Aeronautics*.

Mr. C. S. Wright has been appointed University Lecturer at Cambridge in Surveying and Cartography. He has had, says *The Cambridge Review*, considerable experience in practical surveying in Northern Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and was in the Antarctic with Capt. Scott in charge of the work in physics, his reports of which are expected shortly.

FINE ARTS

Francisco Goya: a Study of the Work and Personality of the Eighteenth Century Spanish Painter and Satirist. By Hugh Stokes. (Herbert Jenkins, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Francisco Goya is one of the most remarkable figures in the history of Art. He was equally at home at Court and in the tavern, in his studio and in the arena. Wherever he found himself, he was keenly in touch with the life around him, watching it, living it, and storing up impressions which were afterwards to be transferred to canvas or the copper. He was impelled by a restless vitality: many stories are told of the wild escapades of his youth and of his amoristic adventures. At the age of 78 he made the journey from Madrid to Paris, alone and stone-deaf, "to see the world," and he studied the life of the city with all the enthusiasm of an adolescent.

The same astonishing vitality is the outstanding feature of his work. His output was enormous. He has left nearly 600 paintings, and he etched 250 plates, and we may safely assume that an artist of his temperament abandoned or destroyed as much again, for he was a confirmed experimentalist. He never attained to a perfect manipulation of oil paint, or even to a definite technique; he was too impatient by nature, his interests were too scattered, and impressions crowded on his brain with too great rapidity. He grappled with the problems before him in the first manner which suggested itself, and he set no limits to the tasks he undertook. Hence the extraordinary inequalities in his work. When he succeeds, he produces a masterpiece breathing life from every corner; when he fails, it is the failure of an imperfect method, the failure of a man relying too much on his genius and not sufficiently upon his craft.

Mr. Hugh Stokes has given us a sympathetic treatment of the painter's life. Acknowledging his indebtedness to previous biographers, he traces Goya's development throughout his long career. Goya only arrived at his highest level after much groping in the dark. There is as much difference between the earlier and later tapestry cartoons as between the early etchings after Velasquez and 'Los Caprichos,' and his portraits show the same development.

A knowledge of the life which Goya saw around him, and of the history of those troubled times in Spain, is necessary for a full appreciation of his genius, and Mr. Stokes draws vivid pictures of the Courts of Charles III., Charles IV., and Ferdinand VII., and points out how profoundly the artist was moved by the horrors of war. He also lays stress upon the part played in his life by the Duchess of Alba, that *grande passion* which came to him at 47. The critics have been inclined to deny Goya the sense of beauty, because he often sacrificed it to vigour of conception and force of light and shade; but the pictures painted from the Duchess, or inspired by her memory—notably 'La Maja Vestida' and 'La Maja Desnuda,' and in many plates of 'Los Caprichos'—show a great feeling for delicacy of form and grace of action. His best work dates from this period: 'Los Caprichos' were produced immediately after the "rupture," and they were followed by his first portraits and the frescoes in San Antonio de la Florida.

It is difficult to define Mr. Stokes's precise attitude towards 'Los Caprichos.' In the chapter devoted to a consideration of these etchings he protests vigorously against Ruskin's vandalism in destroying a set, and he defends Goya against Hamerton's charge of coarse-mindedness and vulgarity; but in another part of the book (p. 12) he tells us that "it is difficult to dismiss the feeling that sometimes the satirist is lower than the creature he flays." He rightly discredits the attempts which have been made to read personalities into the figures, but on the whole draws too little attention to the exceptional quality of these etchings.

Mr. Stokes writes in a bright and entertaining style, and the forty-eight illustrations which accompany the text are extremely well reproduced, affording a satisfactory suggestion of the master's handling of paint, and characteristic use of aquatint in etching.

The Splendid Wayfaring. By Haldane Macfall. (Simpkin & Marshall.)

The affectation and pomposity of Mr. Macfall's method of writing are likely to prejudice a reader of a scientific turn of mind against his book. Mr. Macfall's style is alternately reminiscent of the thundering of Carlyle and the conversation of an Oxford undergraduate; capital letters abound, and 'The Splendid Wayfaring' is studded with purple passages, epigrams, and aphorisms; the chapters are headed 'Of Life,' 'Of the Splendour of the Passions,' 'Of Criticism and the Milk of Asses,' 'Of the Mighty Acreage of the Garden of the Arts, and of the Vast Significances that dwell therein,' and so forth; and we are told that to "sense," is "the basic essence of the act of Art." This love of a picturesque phrase creates an impression of dilettantism, which is increased by the "precious" appearance of the book, with its red moiré binding and affected gold lettering. The text is decorated by Mr. Lovat Fraser, Gaudier Brzeska, the author, and Gordon Craig, and it is difficult to discover any great merit in these head- and tail-pieces, which seem to us both pretentious and lacking in significance; their relation to the text, indeed, in the majority of instances, is far from evident. In a work which, the author tells us, is intended to be an affirmation of his concept and his faith, and "a lamp to draw back to the pursuit of vital things those that stray in futile and aimless wandering amid the

graveyards where the great and lesser dead lie buried," we could have dispensed with a form of decoration which never rises above the pretty.

This impression of dilettantism is unfortunate, because Mr. Macfall is an enthusiastic lover of Art and a writer of experience, and his book, in spite of its bombast and its verbiage, is in reality a spirited protest against those who regard Art as a luxury of the leisured classes. Art, he explains, far from being only this, is an integral part of all progress, whether of humanity, a nation, or an individual. Art stands for an outlook, an attitude towards life. What distinguishes man from the lower orders of creation is his capacity of communion with his fellows; reasoned speech (written or spoken) is his intellectual means of communion — that is, his means of conveying his thoughts — and Art is his "sensed" means of communion, or means of conveying his feelings; but, as a thought does not become a part of life until feeling has entered into it, Art is indispensable to Science, and Progress can only be achieved by these two forces, Science and Art — the one representing the reasoning side of man, the other his passionate and sensitive energies. Throughout the book Mr. Macfall shows himself in touch with the more vital element in modern thought, which preaches active as opposed to passive morality: "It is not by his Thou Shalt Nots, but by his Thou Shalts that man reaches to the heights, walks to fulfilment of the vast realm of life, knows Reality, and breathes nobility"; and Art, regarded as the expression of man's "sensing," is one continual "Thou Shalt," demanding of the artist at once courage, concentration, and sensibility in the highest degree. This, then, if we read him rightly, is our author's message to the artist who halts, as every artist halts at some moment in his life, and asks himself, "Is it worth while?" Mr. Macfall tells him that it is well worth while, and that to those who love the emotional life, to those who love the sensible world, Art is the only thing which is really worth while; for by Art alone, and the love of Art, can man rise above the ape and the lunatic, and continue on the road to his highest development.

Whether Mr. Macfall's message, which can easily be misinterpreted, is likely to be of service to artists is, of course, open to question. It is doubtful whether artists have really any need of Art theories. The great artists have for the most part been simple men, more concerned with painting than with Art; their work, apart from its craft, has been but the expression of their personality and their outlook; and artists to-day continue to say their word to the world, as artists have said it in the past, with a supreme unconsciousness, leaving to the critic and the scholar the task of determining such problems as "the basic essence of the act of Art."

EXHIBITIONS OF MODERN ETCHINGS.

M. Bauer is well known in England both as a painter and etcher, though the no man's land between line work and painting is peculiarly his own, and probably certain tinted chalk drawings represent him at his best. As an etcher he is often grandiose, delighting in the contrast between mammoth architecture and pigmy crowds. The latter he has a gift for rendering with the simplicity of line which maintains the illusion that they are indeed life-size, while at the same time he gives them character. The slender spider's web of line on plates of considerable size, by means of which he enforces this contrast between very small and very large entities, becomes difficult to manage when there is any large area of shadow to be represented, and most of his greatest successes have depended on the use of enormous spaces of bare wall flooded with light. *A Festival Day on the Ganges*, No. 30 in the exhibition now showing at Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery, is somewhat of this order, the great flight of steps affording an obvious means for establishing a relation between the figures at its base in the foreground and the buildings above it in the distance. It is an attractive plate, but not quite of his best, the figures being loosely drawn, and a certain want of finesse in the delineation of the slender boat in the centre of the composition setting up an approximate standard of form just where precision would have been most valuable. It is much better, however, than its neighbour, *A Bazaar in Damascus* (29), with its scribble of meaninglessly varied line. No. 38, *An Oriental Palace*—surely a motive from the Alhambra—is the best of the three large plates, the extensive wall-space of pendentives offering just the opportunity for delicate rhythmic variation of similar forms which enables the etcher to lay great masses of mysterious shadow, which yet remain interesting line. In M. Bauer's smaller plates, adroit and well conceived as they are, we are made to feel how much of their spaciousness depends on this illusion of intrinsic bigness in their subject-matter, in comparison with the scale of form within the compass of a fine line. We feel their reduced resources in this respect as we should not with an artist who secured spaciousness by the fullness with which his command of angles explored the intricacies of three-dimensioned space. *Sophia* (37), and *The Indian Mountains* (42), which closely resembles a painting of M. Bauer's of the 'Sierras,' are the best of these smaller plates.

M. A. D. van Angeren, who shares the gallery with M. Bauer, is an etcher of rather photographic vision, who has nevertheless the advantage of being free from imitation of contemporary etchers, so that what little impulse to design is shown is at least his own. In *The Mooring-Post* (13) the pattern afforded by the crests of a surface of choppy sea is well utilized with a delicate sense of perspective. The ships in the distance are extraneous, and add nothing to the interest of the design. *The Garden* (23) is more complete as a whole, but has not the same refreshing virtue of bringing a new theme within range of the etcher's needle. *The Mill* (18), shorn of its sails, is another creditable plate.

At the Dürer Gallery in Dover Street Mr. Frederick Carter displays his facile invention and dramatic use of violent effects of light and shade. A restless desire to be sensational is his principal defect, and it seems a pity he could not be engaged in designing posters, in which it might become a merit. Incidentally we might add that the introduction of lettering would be a steadying influence of considerable value on these designs. Lettering for this purpose is as useful as architecture, which Mr. Carter indeed uses, such buildings as the New Gaiety and the Piccadilly Hotel having made, apparently, considerable impression upon him. His taste, however, inclines to the "Baroque," and he conceives of art as rather too exclusively a rhetorical exercise. As a school exercise after a course of designing groups of cupids of the conventional order—*i.e.*, not regarding them as children, but as little figures without individual character—one can conceive of a student taking up the figures of the Italian comedy, for they offer a set of provisional types useful as an introduction to the use of character by the designer. In drawing up an academic syllabus such a course would be quite intelligible, and indeed intelligent. Mr. Carter, however, is inclined to linger unduly in this phase of experiment.

'AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.'

I observe that your reviewer, in dealing with Mr. Francis Bond's book last week, criticizes a list of collegiate churches which it contains, and suggests the addition of certain names to the list. But (1) he has not noticed that the list refers only to collegiate churches, the fabrics of which are still in use, and that Thornton, the mediæval church at Pleshey, and one or two other of his examples, are therefore excluded from it.

(2) He falls into the popular confusion between collegiate churches and churches to which corporations of chantry priests were merely attached. In vol. i. p. 20 of his book Mr. Bond has kindly inserted and acknowledged a note supplied to him by the present writer, in which caution against this confusion is expressly given, and Clifton in Nottinghamshire—one of the instances suggested by your reviewer—is cited as an example. The college of Clifton, the licence for the foundation of which was granted on October 24th, 1476, was a college of a warden and two chaplains in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the church of St. Mary, Clifton. The church itself remained an ordinary parish church with its own rector. In other words, the college was not the governing body of the church, but an independent corporation within the church. The college of Towcester stood precisely on the same footing.

A. Hamilton Thompson.

*** It appears that the list in question was supplied by Mr. Thompson. He contends that there is an innate difference between collegiate churches and those to which corporations of chantry priests were merely attached, instancing those of Clifton, Notts, and Towcester as belonging to the latter class.

The reviewer has for years been well acquainted with the constitutions of both Clifton and Towcester, and considers that he was thoroughly justified in styling them colleges in the broad acceptation of the term. When the "Victoria County History" began to give its attention to the religious houses of the various shires, this very question was fully discussed, and it was decided to term them both colleges. This 'History' may surely be regarded as authoritative.

To the best of the reviewer's remembrance, a fair amount of the old collegiate church of Pleshey stands and is in use to-day.

Fine Art Gossip.

No. 15 of the *Journal* of the Imperial Arts League is largely concerned with the advisability of establishing a Ministry of Fine Arts in this country, a topic which leads to some interesting discussion. We learn that a large and influential committee is now at work with a view to formulating a practical scheme for presentation to Parliament. Mr. Wynford Dewhurst is optimistic on the subject, and expects the Minister in question "before many moons have paled." Mr. C. F. A. Voysey, on the other hand, thinks that State interference will be mischievous, if not futile. Mr. W. J. Day deals faithfully with present tendencies in photography, regretting the methods of "faking" which secure prizes at exhibitions.

The picture "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," by Kyrik Woronoff, owing to an accident to the steamer which is bringing it from Russia, will not arrive in time for the day fixed for the opening of the Doré Galleries. The private view has therefore been postponed till Monday next.

A rather interesting point is raised—and settled—by a correspondent in Wednesday's issue of *The Times*. Sir Charles Waldstein, in his lecture to the Royal Society of Arts on Monday last, had seemed to imply an opinion that death duties may be claimed upon all or any works of art, an opinion which even solicitors have been found to entertain. But by section 20 of the Finance Act, 1896,

> "such pictures, prints, books, manuscripts, works of art, scientific collections, or other things not yielding income as appear to the Treasury to be of national, scientific, or historic interest,"

are to be taken as constituting a separate estate, altogether exempt from taxation. The wording above was found to be insufficient to cover works of purely "artistic" interest, and there was inserted in the Finance Act of 1909–10 a clause which definitely extended the relief to them.

Mr. Alfred Wolmark has presented some of his portraits of Shakespearian scholars to Stratford-on-Avon Memorial Picture Gallery—Dr. Furnivall, Mrs. C. C. Stopes, Mr. Poel, and others.

The current *Cambridge Review* points out that "for the third time in succession the prominent post of Director of the British School of Athens has fallen to a Cambridge scholar." Mr. A. J. B. Wace, Fellow of Pembroke, and at present a lecturer in St. Andrews University, assisted his predecessors, Prof. Bosanquet and the retiring Director, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, in their archæological work, and his explorations in Thessaly and Macedonia are well known to scholars.

The Office of Works—acting by the authority given them by the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act of last year—have intervened and forbidden the destruction of No. 75, Dean Street, the Georgian house, the claims of which to public attention we set forth in our last issue. They have issued a preservation order, the effect of which is to postpone for eighteen months any alteration or the demolition of the building pending a decision as to its fate. There seems to be a desire that it should be allowed to remain in private hands rather than be converted into a museum, as had been at first suggested. We understand that an order to destroy the house had been given by the local authorities. It is gratifying to note the widespread interest that the case has aroused—evinced by the stream of well-pleased visitors who within the last few days have satisfied a curiosity of a kind which should certainly be fostered.

The grave of Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, whose skill and valour as a leader in the assault on Gibraltar in 1704 contributed largely to the victory, has been rediscovered in Carshalton Churchyard. The "plain, flat stone, undecorated by any epitaph," which had marked it, disappeared in the course of "restorations" fifty years ago. It is proposed to fill the west window of the church with stained glass as a memorial of him.

The Vicar of Little Dunmow sends us an appeal for funds to place in his church a Fitzwalter memorial. It is desired to record the services rendered to county and country by the great family of Fitzwalter (the heads of which were for three centuries Lords of the Manor and patrons of the Priory); and chiefly by Robert, third Lord, leader of the Barons in their struggle for constitutional liberty against King John. He was buried by the high altar of the Priory church (long ago demolished, except for the south aisle, which survives as the parish church), but his only record is in the pages of history.

A chain of authorities goes to prove that the Barons, under his leadership, played no merely selfish game, but claimed also for the masses the rights of constitutional liberty. East Anglians will be glad to recall the part taken herein by the Eastern Counties through Fitzwalter and the Eastern Barons, both at Bury St. Edmunds in 1214 and at Runnimede in 1215.

Donations may be sent either to Messrs. Barclay's Bank, Great Dunmow, or to Mr. Hastings Worrin, Bourchiers, Little Dunmow, marked "Fitzwalter Memorial." A bronze or marble tablet in the Priory church is contemplated, which will cost at least 50*l*.

Messrs. Longmans are publishing in February 'A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Printed Works illustrated by George Cruikshank,' by Mr. Albert M. Cohn. This forms a guide to the value and nature of all the books, pamphlets, and tracts illustrated by Cruikshank, and describes no fewer than 820 works.

Mr. E. B. Havell is publishing with Mr. Murray another study of the art of India. This is entitled 'Ancient and Mediæval Architecture,' and, following a method of classification different from that now accepted among Orientals, carries the history of Indian architecture down to the Mohammedan conquest.

Mr. Murray is also publishing Vols. III. and IV. of Prof. Baldwin Brown's 'The Arts in Early England.' These new parts are concerned with Anglo-Saxon art and industry in the Pagan period. The numerous illustrations are founded on the writer's own photographs, and the plates constitute an attempt to provide a "corpus" of the types found in Anglo-Saxon tomb furniture.

Messrs. Smith & Elder are publishing next Thursday 'Art and Common Sense,' by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, art-editor of *The New York Tribune*. The writer believes that art is not an esoteric mystery, comprehensible only to the artist and the critic, and his purpose is "to test modern movements and reputations in the light of common sense."

Messrs. Roger & Chernoviz of Paris announce that 'Le Dictionnaire Critique et Documentaire des Peintres, Sculpteurs, Dessinateurs, et Graveurs,' two volumes of which have already appeared, is satisfactorily drawing towards completion. This encyclopædia of the fine arts is under the general editorship of M. E. Bénézit.

MUSIC

ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG AND POST-IMPRESSIONISM IN MUSIC.

More than a year has passed since Herr Arnold Schönberg's Five Orchestral Pieces, Op. 16, were produced by Sir Henry J. Wood at Queen's Hall. They were heard there for the second time last Saturday at the Symphony Concert, and under the direction of the composer. The Russian composer, Stravinsky, in his later works, follows lines of his own in harmony; moreover, music is surely not the proper medium through which his peculiar views concerning religion or philosophy can be expressed. Nevertheless, he is mild in comparison with Schönberg. The latter has bidden farewell to diatonic harmony, while on matters of form and thematic development he is a law unto himself. Herr Karl Linke, in an essay on the composer, states that the "rubbish of centuries" must be removed before we can listen properly to the composer's later works. Many would not care, even if it were possible, to clear away that rubbish—to them the lines on which Bach, Wagner, Beethoven, achieved greatness, to say nothing of other composers, are too essential. For the present Schönberg then is as a voice crying in the wilderness.

The above advice is from an admirer of the composer, but it evidently coincides with utterances by Schönberg, showing how he has broken with the past. He was not always so revolutionary. If from the beginning he had refused to be bound by any law, custom, or practice of his predecessors, we should have felt that there was a spirit of independence in the man, and that time and experience would tone down his extravagances. But it was not so. Last Thursday week, at the Music Club, an early work of his was played—a String Sextet, in which the rhythmic life and certain harmonies pointed to modern influences; but there were not a few expressive passages, some of them consisting entirely of diatonic harmonies. The change has come fairly rapidly. In all Schönberg has composed about twenty works, and he is still under 40 years of age. His present attitude may be only a passing phase, and in time he may make profitable use of some of his interesting experiments in harmony and orchestral colour.

The composer, in his 'Harmonielehre,' has explained that in composing he is guided solely by feeling, and that to correct a sudden idea (*Einfall*) by outward formal reflection in most cases spoils it. The harmonies also come to him with the idea. Where subconscious reflection ends and conscious reflection begins with great composers is, however, a mystery which they themselves cannot unravel.

We cannot as yet judge Schönberg, but can venture to say that he has not convinced the musical world that he is the coming man. There are two duties for us

to perform: one is to note the admirable rendering of the Sextet by the English Quartet and two extra players; the other to praise the Queen's Hall Orchestra for the care and ability displayed by them in wending their way through what, to the uninitiated, seemed continuous dædalian discords. Schönberg has written his pieces for a large orchestra, and the music is very complicated. Of the five numbers the second, depicting a pensive, plaintive mood, was the most satisfactory.

Musical Gossip.

The concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall last Tuesday was chiefly interesting for the two novelties by Mr. Frederick Delius, whose individuality is beyond dispute. It, however, sometimes seems as if he were struggling with his thoughts and feelings, so that they are not expressed in the clearest possible manner. Of these two pieces that cannot be said; moreover, they are short and written for a small orchestra — two good qualities. There are times when a large orchestra may be wanted, but not for these mood pictures. One is 'On hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring,' based on a simple Norwegian folk-melody. The cuckoo notes are certainly heard, but they are not of chief importance, neither is spring, which generally suggests cheerful music: but they represent the composer's feelings amidst such surroundings. Something similar could be said about the second, 'Summer Night on the River.' The music in both is singularly delicate. They were conducted with great care by Herr Mengelberg. As yet we prefer the second.

M. Sapellnikoff gave an excellent performance of the solo part of Rachmaninoff's Pianoforte Concerto in c minor (Op. 18). The work may be clever; but alike in thematic material and treatment it falls short of inspiration.

A delightful reading of Ravel's Quartet was given by the Parisian Quartet at the concert of the Société des Concerts Français yesterday week at Bechstein Hall. The music is certainly unequal, but contains some of the composer's freshest and cleverest writing. Of two songs by M. Gabriel Dupont, 'Ophélie,' the second, was the more natural. The programme contained also two by M. Jean Cras, in which skill was exhibited rather than emotion. 'Apaisement,' by the late E. Chausson, owes its charm largely to its spontaneity.

The long-talked-of opera 'Parisina,' of which the poem is by Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio and the music by Signor Mascagni, has just been produced at Milan. *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday describes the poem as very fine, though quite unsuitable as a text-book for opera, while the music is said to be completely lacking in inspiration. At the second performance the fourth and last act was suppressed, and many cuts were made in the previous ones.

The Neue Bachgesellschaft has organized a grand Bach festival, which will be given at Vienna from the 9th to the 11th of May, under the auspices of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde of that city.

The death is announced of Miss Margaret Burney, daughter of the late Archdeacon Burney. Dr. Charles Burney, the author of 'The General History of Music,' who was twice married and had eight children, is mentioned as her ancestor. This year, by the way, occurs the centenary of his death (April 12th, 1814). His 'General History of Music' (1776–89) is still a valuable source of information, although in facts and dates many errors occur. Certain opinions of his with regard to contemporary composers are now obsolete. For example, after praising Handel as "the only Fughist exempt from pedantry," he says:—

"Sebastian Bach, on the contrary, like Michael Angelo in painting, disdained facility so much, that his genius never stooped to the easy and graceful. I have never seen a fugue by this learned and powerful author upon a motivo, that is natural and *chantant*; or even an easy and obvious passage that is not loaded with crude and difficult accompaniments."

We notice also the death of Valentine Zubiaurre, a Spanish composer of considerable note. He was born at Garay in 1837, went when young to South America, and on his return studied at the Madrid Conservatoire under Eslava. His opera 'Ledia,' the last of which we find mention, was produced at Madrid in 1877. Among his other works are *zarzuelas* and an oratorio.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Geloso Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Natalie Aktzery's Piano Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Adelaide von Staveren's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	George Henschel's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	British Chamber Music Players, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Madeline Royle and Horace Fellowes's Piano and Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Victor Benham's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
Sat.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

"THE QUEEN'S PLAYERS" IN 1636.

Dramatic records of Henry VIII.'s reign are very scarce, and therefore it may be of interest to some students to have the text of a little Chancery suit to which I was guided through the studies of Mr. J. S. Young. It is undated by the scribe, but a proximate date may be reckoned. The appeal was addressed to "Sir Thomas Awdley," who was appointed Chancellor in 1533, and he was made Lord Audley of Walden, November 29th, 1538. The complaint states that the company were Queen Jane's players, "late her servants." As she was only married in June, 1536, and as the cause of the dispute was referred back to "a year and three quarters past," and she died in 1537, the complaint must have been brought just before the Chancellor was ennobled in 1538.

The document does not tell us much. It only gives the names of the chief members of the company as John Young, David Sotherne, and John Mountfield (names that appear in the Lord Chamberlain's books); and shows that they had been travelling professionally in "the northern parts," and came to trouble over their packhorse.

The only earlier notice of "the Queen's company" was in 1532, when it must have been Queen Katherine's, whose waning power may have accounted for the trifling reward at Oxford "given to her players by the President's orders," viz. 12*d*. (E. K. Chambers, ii. 249).

Early Chancery Proceedings Uncalendared.
(Bundle 931, 11, Y, no date given.)

To Sir Thomas Awdley, Lord Chancellor.

In most humble wise sheweth unto your goode Lordshippe your dayly orator John Yonge mercer, that whereas he with one John Slye, David Sotherne, and John Mountfield, late servants unto the most gracious Queene Jane, abought a yere and 3 quarters past, to thentent for the further increase of lyvinge to travail into the north partes in exercising theire usuall feates of playinge in interludes, he your said orator, with his other companions aforesaid, hyred a gelding of oon Randolphe Starkey to beare there playing garments, paying for the use of the same gelding twenty pence weekley till there comyng home ageyne, at which time the said Starkey well and truly promysed to your said orator and other his said companions that the said gelding should be goode, and able to performe there journey where of trouthe the same geldinge was defectyve, and skarsly servyed them in there said journey, by the space of four wekes, by occasion whereof your said orator, with other his said companyons, susteyned great damadge, as may evidently appere to all that have experience in such travayles and affayres. Ageynst whom they can attayne small *redress* onles they shuld leve other their more necessary affayers to be undoon, yet nevertheless the said Starkey, intending to have more for the hyer of the said geldinge then of equitie is due, And also to charge your said orator of the hoolle hyer, where of trought he made his bargayne and receyved ernest for the hyer of the said geldinge, as well of thother thre aforenamed as of your said orator. He late commenced a playnt of det uppon the demande of twenty-four shillings only agaynst your said orator before the Sheriffes of London, who uppon the same caused hym to be arrested, in which accion he declared upon a graunte of payment of forty shillings for the said geldinge to be made by yor said orator sole, whereof he affyrmed hymself to be satisfied of sixteen shillings, wherewith yor said orator, having no lerned councill, pleaded that he owed him nothinge, &c...In which Accyon your said Orator is nowe lyke to be condempned onles yor goode Lordshippes lefful favour be to hym shewed in this behalf. In consideracion whereof it may please the same to graunte a writ of Cerciorari to be directed unto the Lord Mayor and Sherevez of London commandinge theym by the same to remove the tenor and cause of youre saide orator's arrest before youi Lordship in the King's Highe Courte of the Chancery at a certaine daye by your gracious Lordship to be lymytted, to thentent the cyrcumstances thereof maye be by your saide Lordeship examined and ordered according to equytie and good conscience. And your said orator shall ever more praye to God for the prosperous preservation of your goode Lordship in Honor. Atkyns (attorney).

Further papers concerning this suit do not seem to have been preserved. But it gives the earliest picture yet known of "the glorious vagabonds who erstwhile carried fardels on their backs under the Queen's licence."

Charlotte Carmichael Stopes.

Dramatic Gossip.

The revival of 'The Darling of the Gods' at His Majesty's Theatre last week afforded a series of spectacles in the five acts and ten scenes which are calculated to impress the public. Reality and common sense are throughout sacrificed to spectacular display, and, as the drama itself, though interesting, is entirely unconvincing, this should give little cause for regret. In two or three of the scenes, however, dramatic incidents lose force, and become almost ludicrous, owing to this overstraining after effect. At the ruined shrine, for instance, where the last ten of the Samurai are suddenly aware that they are surrounded by enemies, literally within speaking distance, the farewell speeches and salutes are drawn out to such length that, one imagines, some hot-headed soldier in the audience, losing all patience, will one day jump on to the stage to lend these men of words into action. Sir Herbert Tree's portrayal of the half-comic, yet wholly repulsive Zakkuri was clever. Miss Marie Löhr as Yo-San was charming in her love scenes, and Miss Lucy Wilson as Rosy Sky, the unfortunate geisha, was effective.

We confess to a distinct sense of wearied disappointment with the debate on miracles held on Monday at the Little Theatre.

As Mr. Chesterton seemed to suggest in his summing-up, little progress had been made in the fruitful and difficult subject by the end of the various speeches, and our personal beliefs suffered no change by the wit or reasoning of the opposing arguments. If we did not entirely agree with Mr. Chesterton's ideas, we at least were satisfied with his definition of a miracle as such a departure from the natural course as argues an intelligent force behind things. The matter was seriously considered by most of the debaters, and we had earnest and thoughtful speeches from Dr. Warschauer of Bradford and Mr. Hilaire Belloc. There was a relatively small amount of humour to a superabundance of cheap wit. The promising hints thrown out by Mr. Sinnett of his personal experiences in spiritual things were, owing to lack of time, unfortunately withheld from us—a fault which could easily have been remedied by a less unpunctual beginning; while the no less tantalizing promise that Mr. Chesterton would meet "all comers" was also broken for the same reason.

Five one-act plays were produced on Wednesday at the London Pavilion by Mr. Shaun Desmond—'Turkish Delight,' by Emily Londonsack; 'A Temporary Engagement,' by Hylda M. Robins; 'Cigars,' by Florence E. Eastwick; 'The Question Is—,' by Mr. Charles Beatty; and 'The Burglar,' by Mr. Cecil D. G. Franklin. None of them proved a real contribution to dramatic literature.

Next Wednesday Mr. Kenelm Foss will produce at the Little Theatre a new piece by Mr. Bernard Shaw, entitled 'The Music Cure,' which will be played in conjunction with Mr. Chesterton's 'Magic.' The principal part, that of a professional pianist, will be taken by Miss Madge McIntosh. In 'Magic' Mr. E. Harcourt Williams will take the place of Mr. Franklin Dyall, who is relinquishing his part owing to another engagement.

Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss are taking the leading parts in Mr. George M. Cohan's four-act farce 'Broadway Jones,' which will be produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Tuesday, February 3rd.

Matinées will be given on Tuesday and Wednesday in next week, at the Court Theatre, of two children's fairy plays—'Meg, the Match Girl,' by Myrtle S. Jackson, and 'Bob-over-the-Wall,' by Dorothy L. Sulman. The receipts will go to the maintenance of the Women and Children's Homes, Duxhurst, Reigate.

Mr. Arthur Chudleigh will revive Mr. C. Haddon Chambers's 'The Tyranny of Tears' at the Comedy on Thursday, February 5th.

Another revival is due early in March at the Globe Theatre, where Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton will mark their return to London by producing 'Kismet.'

Miss Jeannette Sherwin, daughter of Madame Amy Sherwin, who has achieved considerable success as a reciter, has been engaged to play the part of Hecuba in 'The Trojan Women' of Euripides for the People's Free Theatre for Poetic Drama. The play will be produced at the Docks Theatre, Canning Town, on February 6th, and will be staged for twelve nights.

Mr. Granville Barker and Miss Lillah McCarthy's repertory season at the Savoy comes to an end this week. The theatre will reopen next Friday with 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

Mr. Laurence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney start their Canadian tour at Montreal on February 9th, their repertory consisting of four plays—'Typhoon,' 'The Unwritten Law,' 'The Lily,' and 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' this last by arrangement with Sir George Alexander. Mr. Irving intends on his return to produce Herman Bahr's comedy 'Bonaparte.'

Keble Howard has arranged a second repertory season at the Grand Theatre, Croydon, beginning on March 9th. It is believed that he is relying chiefly on English comedy.

The annual dinner of the Incorporated Stage Society will be held next Sunday week at the Trocadero, when the chair is to be taken by Sir Sydney Olivier. The speakers will include Her Highness the Ranee of Sarawak and Mr. George Moore. Applications for tickets (7*s.* 6*d.* each) should be addressed to Mr. Allan Wade, 36, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. The next production of the Society will consist of two plays by Anatole France—'Au Petit Bonheur' and 'Comedy of the Man who married a Dumb Wife.' Mr. Ashley Dukes is responsible for both translations.

The February number of *The Century Magazine* will contain an article by Sir J. Forbes-Robertson called 'The Theatre of Yesterday, To-day, and To-morrow.' Sir Johnston writes hopefully, and seems to us to have all the more right to be heard from the fact that, as he tells us, this is positively his first contribution to any magazine.

We regret to notice the decease of Mr. Richard Green, who met with a tragic death on the London and South-Western Railway at Surbiton yesterday week. It will be remembered that Mr. Green was associated for some years with the Gilbert and Sullivan company, and also appeared in several productions at the Opéra Comique.

Mr. John Waters Boughton, managing director of the Portsmouth Theatres Company, died suddenly last Sunday morning. He was well known to the leading members of the profession in London, many of whom appeared at the Portsmouth Theatre Royal during his management.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been appointed Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. This has been a long-expected recognition of the numerous services she has rendered to French dramatic art.

An adaptation of Marlowe's 'Faustus will shortly be produced at the Théâtre des Arts in Paris. It is also possible that, later, performances of the same author's 'Edward II.' may be given at the same theatre.

To Correspondents. — E. C. H. — S. H. — J. C. C.— Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the ppearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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The First New Novels of 1914

Messrs. JOHN LONG have now commenced the publication of their New Novels for 1914, and the following are the first eight. NOW READY at all Libraries.

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An open foe may prove a curse
And the dawn comes up like thunder
As if some lesser God had made the world
Attain the unattainable
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull
Better an old man's darling
Black is the raven, black is the rook
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred
Build a bridge of gold
But for the grace of God there goes John Bradford
But when shall we lay the ghost of the brute?
Could a man be secure
Do the work that 's nearest
Dutton slew Dutton
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra grammaticam
Equal to either fate
Even the gods cannot alter thē past
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
Fighting like devils for conciliation
From what small causes great events do spring
Genius is a promontory jutting out into the infinite
God called up from dreams
Great fleas have little fleas
Habacuc est capable de tout
He who knows not, and knows that he knows not
Hempseed I sow
I counted two-and-seventy stenches
I shall pass through this world but once
Idols of the market-place
If lusty love should go in search of beauty
In marriage are two happy things allowed
In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?
La vie est vaine
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent
Love in phantastick triumph sat
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre
Music of the spheres
Needles and pins, needles and pins
Nor think the doom of man reversed for thee
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!
Oh tell me whence Love cometh
On entre, on crie
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth
Pitt had a great future behind him
Plus je connais les hommes
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes
Praises let Britons sing
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-houses
Quam nihil ad genium
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is cursed
Swayed by every wind that blows
The East bowed low before the blast
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine
The hand that rocks the cradle
The heart two chambers hath
The King of France and forty thousand men
The toad beneath the harrow knows
The virtue lies in the struggle
The world 's a bubble
There are only two secrets a man cannot keep
There is a lady sweet and kind
There is a sweetness in autumnal days
There is on earth a yet auguster thing
There is so much good in the worst of us
These are the Britons, a barbarous race
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst
This too shall pass away
Though lost to sight, to memory dear
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée
To see the children sporting on the shore
Two men look out through the same bars
Two shall be born a whole wide world apart
Upon the hills of Breedon
Vivit post funera virtus
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here
What dire offence from am'rous causes springs!
Wherever God erects a house of prayer
With equal good nature, good grace, and good looks
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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January 28, 1914.

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By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Sessions House, Maidstone, January 23, 1914.

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LITERATURE

The Romance of Names. By Ernest Weekley. (John Murray, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Nowadays, when there is a real desire for education on every side, the open door is often banged in the face of the eager by the dry pedant, whose futility and fertility are about equal. "Tout savant est un peu cadavre," and a host of unreadable monographs, overloaded with examples, full of excited comments about the priority in some trifling suggestion or discovery, and of indifference to the facts and needs of life, assures us of the truth of the epigram. The average professor is not exhilarating, but, when we come across one of the right sort—with a sense of humour and of the life around him—we want to keep him busy talking and writing; we wish the world to profit by his learning instead of lazily repeating the casual guesses which have served their turn in print and are repeated by the ready writer—ready to write, indeed, but unwilling to make any research. At best he will go to some cheap and popular handbook which preserves most of the old errors and gaily ignores all the results which scholars have worked out with infinite care and labour. Prof. Weekley is one of those rare teachers who know how to make learning interesting. We welcomed his book on 'The Romance of Words,' published in 1912, and now already in a third impression; and we are equally glad to have its companion 'The Romance of Names,' which is at once entertaining and scholarly. It does not make the mistake of giving us too much—the last book of the sort we encountered would have taxed the memory of a Macaulay with its mass of instances—and the very titles of the chapters, such as 'Brown, Jones, and Robinson,' 'Goderic and Godiva,' and 'Hodge and his Friends,' are alluring.

We think it would have been well to add an explanatory sub-title to the book, defining its scope as an inquiry into the origin and meaning of proper names. Philology is, in the present hands, fully entitled to the honours of romance, though it is not fiction; but there is a more obvious romance for the general reader in what a modern poet has well styled the "curious rhetoric of chance." Last week Mr. Chilley was prosecuting a doctor for over-dosing him with hot water. Mr. Austin Dobson, when his muse declared that "Ensign (of Bragg's) made a terrible clangour," was able to explain that Bragg's was a real troop of the period. Novelists have ceased to indulge in the obvious wit which labels, for instance, a firm of solicitors "Quirk, Gammon & Snap," but life is not so particular, and, like melodrama, supplies names curiously apt or insanely inept for certain trades and professions. Every reader will be able to supply instances, and, by the way, Prof. Weekley discovers one or two, as when he finds in a Rugby football team the names of Bull and Muddiman. Then there is the perversity of life in supplying a right name in the wrong place and worrying us with unforeseen contingencies. Acton, the well-known historian, mentions a rumour spread in all quarters that his wife had drowned herself. She had done nothing of the sort, but a Baroness Acton had really drowned herself at Tegernsee, under the historian's windows. Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey was murdered at the bottom of Greenberry Hill (now Primrose Hill), and the names of the men hanged for the murder were Green, Berry, and Hill. The unfortunate coincidence of actual names with fictitious is so frequent a cause of distress and of legal proceedings as to need no special mention.

Leaving such curiosities, we may turn to the surprises of the Professor's collection, which are numerous, and often contradict popular ideas. The twenty-three chapters before us show the extraordinary variety of the sources of names, and on every page the intelligent reader should find something to interest him. Beginning with the football team we have already mentioned and two lists of names from the Hundred Rolls of 1273, derived from Middlesex and a Buckinghamshire village, Mr. Weekley proceeds through variant spellings (a frequent source of error and confusion), the commonest names, names indicating nationality, &c., to more curious sources of nomenclature, such as occupations, physical features, social grades, hills, brooks, birds, beasts, and fishes. From this list of "assorted warious" we select a few samples to illustrate the writer's treatment. The stern negations of philology will spoil many a fancy: Waters usually has nothing to do with water, but is connected with Walter; and Napier is not a man who has no peer, but a person who originally looked after napery. Vavasour suggests the blue-blooded, haughty darlings of Ouida's making at once, but, alas! it means a vassal of vassals. After Smith, the commonest occupative name is Taylor, which is odd, since the trade had other names, such as Seamer, Shapster, and Parmenter. The explanation is that Taylor has absorbed the mediæval Teler and Teller, "weaver," as well as the maker of tiles. Marshall may be a great commander, but is also a shoeing-smith.

> "During the Middle Ages [we read] there was a kind of race among half a dozen favourite names, the prevailing order being John, William, Thomas, Richard, Robert, with perhaps Hugh as sixth."

That information we might find elsewhere, but we should hardly find the reason for prominence in each case clearly stated, as it is here.

Matthew Arnold's genteel sigh at the grossness of Wragg, Bugg, and Stiggins is neatly countered. Stiggins—now, we fear, definitely dishonoured by one of the world's great humorists—goes back to the illustrious Anglo-Saxon Stigand; and Wiggins is Wigand, a champion.

The ranks of the nobility must tremble if this book enters into the popular intelligence, for many a pretty legend is ruthlessly dispersed. To explain Morley by Morlaix, a place in France, "is a snobbish, if harmless, delusion"; there are at least three places in England called Carrington, but the name is derived by one writer from Charenton.

The numerous class of persons who conceive that, because they bear the name of a place, it belonged to their ancestors receive but cold comfort here. For

> "in the case of counties, towns, and villages, the name was usually acquired when the locality was left. Thus John Tiler leaving Acton, perhaps for Acton's good, would be known in his new surroundings as John Acton. A moment's reflection will show that this must be so. *Scott* is an English name, the aristocratic Scotts beyond the border representing a Norman family Escot, originally of Scottish origin. *English*, early spelt Inglis, is a Scottish name. The names *Cornish* and *Cornwallis* first became common in Devonshire, as *Devonish* did outside that county."

The host of Kings, we fear, cannot boast securely of royal descent. They bear a nickname frequently conferred on performers in religious plays, festivals, and processions. There are so many snares and false ideas about nomenclature that it is a relief to find the greatest name in English letters at once simple and commanding. Shakespeare, whom we see no valid reason to connect with hogs' flesh, bore a name which means what it looks like, "shake spear," a verb in the imperative followed by a noun. He was, our author points out, more fortunate in this way than Racine, who was a root, and Corneille, who was a crow.

An excellent Index completes the book, and cross-references are supplied throughout.

The Life Work of Edward A. Moseley in the Service of Humanity. By James Morgan. (New York, Macmillan Company, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"When a man dies, his worth must be estimated not by what he received, but by what he gave, not by what he achieved for himself, but by what he achieved for others. ....Edward A. Moseley, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission from its organization in 1887 until his death in 1911, held only a modest office, but in the final discounting he is disclosed a creditor of humanity."

In these words Mr. Morgan introduces one of those comparatively rare Government officials who turn their tasks into service for their fellow-creatures, and thereby save thousands from death or injury. His story should certainly be given to the world, and Mr. Morgan has done it conscientiously and with full knowledge of the intricacies and difficulties concerned. The imaginative touch that would have made the man live before us is lacking, but this is probably due to the fact that the biographer has limited himself to dealing with the work rather than the life of Edward A. Moseley.

For twenty-five years Moseley's life was the story of State regulation for railways in the United States, and he was primarily, though often indirectly, responsible for all the important Federal Acts dealing with nearly every phase of the subject. Through his exertions the first Safety Appliance Act (1893) was passed, which insisted on automatic couplings on freight trains, and he made the Act effective by causing the intervention of the Government in a case which went against a brakeman who lost a hand through the railway company's neglect of the law. He drew up the Employers' Liability Act, and worked eleven years to get it passed. He himself said of this that it was "the most important piece of legislation affecting the just rights of labor that has been enacted in many years." An Accident Report Law (1901) was also drafted by him, whereby railway companies are required to report all collisions and accidents, with the causes and circumstances involved. The Hours of Service Act, in addition, made it unlawful for certain railway servants to work more than a prescribed number of hours, and in consequence of this mishaps attributed to their falling asleep have almost entirely disappeared from the Accident Reports.

The speech advocating the Medal Bill shows the simple, direct eloquence with which Moseley depicted the heroism of humble workers; while in various addresses to workmen, and in the espousal of their rights, the same quality appears. The words in which he mentioned himself on his appearance before the National Industrial Commission held at Washington in 1898 (he was the first person invited to discuss Labour legislation) are a true description of his attitude:—

"I am here solely as a citizen whose whole heart is wrapped up in the subject of the relations between capital and labor and the proper position which they should occupy to each other."

His testimony is inserted as an appendix to the biography, and is valuable as illustrating his profound knowledge of industrial problems and the thoroughness with which he devoted himself to finding solutions.

Moseley was the parent and pioneer of other Federal Acts, and the last one—passed in 1910—will come into full force in 1916, when in the United States

"the standardization of the cars must be completed....Hereafter....all cars will be constructed in these respects [ladders, sill steps, running boards, &c.] precisely alike. No detail of the conditions surrounding trainmen is now left to chance."

But Moseley did not find his life-work until he was over forty years of age; what, then, was he doing before? It is in this part of the book that the biographer shows most skill in presenting his subject, and sustains interest by his well-proportioned narrative. He depicts the different influences acting on the earnest-eyed youth, his hard time at sea in voyages to South Africa and Calcutta, and his many-sided life, where he

"met his fellow-men from many countries on a common level, regardless of race and education, and while living their life with them he made the discovery, as he always said, that the qualities of manhood are not confined to any race or class or station."

We obtain a glimpse of his wife

"bringing to him a girlhood love that never grew old, a rare devotion, and the sound counsels of a good woman's wisdom. From her he always had encouragement in his best endeavor, and her self-forgetfulness was a large factor in his success."

After this sentence, however, she disappears from the book and, when once the Secretaryship begins, Mr. Morgan is unable to follow his subject beyond the work he undertook. A foreshadowing of the man's sympathy with Labour is given by the unique strike which occurred when he was a partner in the ownership of a lumber-yard, yet advised his own workmen to strike! Other indications can be seen in his support of Labour interests while he was member of the Legislature for his native town of Newburyport, Mass.; in his joining the Knights of Labor; and even in his advocacy of woman suffrage.

As Secretary to the Interstate Commerce Commission Moseley showed what one official can accomplish when he is inspired by the ideal of service to his State. He gives his philosophy characteristically in a letter to an old friend:—

"Everything is going very pleasantly with me. You know I have devoted my life to the man with the patched trousers and have been quite successful. It is a comforting thought that this work has saved many a poor devil from death or injury and kept many a right arm to support a family; but the espousal of the cause of the 'under dog' is not productive of great honors in a material sense. However, if the world is a little better for my having lived in it, I am satisfied. I have sometimes thought that if I had devoted the same time and energy to fighting the cause of the corporations, my material benefits would have been greater and the reward more substantial; but I have never regretted my choice."

His boxing, canoeing, and gardening show the health that pervaded him, and the number of his friendships lovable character. The appreciations at the end are eloquent in their testimony of a life worthily lived.

In the Footsteps of the Brontës. By Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick. (Pitman & Sons, 16*s.* net.)

Mrs. Chadwick's volume is aptly named. How little she can claim to be an interpreter of the Brontës we may indicate at once by a quotation from her remarks on 'Wuthering Heights':—

"Nelly Dean is far too accomplished a story-teller to be a Yorkshire servant at the latter end of the eighteenth century, but it was a clever device for Emily Brontë to put the story in the mouth of one of the servants, though she herself is the real story-teller, for she was the actual nurse to the original of Cathy; parts of the narrative as told by Nelly cannot be excelled for original power in any prose of the nineteenth century. The novel stands alone; it cannot be put into any category, for it is without kith or kindred; it belongs to no school, and is supremely indifferent to time, but it is the soul-fact that matters in this great novel, as also in Charlotte's stories."

The fact that Mrs. Chadwick is neither a critic nor a writer has not prevented her from following up matters of external interest affecting the Brontës with the most praiseworthy persistence, and to persistence she adds the still more valuable quality of common sense. We can sympathize with her, for instance, when she takes Miss Sinclair to task for imputing to Charlotte a "passionate fondness" for children, as well as with her disposition to remind readers that the terrible hardships suffered by the sisters wherever they went were largely attributable to their abnormal sensitiveness. Her book is a curious and almost unreadable mixture of scrappiness and diffuseness, but it contains much that is novel and valuable, and—in spite of its prevailing atmosphere of tedious gossip—arrives as a rule at not improbable conclusions.

Among the numerous illustrations is one of the circular of "The Misses Bronte's Establishment for the Board and Education of a limited number of Young Ladies," the fee 35*l.*, and "Each Young Lady to be provided with One Pair of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Four Towels, a Dessert and Tea-spoon." Branwell Brontë's oil painting of his sisters, which is reproduced from a photograph on glass—the original having perished—is another interesting feature; and we must also mention the text of a long letter from Prof. Heger to Ellen Nussey, in the course of which he tactfully advises that lady not to publish Charlotte's correspondence.

We could have wished Mrs. Chadwick's work in many respects different from what it is; but that she has furnished material for further study of a fascinating subject is undeniable, and we must be grateful to her.

The Religion of the Samurai. By Kaiten Nukariya. "Luzac's Oriental Religions Series." (Luzac & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

It is doubtful what is the attitude of the average present-day European of intelligence and mental capacity towards religion, but he is as a rule, we imagine, unconvinced of anything in particular, and contemptuous of some, but tolerant towards and interested in most, forms of belief. Such a man will experience great pleasure in reading Mr. Nukariya's book Zen, the religion of modern Japan.

This religion, a form of Buddhism which in reality originated among Brahmanic teachers of pre-Buddhistic times, although of much antiquity, is probably as compatible with the trend of modern thought as any religion known. The Japanese to a great extent owe to their faith the important position among the nations which at the present day they occupy, and this is due to the fact that Zen inculcates many of the most enlightened doctrines and tenets in relation to the conduct of life and the merging of individual interest in that of the community, of the nation, and finally of the universe.

Here we find no deification of Buddha or any other being. Buddha is simply an ideal, or, in another sense, an idea signifying Nature and Universal Life. Zen is as full of the doctrine of self-denial and altruism as Christianity, and is saturated with human sympathy. It maintains the thesis that there is good in everybody; and that there is no man, however morally degenerate, who cannot uplift himself to a high ethical and spiritual plane by the *widening* of his self. Nothing, according to its teachings, can produce a more pernicious effect on criminals than to treat them as if they were a different sort of people, and confirm them in their conviction that they are bad-natured. Every man has a conscience—is what is termed *Buddha-natured*. So the Samurai believes in humanity, in nature, and in life. His reverence for nature is well shown in a parable relating how a priest was about to address an open-air meeting when a bird on a neighbouring tree burst into song. The priest immediately packed up his sermon and went away, remarking that the bird had given them a better sermon than it was in his power to do.

The Samurai has no belief in immortality, and to him the mind (or soul) and the body are essentially one and inseparable. The arguments of Zen on this point are interesting, one of them being as follows: the belief in the immortality of the soul as a separate entity

"fails to gratify the desire, cherished by the believer, of enjoying eternal life, because the soul has to lose the body, which individualizes it and is the sole important medium through which it may enjoy life."

The whole subject is treated by Mr. Nukariya so lucidly as to be thoroughly comprehensible and clear to the Occidental mind, and his only fault seems to us to be that of filling pages with lengthy, and to the Western reader unnecessarily detailed, notes.

The Memoirs of Maria Stella (Lady Newborough). By Herself. (Eveleigh Nash. 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

A few years ago Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey published 'The Mystery of Maria Stella, Lady Newborough,' a strange person who believed that she, the alleged daughter of an Italian policeman named Chiappini, had been changed at nurse with the male child of a noble Frenchman travelling as the Comte de Joinville. This Comte de Joinville she asserted to be none other than the notorious "Egalité" Orléans. It followed that his eldest son, Louis Philippe, afterwards King of the French, was an impostor. While reviewing Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey's book, *The Athenæum* (No. 4177, Nov. 16, 1907) pointed out several fatal flaws in Maria Stella's story. Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, for his part, judiciously left it as a "mystery," though he obviously leaned to Maria Stella's side, and expressed the hope that the problem would be finally solved through a "confession" existing in the Vatican archives.

We are bound to say that M. Boyer d'Agen has advanced matters but little in the volume which—published last year in Paris—now appears in an English translation. He has discovered in the Vatican archives a manuscript copy of Lady Newborough's autobiography, and here it is in print. If this be the "confession" to which Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey alluded, it is to be feared that disappointment awaits the believers in the Orléans-Chiappini legend. For, though we do not pretend to have collated the versions page by page, we are prepared to state that these 'Memoirs' differ in no important particulars from the printed copies of the editions of 1830 and 1848 which, under the title of 'Maria Stella,' are to be found in the Library of the British Museum. The spirited sub-title, "Echange d'une demoiselle du plus haut rang contre un garçon de la plus vile condition," is, indeed, omitted. Otherwise the discrepancies appear to be slight, and as Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey's study was largely based on 'Maria Stella,' Lady Newborough's latest editor cannot be said to have made much progress in his chivalrous attempt to rehabilitate "the honour of the blood of France, which cannot lie."

These 'Memoirs' are best taken, then, as a welcome and faithful translation of a rare and curious book. Quérard, it appears, dismissed 'Maria Stella' in his 'Supercheries Littéraires' as "un insipide roman." But it is much better than that: it is just the sort of self-revelation that would have delighted Browning. We can even imagine him inspired by 'Maria Stella' to write a sequel to 'The Ring and the Book,' with the Tertium Quid airily sceptical as to the rights and wrongs of the case. Lady Newborough vividly describes her childhood at the little town of Modigliana in the Apennines; the cruelty of her mother and the severity of her father, the *sbirro;* the kindness of the Countess Camilla Borghi, impressed, of course, by the child's aristocratic appearance; the removal to Florence, where Chiappini became possessed of money from a secret source; and Maria Stella's sale in marriage for cash down, after appearances on the stage, to the middle-aged, vinous, and rather mad Lord Newborough. The unwilling union of the bride of thirteen and a half with the bridegroom of fifty is extraordinarily like the parallel episode in 'The Ring and the Book,' and Lord Newborough regarded the Chiappinis, who fleeced him mercilessly, with much the same dislike as Count Guido entertained towards the parents of Pompilia, though with considerably better reason.

Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey has already told us how Lady Newborough, left a widow and remarried to Baron Ungern-Sternberg, a Russian, suddenly found the whole course of her life changed through the arrival by post, while she was staying at Sienna, of a letter purporting to have been written by her father in his last days, and to be a confession that she was born "of a person I must not name," and had been exchanged for his own male child on the day of her birth.

The second part of the biography declines in interest; it is too full of her quarrels with the lawyers, the sham lawyers and other harpies who gathered round her after she had taken the field as a claimant. Still, her ideas of an innocent deception are entertaining: she laid her first parallel against Louis Philippe in an advertisement pretending to come from the widow of Count Pompeo Borghi, her old benefactress, and she won over the Count Borghi of the day by calmly informing him that her French relations were fully satisfied as to the justice of her cause. More astonishing and very pathetic is her boundless capacity for blinking the weak points of her cause. To take one instance: Maria Stella Chiappini was born on April 17th, 1773; Louis Philippe was supposed to have been born on October 6th. Lady Newborough triumphantly points out that no Parliamentary Commissioners attended the latter birth, and that the record was "Parliament absent." The neglect of a formality does not go far to prove that the child was supposititious.

M. Boyer d'Agen might have supplemented his enthusiastic but not very informative Introduction by some footnotes. "Perceval, a Minister," is, of course, Spencer Perceval, who was a step-brother of Lord Newborough's first wife; and the "Marchioness of B.," who is mentioned several times, is Lady Bute, a staunch friend of Maria Stella. Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey has to be consulted for Lady Newborough's last years. Her hopes ruined by the Revolution of 1830, she lived under the prudent toleration of the French Government, at the Hôtel de Bath, Rue de Rivoli, feeding the sparrows and calling Louis Philippe a brigand, until her death on December 28th, 1843.

BOZ AND PHIZ.

The two books before us are concerned with Dickens and his chief illustrator, but in each case the author takes a wide look round the past, telling us something not only of the band of writers and artists associated with the author of 'Pickwick,' but also of others eminent in his time in art or letters. In each book, too, the Dickensian will find materials for the elucidation of the originals of Dickens's characters.

'Memories of Charles Dickens' is a title sure to attract, and when the reader takes up the bulky volume, he will expect to find a host of things which escaped that solemn biographer John Forster. Mr. Fitzgerald can claim to have been a favourite with Dickens as well as his pupil in letters. For nearly fifteen years he was on intimate terms with him, planned and debated with him five or six novels, and had the advantage of his corrections. Mr. Fitzgerald contributed more serials than anybody else to the two journals which Dickens edited, and received the substantial sum of 2,000*l.* for his efforts. His geniality clearly won him a warm place in the master's heart.

Consequently, we get in this volume a sketch of the ways of Dickens which is less reserved than Forster's. But when Mr. Fitzgerald explains that other admirers of Dickens have not been "trained to the pen," or to the difficulties of noting character, we must observe that ample experience in writing usually produces more satisfactory results than we find here. Our author wields a copious pen where Dickens is concerned, and does not hesitate to repeat himself. In 1905 he gave us 'The Life of Charles Dickens as Revealed in his Writings,' and a critic with a tolerable memory will find much here that is repeated from that book. We have, for instance, in both Forster's Sonnet to Dickens, and the four lines of appreciation which follow are the same in both books. Forster has already been treated by Mr. Fitzgerald in a separate monograph, and we cannot find—apart from the acknowledged use of matter from a recent article in *The Contemporary Review*—that his latest account adds anything essential to what he has said before. Indeed, it is more casual, and less carefully done. Mr. Fitzgerald has never mastered the art of arranging his matter or avoiding repetitions even within the covers of a single volume. He does not show himself of the school of Dickens in doing a thing resolutely as well as it can be done. He has not troubled to read and reproduce correctly the facsimiles of the letters he prints.

In this book, as in others of a like kind, he is a sentimentalist, hardly an expert in judgment. He might almost rank with the Pickwickians in his naive delight in this event or that instance of the cordiality of Boz. How good, how kind, how great! is the echo of every page. It is all pleasant enough—this recovery, across the haze of years, of the impressions made by that miracle of energy and perpetual source of humour, Charles Dickens; but the picture is somewhat deficient in definite lines. We have no doubt that Dickens was inimitable, but we have not his humour and spirits to carry off the jests he made about his circle and the unwelcome intruders. We hear once again of his immense walks, but we do not gather if he smoked fiercely—as some literary men do—if he sat up late; in fact, we do not often find here the little touches which Forster neglected, and which an intimate might have supplied.

There was no one quite like Dickens, we may be sure, but Mr. Fitzgerald does not increase the effect of his impressions by underrating Dickens's contemporaries, and by scolding the present age. Dickens was wonderfully active and conscientious as an editor, taking the utmost pains with the writings of others; but is Mr. Fitzgerald justified in supposing that no modern editor goes beyond the bare performance of his duties, wastes no time in sympathizing with his contributors or making the best of their less fortunate efforts? We have even heard of editors of to-day who find time in unofficial letters to entertain their correspondents. Further, it must not be forgotten that editors of to-day are much more worried with unsuitable contributions than Dickens could have been. In his time people in general did not suppose that writing was their forte, or a thing so easy that it could be done without trouble. The world of fashion, the professional sportsman, and the denizens of the nursery were not moved to present to the public bad grammar and worse taste. The art of self-advertisement was comparatively undeveloped.

There is some novelty for the ordinary reader in Mr. Fitzgerald's account of the leading contributors to *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, but we cannot praise his critical appreciations. Was Talfourd the most brilliant of Dickens's circle? We hardly think so, though he was certainly versatile. "Who will forget," we read, "his beautiful drama of 'Ion,' originally set off by Macready's fine acting?" We fear that two generations have already given a pretty clear answer to this query. On the other hand, we are sure that Harrison Ainsworth is not entirely forgotten, and Mr. Fitzgerald may rest assured that the elder Dumas, to whom he compares him, has not "long since fallen out of fashion." The greatest books of Dumas are as certain of immortality as the best things of Dickens. We learn that Dickens found Mrs. Gaskell "aggressive and short-tempered." The evidence offered is that she "haughtily dealt with him as equal to equal," and particularly resented "any meddling with her work." Dickens did not use his revision, but wished his proof to be shown to her after publication, for her consideration "whether her story would have been the better or the worse for it." Mr. Fitzgerald finds comedy in this. He will probably be surprised to hear that Mrs. Gaskell was a finer artist in prose than Dickens, and fully justified in preferring her own style (which he himself calls "finished") to the alterations of the cleverest of editors.

We cannot always agree with our author; but we must not leave his book without recognizing that it contains some amusing things and neat sayings which are much to the point. Here is a charming letter from Dickens to the author on his marriage, containing a characteristic scrap of verse, like his letter to Charles Kent on the last day of his life:—

> My dear Fitzgerald,—I enclose a cheque for 50*l.* Will you kindly advise Holdsworth of its safe receipt?
>
> The little victims play
>
> —with ready money—always under these circumstances, I am told!
>
> Ever your Venerable Sage,
> Charles Dickens.

This, too, of Yates is excellent:—

> "In *The Times* he signed always 'A Lounger at the Clubs,' which amused Boz wonderfully. I once heard him say: 'Droll notion that lounging at the clubs, for Edmund, who does not belong to a single club.' There was no malice in the speech, but these inconsistencies were with Boz irresistible. You would see his eyes beginning to twinkle with fun, then his cheeks wrinkling with anticipatory enjoyment. The jest was coming, and must out at last."

If Mr. Fitzgerald had given us more of this quality, we should have felt really enlightened. We are glad to see an Index, an essential feature missing in his book of 1905.

Mr. Edgar Browne has done well in publishing a book of reminiscences concerning his father, the chief illustrator of Dickens. A large section of the public still thinks that "Phiz" was Cruikshank; and those who are particularly interested in H. K. Browne have been puzzled for years by the name Hablot, often, as Mr. Browne explains, wrongly spelt with a circumflex over the last syllable. Hablot K. Browne got his name from a French officer, and was nearly called "Nonus" as well, being the ninth son in a long family. He brought up his boys in Croydon, then quite a rural district in which the young folks found it easy to play exciting games and assign to the girls next door the function of female slaves. Mummers, walking and running races on Good Fridays, processions of Jack-in-the-green on May Day, the Croydon Walnut Fair, and other delights are attractively described.

All this account of a life very different from that of to-day is illumined by touches of humour, which, indeed, make the whole book agreeable reading. Mr. Browne is discursive, like Mr. Fitzgerald, and tells us much that we know; but he has an excellent judgment, and shows considerable shrewdness in his views of the interesting

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Memories of Charles Dickens, with an Account of 'Household Words' and 'All the Year Round,' and of the Contributors Thereto. By Percy Fitzgerald. (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin & Marshall, 12*s.* 6*d.*)

Phiz and Dickens. By Edgar Browne. (Nisbet & Co., 15*s.* net.)

people he came across. Dickens he saw as the man of business not greatly interested in children. Lever, for whom his father did many illustrations, was as festive as his own wild heroes, and improved his adventures into excellent stories. Browne's illustrations for both had often to be done in a hurry, and with incomplete knowledge of the authors' intentions. His son, we think, fairly shows that Dickens was exigent beyond reason concerning his text.

The illustrator himself seems to have been casual in business matters, and, though much sought after as a partner in the most celebrated publications of the day, not inclined to indulge in the pleasures and preoccupations of the social world. Still, the Croydon circle included some notable people. Mr. Browne's aunt married Elnanan Bicknell, the father of some notable sons, and a great collector of Turner's works. Four of his drawings hang in the Wallace Collection, secured, regardless of cost, by the Marquis of Hertford. To Bicknell's house came the son of a near neighbour, young Ruskin, who was greatly attached to Mr. Browne's aunt, and would read to her long screeds of a work in manuscript, or set the whole household astir in search of colours, brushes, and paper to copy a flower on the spur of the moment. We get a later view of him surrounded by a bevy of ladies, holding a Socratic conversazione :—

"The professor asked, What is the characteristic of Greek art? A very pink lady opined that it was 'Strong.' 'My dear,' said Mr. Ruskin in a very soft voice, 'the Devil is strong,' and for a time the nymphs were covered with confusion."

Augustus Manns, Harrison Ainsworth (learned in some mediæval byways), S. C. Hall (the supposed original of Pecksniff), and many theatrical and musical celebrities, are the subject of effective sketches. Dickens's unpleasant habit of taking off his friends in his books is justly censured, and we wish that Mr. Browne had eliminated long pieces of quotation from books accessible to everybody, such as 'Jack Hinton' and 'A Tale of Two Cities,' in order to find more room for his own comments. The drawings and sketches by his father which he gives us have generally no relation to the text, but they are certainly striking, and it seems to an ordinary observer as if Browne might have made a success in paintings and drawings if he had had adequate training. As a youth, he studied etching and engraving. W. P. Frith advised him to paint scenes from real life, but the delineator of 'The Derby Day' was apparently so uninventive that in later life he offered 100*l.* to any one who would find him a subject!

Mr. Browne suggests—we think with reason—that his father as an illustrator of Dickens felt it his duty to be comic, but, at least in the later books, introduced glimpses of beauty for which the public did not ask. No model was ever used, but he

"drew after the fashion of a child who will draw you a picture of anything without even glancing at the reality. To this faculty of reproducing at will unconscious impressions he owed most of his excellences, together with most of his faults."

In fact,

"what the man in the street wanted was a joke which he could understand in a drawing or a paragraph, and with Browne and Dickens in conjunction he got what he desired from both of them."

The incessant strain of periodical work clearly dwarfed Browne's powers. His final years were enlivened by another artist associated with Dickens, Frank Barnard, who made a speciality of observing queer people, and was himself an oddity given to wild humours.

Browne's career as a whole was a disappointment, as his son admits, but we read enough of him in these pages to see that he was a delightful man, and one well worth knowing.

Essays and Studies. By Members of the English Association. Edited by C. H. Herford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5*s.* net.)

The outstanding essay in this volume is that on 'English Prose Numbers,' by Prof. Elton. In it he surveys the whole subject of prose-rhythm in English from a standpoint which slightly differs from that of Prof. Saintsbury's 'History,' and attempts to restate the problems that now arise in the light of Mr. A. C. Clark's and Mr. John Shelley's recent work on it. It is a subject which must deeply interest every writer of English: not that by its study we can ever produce good rhythmical prose mechanically, but that we can learn to detect the elements of style on which effect depends. The most important section of the essay is that in which the rhythmical relationship between verse and prose in English, and the intrusions of prose-rhythms into verse and of verse-rhythms into prose, are studied. Prof. Elton is prepared (and we go with him) to admit a certain amount of verse-rhythm into English prose, provided it is not felt as verse; the prose-rhythm must be dominant, though the verse be faintly heard, as in Ruskin.

Prof. Spingarn deals with the problem whether the drama can or cannot exist as a creative art without theatres and actors, or can be understood or studied without reference to them. His attack on Mr. Walkley's æsthetic logic may be safely left to that vivacious gentleman for reply; while we note that Mr. G. B. Baker's criticism of Marlowe's 'Tamburlaine' in this volume defends its place as great art only by its suitability to the actor and theatre, and its complete dependence on them.

The real point of difference between Prof. Spingarn and the dramatic critics is that they have to deal in general with one aspect of their art, and he with another. For them the drama in the theatre is the immediate subject. The real value of a play as great art is outside consideration altogether by its contemporaries almost by definition, since it can only be determined by posterity. The drama can only be judged by men of to-day by its power to make them feel, hear, and see, apart from any preconceived standards of criticism, and the dramatic critic's duty is to keep himself free from mere accidental deviations from the norm of the audience. Even in the great masterpieces —'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth,' for example —in any work which is still alive for stage purposes, the audience of every age takes something personal to itself from the play, and adds something to the store of emotion connected with it. This aspect of criticism is as important as the one on which Prof. Spingarn insists, and it is not unfair to remind him that the best of the dramas of the closet were written with the hope of getting on the stage.

Prof. A. C. Guthkelch gives us an annotated edition of Defoe's 'True-Born Englishman' which solves most of the difficulties of the text. Mr. A. R. Skemp's paper on 'The Plays of Mr. John Galsworthy' is a piece of sound appreciation. 'Some Unconsidered Elements in English Place-Names,' by Mr. A. Mawer, deals with the counties of Northumberland and Durham. 'Platonism in Shelley' deals with the analogies and influences of Plato at considerable length, and adds a note on the correspondence between 'Prometheus Unbound' and Plato's 'Statesman.'

Property: its Duties and Rights. Essays by Various Writers. With an Introduction by the Bishop of Oxford. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

The mere publication of this book will do much to strengthen a growing conviction that the Church at large has been following the lead of the world, when it ought to have been guiding it, on the question of the duties of property. We welcome the spirit in which Dr. Bartlet and the Bishop of Oxford have collaborated in issuing some literature of a popular kind about the duties and rights of property, and we are glad that the prelate did not follow many others and start the discussion before putting pertinent questions to himself. Such a focussing on the wisdom of the early Fathers of the Church convinces us afresh how often we have mistaken labyrinthine windings for paths of progress; how often, instead of seeking for ourselves a better way of life, we have yielded to the small solicitations of circumstance. The end of all our scheming has not been to conquer the materialistic world, but rather to succumb to it.

Even in the case of the Church itself, pride of possession, to a lamentable degree, has taken the place of the responsibility of stewardship. How many of that propertied class are yet ready to accept this dictum of St. Augustine?—one of the best things which this book gives back to a forgetful world. According to Gratian, he

"urges that the needs of different people vary, that the rich are not to be required to use the same food as the poor, but may have such food as their infirmity has made necessary for them, while at the same time they ought to lament the fact that they require this indulgence."

The Church, as represented here by some earnest thinkers, still hesitates and accuses itself by the very act of seeking to mollify an attack upon its hesitancy and raising difficulties which would not exist, had not the flesh become so weak. The call to the really spiritual life is met to-day with more excuses than were found by those who refused to attend in the parable of the marriage supper.

The Bishop of Oxford finds it necessary to seek a philosophy of property, and cites with approval Aristotle as the first to discover in property "the most effective stimulus to character and personal exertion." Further, he looks to the State to take measures "to redress the balance [of wealth]." He emphasizes the opinion that a man should have his needs supplied, and we hoped to find the Augustinian quotation in juxtaposition, but we did not. In fact, the Introduction is eminently to the point, and has our whole-hearted commendation, if it is not quite what we expect from a spiritual teacher.

Prof. Hobhouse opens the book itself with a chapter on 'The Evolution of Property,' and we read passively, feeling that we are following an expert on origins, and that the account is not only pleasant, but also good for us. On the penultimate page we gather that the writer himself favours something akin to Guild Socialism. On his last page he declares that

"if private property is of value, for reasons and within limits that have been indicated, to the fulfilment of personality, common property is equally of value for the expression and the development of social life";

his closing words being:—

"We have to restore to society a direct ownership of some things, but an eminent ownership of all things material to the production of wealth, securing 'property for use' to the individual, and retaining 'property for power' for the democratic state."

The next two papers—Dr. Rashdall's historic survey and criticism of 'The Philosophical Theory of Property' and Mr. A. D. Lindsay's on 'The Principle of Private Property'—are instances of learned treatises by no means devoid of interest, though the present critic prefers to consider in the space at his disposal such chapters as Dr. Bartlet's on 'The Biblical and Early Christian Idea of Property,' which is quite as learned and perhaps less academic. The last-named writer avers that

"society may be viewed primarily as a community, the general wellbeing of which is all in all, or on the other hand as made up of individuals, the particular wellbeing of whom is of prime importance";

and declares that

"religion is in principle all or nothing: by its fruits it is known one way or another. True, what once had ethical meaning may be narrowed down to mere sacred ritual or custom, with no conscious relations to living conduct, individual or social. But this is simple lapse into unreality as regards one aspect, and in all higher faiths the primary aspect, of the full fact of religion, which is in idea coextensive with the whole life of personal responsibility. The religion of the Bible at least, and of the Early Church, was for the most part really effective in moulding men's social ideals and conduct."

Dr. Bartlet's voluminous researches into Church-lore are enlightening on the divergencies of present practice, though in more than one instance we welcome modern evidence of a return to early ways. Particularly, perhaps, is this the case where he speaks of the sensitiveness of the ancient Church about morally doubtful trades, and its refusal

"to receive for God's service, especially the relief of the poor and needy conceived of as God's special 'altar' for acceptable sacrifices, anything made from such sources."

He speaks of the need that Roman law imposed for a "policy" of recognizing slavery as legitimate among Christians, if their status — already precarious — was not to be rendered quite untenable. It would have been so if colour had been given "to the suspicion that it meant social revolution on the part of slaves, *i.e.* the working class as a whole." Here, undoubtedly, was one of the steps in compromise which, as the author says, later led under monasticism to a virtual dualism between true religious life and duty on the one hand, and civic and economic life on the other.

To-day the divorce between the two has so widened that, as Dr. A. J. Carlyle says in opening his view of 'The Theory of Property in Mediæval Theology,' we are no doubt very conscious of the great difficulties which surround charity—

"difficulties so great and serious that there are some who think that the time is rapidly approaching when this function of the organized Christian Society must be, at any rate in large measure, transferred to other organizations."

This chapter, we think, successfully rivals all the others as an "apologia pro vita sua," written by Churchmen who are cognizant of a great need. Mr. H. G. Wood carries forward the account to the Reformation, and finds in the division of Church influence rather than in the direct tendency of Puritan modes of thought the reason for the lowered efficiency of the Church as a moral witness on the use of wealth. We admit a difficulty in accepting even such a point of view, but when the writer first remarks that "the close connection between the Puritan ethic of prudence and the spirit of capitalism is undeniable"; and follows it up by asseverating:—

"The truth surely is that the capitalist class was largely created by men who branded all careless consumption as a sin. The Puritan conception of stewardship, and the Puritan condemnation of worldly living, will be found to have contributed more to the morale of capitalism than either the love of gain or any conscious adaptation of a class to their place in the productive process,"

we can only say that sympathetic understanding, in which we had not so far found ourselves wanting, failed us entirely. Wesley, from whose writings many quotations are given, is more after our own heart, though he seems to have been moved rather to indulge his own leaning towards an ascetic Puritanism than to deny himself because he was convinced of the greater need of others around him.

We are not able to consider the closing chapter by Dr. Scott Holland on 'Property and Personality' to anything like the extent which its merit deserves. We admire it so much that we seek eagerly for the reason why we do not feel more at one with him. Dr. Scott Holland appears to us to place undue insistence on providential entity outside of—in fact, severed from—humanity, at least to the partial exclusion of the divinity within humanity; the acknowledgment of which, though it be but in the germ stage, must call forth reverent service from the seemingly highest to the seemingly lowest.

A Civil Servant in Burma. By Sir Herbert Thirkell White. (Arnold, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The story of the annexation and pacification of Burma has been dealt with previously by Sir Charles Crosthwaite who, in 'The Pacification of Burma,' may be said to present the strictly official side of a momentous event in the annals of the Indian Empire. In 'A Civil Servant in Burma' we have a more intimate and personal side of the events before and after the step which brought a new province under the administration of the Government of India. On the whole, the book is well written, but the author is not always happy in his method of expression—a certain clumsiness is revealed in sentences of inordinate length. A tendency to abrupt dissertations of a quasi-humorous nature is occasionally manifested, with disconcerting results. A work of this nature is attractive only to readers who have some knowledge of the subject, or who, at any rate, possess a certain amount of intelligence. That being so, it is not easy to see why the author should go out of his way to be offensive in the opening remarks of his introductory chapter.

Apart from this, the book is to be commended. The tone throughout is conspicuously free from any touch of rancour; indeed, Sir Thirkell White pays constant tribute to the admirable assistance rendered by his subordinates in the Secretariat and the sterling qualities of his superiors.

Small sympathy and no admiration are revealed for the heaven-born administrator. The author's estimate of public opinion in this country on Indian affairs is summed up as follows:—

"The tiresome thing about public opinion in England is that where interest might be beneficial it cannot be roused, while in some vital matter, in which only the man on the spot has materials for judging, the British public, or its spokesmen, insist on interfering."

One of the best chapters is that entitled 'Early Days in Mandalay,' in which the initial difficulties which beset the slender civil and military staff are admirably set forth.

Sir Thirkell White crystallizes the experiences of his official life in the following sentences :—

"The enthralling interest of seeing from within and from the centre the making of a new province, of taking a humble share in the work, was a privilege which falls to few men in a generation. The receipt of reports from districts, the issue of the Chief Commissioner's orders, daily contact with men of distinction in arms or civic affairs.... filled to overflowing the passing weeks.... Who wanted holidays at such a time when his work was far more interesting and stimulating than other people's play? With Stevenson, we might say we had the profit of industry with the pleasures of a pastime."

The book is illustrated with a few admirable photographic reproductions.

A Father in God: the Episcopate of William West Jones, D.D. By Michael H. M. Wood. (Macmillan & Co., 18*s*.)

William West Jones, first Archbishop of Capetown and second Metropolitan of South Africa, died in May, 1908, during a visit to England, having just completed the seventieth year of his age and the thirty-fourth of his episcopate. He was not a great orator, not a man of great learning or intellect; at Oxford he got only a second in "Mods," though that was probably due to ill-health, which prevented his reading for honours in the Final Schools. But he was a great man in the discharge of his peculiar office, a great Colonial bishop; and his influence on all sorts and conditions of men was incontestable. Instances of this abound. "He was always so really a Father in God to us all," writes his successor, Dr. Carter, speaking for all the South African clergy. "Personal friend" is the common term in the testimony of South African laymen everywhere. Cecil Rhodes was not a violent Churchman, and, further, on certain topics he kept the sensitive reticence and shyness of a schoolboy. Yet for the Archbishop, it is stated that "he entertained sincere affection as for one who never hesitated to appeal to the spiritual side of his nature." The germ of the Rhodes Scholarships was in the letter to the Archbishop dated February 28th, 1900, in which Rhodes offers the Diocesan College School through Dr. Jones, as Chairman of the College Council, "a scholarship at Oxford of 250*l*. a year, to come into immediate operation." Among many other benefactions Rhodes made—anonymously—a gift of 10,000*l*. for the site of the new House of Mercy at Capetown, remarking apologetically to a friend that he did this because the Archbishop "was looking so anxious and worried." A few weeks before his end he suffered gratefully a visit from Dr. Jones and "a conversation of a serious kind" which left the Archbishop convinced that Rhodes "was at heart a really religious man."

By Churchmen and Dissenters, lepers at Robben Island, and "tough" exemplars of Colonial manners, Dr. Jones was valued in life, and is held now in affectionate and grateful memory; but not less by those, lay or clerical, whom for conduct or policy he had to reprove. And this Archbishop could rebuke with point and vigour. A lout in a Capetown café who had insulted a waitress fled upon the intervention of his huge and gaitered form. One who knew him speaks of his

"ardent and affectionate nature, which brought with it an occasional hastiness of manner and openness of speech, where colder and more cautious natures would have been silent."

Though stern towards sin, the Archbishop was gentle with sinners, and his influence was an effect of unusual tenderness conjoined with extreme candour. Early in his episcopate Dr. Jones had to remonstrate with one of the oldest of his bishops on what his biographer calls gently a "somewhat unreasonable spirit in local affairs," and spoke his mind.

"I have ventured to say what I have said [concluded the Archbishop] partly because I felt my position demanded my saying it, and partly because a son may be allowed to urge upon his father a course which he feels essential to that father's happiness."

Again, in 1877 certain hard-bitten miners in Namaqualand required from him, and received, some plain speaking. There followed presently a memorial signed by some thirty or forty of the chastened, thanking the Archbishop for his outspoken words.

So he prevailed. It was an unobtrusive influence. Bishop's Court, among its oaks and stately pines, at a rare angle to view the silvery precipices of Table Mountain, is but a stone's-throw from Groote Schuur. How many of the privileged globe-trotters who found Rhodes's house an exotic centre of mundane interest and distinction can remember to have met the Archbishop of Capetown? It was possible to visit South Africa again and again, and not to know him by sight. One felt the Archbishop rather than saw him. This heightens the interest with which his acquaintance is renewed, or made anew, in the ample pages of his old chaplain Mr. Wood's painstaking and devoted record.

"Record" is the word here, rather than "biography." Mr. Wood writes admirably, but not as an artist aiming at a symmetrical portrait of his subject. In his sympathetic Introduction the Archdeacon of Northampton says that he

"believes that he [Mr. Wood] has given us a book which will take its place permanently among the ecclesiastical records of the British dependencies."

For this successful issue two conditions, says the Archdeacon, were necessary—

"first, that we should know what the constitutional settlement was and how it was reached; and secondly, that we should understand the character of the man during whose episcopate it was achieved."

Thus Mr. Wood is a specialist historian addressing a special audience. From 1874 to 1908 South Africa was packed with history, painful and poignant enough, but of moving concern to every British subject, and, indeed, to the whole world as well. Those grim and gaudy events and sinister or sonorous actors are here scarce glanced at, are "out of the saga" for Mr. Wood. The problem of the Consecration oath taken by the Metropolitan on his appointment is of incredibly more consequence than the Sand River Convention, the annexation and retrocession of the Transvaal, Amajuba, Dr. Jameson's Raid. The mere shadow of Bishop Colenso obscures the burly, full-blooded figures of Cecil Rhodes and Paul Kruger. The rise and consolidation of the diamond industry and of the Witwatersrand in one tremendous wilderness dotted by rare farmhouses, with all which that transformation has implied for South Africa and the world, are here as nothing, and the Grahamstown judgment everything. Mr. Wood's *farrago libelli* is the history of the episcopate, and, incidentally, of the man in charge thereof, and it is nothing more. Add to this that the record is given in truly prodigious detail.

"How glad historians would be [exclaims Archdeacon Hutton] if they knew as much about the Synod of Whitby or the Council of Hatfield as future students will know about the Synods, their members, and their decisions, which have established the South African Church!"

There is, indeed, no point in the constitutional settlement of the Church in South Africa, nor any episode nor any agent in all the knotted coil of controversy involved therein, or even remotely touching the relations of the Metropolitan to his Suffragans and clergy, or the relations of the Church in South Africa to the Church of England, on which the future student can excusably plead ignorance. All these things are here set down in order—things which made up West Jones's work in life, with his part in them patiently revealed. The Archbishop kept a continuous chronicle in his own handwriting from 1861, when he was ordained, up to the beginning of February, 1908, a few months before he died; and this chronicle his biographer faithfully (and meticulously) follows.

Of the five books into which the record is divided, much is inevitably given up to pure exposition. Part III., with its eleven chapters tracing the constitutional struggle in the Province of South Africa from far back in 1853, when Bishop Gray revived the Synodical government of the Church, down to January, 1910, and the passing of the Church Properties Act two years after West Jones was in his grave, is, of course, all entirely expository. But elsewhere, and generally, chapter after chapter pursues with almost daily minuteness the regular routine of the Metropolitan at home or abroad—now with Bishop's Court and Capetown as his centre, occupied in that social or slum work which was so fine a feature in his

career; now at provincial synod, or at Robben Island among the lepers, or setting forth in discomfortable post-cart through the Namaqualand desert. The record of his primary Visitation through the vast diocese is complete—its first, second, third, fourth, and fifth journeys described chapter by chapter. The Ethiopian Church movement is sketched clearly and fully, and 'The Compact of 1900' given verbatim.

So, too, the whole expansion of the Church under West Jones's guidance seems narrated, down to the consecration of a deaconess or a conversazione at Claremont—not, perhaps, the plan and method by which a professional man of letters might have chosen to paint the portrait of the Archbishop and tell the story of his episcopate, but a plan and method which in Mr. Wood's hands are justified. He seeks to relate the history of the Church in South Africa, alike generally and during thirty-four significant years; and probably his special audience cannot have too full an account of the protracted conflict for the liberties of the Church, or follow too closely in the daily footsteps of a great Colonial bishop.

"All that has happened [says Mr. Wood] has, even at the present day, a lively interest, for the Church not merely in the Province of S. Africa, but in other Provinces beside, notably in Australia, New Zealand, and India, in which countries the questions are now to the fore and are being most keenly debated."

The ecclesiastical world therefore receives all the story, and should be grateful. But it says much for the author that, amid all this superabundance of esoteric matter, the mere layman follows him, not with respect only, but with unflagging interest also. Thus the famed Third Proviso to Articles I. and II. of the Constitution of the Church was a fateful instrument, and demands that even the layman shall at least master its terms, ascertain how these affected the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, even (by ricochet, as it were) the movement headed by Archdeacon Badnall. It is other guess-work, perhaps, when we are required to follow the Proviso in the debates of provincial synods and diocesan synods, and in the speeches of respected, but not epoch-making clerics and laymen. Here, it might seem, is less history than the materials of the historian diligently and fully ordered for his use. Yet the fact remains that we do not wish that Mr. Wood had been less particular. There are all the trees, but one can see the wood.

For the Constitutional Question, it is claimed that the Church in South Africa, consistently and successfully asserting "her reasonable liberty in things spiritual," has not only vindicated her position as free and self-governing, yet in unity with the Church of England, but has also helped the other Churches or Provinces out of England. These are now able to obtain a like liberty from secular interference without suffering a like crisis. It is claimed that the Church of England itself stands stronger. The South African Church bore the crisis and weathered it by sheer patience, tact, and good-feeling—all making for union within itself, and, if we may say so without flippancy, by a sort of right reverend "sitting-tight" under the menace of the Privy Council. For most or much of this result the Metropolitan was responsible, and his Church secure, he enlarged her coasts. On Christmas Eve of 1873, on the eve of West Jones's appointment, Liddon wrote to him:—

"I pray that God may enable you to build up His Church on the lines traced by your venerable predecessor. If it is not very impertinent in me to say so, I have no doubt on this score."

The inference all over that vast and sunlit region of the Archbishop's labours is that this prayer was granted.

FICTION.

Jacob Elthorne. By Darrell Figgis. (Dent & Co., 6*s*.)

The question that haunts the pages of this five-act chronicle of a life is, what effect Jacob Elthorne had on the lives he drew to share his own, more particularly the two women on whom at varying periods of life he was so dependent. Their apologia is not given. Four hundred closely covered pages are not enough to hold all he has to say in full and frank exposition of his ideals, sentiments, and growths of mind, body, and soul from boyhood to the grave. Yet because he has been made real to us, so, too, have they in their degree. This tendency to find oneself speculating on the relation of stormy petrels of humanity—honest thinkers and writers like Jacob Elthorne—to others more conventional and orthodox is a tribute to the quality of the fiction which creates the illusion of fact.

His hard youth, the lost parents, the sordid school, the years of office routine in the service of an old hypocrite, his uncle—all the influences of environment are described; but of the humour and charity which his parents' child might reasonably be expected to develope, the record gives little indication. Mr. Figgis seems to have felt this himself, for a last chapter is added by way of obituary, in which it is said: "This side of him does not appear in the book."

The Purple Mists. By F. E. Mills Young. (John Lane, 6*s*.)

The argument of this novel is, to our mind, contained in the following quotation:—

"'I am no one's responsibility,' she cried. . . . 'I belong to myself. Why shouldn't I take care of myself?'

"'Because God made you woman,' he answered, 'and man has made you dependent on him.'"

We fear woman cannot so easily throw the whole responsibility for the tragedies of her sex on to God and man. As to God's scheme of things, we wish we had the author's assurance of knowledge; we know a little more about man's accomplishment, which practically amounts to having made of woman an appanage instead of a complement to himself. But what of woman? is she to bear no responsibility for the years during which her easy acquiescence has pandered to man's weakness for authoritative possession?

In the present tale it is the man's possessive idea, joined to the belief that other men who love his wife are necessarily blackguards, which is mainly responsible for the tragedy. The woman's fault is rather lack of sympathy, the outcome of ignorance of life and the little pettinesses which cling to what ought to be its overmastering grandeur. There is much to commend in the telling, though, because the book will make appeal to the larger and less intelligent novel-reading public, we could wish that the author had taken more pains to set out the underlying reasons why two fine, though narrow-minded people became estranged and had painfully to pick their way back to life's broad sanctuary. Our interest in the character of the second man, who has so much influence over the couple, is almost totally unsatisfied, a fact for which we owe the author a grudge.

Square Pegs. By Charles Inge. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

This tale, which tells of a man's endeavour to further his ideas concerning emigration and social reform, commands our sympathy, though we do not share the proprietor's apparent surprise at his want of commercial success. His own upkeep was clearly no small item in the expenses of management: the cigars he threw away only half smoked may not have been so expensive an item as the butler we catch a glimpse of, but the conjunction of the two items suggests more extended waste and luxury; and the emigration scheme, with its futile public meetings, must have wasted quite sufficient gold without his making himself responsible for supplying the whims of a vulgar grass widow.

In fact, the hero's inconsistencies are not of a convincing kind, nor, for the matter of that, are the villain's, who, after trying repeatedly to get him entirely into his coils by lending him money on a shadowy security, finally buys from him what must have been an otherwise unrealizable copyright. Readers ought, however, to learn something of the trials of a newspaper owner who refuses to give the public just what it likes, though we can conceive that there would have been more occasion for the fits of despondency indulged in had Mr. Inge's example not been a single man with expectations from a wealthy father and the security of a private income.

The book, indeed, has greater claims on our attention in its successful delineation of the sordid life of the suburban household from which the heroine is taken.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Canning (Hon. Albert S. G.), Thoughts on Christian History, 7/6 net. Fisher Unwin
A revised and enlarged edition.

Epistles of S. Paul from the Codex Laudianus, edited by E. S. Buchanan, 12/6 net. Heath & Cranton
Includes an Introduction descriptive of the manuscript and its correctors, and four collotype facsimiles.

Moore (George F.), Literature of the Old Testament, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
The books of the Old Testament are here dealt with from the standpoint of modern knowledge.

Sajdak (Johannes), Historia Critica Scholiastarum et Commentatorum Gregorii Nazianzeni, Pars Prima. Cracow, G. Gebethner; Warsaw, Gebethner & Wolff
This, the first of 'Meletemata Patristica,' is published by the Cracow Academy of Letters as a prelude to the edition of Gregory shortly to appear. The editor has brought together the work of various scholars, including his own, on the scholiasts and commentators from the sixth to the fourteenth century, and examined their sources and authority. To complete the scheme an Appendix is devoted to the writings commonly ascribed to Gregory, while another deals with the Byzantine commendations in prose and verse of him and his works.

Spencer (Frederick A. M.), The Meaning of Christianity, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin
A second and revised edition.

LAW.

Vinogradoff (Prof. Paul), Common-Sense in Law, "Home University Library," 1/ Williams & Norgate
Includes chapters on 'Social Rules,' 'Facts and Acts in Law,' 'Custom,' and 'Judicial Precedents.' There is also an Index of Cases.

POETRY.

Beaumont (Joseph), Minor Poems, 1616–1699, edited from the Autograph Manuscript, with Introduction and Notes, by Eloise Robinson, 21/ Constable
The Introduction contains an account of the manuscript of the minor poems, a Life of the poet, and a critical estimate of his work, in which he is compared with other poets of the seventeenth century.

Bridges (Charles), Poems in Five Phases, 2/ Bristol, Arrowsmith
Two of the five phases of this collection of verse consist of 'Sonnets' and 'Battles,' the latter including lines on the 'Balkans, 1912.' Other poems are 'A Song of Men,' 'Love's Sanctity,' and 'Daphne to Apollo.'

Dowden (Edward), Poetical Works, 2 vols., 6/ each. Dent
These volumes contain all the verse that the author left available for publication, with the exception of the sequence 'A Woman's Reliquary.' Each book contains a Preface and a photograph of the poet. Vol. I. contains original poems, Vol. II. being devoted to a translation, in twelve books, of Goethe's 'West-Eastern Divan.'

Howard (John Galen), Brunelleschi, a Poem. San Francisco, John Howell
The action of the poem takes place during an interval of vigour in Brunelleschi's last illness, when he determines on a final visit to the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore. The story is in three scenes, and the speaker throughout is the architect himself.

Le Gallienne (Richard), The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems, 5/ net. Lane
A new collection of poems, many of which are on love, with a frontispiece portrait by Irma Le Gallienne.

MacDonagh (Thomas), Lyrical Poems, 6/ Dublin, 'Irish Review' Office
Includes the lyrical poems written by the author since the publication of his 'Songs of Myself' in 1910, and, with the exception of some poems in that book, everything that he wishes preserved of his previous work. Some of the early poems, taken from collections now out of print, have been altered in this publication.

Procter (Adelaide Anne), Legends and Lyrics, "Life and Light" Books, 1/ Bell
A new edition in one volume of the first and second series.

Song of the V.A.D. (The), with Legends of Sussex and Surrey, Old and New, by Commandant, 1/6 net. St. Catherine Press
The piece which gives its title to this little book is dedicated to the Voluntary Aid Detachments of the British Red Cross Society. Besides "legends," there are miscellaneous pieces such as 'To a Golf Club,' 'Dancing on the Green,' and 'The Spirit of the Queen's,' which records some of the glories of the West Surrey Regiment.

Twells (J. H.), Jun., Moods of the Inner Voice, 3/6 net. Grant Richards
A reflection of many moods, such as Memory, Rebellion, and Harmony.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVIII. Part I., 25/6 per annum. Elliot Stock
Each part of this record is now arranged in one alphabet.

PHILOSOPHY.

Baerlein (Henry), Abu'l Ala, the Syrian, "Wisdom of the East" Series, 2/ net. John Murray
A biographical sketch of Abu'l Ala, and an appreciation of his philosophy. The second part of the book contains translations of some of his poems and various kindred poems by Eastern writers.

Bradley (F. H.), Essays on Truth and Reality, 12/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
Consists mainly of articles which have appeared in *Mind*. There is also a paper which was first printed in *The Philosophical Review*, besides some essays not hitherto published. The book includes a discussion on Pragmatism and an examination of 'Radical Empiricism.'

Carus (Paul), The Mechanistic Principle and the Non-Mechanical, an Inquiry into Fundamentals, with Extracts from Representatives of Either Side, 4/ net. Open Court Publishing Co.
After discussing the mechanistic and non-mechanical principles, the author considers in turn the philosophy of Mark Twain, La Mettrie, Prof. W. B. Smith, and Dr. Bixby.

Carus (Paul), The Principle of Relativity in the Light of the Philosophy of Science, 4/ net. Open Court Publishing Co.
A discussion of the principle of the relativity of time and space, with an Appendix containing a letter from the Rev. James Bradley on the motion of the fixed stars, which is reprinted from the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1727.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Blunt (Reginald), In Cheyne Walk and Thereabout, containing Short Accounts of some Ingenious People and Famous Places that were by the Riverside at Chelsea, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon
The author does not write of the more famous historic associations of Chelsea, but of persons and places comparatively unchronicled and known only to the few: of Mary Astell, "an admirable gentlewoman," the Neilds, Dr. Dominiceti and his baths, and Salter's Coffee-House. Part of the last chapter, on 'Mrs. Carlyle and her Housemaid,' is reproduced from *The Cornhill Magazine*.

Dwelly's Parish Records, edited by E. Dwelly: Vol. II. The First Portion of the Bishop's Transcripts at Wells (Section II. Parishes H–Y), copied from the Originals by Arthur J. Jewers, 15/ net. A. H. Mayhew
This volume completes those of the Bishop's Transcripts of Parish Registers in the Diocesan Registry at Wells that are in the most fragile condition.

From the Letter-Files of S. W. Johnson, edited by his Daughter, Elizabeth A. Osborne, 10/6 net. Milford, for Yale University Press
The correspondence of Samuel W. Johnson, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in Yale University and Director of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, bound together by a thread of narrative.

Hall (Thornton), Enslavers of Kings, 15/ net. Heath & Cranton
Thirty short sketches of the liaisons entered into by members of the royal houses of Europe.

Holiday (Henry), Reminiscences of my Life, 16/ net. Heinemann
The artist's record of his life and work, illustrated by mounted coloured reproductions and others from drawings and photographs.

Hutton (William Holden), The Teaching of Indian History, 1/ Oxford, Clarendon Press.
See p. 164.

Pennell (Alice M.), Pennell of the Afghan Frontier, the Life of Theodore Leighton Pennell, 10/6 net. Seeley & Service
A biography of Dr. Pennell, with special reference to his missionary work in the Bannu hospital. There are illustrations, and an Introduction by Lord Roberts. The profits of the book will be given to the Afghan Medical Mission.

Plowden (Walter F. C. Chicheley), Records of the Chicheley Plowdens, A.D. 1590 1913, 21/ net. Heath & Cranton
The first part of this book gives the leading facts connected with the elder branch of the Plowden family in the form of an alphabetical index, based on Barbara Plowden's 'Records of the Plowden Family'; the remainder supplies a history of Sir Edmund Plowden of Wanstead, Earl Palatine of New Albion, and his descendants.

Scott (George Digby), The Stones of Bray, and the Stories they can Tell of Ancient Times in the Barony of Rathdown, 5/ net. Dublin, Hodges & Figgis
A history of the ancient Deanery of Bray, corresponding to the modern Barony of Rathdown, told in a conversational form, with Appendixes, Index, and illustrations from photographs.

Wesley (John), Journal, edited by Nehemiah Curnock, Standard Edition, Vol. V. C. H. Kelly
The part of the Journal reproduced in this volume treats mainly of Thomas Maxfield, a lay preacher, Methodism in Ireland and Scotland, Wesley's mission to children, and his relations with George Whitefield. It covers the period from January 1st, 1763, to September 12th, 1773.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Gregorovius (Ferdinand), Siciliana, Sketches of Naples and Sicily in the Nineteenth Century, translated from the German by Mrs. Gustavus W. Hamilton, 5/ Bell
These essays are for the most part translated from the third volume of Gregorovius's 'Wanderjahre in Italien,' published in 1853; the last one is from his 'Kleine Schriften' of 1888. This volume is not intended to be a handbook to the various places, but a companion to those travellers who are interested in Sicily's eventful past.

Price (Nancy), Vagabond's Way, Haphazard Wanderings on the Fells, 6/ net. John Murray
The author has wandered among the fells of Cumberland—"avoiding towns like the plague"—and gives a rambling account of her experiences. There are illustrations by Mr. A. S. Hartrick.

Weeks (John H.), Among the Primitive Bakongo, 16/ net. Seeley & Service
A record of thirty years' intercourse with the peoples of the Lower Congo, giving a description of their Court life, customs, and religious beliefs. There are many illustrations from photographs.

Williamson (Robert W.), The Ways of the South Sea Savage, 16/ net. Seeley & Service
A record of travel and observation in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea, part of which was published in the section on Melanesia in 'The Customs of the World.' There are illustrations and a map.

ECONOMICS.

Coffin (Joseph Herschel), The Socialized Conscience, $1.25 Baltimore, Warwick & York
This ethical study is adapted for the use of beginners, the method being scientific rather than philosophical, and the presentation non-technical.

Dale (Bernard), The Effect of Taxes on Food Stuffs, When and Why a Tax on Food Stuffs does not Increase the Cost to the Consumer, 2/ net. Effingham Wilson
The author's aim is to prove that taxes on food stuffs do not necessarily raise the price of the whole supply, whether produced abroad or at home.

Kinnear (John Boyd), Principles of Property, 1/ net. Smith & Elder
The first part of this book deals with property in general, the causes of inequality, and the function of the State in regard to private property; and the second is a revised and condensed form of the author's 'Principles of Property in Land,' published in 1880.

Pigou (A. C.), Unemployment, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
An examination of the causes of unemployment, with some suggestions for the alleviation of this social evil.

POLITICS.

Bulow (Prince Bernhard von), Imperial Germany, 16/ net. Cassell
A discussion of the foreign and home policy of Germany.

SOCIOLOGY.

Bennett (E. N.), Problems of Village Life, 1/ net, "Home University Library." Williams & Norgate

A comprehensive survey of the problems of the country-side, with a study of some of the suggested remedies.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Marett (R. R.), The Threshold of Religion, 5/ net. Methuen

A second edition, revised and enlarged.

EDUCATION.

Baker (James H.), Educational Aims and Civic Needs, 3/6 net. Longmans

In these addresses the author emphasizes the relation between school and society, higher education and democracy, and appeals to the teacher, student, sociologist, and citizen.

Pyle (William Henry), The Examination of School Children, a Manual of Directions and Norms, 2/ net. New York, Macmillan Co.

The aim of this volume is to provide, in convenient form for teachers, directions for the examination of schoolchildren and tables of norms for the various ages. Supplementary material is provided for nearly all the tests which are here included.

University of Liverpool Calendar, 1914. University Press of Liverpool

Contains full information about the University.

PHILOLOGY.

Nunn (H. P. V.), The Elements of New Testament Greek, a Method of Studying the Greek New Testament, with Exercises, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

Intended mainly for those who wish to learn Greek after they have left school, so as to read the Greek New Testament. It is therefore concerned only with words and forms which are found in New Testament Greek, and the sentences in the later exercises are taken almost verbatim from the same source.

Velics (Anthony de), Adamitics, an Essay on First Man's Language; or, The Easiest Way to learn Foreign Languages, for the Use of Middle- and High-Schools, 2/6 Budapest, the Author

"Adamitics is an interlingual and new branch of philology, which, by aid of physiology, psychology, and logics, is destined to find out the oldest sources of human speech: the evolution and development of words and ideas."

The author essays to prove the unity of all languages by applying to them "a new kind of analysis," which distinguishes the "minutest common elements of words."

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Arnold's Junior Story Readers: The White Cat; Mopsa the Fairy; The Story of a Donkey; The Adventures of So-Fat and Mew-Mew; The Two Brothers; The Wild Swans; Robinson Crusoe; The King of the Golden River; Sindbad the Sailor; The Christmas Cuckoo; The Tempest; and The Little Sea-Maid, paper 2*d.*, cloth 3*d.* each.

These Readers are suitable for Standards I. to III. Each is printed in large, clear type, and has a frontispiece.

Bailey (E. James), A Course of Practical English, 1/6 net. Bell

An attempt is here made to interest the pupil at once in his mother-tongue without any of the dreariness of the study of mere grammatical details. Punctuation is the first subject dealt with, and students are then led on in a natural course, through various parts of speech and the construction of sentences, to composition proper. The Appendixes include a parsing table, exercises, and examination papers.

Campbell (Matilda G.), A Text-Book of Domestic Science, for High Schools, 4/ Macmillan

In answer to an increasing demand from instructors in Domestic Science for a book to be used as a "laboratory manual" at school and a practical cookery-book at home, this textbook has been written.

It is concerned mainly with the subjects of food, nutrition, and the application of heat to foods, and includes chapters on the 'Relation of Food to the Body' and 'Classification of Foods.' There are also practical discussions on 'Invalid Cookery,' 'Table Service,' and 'Diet and Nutrition.'

Dennis (Trevor), An Algebra for Preparatory Schools, 2/ Cambridge University Press

This textbook follows exactly the lines of the syllabus issued by the Curriculum Committee of the Head Masters' Conference, which lays down the main points of mathematical work in preparatory schools. Special consideration has been paid to the capacity of the average preparatory-school boy, and revision is introduced at every stage.

Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris, abridged for Use in Junior Forms by T. S. Morton. 1/6 Bell

In editing this play for beginners Mr. Morton has omitted the choruses and harder passages and single lines of the dialogue; in a few places he has added or altered a word to fill out the sense or the meaning, and in corrupt passages has chosen the easier reading. There are illustrations, notes, and a Vocabulary.

Lubbock (Percy), A Book of English Prose: Part I., arranged for Preparatory and Elementary Schools 1/; Part II., arranged for Secondary and High Schools, 2/ Cambridge University Press

The scope of each volume runs from Malory to R. L. Stevenson, and includes notable selections from the prose of each century. Part II. contains some extracts of greater difficulty than those of Part I. There are also notes.

Punnett (Margaret), The Groundwork of Arithmetic, 3/6 Longmans

A course of arithmetic or "number" intended for children of about six to eleven years old, which is divided into five sections, each of which corresponds to a year's study.

A scheme showing the development of the work is given at the beginning, and exercises and Appendixes are included. Throughout the course the number is treated under two aspects: in "its application to the separate objects of a group or groups, and in its application to continuous quantity."

We have also received from the same publishers the author's **Exercises in the Groundwork of Arithmetic**, Books I. (4*d.*), II. and III. (6*d.* each).

Wallis (Rev. John E. W.), A First English Grammar, embodying the Recommendations of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Terminology, 1/ Bell

An elementary textbook for beginners.

FICTION.

Askew (A. and C.), Through Folly's Mill, 6/ Ward & Lock

Concerns the heir to a country estate who develops Socialist tendencies, and hence a long feud with his choleric father. He is killed in an accident at the moment of their final reconciliation, and some difficulty about the succession to the estate arises, in the course of which the heroine is tried for murder.

Buckrose (J. E.), Gay Morning, 6/ Mills & Boon

A simple and unpretentious family in the egg trade come suddenly into a fortune which involves them in great show and extravagance. The story is mainly concerned with the love-affairs of the daughter with a neighbouring squire and a pompous young man who is always "gentlemanly-looking."

Carey (Alfred E.), Time's Hour-Glass, 6/ Greening

Three men are on a walking-tour, and the story tells of the various friends they make, and of their own subsequent lives. The scene is laid in different parts of England, and in France.

Dickinson (H. N.), The Business of a Gentleman, 6/ Heinemann

This novel contains a mixture of varied elements, which include country life and philanthropic movements.

Figgis (Darrell), Jacob Elthorne, 6/ Dent

See page 160.

Goldring (Maude), The Wonder Year. Erskine Macdonald

A study on unconventional lines of the influence of twentieth-century ideas upon two young women.

Gould (Nat), A Great Coup, 6*d.* Long

A new edition.

Haggard (H. Rider), The Wanderer's Necklace, 6/ Cassell

The editor of this story, by a method he considers it unnecessary to divulge, has recovered much knowledge of a past life of his which ended in the ninth century. The scenes are laid in Jutland, Byzantium, and Egypt, and the hero himself—who undergoes many extraordinary experiences—tells the tale.

Hocking (Silas K.), Uncle Peter's Will, 3/6 Ward & Lock

The will lays on the hero the obligation of marriage within a fixed period, and his experiences in fulfilling this command are here related.

Holland (Clive), A Madonna of the Poor, and Other Stories, 6/ Lynwood

A collection of short stories, with settings in India, Japan, Malay, the Latin Quarter of Paris, and elsewhere. Some have already been printed in various magazines.

King (Basil), The Way Home, 6/ Methuen

This novel begins with the childhood of the American hero, and traces his subsequent career through its varied and not always creditable phases. At one stage of his life he deliberately disregards religion, and his relations to it during his latter days form a vital feature of the story.

Law (John), The Horoscope, 4/ net. Thacker

The two brothers whom this story concerns come of a noble Kandyan family of devout Buddhists, and are educated at a Christian College in Colombo. The younger is drawn towards a life of meditation, and becomes a Buddhist monk; while the elder adopts the Christian faith, and seeks worldly gain until he is killed by the bite of a mad dog—the predictions of a horoscope being thus fulfilled in each.

Leeson (Maude), The Marriage of Cecilia, 6/ Fisher Unwin

In order to right a wrong the hero enters into a quixotic marriage with Cecilia, and they part after the ceremony. Later, through an accident, he becomes blind, and Cecilia returning to his side, they discover that they love each other. One of the "First Novel Library."

Leverson (Ada), Bird of Paradise, 6/ Grant Richards

A tale of Society life which ends, as the author remarks, "in a manner no less strange than unconventional nowadays." This strain of unconventionality consists in the almost perfect happiness of three couples.

McLaren (Amy), Through Other Eyes, 6/ John Murray

An innocuous little love-story.

Moberly (L. G.), Man and Woman, 6/ Methuen

The heroine is a confirmed man-hater of 27, and the unhappy love-story of a friend only serves to emphasize her poor opinion of the male sex. She is converted from this point of view during a voyage to India, which gives her some opportunity of broadening her mind, and the end of the story is not unexpected.

Old Wood Carver (The), told by J. Saxon Mills, 1/ Stanley Paul

This tale of the fourteenth century is told from the kinematograph film conceived and produced by Sir Hubert von Herkomer and Mr. Siegfried Herkomer. The illustrations, which were taken in or near Sir Hubert's house at Bushey, show him in the title-part.

Pain (Nancy) and **Rose (Winifred)**, Crying for the Moon, 2/ Werner Laurie

The story of two girls living in a country cottage, and their love-affairs. A more sophisticated element is provided by the advent of a popular London actor, whose car is wrecked outside their house, and who becomes a paying guest owing to an accident.

Payn (E. M.), Her Stewardship, 6/ Digby & Long

The story of a girl who is brought up by her grandfather as a boy in order that she may inherit his estate. The disguise is kept up throughout her lifetime, though there are naturally complications when she falls in love with the rightful heir.

Pugh (Edwin), The Cockney at Home, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A collection of humorous stories and studies of London life.

Pugh (George and **Jennie)**, At the Back of the World, Wanderings over Many Lands and Seas, 6/ Lynwood

The story of a boy who went to sea at fourteen, and of his experiences with various crews in distant lands.

Ranger-Gull (C.), The Lost Judge, 6/ White

A military secret is the cause of all the disguises, machinations, crimes, and thrills of this novel, in which foreign spies are finally repaid for their wickedness.

Ranger-Gull (C.), When Satan Ruled, 6/ Greening

The further adventures of John Commendone, whose adventures have been described in the author's 'House of Torment.' The scene is laid in Rome, and two of the hero's friends are Michelangelo and Benvenuto Cellini.

Rawlence (Guy), The Three Trees, 6/ Fisher Unwin

The tragic fate of an ancestor's guilt follows the hero throughout his life till the sense of doom is finally obliterated from his gloomy and introspective nature by his wife.

Sims (George R.), Behind the Veil, 2/ Stanley Paul

A collection of "true-life" stories which concern those members of society who prefer to hide their histories rather than publish them in popular newspapers.

"Sport Royal," Yankee Doodle, Billy & Company, 2/ net. Everett

Stories of animal life, published with the aim of doing some little good to horses, ponies, and donkeys by teaching children a few things that make all the difference to animals.

Stacpoole (Mrs. De Vere), "London 1913," 6/ Hutchinson

A love-story, a rich and beautiful heroine, various swindles, and an element of South African wealth are some of the main features of this tale of contemporary life in London.

There was a Door, by the Author of 'Anne Carstairs,' 6/ Chapman & Hall

There are many in this story who do not find "the key" to "the door." A beautiful girl loves an artist, but his art comes first, and she is disappointed, just as the elderly woman to whom the girl acts as companion is disappointed at the girl's want of affection for her; and the minor characters all have some unsatisfied longing or hidden disappointment.

Warden (Florence), Why She Left Him, 6/ Long

A story of the marriage of a young viscount to a gipsy girl. She has been betrothed to one of her own race, a desperate ruffian, who steals her jewels, commits two murders, contrives to put the blame of one on her, and threatens the life of her husband. They are mercifully delivered from his "malignant hatred" by a gamekeeper, who "shot 'un by mistake for a rabbit."

Weaver (Anne), Thin Ice, 6/ Long

A Society novel which presents three men, a widow, and a young débutante, and after many flirtations and misunderstandings—to which amateur theatricals in fiction naturally lend themselves—closes with two very happy pairs and a not inconsolable bachelor.

Wemyss (Mrs. George), Grannie for Granted, 5/ Constable

This story is told in the first person by an old lady, and chiefly concerns her grandchildren, whom she spoils disgracefully, in the way of all kind-hearted grandmothers.

White (Hester), The Strength of a Chain, 6/ Heath & Cranton

A young artist takes a dislike to his friend's fiancée, a strong-minded young woman with modern ideas, and, at the suggestion of an older man who calls himself a professor of science, makes psychic experiments on her against her will. The author traces the subsequent change in her character and attitude towards her lover.

Whitman (Stephen French), The Isle of Life, 6/ Constable

From Rome and the conversations of the ball-room the scene shifts to Sicily and a plague-stricken village, which becomes for the two central figures a sanctuary where—out of much tribulation—their souls are born anew.

Williamson (W. H.) and "Canadienne," Disturbers, 6 Werner Laurie

Canada in the latter part of the eighteenth century is the scene of this story, which vacillates between the hero's adventures with unfriendly Indians and the machinations of a super-flirt in Montreal.

Wren (Stewart), The Woman from the Unknown, 6 Heath & Cranton

The adventures of a young artist who interferes with the machinations of a gang of foreigners in their dealings with the lady, who is a possible heir to a small European State.

Young (F. E. Mills), Purple Mists, 6/ Lane

See p. 160.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

History, a Quarterly Magazine for the Student and the Expert: January March, 1/ F. Hodgson

The principal contents include 'The True Importance of Magna Carta,' by Mr. J. F. H. Beddow; and 'The Personal Factor in the English Reformation,' by Mr. Walter Ashley.

Imperial Institute, Bulletin, a Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries, 2/6 John Murray

In addition to two special articles on 'The Canadian Department of Agriculture,' by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, and 'Agriculture in Hausaland, Northern Nigeria,' by Mr. P. H. Lamb, there are reports of recent investigations at the Imperial Institute, and general notices respecting economic products and their development.

Jewish Review, January, 1/6 Routledge

In addition to the editorial notes and reviews of books, this number includes articles on 'Josephus,' by Canon F. J. Foakes Jackson; and 'Modern Jewish Literature,' by Mr. Israel Cohen.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, January, 2/6 The Society

Includes articles on 'The Co-operative Insurance of Live-Stock in England and Wales,' by Sir James Wilson; and 'Some Material for a Study of Trade Fluctuations,' by Mr. D. H. Robertson.

Monist, January, 2/6 Open Court Publishing Co.

Includes articles on the nature of 'Acquaintance,' by Mr. Bertrand Russell; 'Ceremonial Spitting,' by Mr. A. H. Godbey; and 'Wang Yang Ming, a Chinese Idealist,' by Mr. Frederick G. Henke.

GENERAL.

Advertiser's A B C (The), the Standard Advertisement Directory, 1914, 10/6 T. B. Browne

Contains up-to-date information on advertising and advertisements of all kinds. Among the special features of this issue are the Advertisement Picture Gallery, and an article on the 'Future of British Trade,' by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money. There is also a special section for the London, Suburban, and Provincial Bill-posters, with the names of the firms under the towns in which they are established.

Arch (William Herbert), Book-keeping in Verse, a Simple Method of Memorizing the Principles, 1/ net. Effingham Wilson

These verses are intended to help the beginner in learning the principles of the system of "Double Entry" book-keeping.

Boreham (Frank W.), Mountains in the Mist, some Australian Reveries, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

Discursive essays on miscellaneous subjects such as 'A Bush Philosopher,' 'The Pioneer,' 'Mount Disappointment,' and 'Second-Class Passengers.'

Cautley (R. W.), Descriptions of Land, a Text-Book for Survey Students, 4/6 Macmillan

The author, who has had experience as Surveyor to the Land Titles Office at Edmonton, Alberta, has written this textbook for survey students who are preparing the subject for examination.

Ernst (Otto), Roswitha, translated by A. C. Caton, art paper 1/6, cloth gilt 2/ Caton

A second edition.

Finck (Henry T.), Food and Flavor, a Gastronomic Guide to Health and Good Living, 6/ net. Lane

The writer takes as the motto of his book the words "The destiny of nations depends upon what and how they eat," and proceeds to illustrate the value of good food and importance of flavour. In 1912 he undertook a gastronomic journey "to gather first-hand information in the market-places, gardens, and restaurants of France, Italy, Germany, and England"; certain of his chapters deal with national characteristics and specialities. The illustrations form a notable part of the book, and include menus from various parts of the world.

Green (Alice Stopford), Woman's Place in the World of Letters, 2/ Macmillan

Reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, June, 1897.

Handy Newspaper List, 1914, 6*d.* C. & E. Layton

Contains full information for advertisers, publishers, and others, concerning newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals published in the United Kingdom.

Kenlon (John), Fires and Fire-Fighters, a History of Modern Fire-Fighting, with a Review of its Development from Earliest Times, 6/ Heinemann

An account by the Chief of the New York Fire Department of the evolution of fire-fighting, in which the writer begins with the problem in ancient Rome. The book includes reminiscences of several fires, and chapters on 'Theatres and Fire Panics,' 'Gasoline and Garages,' and 'Fire Control in Schools, Factories, and Hospitals.' There are many illustrations.

Kirtlan (Ernest J. B.), The Story of Beowulf, translated from Anglo-Saxon into Modern English Prose, 3/6 C. H. Kelly

This translation of 'Beowulf' is prefaced by an account of the form and contents of the poem. The notes include references to the various theories on certain passages, and accounts of important characters.

Mable (Hamilton Wright), American Ideals, Character, and Life, 6/6 net. Macmillan

See p. 183.

Macmillan's Pocket Classics: Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson, an Abridgment edited by Mary H. Watson; The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot, edited by Ida Ausherman; Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austen, edited by E. L. Miller, 1/ net each.

Each volume has a brief Introduction and notes.

Philip (Alexander), The Reform of the Calendar, 4/6 Kegan Paul

The aim of this essay is to summarize the work accomplished by various investigations into the matter of Calendar Reform, and to point out the practical conclusion. Chapters are included on 'Proposals for Reform' and 'A Proposed International Agreement,' and an Appendix on 'A Calendar Reform Bill.'

Phillimore (W. P. W.), Pedigree Work, a Handbook for the Genealogist, with a New Date Book, 1066 to 1914, Second Edition, revised by Thomas M. Blagg, 1/6 Phillimore

A little book for beginners in genealogical research.

Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, January, 10/ Witherby

Some important changes are to take place in the next number. The section devoted to the services, honours, and special qualifications of officers will be amplified in accordance with a systematic plan, the aim of which will be to provide, as far as possible, an alphabetical 'Who's Who' of the principal officers of the Navy. The co-operation of officers is therefore asked for in obtaining accurate information about their careers. Future issues will be published annually instead of quarterly, and the first annual issue will appear next July, after the midsummer naval promotions.

Selected English Speeches, Burke to Gladstone, edited by Edgar R. Jones, "World's Classics," Pocket Edition, 1/ Oxford University Press

Speeches which were preserved merely in rough notes and from scanty material, and those which, though famous, are "on examination found in themselves to lack distinction, their fame being due to exceptional occasions or circumstances," are excluded from this selection, which confines itself to examples of speeches illustrating the highest level in oratorical expression.

Weekley (Ernest), The Romance of Names, 3/6 net. John Murray

See p. 153.

SCIENCE.

Baines (Arthur E.) and Bowman (F. H.), Electro-Pathology and Therapeutics, an Account of Many Years' Research Work, the Discovery of the Electro-Pathology of Local Pyrexia, and of an Effective Means of staying Inflammation, 5/ net. Ewart & Seymour

The treatise consists of two parts: the first, by Dr. Bowman, describes 'The Nervous System in its Relation to Neuro-Electricity,' for which investigations were made "to endeavour to determine the nature of the influences which favour the growth and multiplication of inimical organisms, such as bacteria in the blood, and which are a cause and consequence of disease." Part II., by Mr. Baines, includes data bearing on the electro-pathology of inflammation, and the writer claims that, according to the data he discusses, sufferers from pneumonia, appendicitis, and allied disorders can be put out of danger in one or two hours. The Appendix deals with 'The Coincidence of Negative Deflections with some Vegetable Poisons.'

Erskine-Murray (James), A Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy, its Theory and Practice, for the Use of Electrical Engineers, Students, and Operators, 10/6 net. Crosby Lockwood

A fifth edition, revised and enlarged.

Moores (Lieut.-Col. S. Guise), British Red Cross Society Hygiene and Sanitation Manual, No. 4, 1/ Cassell

A handbook on the causes of epidemic disease in field armies for the use of members of the British Red Cross Society.

Munro (Robert), PREHISTORIC BRITAIN, "Home University Library," 1/ Williams & Norgate

The scope of this volume is limited to "the period during which man was an inhabitant of Western Europe, prior to the invention of written records." It contains a Bibliography.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, VOL. XLIII., Parts III. and IV., 1 rupee per part, or 2 rupees per vol. of 4 parts. Kegan Paul

The articles include 'Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China: 1. The Bhamo-Teng-Yueh Area,' by Mr. J. Coggin Brown, and 'The Correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe,' by Mr. Guy E. Pilgrim.

Seton (Ernest Thompson), THE TRAIL OF THE SANDHILL STAG, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

One of the author's studies of wild life, with full-page and marginal drawings. The designs for title-page and cover, and the literary revision for this new edition, have been done by Mrs. Thompson Seton.

Turner (H. H.), TABLES FOR FACILITATING THE USE OF HARMONIC ANALYSIS, 1/ Oxford University Press

After the Tables the writer gives an example of how they may be used.

FINE ART.

Landscapes of Corot (The), Text by D. Croal Thomson, Part IV., 2/6 net. 'Studio' Office

This part contains plates of 'Les Petits Dénicheurs,' 'Pêcheur d'Écrevisse,' 'The Wood-Cutters,' 'La Danse des Nymphes,' and 'Morning.'

Van Gogh (Elizabeth du Quesne), PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF VINCENT VAN GOGH, translated by Katherine S. Dreier, 7/6 Constable

These recollections by the artist's sister are preceded by some introductory words on the art of Van Gogh, and are illustrated by reproductions of his pictures.

MUSIC.

Bach (Joh. Seb.), PIANOFORTE WORKS, edited by Franklin Taylor: No. 8018, 15 Two-Part Inventions; No. 8019, 15 Three-Part Inventions; No. 8020, 18 Short Preludes, 1/ net each. Augener

In regard to notation and ornaments Mr. Taylor has compared many editions, and chosen those forms which, in his opinion, are most in agreement with Bach's usual methods, and has retained the original signs of the latter.

Backer-Lunde (Johan), LADY MOON, words by Lord Houghton; THE OWL AND THE PUSSY-CAT, words by Edward Lear, 2/ net each. Hodder & Stoughton

Two additions to the Norwegian composer's series of English songs.

Beethoven (L. van), SELECT PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS: MENUET IN E FLAT, 6*d.* net. Augener

Borodine (A.), PETITE SUITE (Au Couvent, Intermezzo, Deux Mazurkas, Rêverie, Sérénade, et Nocturne) POUR PIANO, 1/6 net. Augener

Carse (A. von Ahn), A LITTLE CONCERT, Very Easy Duets for Small Pianists, Books I. and II., 1/6 net each. Augener

Coleridge-Taylor (S.), THE GUEST; AN EXPLANATION; TELL, O TELL ME; LOW BREATHING WINDS; and LIFE AND DEATH, Songs with Pianoforte Accompaniment, 2/ net each. Augener

These are the last of the unpublished songs of Coleridge-Taylor, and are now published in the interest of his widow.

Farrar (E. B.), MINIATURE SUITE FOR PIANO, OP. 16, Prelude, Valse, Finale, 2/ net. Augener

Gurlitt-Schafer Melodic Piano Tutor, 2/6 net. Augener

In editing Gurlitt's Tutor Mr. Christian Schäfer has aimed at interesting the beginner by "supplying tuneful little pieces in preference to dry exercises," and simplifying the work. Original and modern studies and pieces have been substituted for many of the well-known tunes in the 'Tutor,' to encourage the practice of reading at sight at an early stage.

Henschel (G.), PATER NOSTER, for Three Voices, 3*d.* net. Augener

Johnstone (J. Alfred), ESSENTIALS IN PIANO-PLAYING, AND OTHER MUSICAL STUDIES, 4/6 Reeves

Divided into three sections, 'Studies in Piano-Playing,' 'Singing,' and 'Musical Criticism,' and includes chapters on the 'Importance of Simplicity in Pianoforte Teaching,' 'The Art of Emma Calvé,' and 'Wagner and his Theory of Music-Drama.'

Lind (Gustave), ANDALUSIAN SERENADE FOR PIANO, 2/ net. Augener

Lind (Gustave), BYGONE DAYS, a Lyric Suite for Pianoforte, 2/ net. Augener

Outgoing Voluntaries, A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WORKS BY MODERN ORGAN COMPOSERS, edited by A. Eaglefield Hull, 3/ net. Augener

Parry (C. Hubert H.), SHULBREDE TUNES FOR PIANOFORTE, 3/ net. Augener

Petits Soupers (Les) de Versailles, 12 CHANSONS DE LA COLLECTION YVETTE GUILBERT, arrangées et harmonisées par Hélène Chalot, 3/ net. Augener

These songs have been freely adapted from the original sources, and most of them are published for the first time.

Reed (W. H.), ROSENLIED FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO, 1/6 net. Augener

Walthew (R.), QUEEN BUTTERCUP, Two-Part Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment, 3*d.* net. Augener

DRAMA.

Andrews (Charlton), THE DRAMA TO-DAY, 6/ Lippincott

This treatise has been written to supply the want of a compendium of the drama to-day as it appears in England, and America, and on the Continent. The writer has made no special attempt to throw new light on the topics he discusses, but intends rather "to present in small compass accurate general information as to the leaders of the modern stage and their work, and to offer, in passing, some opinions as to the prospects and tendencies of dramatic art in our day." The book includes chapters on British dramatic art and on 'Realism and the "Literary" Drama.'

Downing (Mr. and Mrs. H. F.), PLACING PAUL'S PLAY, 6*d.* net. Francis Griffiths

A miniature comedy in one act. It portrays the struggles of an author to get his plays accepted, and his wife's successful ruse with an actor-manager for the recognition of her husband's genius.

St. Clair (Winifred), THE SNUBBING OF FANNY, a Play in One Act, 6*d.* net. Francis Griffiths

This little play shows how an "arranged" marriage was upset by the falling in love of the man and his fiancée's French companion.

Stephens (Walter), THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, a Sacred Drama in Four Acts, 1/6 net. Francis Griffiths

A dramatization of John Bunyan's masterpiece.

Zangwill (Israel), THE MELTING POT, 2/6 net. Heinemann

See notice on p. 171.

C. R. MATURIN.

19, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, January 26, 1914.

I AM at present engaged on a work on Ch. Rob. Maturin, the novelist, his life and writings, and I have been advised to beg you to have the kindness to put a notice in your review that I should be grateful if persons who possibly are in possession of letters or documents in any way relating to him would let me see them. In the use of the letters every discretion will be observed. Also, if some one possessing any of the romances of Maturin—except 'Melmoth'—is willing to part with them, I shall be very glad to buy them. N. IDMAN.

Literary Gossip.

READERS who are interested in the special subject treated in our Supplement may like to note that *The Sociological Review* has for many years been the only English periodical devoted to it. It is the organ of the Sociological Society, founded in 1903 to afford a common ground for scientific, educational, and practical workers. The January number of the *Review* has papers on 'Survivals and Tendencies in the University,' 'Modern French Thought as reflected in the Novel,' and 'Abnormal Psychology.'

This last article is by Prof. William Brown, who is lecturing at the Society's next afternoon meeting, on February 10th, on 'Psycho-Analysis and the Problem of Personality.' The Society also holds evening meetings. At the next of these, on February 24th, Dr. Saleeby will consider 'The First Decade of Modern Eugenics, 1904–14.'

IN his inaugural lecture last week as Reader of Indian History at Oxford, Archdeacon Hutton paid a warm tribute to his predecessor, S. J. Owen, and incidentally made some striking criticisms of University historians. He spoke of the recent rehabilitation of Warren Hastings, due to the efforts of Sir George Forrest and others, and rightly laid stress on the mines of interest and romance as yet unexplored in Indian history.

The Oxford Readership is restricted to the period of British occupation, and the lecturer regretted that nothing was done by the University for the study of India in ancient and mediæval times—a subject in which even the unlearned may find abundant attraction.

A MEMORIAL SLAB to the memory of Andrew Lang has been placed in the Chapel of the University of St. Andrews. The design—a bronze casting in a frame of Greek Tinos marble—is by Sir William Richmond, and the inscription, besides name and dates, contains the following Greek verses from the pen of Mr. Alexander Shewan :—

χαῖρε σὺ πόλλ' ἁγίου ἔδος Ἀνδρείου ἀλίκλυστον
ἐν βιότῳ ἐρατὸν καὶ τριπόθητον ἀεί·
νῦν δ' ἔτι φίλτερον ἐσσὶ πολίχνιον, ὅττι καμόντι
κοῖτον ἐμοὶ παρέχεις ἐκ πόνου αἴδιον.

A NEW MAGAZINE, *Mastery* (6*d.*), has come into our hands, the purpose of which is to give the

"Higher Thought teaching that will lead to lasting good for the race, together with articles on scientific living—eating, sleeping, breathing, &c.—which will show how to form the best basis for development."

It is to be published monthly by the new Education University Centre, Spring Grove House, Isleworth.

THE Charles Lamb Dinner, which was started at Cambridge in 1909, will take place this year on Saturday, February 7th, at the University Arms Hotel. Mr. G. S. Street will be the guest of the

evening, and Sir T. Clifford Allbutt will be in the chair. The organizer of the dinner is Mr. Charles Sayle, 8, Trumpington Street, Cambridge.

The reception of M. Boutroux at the Académie Française took place on Thursday, the 22nd. The meeting had raised a great deal of expectation, for this was the first time that a philosopher had been chosen by the Académie since 1871, when Caro was elected. The new member had to pronounce the panegyric of General Langlois, whom he succeeds. But for a Professor to have to praise an officer is a somewhat uncongenial task, and this is probably the reason why M. Boutroux's speech was not so brilliant as his admirers anticipated. Tactics had all the honour, and philosophy was kept in the background. Fortunately M. Paul Bourget, who replied, made a searching analysis of the theories professed by the author of 'La Contingence des Lois de la Nature,' and thus saved the day.

The "Affaire des Archives," as it is already styled (see *Athenæum* of Jan. 3), is not yet closed. The Commission appointed in order to inquire into the charges brought against Prof. Aulard has made its decision public. Its members declare that they have found annotations and various signs on the documents submitted to their examination. Some of these seem to bear a close relation to some of M. Aulard's works. They recognize, however, that these marks are not imputable to M. Aulard himself; but they admit the possibility that they may be from the hand of one of the Professor's secretaries. They conclude that such reprehensible doings would not have been possible had the documents been given out in the General Search-Room.

The Minister for Public Instruction has therefore decided that henceforth no documents will be given out to copyists outside the Public Room. M. Aulard declares himself satisfied with this decision. But in a letter to a French newspaper he announces that he has, in his turn, lodged a complaint relating to certain facts disclosed by the inquiry.

The first number of *Mackirdy's Weekly*, an independent religious paper, was published last Saturday under the editorship of Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy (Olive Christian Malvery). From her 'Forward' we learn that the policy of the paper is to "demand at all times and seasons" a living wage for all workers; protection for children; the rights of citizenship to all, regardless of sex, who are taxpayers and perform the duties of citizens; and the same standard of morality in men as they demand in women. It preaches total abstinence from the Christian and social rather than the medical point of view; intends to support any "constructive" philanthropic efforts, and "any fight waged for Freedom and Righteousness"; and maintains "that labour and capital, wealth and intelligence, are all equally necessary to the community."

Mr. Edward Lovett gave a lecture on 'The Folk-Lore of London' on Saturday last, in the new lecture hall of the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill. He said that, from the point of view of folk-lore, no other of the forty towns and cities of Europe in which he had carried on investigations was so full of matter as London. Among the most interesting of his remarks were those on the glass witch-balls which are commonly found hanging in sweetstuff shops. There were mostly two of them, and he found that nothing would induce the owner to sell them, they being kept for luck. He had come across a shop window in Venice full of nothing but these glass balls, which were bought by peasants to hang up in their gardens as a charm against witches.

Prof. Lane Cooper writes from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York:—

"Referring to the late Mr. J. R. Tutin of Hull, *The Athenæum* (Dec. 20, 1913) remarks that he was the author of a 'Concordance' of Wordsworth. The statement seems to be misleading. Mr. Tutin compiled 'The Wordsworth Dictionary of Names and Places, with the Familiar Quotations from his Works,' in which the quotations and an Index to them occupy about seventy-five pages octavo—as against the eleven hundred and thirty-six pages quarto of my 'Concordance.' The latter work—the appearance of which he hailed with joy—is the only one, I believe, that may properly be styled a Concordance of Wordsworth.

"In a volume entitled 'Wordsworthshire,' by Mr. Eric Robertson, there is a so-called Concordance to Wordsworthshire, of some thirteen pages, which is useful so far as it goes, 'Showing Persons and Places belonging to Wordsworthshire, as referred to in the Oxford University Press single-volume complete edition of Wordsworth's Poems'; but the compiler justly terms it a 'little Dictionary.' My Concordance is based upon the same text. In view of the heavy labor and expense to which both I and my publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., were subjected in order to provide an exhaustive work, it appears that these facts should be clearly set forth to the public."

We should have called Mr. Tutin's work a Dictionary. We gladly recognize the labour and trouble implied in Prof. Lane Cooper's admirable and exhaustive work.

We are authoritatively informed that the valuable collection of Macquarie manuscripts which was to be sold next week by Messrs. Sotheby has been purchased for the Mitchell Library of Sydney, which specializes in Australiana.

We regret to find that in the review of 'The Voice of Africa' in last week's issue, "Ife" was printed, instead of Ifa, in a passage on p. 123. Ife is a town in the Yoruba country; Ifa is the "oracle of the palm-nuts," for which see, *inter alia*, Mr. R. E. Dennett's 'Nigerian Studies.' The two words are quite distinct.

Mr. Norman Raphael, lately with Mr. John Lane, has acquired a controlling interest in the firm of Max Goschen, and will enter on his duties as director immediately.

We much regret that under the heading 'Books Published this Week' our last issue described the 'Gypsy Bibliography' by Mr. George F. Black as published by Messrs. Constable. It is published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch at 11, Grafton Street, W., and was printed by Messrs. T. & A. Constable at the Edinburgh University Press.

The fifth and concluding volume of the Georgian Society's well-known series is now all printed and in the binders' hands, so that the members may expect to receive it within a fortnight. It contains 120 plates of Country Houses in Ireland, and an essay from the President (Dr. Mahaffy) on the charge of absenteeism, so constantly made against the Irish landed gentry of the eighteenth century.

Mr. John Lane is publishing next week 'The Comic Kingdom,' by Mr. Rudolf Pickthall, who has chosen that rather neglected period when Napoleon for a brief space ruled Elba in a style that brought order, yet suggested comic opera. History and modernity—Napoleonic details and the adventures of some latter-day pilgrims in search of the truth—are blended in a fashion that is entertaining.

'From Far Lands: Poems of North and South,' by Gervais Gage (J. Laurence Rentoul), is to be issued shortly by Messrs. Macmillan. Mr. Rentoul's work drew lively praise from Dowden.

Mr. Warde Fowler's new book on 'Roman Ideas of Deity in the Last Century before the Christian Era' will be published by the same firm in the course of the spring.

The proprietorship of the 'Cambridge University Calendar,' with the publication of which the name of Deighton has been associated for more than one hundred years, has recently been transferred from Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co. to the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, who will be responsible for its issue in 1914–15 and succeeding years.

Mrs. William Morris, who died on Monday last at Bath, was almost the last survivor of the little group who, over half a century ago, gave a new direction to English decorative art. Her delicate health restricted her influence to a very small circle, but her judgment and taste in colour and design were faultless, while her native grace and distinguished beauty have long been famous through the paintings of Rossetti. His portrait of her has been on exhibition as a loan at the National Gallery of British Art since the death of her husband.

The Rev. Bulkeley Owen Jones, Chancellor of the Cathedral of St. Asaph, died on the 25th inst. at the age of 90. He was a schoolfellow at Rugby with Thomas Hughes, and appears in 'Tom Brown's School Days' as "Slogger Williams"—his antagonist being Augustus Orlebar, who died little more than a year ago, also at an advanced age. Mr. Owen Jones, who was born in Anglesey, had been for fifty-eight years Incumbent of Ruthin and Warden of Christ's Hospital there.

SCIENCE

Modern Seismology. By G. W. Walker. (Longmans & Co., 5*s.* net.)

EARTHQUAKES may be studied from two distinct points of view: one geological, the other physical. It is the latter method of study that has made such extraordinary advance by means of instrumental observation in recent years that modern seismology is now recognized as a new department of physical science. Mr. George W. Walker, who has contributed this volume to the series of "Monographs on Physics," edited by Sir J. J. Thomson and Dr. F. Horton, is peculiarly qualified to write such a work, inasmuch as he has officially installed at the Observatory at Eskdalemuir, in Dumfriesshire, and has had there under his personal observation day after day, a number of the best instruments for recording movements of the earth, including apparatus of the Milne, Omori, Wiechert, and Galitzin patterns.

Although Mr. Walker works in a district not remarkable for high "seismicity," his instruments recorded in 1911 no fewer than 235 quakes, and of these 16 were sufficiently important to be classed as "megaseismic." It is notable, however, that he could never detect at Eskdalemuir any indications of earthquakes that were reported to be felt in Perthshire. Even the Glasgow earthquake of December, 1910, which excited some local stir, had no perceptible effect on the Galitzin seismometers, though an earthquake in Turkestan threw one of the Eskdalemuir instruments out of action.

All the types of seismograph used at the Observatory are described in this work. The author not only explains their constructive details, showing what means are taken to secure sensitiveness, magnification of movement, and accuracy of registration, but also discusses mathematically the theory of their action. It is important, further, to have the methods of testing and standardization explained, and the manner in which an instrument should be installed at a new station; and all this Mr. Walker does in a masterly way.

Seismograms, or instrumental records of the movements of the earth, are not easy things to understand, and the author does his best to teach us how to interpret them. The fundamental question which all such records suggest is, Where was the origin of the disturbance? The solution of this problem seems to be much simplified by the use of the delicate apparatus, with electromagnetic registration, devised by the Russian seismologist Prince Galitzin, now in use at the Observatory at Pulkowa, and also installed at Eskdalemuir.

Of all the seismographic instruments described in this work, the best known generally is the horizontal pendulum of the late Dr. John Milne, as made by Mr. Munro of Tottenham. This comparatively simple type of apparatus is now in use at about sixty observing stations scattered over all parts of the globe, so that the records sent to the central station in the Isle of Wight admit of close comparison. The Eskdalemuir instrument is of the latest twin-boom type. There is no arrangement for artificial damping, but this defect may be remedied. It is pleasing to find Mr. Walker recognizing Milne as the "Father of Modern Seismology," and to mark the appreciative way in which he refers to his pioneering work in this branch of geophysics.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *Jan.* 22. — The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Vice-President, in the chair. — Mr. G. McN. Rushforth read a paper on the painting of the Wheel of Life at Leominster Church. On the north wall of the nave of Kempley Church (Glos.) are the outlines of a wheel design, consisting of a central disk, from which radiate ten spokes, each ending in another disk. On the wall of the westernmost bay of the north aisle in Leominster Church the same design appears, better preserved, and the fragments of the inscription on the outer circumference enable us to identify it with the Wheel of the Ten Ages of Life depicted in the British Museum MS., Arundel 83, of the early fourteenth century. The character of the remains at Leominster (of which a water-colour sketch by Mr. C. J. Prætorius was exhibited) suggests the latter half of the thirteenth century, and the fragments of the inscriptions, as well as the traces of the representations of the ten ages, show variations from the Arundel MS. The design of the wheel may be compared with twelfth-century windows at St. Denis and Chartres, where the seven gifts of the Spirit are similarly displayed in circles connected by radiating spokes with a central circle; and also with a twelfth-century embroidery at Cologne, where the signs of the Zodiac are arranged in the same way. This design may, perhaps, be derived from the contemporary forms of the wheel window, especially where (*e.g.*, in examples at Chartres and Mantes) the centre is connected with an outer series of circles by radiating shafts. It soon went out of fashion, and the division of life into ten ages, owing to its inherent defects, is rare, except in some popular Continental forms. Among the influences which can be traced in the representations of the ages in the Arundel MS. are those of astrology (the seven ages dominated by the seven planets), of the Wheel of Fortune, and of the calendar pictures.

Mr. Reginald Smith described and illustrated four stone carvings of the Viking period recently found at Bibury, Glos., and presented by Canon Dutton to the British Museum. One is pure Anglo-Saxon work, probably early eleventh-century, that is now imperfect at one end, and seems to be modelled on a wooden coffin, with two carrick-bends on the flat top, and curious arcading on the front. The other three are of Scandinavian style, and date from about the same period. One is an imperfect, thick slab with serpentine interlacing in low relief on one face; while the other two are examples of what has been called the Ringerike style (1000–1050), the head-quarters being in the Buskerud district of Norway. The smaller is a thin slab carved on both faces: (i.) with double intersecting segments of circles, the spaces being filled with dots of two sizes; and (ii.) a tapering band forming a loop with dots within its borders, and two spirals in the centre. The patterns are not so complete as on the fourth stone, which has composite tapering bands crossing about the middle, and terminating above in two grotesque human faces with long, curled moustaches. The spaces are filled with dots and conventional leafy scrolls rarely seen in England, but closely allied to the design on a small bronze panel recently exhibited from Winchester. A few other examples in museums were cited of this style, which may be due to Oriental influence, and was preceded and followed by Teutonic animal ornament of the Jellinge and Urnes Schools respectively.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — *Jan.* 20.— *Annual Meeting.*—Prof. A. Keith, President, in the chair.

After the Reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer had been read and adopted, and the Council for 1914 elected, the President gave an address on 'The Reconstruction of Human Fossil Skulls.' He maintained that the ordinary anthropological methods, which were employed for the examination and description of complete skulls, were not applicable to fragmentary fossil skulls. During the last six years he had endeavoured to discover and perfect methods which might be employed in the reconstruction of skulls from fragments. Recently fragments of a human skull, representative of the pieces of a fossil human skull found at Piltdown, had been submitted to him for reconstruction. A cast of the original skull was kept by those who submitted the fragments to him. There was no apparent trace on the fragments of the middle line along the vault. The reconstructed skull with a cast of the original was submitted to the meeting. The cranial capacity of the original skull was 1395 c.c., the estimated capacity of the reconstruction was 1415 c.c. As regards width and auricular height the reconstruction and original were in almost complete agreement—the difference being less than 2 mm. In length, however, there was a considerable discrepancy, the reconstruction being 5 mm. longer than the original. The difference was due to the peculiar character of the forehead of the original, and also to a mistake as to the probable sex of the skull. The reconstructed skull had been provided with eyebrow ridges of the male type, whereas in the original they were definitely female in character. Tracings of this reconstruction were exhibited side by side with similar tracings from the lecturer's own reconstruction of the skull, to show that the problem was the same in each case, and that in all dimensions the cranial cavity of the Piltdown skull was larger than the test skull submitted to him.

At the close of the address Prof. G. D. Thane, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed his admiration at the fidelity with which the task of reconstruction had been carried out, and the exact methods which had been employed by the lecturer in his task.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*Jan.* 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine contributed an account of the discovery of a hoard of silver coins near Wicklow in 1897. Owing to the secrecy which usually envelops such finds, he had been able to inspect only twenty of the pieces, but these proved to be all half-groats of the second issue of Henry VII., with mint-mark lys, and struck at London.

Mr. Shirley-Fox gave a description of the method which he and his brother, Mr. Earle Fox, had devised for systematically classifying Plantagenet coins. The general principle was to treat the obverse and reverse as separate units, and by dividing them into well-defined classes in tabular form, it was possible instantly to ascertain whether any given combination had been recorded. Selecting as a typical example the varied and complicated series of half-groats of the "leaf-trefoil" issue of Henry VI., of which he exhibited a large number, the lecturer showed by practical demonstration that any selected piece could be identified at a glance, and placed correctly in its column. The system could be applied as well to gold as to silver coins, and also to those of Edward III. and of earlier reigns, issued before a definite sequence of privy marks had been introduced.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden exhibited a series of silver pennies of Richard II., Henry VI., and Edward IV., illustrating the rude workmanship of the dies then made in York and Durham when compared with those of London manufacture. Other exhibitions included a half-noble of Henry VI., mint-mark lys, with three pellets in the second quarter of the reverse, by Mr. Joseph Young; five groats of Henry VI., with mint-mark voided cross, struck from the same obverse die, but each with a different reverse, by Mr. Shirley-Fox; and six specimens from a small hoard of about sixty silver pieces of the money current at the date of the Battle of Sedgemoor, and found on its site, by General C. S. Feltrim Fagan.

SOCIETY OF MEDICINE: HISTORICAL SECTION.—*Jan.* 28.—Sir William Osler, President, in the chair.—Sir Ernest Clarke read a paper in which he adduced a number of new facts as to the medical education and qualifications of Oliver Goldsmith.

The paper was illustrated by various original letters and other documents of the period of Goldsmith's life, and it appeared from it that there was no longer any necessity to ascribe Goldsmith's medical degree of M.B. to a foreign University such as Leyden, Louvain, or Padua,

as had been done in the accepted biographies. It was known that Dr. Johnson, Dr. Percy (afterwards Bishop of Dromore), and Goldsmith had paid a visit to Oxford together in February, 1769; and though there was nothing on the subject in the official University records—which were kept very carelessly at the time—examination recently made, at the instance of Sir William Osler, of the local newspapers of the period had revealed this entry in *Jackson's Oxford Journal* for Saturday, February 18th, 1769: "Yesterday Oliver Goldsmith Esq. Bachelor of Physick in the University of Dublin, Author of 'The Traveller, a Poem,' of 'The Present State of Polite Learning in Europe,' and of several other learned and ingenious Performances, was admitted in Congregation to the same Degree in this University."

It was obvious, therefore, that Oxford had given to Goldsmith on February 17th, 1769, an "ad eundem gradum" degree of M.B. because he was already a medical graduate of Dublin. It had not been possible, owing to the imperfections of the Dublin Registers, to confirm this positively from the Irish University records; but Goldsmith was already a Bachelor of Arts of Dublin (February 27th, 1749), and under the Statutes would have been entitled, on compliance with certain requirements, to admission to the degree of Bachelor of Physic at the expiration of three years thereafter. It appeared probable from various references quoted by the reader of the paper from family letters and other documents that (contrary to what was commonly supposed) Goldsmith commenced to study anatomy at Dublin, resumed it after a period of idleness when he went to Edinburgh in 1752, and continued his medical studies in an intermittent way at Leyden and other foreign Universities. The suggestion made was that, some time after he returned to England from his Continental wanderings in 1756, he may have applied to his Alma Mater to grant him the degree of Bachelor of Physic *in absentiâ*, and that his application was granted. At any rate, he called himself M.B. in an agreement with James Dodsley written in his own hand and dated 31st March, 1763 (now at the British Museum); and in the first book which had his name on the title-page, viz., 'The Traveller,' published on December 19th, 1764, he was described as "Oliver Goldsmith, M.B."

In discussing the paper Mr. D'Arcy Power pointed out that the reciprocity of the Oxford "ad eundem" medical degree applied only to Cambridge and Dublin, as it was based on the necessity of taking an Arts degree first. Goldsmith did not take any degree at Cambridge, and it was almost certain, therefore, that he was in possession of the Dublin M.B.

Royal.—*Jan.* 22.—Sir William Crookes, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. T. Glazebrook and D. W. Dye contributed a paper 'On the Heat Production associated with Muscular Work: a Note on Prof. J. S. Macdonald's Paper, *Proc. R.S.*, B, Vol. 87.'—'The Chemical Interpretation of some Mendelian Factors for Flower-Colour,' by Messrs. M. Wheldale and H. L. Bassett, dealt with the Mendelian factors for flower-colour in varieties of *Antirrhinum majus*. Two varieties, ivory and yellow, were chiefly considered. Ivory is a simple Mendelian dominant to yellow, and contains a factor "I" which is absent from yellow. The authors had previously identified the pale yellow pigment of the ivory variety with a flavone, *i.e.*, apigenin. In this paper it was shown that the yellow variety contains, in addition to apigenin, another flavone pigment, *i.e.*, luteolin, which is present in the epidermis and which accounts for the deeper yellow colour of the flower. Hence the dominant ivory factor may be expressed as the power to inhibit the formation of luteolin in the epidermis.

The remaining papers were: 'The Determination the Minimum Lethal Dose of Various Toxic Substances and its Relationship to the Body Weight in Warm-blooded Animals, together with Considerations bearing on the Dosage of Drugs,' by Prof. G. Dreyer and Dr. E. W. A. Walker,—'Experiments on the Restoration of Paralysed Muscles by means of Nerve Anastomosis: Part II. Anastomosis of the Nerves supplying Limb Muscles,' by Prof. R. Kennedy,—and 'Variations in the Sex Ratio of *Mus rattus* following an Unusual Mortality of Adult Females,' by Dr. F. Norman White.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Constitutional Development in Mediæval Architecture,' Prof. E. S. Prior.
— Royal Institution, 5.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Book Illustration and Decoration, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'Intuitionism,' Mrs. Duddington.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Relation of Industry to Art,' Lecture III., Sir C. Waldstein. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture III., Prof. W. Bateson.
Tues. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal,' Sir R. W. Perks. (Colonial Section.)
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Problem of the Thrust Bearing,' Mr. B. T. Newbigin.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'An Annotated List of the Reptiles and Batrachians collected by the British Ornithologists' Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestoidea: XII. Further Observations upon the Genus Urocystidium. Beddard,' Dr. F. E. Beddard; 'Report on the Deaths which occurred in the Zoological Gardens during 1913,' Mr. H. G. Plimmer.
Wed. Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'The Divinity School at Oxford and its Vaulted Ceiling,' Dr. W. H. St. John Hope.
— Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Leconte de Lisle and some English Poets: the Ancient World,' Prof. M. A. Gerothwohl.
— Entomological, 8.—'The Myrmecophilous Aphides of Great Britain,' Prof. F. V. Theobald.
— Geological, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Motor Fuels, with Special Reference to Alcohol,' Dr. W. R. Ormandy.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Types and Causes of Earth Crust Folds,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir T. H. Holland.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Conduction of the Pulse Wave and the Measurement of Arterial Pressure,' Prof. L. Hill, Messrs. J. McQueen and M. Flack; 'Report of the Monte Rosa Expedition of 1911,' Messrs. J. Barcroft, M. Camis, C. G. Mathison, F. Roberts, and J. H. Ryffel; 'Some Notes on Soil Protozoa,' Part I., Messrs. C. A. Martin and K. Lewin; and other Papers.
— British Archæological Association, 5.—'The Brasses of Gloucestershire,' Mr. C. Davis.
— Linnean, 8.—'The Vegetation of White Island, New Zealand,' Mr. W. R. B. Oliver; 'Lantern-Slides of Cape Plants, mostly in their Native Habitats,' Mr. W. C. Worsdell; 'The Range of Variation of the Oral Appendages in some Terrestrial Isopoda,' Mr. W. E. Collinge.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Absorption Spectra of the Vapours and Solutions of Various Substances containing Two Benzene Nuclei,' Mr. J. E. Purvis; 'The Oxidation of some Benzyl Compounds of Sulphur: Part II., Benzyltetrasulphoxide,' Mr. J. A. Smith; 'The Reaction between Iodine and Aliphatic Aldehydes,' Messrs. H. M. Dawson and J. Marshall; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Ironwork,' Mr. J. Starkie Gardner.
Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'The Mechanics of Muscular Effort,' Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Neglected Musical Composers: (3) Joachim Raff,' Prof. F. Corder.

SIR DAVID GILL.

That the world has lost a great man by the passing of David Gill is evident from a simple statement of his career. He began his early manhood as a worker in a mechanical business in Aberdeen, and he died not only a leader in British astronomy, but also the trusted counsellor of the highest in the science in other lands. Of the many honours—academic and otherwise—of which he was the recipient, the one which Gill most prized was his possession of the Order "Pour le Mérite," bestowed on him by the German Emperor in 1910. This Prussian Order comprises thirty foreign members, twenty of them chosen for distinction in science, and Gill was one of the seven British subjects in this class, and the only British astronomer.

In 1872 Gill, being then 29 years of age, was engaged in the business left to his care by his father, having received at Aberdeen University a liberal education, of which mathematics and physics formed a large part. Clerk Maxwell had been one of his instructors. He had gained considerable local reputation for practical astronomy, at which he had worked in his leisure for some years, and this led to his acquaintance with Lord Lindsay, who was then considering the question of setting up a private observatory at the family seat at Dun Echt. When the scheme was realized, Lord Lindsay offered the charge of the observatory to Gill, which the latter accepted after some consideration, for acceptance entailed giving up his business and some consequent pecuniary loss. Lord Lindsay pursued his hobby with a generous hand, and, as the Transit of Venus of 1874 approached, planned and equipped an expedition to Mauritius for its observation, Gill being the astronomer in charge. This work, with the determination of longitudes and other subsidiaries, occupied him until 1876, and in that year Gill quitted Dun Echt and began preparations for an expedition to the Island of Ascension for the determination of the parallax of the sun by means of observations of the planet Mars at its opposition in 1877. It was initiated by himself, but was supported financially by grants from the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies. The success of his work was recognized by the award of the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, which he received in 1882.

In 1878 the post of Radcliffe Observer at Oxford became vacant, for which Gill applied, though unsuccessfully; but the appointment of Mr. E. J. Stone left vacant the Directorship of the Cape Observatory, and in February, 1879, Gill was appointed to the office of H.M. Astronomer, largely through the support of his early friend Lord Lindsay (then Lord Crawford).

The wisdom of the choice of those responsible has been amply justified. The Observatory, established in 1820, had passed through an honourable career in the hands of a succession of men able in various ways, but the time had arrived to render the institution more fit to take part in the advance of astronomy. As was shown in a review of Sir David's latest work published in our number of last week, Gill was quick to see and accept his responsibilities. He was able to make evident to the authorities of the home Government who have the control of the Cape Observatory the necessity of increasing the resources of the institution. He had the power of securing good men to work for and with him, and his personality and zeal were such that a benefactor of the science did not scruple to make him the trustee of a noble instrumental gift to astronomy. Gill welcomed astronomers of repute who were engaged in researches for which South Africa supplied suitable ground, and Elkin, Auwers, Jacoby, McClean, Cookson, and Franklin-Adams each in turn enjoyed his friendship and the hospitality of the Cape Observatory, and produced valuable work as the outcome of their visits. Some of the principal works of the Observatory under Gill's direction, besides the Survey of South Africa described in these pages last week, are as follows: the 'Cape Photographic Durchmusterung and its Revision,' done in co-operation with Prof. Kapteyn of Groningen; 'Researches in Stellar Parallax by Heliometer Measures'; 'Determination of the Solar Parallax from Observations of Minor Planets'; and a 'Research on the Mass of Jupiter and the Orbits of its Satellites'—all of which were contributions of a novel kind to the staple work of a Government Observatory. In 1908 the Royal Astronomical Society showed appreciation of this fact by awarding to Gill the Gold Medal for the second time for his 'Contributions to the Astronomy of the Southern Hemisphere.' In addition to these researches, it is to be noted that an almost chance photograph of the Great Comet of 1882 caused Gill to see the possibility of charting stars accurately by photography, and this may be said to have led to the initiation of the International Photographic Chart of the Heavens, in the carrying out of which the Cape Observatory has a large share.

Gill left the Cape in October, 1906, and retired finally in 1907; but retirement to a man of his temperament scarcely implied cessation from work, and in the latter years of his life he not only filled the offices of President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Foreign Secretary of the same body, President of the British Association, and Visitor of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, but also took an active part in the working of many other social and scientific organizations. To his friends and acquaintances his death—which took place in his seventy-first year on Saturday, the 24th inst.—comes as a shock and a surprise, for less than two months ago he was present in their midst, a strong man, vigorous in mind and body, as he had been throughout his life.

Science Gossip.

The International Conference on Mathematical Teaching will be held at the Sorbonne on the first four days of April, and applications for tickets (gratis) should be sent in before February 26th. The points to be discussed are: (1) the results obtained by the introduction of the calculus into the higher classes of secondary schools; (2) the place of mathematics in higher technical education.

Sir George Greenhill, Prof. E. W. Hobson, and Mr. C. Godfrey form the British Committee, and particulars may be obtained from Mr. H. D. Ellis, 12, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.

There is a movement afoot to institute a Statistical Survey of British Towns, and for the publication of comparative municipal statistics such as those published by the municipalities of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. A Conference on the subject was held last week at the County Council Hall, Spring Gardens, Mr. Geoffrey Drage presiding, and delivering an address in which he urged the important economic and practical advantages of taking exhaustive cognizance of the resources, problems, and developments in the way of enhancement or depreciation of values with which municipal government had to deal. He emphasized particularly the need of complete information of this kind in order to settle the proper relation between municipal government and Parliament.

Delivering the first Friday evening lecture of this season at the Royal Institution, Sir James Dewar, whose subject was 'The Coming of Age of the Vacuum Flask,' gave an account of some investigations he is carrying on which lead him to believe that there is a slow evolution of hydrogen gas in progress throughout the whole animal economy. If not accumulating in the air, hydrogen must either be escaping from the atmosphere or undergoing oxidation in the higher regions, and returning to the earth as water. The lecturer thought it was likely that both processes were taking place.

It is proposed to celebrate the tercentenary of John Napier's 'Logarithmorum Canonis Mirifici Descriptio,' which was published in 1614, by a Congress to be held in Edinburgh on Friday, July 24th, and following days. By the invitation of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a General Committee has been formed, representing the Royal Society of London, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Town Council of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Actuaries, the Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, the University College of Dundee, and many other bodies. Mathematicians and others who may be interested in the celebration are requested to apply to the General Secretary of the Society, 22, George Street, Edinburgh.

A wild swan was recently so foolhardy as to adventure itself into the marshes near Sheerness. Why it should not be possible for the rarer wild creatures to approach civilization with any hope of safety is, when one comes to think of it, as strange as it is lamentable. As might have been expected, the swan was shot. It weighed 14 lb., and is thought to be the first wild specimen secured in Sheppey these twenty years. The satisfaction to be derived from this information seems inadequate to justify the destruction of the bird.

FINE ARTS

Rome of the Pilgrims and Martyrs. By Ethel Ross Barker. With four Maps. (Methuen & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"To visitors to the Eternal City who are interested in the early Christians this book should be invaluable, for it enters with thoroughness into their history, and embodies the results of the most recent researches."

This sentence, which we find printed on the book-cover, is fully justified by the perusal of the text. In fact, we do not hesitate to say that, since the publication of De Rossi's second volume of the 'Inscriptiones Christianæ' (1888) and of Duchesne's 'Liber Pontificalis' (1886–92) and 'Histoire ancienne de l'Église' (1908–10), no other work of reference has been offered to students dealing with the origin, development, and evolution of Christian worship in Rome in a manner as efficient, clear, correct, impartial, and compact as that which prevails in this new volume. Its immunity from errors in the epigraphic texts is also refreshing, if we consider how many recent contributions to the history and topography of Pagan and Christian Rome are tainted with negligence and inaccuracy in Greek and Latin epitaphs, and even in simple quotations.

The author begins with a Preface on the religious evolution of Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries, the origins of the cult of confessors and martyrs, the sanctification of their graves, and the influx of pilgrims "ad limina." A plan of the city is appended to this introductory chapter to illustrate the slow but relentless process of transformation of Pagan edifices into Christian places of worship, and this plan is so trustworthy that, of the many hundred indications which it contains, one only seems to be wrong—that concerning the course of the Anio Novus, which the author makes enter Rome from the Via and the Porta Nomentana, instead of the Via and the Porta Prænestina (Maggiore).

The introductory chapter is followed by an analysis of the sources of information on "underground Christian Rome," such as the 'Liber Pontificalis,' edited by Duchesne and Mommsen, or the Itineraries of Salisbury, Malmesbury, Einsiedlen, &c. In the chapter on the 'Indexes of Cemeteries' we are made familiar with their genesis from the Imperial Almanacs of the Constantinian era, as an appendix to revised and up-to-date editions (fourth century) of the 'Notitia' and the 'Curiosum.'

Chapter x. deals with the Acta Martyrum, or rather with the Acta Proconsularia—official records of the trials of martyrs before the prefects of the city or the prætors in Rome, and before the governors or proconsuls in the provinces. Shorthand notes were taken of the proceedings by clerks, and then copied in good form and deposited in the local archives. The Christians sometimes sought permission from the officials to make copies of these *procès-verbaux*, sometimes they took down their own notes in court. Many of these authentic Acts were destroyed in the persecution of Diocletian, and those which escaped destruction were so manipulated and embellished in subsequent editions that they lost all traces of authenticity. The exceptions to this rule are very few.

The compilation of chap. xix., on the 'Anthologies of Inscriptions' (of Einsiedlen, Lauresheim, Verdun, Tours, Wirceburg, &c.), has been made easy by De Rossi, who deals *ex professo* with this branch of information in vol. ii. of the 'Inscr. Christianæ.' But the summing-up of the case by the author is so careful and trustworthy in every respect that students can use it as a key or synopsis of the larger work.

The volume ends with a Bibliographical Appendix brought up to the beginning of last year.

In dealing with such matters, connected with all branches of Christian archæology, the author has very seldom fallen into incorrectness of speech. Instances of inaccuracy are to be found on p. 5, where the name Templum Sacræ Urbis is translated "temple of the Holy City," and on p. 96, where the ancient Horrea are described as "warehouses for food"! Again, on p. 5, the author speaks of a church of S. Andrew Catabarbara as having been "built" by Pope Simplicius "in the hall of the mansion of Junius Bassus" on the Esquiline. Simplicius, and Flavius Valila the Goth, built nothing anew; they simply "aptaverunt sacris cælestibus" an exquisite basilica, constructed about A.D. 317 by Bassus, without even concealing or altering its profane decorations.

On p. 9 the author speaks of the "amazing splendour" of the post-Constantinian sacred edifices in Rome—hardly a happy or correct statement when we consider that even St. Peter's, St. Lawrence's, and St. Saviour's at the Lateran were nothing but an incongruous patchwork of columns, capitals, friezes, and cornices taken at random from Pagan buildings. At p. 11 the author states that "no traces have been discovered as yet of the titulus Cyriaci," overlooking the fact that in 1874 the apse and part of the nave of that church were discovered in the foundations of the Treasury Buildings (Ministero delle Finanze), at the corner of the Via Pastrengo and Venti Settembre. At p. 15 the Church of Saturninus (and, necessarily, the adjoining cemetery of Thraso) are placed "just within the walls" of the city, instead of just without. In the paragraph concerning the arrangements for pilgrims (p. 25) only the hospices built by Pope Symmachus at St. Peter's, St. Paul's, and St. Lawrence's, and by Belisarius on the Via Lata, are mentioned, although these are inferior in every respect to the Xenodochium Valeriorum on the Cælian Hill, and to the Xenodochium erected by Pammachius at the Harbour of Rome for the use of pilgrims from beyond the seas, which

I discovered many years ago in such an excellent state of preservation that even a set of silver forks and spoons could be recovered from its refectory.

On p. 94 the author asserts that the marble plan of the city engraved by order of Septimius Severus and Caracalla is lost, save for a few fragments preserved in the garden of the Capitoline Museum, and that the said plan was once affixed to the exterior wall of the Temple of Romulus in the Forum. As a matter of fact, the fragments of the plan saved from destruction amount to twelve hundred, with the help of which I was able to reconstruct the plan itself in its general outline in the garden of the Conservatori Palace; and, besides, this *forma* was not originally affixed to the Temple of Romulus (a round structure), but to the back wall of the Templum Sacræ Urbis, overlooking, not the Roman Forum, but the Forum of Peace.

These slight inaccuracies in matters of secondary importance do not lessen the value of the book as a manual of Christian antiquities. As a guide to the 'Rome of the Pilgrims and Martyrs' it is indispensable being absolutely trustworthy, and above party or sectarian feelings.

Lanciani.

JAPANESE SCREENS AT THE SUFFOLK STREET GALLERIES.

Again Messrs. Yamanaka have filled these galleries with a collection of screens, delightful for the most part, as demonstrating that technical probity and readiness to please have in some favoured times and places gone hand in hand. The painters of these screens bear their learning lightly, and it is clear that for them the magic of the *charmeur* was not a thing to be despised. So far from being ahead of their public, these artists give us a luxurious sense of reliance on popular appreciation, and, indeed, only thus could such things have been produced.

We feel that they had not merely a long experience in painting, but also a long experience of vigilant study of its effect on others. The solitary artist knows that a few simple rhythmic lines, a few tones of colour, should, in theory, suffice to hold the attention: the painter who has worked in the midst of life knows that they do. One can imagine a modern European with the ability to produce such a design as No. 23 (a daimyo's procession passing before Fujisan, barred with a raised pattern of conventional clouds), but it is less easy to think of him as doing it with the same simplicity, with aloofness from a vulgar taste, without a desire to confuse that taste with anything incomprehensible. These screens are, many of them, in a very bad condition, which blurs sometimes their intention, and they are often exotic in subject, but the typical aim of the Japanese artist is to be as clear as possible. "Epater le bourgeois" is no part of his ambition.

Hence the steadiness and moderation of such unpretentious, realistic motives as the red and white "botan" of No. 11, with its nervous expressive drawing of foliage, and the tranquil lotus plants in No. 25; hence also the brilliance of the design of pale figures on gleaming gold in No. 50, which, for all its daring, appears not sensational, but elegant —sure of itself. We do not find bluster here, but the urbane ease of an art belonging to its environment. The designer of the suavely spacious group, No. 52—a subtle scheme in which dulled whites and green and buff are the field for a mass of "tango" red and spots of exquisite black—could hardly, one fancies, be guilty of anything so tactless as revolution. For him, in Mr. Binyon's words, "the artist is a born adapter of means to ends."

Other salient exhibits are the elaborate and truly mural decoration, No. 20, a cavalcade issuing from a gate overhung with blossoms; and the pair of six-leaved screens Nos. 18 and 19, wherein an instinctive largeness in the balancing and ordonnance of detail binds together what at first might appear a mere splatter of detached sprays. A wonderful pair of Korean painted panels in scarlet, yellow, and white are among the most arresting features of the exhibition.

THE LATE JOHN H. F. BACON, A.R.A., M.V.O.

The death of John Bacon at his residence in Lancaster Gate Terrace removes one of the most fashionable portrait painters of the day, who, in certain branches of that art, reflected so exactly the tastes and ideals of the majority among the well-to-do classes of our time as to have historic importance. No one ever painted a provincial mayor with more single-hearted desire to satisfy his sitter's expectations; and to his pictures and to those of Mr. John Collier—a painter similarly endowed—historians of the future must look to see, not exactly how the upper middle-class of our day looked, but how they fancied themselves as looking. Bacon's record is to be compared, not with that of a realist like Hogarth, but that of an idealist like Watteau; and if the taste catered for in his pictures is rather less artistic than was the case with the eighteenth-century master, it should be remembered that it was not so much his own taste as that of his employers, of whom he was the loyal and singularly competent servant.

Born in 1865, John Bacon had his first lessons in drawing from Prof. (then Mr.) Fred Brown at the Westminster Art School, which offered at that time almost the only teaching of direct draughtsmanship to be had in London. Most capable illustrators studied there, and it was at illustration that Bacon first made a living, bringing to the business from the first the industry and tireless capacity for taking pains which were his principal asset. He was ambitious, and when he found a better outlet for these gifts he was quick to take advantage of it. He tried first some elaborately realized religious subjects, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy in the nineties. The South African War gave him his opportunity by providing a subject in which every one was interested, and his picture of the C.I.V.'s at the Mansion House made his reputation by sheer endurance. The crowd of portraits at different distances and apparent sizes—all equally recognizable—satisfied the popular demand to perfection; it was just how the man in the street would have painted such a scene if he had the ability, and it appealed to the wonder by quantity rather than quality, which in our generation is the more certain appeal. It was the picture of the year, won his election into the Academy in 1903, and marked him as the obvious painter of Coronation pictures, of which he did two—one in 1902 and one on the accession of King George. These were on the lines of the Mansion House picture, but somewhat less marvellous.

Apart from these commissions, he was somewhat at a loss for subject-matter, trying eighteenth-century costume subjects, which he treated like a heavier-handed Fortuny. Commissions for portraits, however, were numerous, and in these he brought to the consideration of the trappings of rank an almost religious enthusiasm which compels admiration. No one who would understand the psychology of an already vanishing phase of civilization can afford to neglect his work. Without so monumental a record, the seriousness in which trivial things were held would hardly be credible to future generations.

Fine Art Gossip.

A Memorial Exhibition of the work of the late Sir Alfred East will be held early next month at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.

The Annual General Meeting of the Peasant Arts Fellowship will be held on Wednesday, February 11th, at 17, Duke Street, Manchester Square.

The Royal Society of Arts, at their sixth ordinary meeting on the 21st inst., listened to a lively address by Mr. W. S. Rogers on 'The Modern Poster,' some points of which are worth a passing consideration. In dealing with the nature of the poster the lecturer found one reason for the shortcomings of British work in the British artist's neglect to master the technique of lithography.

Modern as any casual observer would pronounce the poster to be, it had, Mr. Rogers pointed out, its prototypes in Egypt, Greece, and Italy—to say nothing of the East. The word "poster" itself he takes to be about forty years old; somewhat under-estimating its age, since it occurs in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' The "posting" of playbills is well known as an expression which goes back to the sixteenth century. To be effective, the lecturer explained, a poster must possess six qualities: a good idea, simplicity of treatment, conformity to principles of pictorial composition, good drawing well reproduced, definiteness and obviousness of meaning, and striking colour.

As a form of art the poster is better understood in France than with us. We, Mr. Rogers insists, still labour our designs too heavily, tending too much to realism and too little to impressionism—faults for which in many cases the advertiser is more to be blamed than the artist.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Urwick spoke of Frederick Walker's poster —an advertisement of 'The Woman in White'—now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, as being the only one exhibited in a public gallery, and urged that somewhere a permanent exhibition of postercraft should be established. This suggestion was supported by Mr. Rogers, on the incontestable ground that such an exhibition would be of great historical and sociological, as well as artistic interest.

Dr. Paget Toynbee, in a letter to *The Times* of the 23rd inst., gives some interesting particulars concerning the tapestry maps offered on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. They were, it is hardly doubtful, woven at the tapestry works of William Sheldon (*ob.* 1570), at Weston, Warwickshire, probably by his master-weaver, Richard Hickes, whom Sheldon sent to learn his art in the Low Countries. Horace Walpole bought them at a sale

of goods belonging to a descendant of Sheldon's in 1781, and gave most of them to Lord Harcourt, from whose possession they passed eventually into that of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Miss May Morris, in a letter to *The Times* which appeared on Tuesday last, urges that 75, Dean Street, should be acquired as a home for the "Arts and Crafts." She points out that when European and American friends and promoters of the "Arts and Crafts" movement come to London, they marvel to find that the Society has no nucleus in the very place where it originated—

"no visible symbol of our activity, no record of the men whose work has inspired their own schemes. They ask to be shown an official museum of modern arts and crafts where the work of William Morris may be studied in chronological arrangement, where the book illustrations of Walter Crane, the lustre-ware of William De Morgan, and the like, may be seen; they ask too where they can visit work by the modern representatives of the body. And the keen, orderly German mind cannot fail to be surprised at such incoherence, such a scattered manner of life in a body that they rate highly."

We certainly think the "keen, orderly German mind" has here detected a want too long unfelt—or, it may be, too long unprovided for—and heartily recommend Miss Morris's suggestion to the careful consideration of all whom it concerns.

Mr. A. H. Thompson writes, regarding his letter on 'An Introduction to English Church Architecture' last week:—

"I have no claim to the list which your reviewer appears to attribute to me. My part in it is clearly stated by Mr. Bond in one of his notes (vol. i. p. 22), and amounts merely to several additions and notes to it."

The document completing the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, Northants, the English home of the Washington family, by the British Committee for the Celebration of the Centenary of Peace between England and the United States, has now been signed. The property has cost 8,400*l.*, and further funds are needed for restoration and furnishing preparatory to the celebration, as, too, for permanent maintenance. An international Committee of Management has been appointed, of which the American Ambassador in London is to be ex-officio Chairman. Mr. Lanier Washington has presented the Committee with a copy of the only authentic portrait of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington.

Recently we announced that a sale of the ground adjoining the Villa Médicis at Rome was contemplated. Our readers will be glad to hear that, in consequence of the violent opposition which came from all quarters, the French Government has given up the idea.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have arranged for reports on the condition of the fabric to be drawn up by architects and engineers, and on Saturday last an interim report was submitted to their consideration. The contents of this will not be made public for the present, but it is expected that they will prove to be of a nature to allay public anxiety, and that it will be shown that the appearances in the foundations which gave rise to the recent alarm date back to the time of the building, and represent difficulties which were dealt with immediately and successfully.

A large cemetery of the Gauls has just been opened near Sogny, in Champagne. It contains 270 tombs, of which 48 are intact. In 14 of these it was found that the warrior's chariot had been buried with him. The tombs contained a great number of spears, swords, javelins, poniards, and knives, besides pottery and some jewels mounted in iron and bronze.

A burial-place of the Stone Age has just been discovered by Prof. Dall' Osso of Ancona in the Valle Vibrata, in the Abruzzi. This consists of a number of small huts large enough to contain from two to eight bodies, and having on either side low platforms which slope towards the centre. Upon these the dead are laid, with knees drawn up and resting on one side, the attitude being supposed to be that of prayer. One of the cabins, from its containing no bodies, but a large, circular hearth, with fragments of broken vessels and the bones of animals, is thought to have been the scene of funeral banquets. The objects found in the huts—vases and other utensils—will enhance the opinion held by archæologists of the degree of civilization attained in the Neolithic Age.

COIN SALE.

Messrs. Sotheby sold on Monday, the 19th inst., and the four following days, the Greek civic and regal coins, and the English coins of the reign of Charles I., collected by Mr. Cumberland Clark, and another small property of Greek and Roman coins. The chief prices were: Naxus, Didrachm, silver, 25*l.* 15*s.* Alexander the Great, Distater, gold, 30*l.* Syracuse, gold Litra of Agathocles, 23*l.* Gold Litra of Hicetas, 26*l.* Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, gold coin, 43*l.* 10*s.* Caracalla, gold coin, 23*l.* 10*s.*; another, 22*l.* 10*s.* Macrinus, gold coin, 26*l.* Diadumenianus, gold coin, 150*l.* Probus, gold coin, 21*l.* Charles I., half pound piece, Tower mint, 21*l.* 10*s.*; silver memorial medal, with busts of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, 1649, 30*l.*

The total of the sales was 3,040*l.*

MUSIC

'THE DANCE OF DEATH.'

Such is the name of a work by Wilhelm Kienzl, performed, for the first time in England, by the Moody-Manners Company at Kelly's Theatre, Liverpool, yesterday week. It was originally produced in Germany about two years ago. The libretto, by Richard Batka, is based on Rud. Hans Bartsch's novel 'Little Blanchefleur,' and the English version is by Romualdo Sapio. In 1897 Kienzl's 'Der Evangelimann' was given by a German company at Covent Garden, but, although interesting, it met with a cold reception, and has not been heard since. Text and music were by Kienzl. It was originally entitled a "Musikalisches Schauspiel" (a musical play), but, as it was announced as an "opera," a wrong impression was possibly created on the audience at Covent Garden. The present work, described in a similar manner, was properly announced on the book of words. Kienzl entitled his work 'Kuhreigen'—*i.e.*, 'Ranz des Vaches.' Mr. Manners, however, calls it—from what happens in the last act—'The Dance of Death.'

The action takes place during the early days of the French Revolution. In Act I. are seen and heard French chasseurs and the Swiss Guard. A quarrel arises between them, and this indirectly leads to the fatal passion of a Swiss officer, Thaller, for Blanchefleur, wife of the commander of the army; also to lawlessness and riot. premonitory signs of dark days to follow, In Act II. Louis XVI, receives Court and Parliament. Act III, presents a wild scene in a Revolutionary Committee, with the excited mob singing, or rather howling, the 'Carmagnole' and the 'Marseillaise'; and in the final act the aristocrats — prisoners in "The Temple" awaiting sentence, in many cases of death—spend the time in dancing and singing. Among them is Blanchefleur, who asks Thaller—now a captain, and offering, but in vain, to save her—to be her partner in her last dance.

The music throughout is pleasant and picturesque. The 'Ranz des Vaches,' an old folk-melody of charm and simplicity, may almost be called a representative theme, while the Revolutionary songs named above are realistic additions to an effective stage picture. In the last act the composer has aimed at a strong contrast, which, however, was not altogether successful.

Berlioz in his 'Treatise on Instrumentation' comments on an air in 'Iphigénie en Tauride' in which Orestes sings of a calm which has again taken possession of his heart: his agitated feelings, truer than the words he utters, are duly expressed in the orchestra. So, here, something of the same kind would have intensified and kept in remembrance the contrast till the last.

There is much that is meritorious in 'Kuhreigen.' It sustains interest, which, however, is not purely musical. This was not intended by the composer, hence he was not tempted to over-elaborate or to dwell at undue length in one mood. Kienzl also understands when and how to stop.

The performance at Liverpool was good. Madame Fanny Moody impersonated Blanchefleur with skill and judgment, while her diction was excellent. Mr. Frank Christian as Thaller deserves praise. The members of the chorus acted and sang with zeal, also discretion, and the part assigned to them recalled to some extent that of the Russian chorus at Drury Lane last season. Herr Hans Winter conducted well, but the orchestral playing was poor.

Musical Gossip.

The special feature of the Geloso Quartet at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening was the fine performance of the César Franck Pianoforte Quintet, in which the piano part was taken by M. Cesare Geloso. It was followed by a novelty—a String Quartet by M. Camille Chevillard. The opening movement was long, and the writing thick; moreover, there was not sufficient contrast. In the Andante the *coda* with the viola solo was the most impressive part. The concluding Allegro was the best of the three sections. M. Chevillard is not modern either in his themes or in the treatment of them. If the music had been inspired, this, however, would not have proved an impediment.

The last but one of the first series of Bach Chamber Concerts at the Westminster Cathedral Hall, organized and conducted by Dr. R. R. Terry, took place on Tuesday evening last. Two short church cantatas—'Meine Seufzer, meine Thränen,' and 'Meine Seele rühmt und preist'—were given. The instrumental music included the bright Concerto in C for two pianofortes (originally harpsichords), rendered with skill and intelligence by Madame Amina Goodwin and Mr. F. A. Keene. Dr. Terry is doing good work, and it was pleasing to find a large, attentive, and evidently interested audience. Bach died 163 years ago, but his greatest music is younger, stronger, and healthier than much that is written at the present day.

Herr Arnold Schönberg, in a letter addressed to the members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, speaks in terms of the highest praise of their interpretation of his Five Orchestral Pieces. That praise was indeed well deserved, for they must have exercised wonderful patience at rehearsals and during the performance. The closing sentence of Herr Schönberg's letter is, however, enigmatical. He expresses the pleasure he experienced, adding, "which has only been troubled by the sad knowledge that with us things are not everywhere as they should be." The reception given to his orchestral music by the English press was for the most part unfavourable. If that be the cause of the composer's trouble, he evidently objects to plain speaking. By his Sextet he showed that he could write in a manner which all could understand and many admire; but for that, the speaking would, no doubt, have been still plainer.

The annual "Burns' Nicht" concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday evening. It does not need a concert of this kind to remind the world of one whose poems are in no danger of being forgotten, yet this celebration of Burns's birthday must be pleasing, especially to Scotchmen. The poems make a double appeal to the public—on their own account, and owing to the charm of the music to which they are set. Among the singers at the Royal Albert Hall were Miss Ruth Vincent, Madame Ada Crossley, Madame Ida Drummond, and Messrs. Archie Anderson and Tom Kinniburgh. The proceeds of the concert were handed over to the leading Scottish charities in England—the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey.

In the notices in *Le Ménestrel* and other papers of the late Raoul Pugno his fame as pianist was said to have begun only in 1893. But last week *Le Ménestrel* quoted from *La Revue et Gazette Musicale* of April 4th, 1869, a notice which opens thus:—

"Un jeune pianiste que nous croyons réservé à un brillant avenir, Raoul Pugno, donnait Mercredi dernier, à la salle Erard, son onzième concert annuel (le bénéficiare n'a que seize ans)."

Two autograph letters of Beethoven are to be sold on February 11th by Messrs. Sotheby. Both are "believed to be unpublished." The first, and the more interesting, does not appear in either the Kalischer or Prelinger collection of letters. The second, however, is No. 890 in the former and No. 694 in the latter.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall	
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.	
Mon.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden	
Mon.	'Parsifal,' first performance in England, 5, Covent Garden.	
—	The London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.	
Tues.	Rose Quartet, 3.15, Bechstein Hall	
Wed.	Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.	
—	David Cooper's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall	
—	Robert Pollak's Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall	
Thurs.	Blanche Marchesi's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.	
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall	
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall	
Fri.	Josef Lhevinne's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.	
Sat.	Classical Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall	
—	Percy Waller's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.	

DRAMA

'THE MELTING-POT' AT THE COURT THEATRE.

Mr. Zangwill is called an idealist, but the word "prophet" more fittingly describes the aspect in which he appears as the author of 'The Melting-Pot,' which has been played thousands of times in America, and doubtless held its audiences there in as tight a grip as it has since done here.

Produced at the Court Theatre last Monday by the Play Actors, it adds another to the remarkably few "racial" plays which the London stage has seen. It stands on a different level from those of them which owe their main attraction to some magnificence of setting or virtuosity in acting. As it is not drama pure and simple, it is idle to sharpen the pencil to criticize it as such when its author is using the stage as the preacher does the pulpit or the professor the rostrum. The complaints that have been made of over-packed rhetoric and occasional theatricality are not strictly relevant.

The prophet's eye is turned towards a vision to be realized in some not far-off future—a vision of the fusion of races which, the Jew not excepted, will produce *the American* in generations to come. But he utters the message in the ears of the men and women of to-day, at a moment when the Jew, at any rate, stands at the parting of the ways, halting between the two ideals expressed in the words "Land of our Fathers" and "Land of our Children."

Another Jew some nineteen hundred years ago said that the great cleavages of humanity—Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female—would find their crucible in One—a Person. Mr. Zangwill finds his crucible in America—the republic, based on conceptions as lofty as ever inspired the sons of men. This ideal America fills the horizon of David, the young hero of the piece. His old grandmother may mutter, as she prepares for the Sabbath ritual, "Cursed be Columbus"—for him America stands for all that patriotism hymns on the 4th of July. Vera, who loves him, is in many ways wiser, more clear-eyed. A rebel Russian who had almost become a Siberian, she finds in America other causes for rebellion, and foes more insidious, if less terrible, than those she fought in Russia.

But David is an artist, a musician, and to such a one a blankness of vision where things unlovely and of evil report are concerned may be forgiven. New York's "four hundred," it is true, are scorned, and if of the Juggernaut which spares not the lives of little children—a blot on civilization scarcely less terrible than the Kischineff massacres, to which the devastation of his home was due—nothing is said, it is, perhaps, as well, for the play, as it is, is a torrent of words and ideas. Although the extremest point of division between the lovers is reached when the chief executioner at Kischineff appears in the person of Vera's father, Mr. Zangwill draws his young people together at the close, leaving Vera presumably to accept a "Christless Creed" as a balance to David's renunciation of a legacy of revenge and hate.

The acting of Mr. Harold Chapin was marked by the great resolution and tenacity with which he gripped the difficulties of the part of David Quixano. With Miss Inez Bensusan's wonderfully vivid study of the devout old Jewess his grandmother, and Mr. Clifton Alderson's Teutonic *maestro* Herr Pappelmeister, his rendering of David Quixano created an impression of distinction and finish that will not easily fade from the memory. Miss Phyllis Relph was more successful after the first act—the period of her introduction to the Jewish household of the young musician whose race she had not previously realized; later, with the stirring of a deeper emotionalism, she seemed to release herself from fettering conventionalities, and gave a most sympathetic performance. Miss E. N. O'Connor as Kathleen O'Reilly, the Irish maidservant, made excellent use of the pleasant relief her part afforded. The whole cast, indeed, was as satisfactory as it was quixotic—giving without reward its service in a play which, in the words of Jane Addams, performs "a great service to America by reminding us of the high hopes of the founders of the Republic."

Dramatic Gossip.

The occasion of the presentation of Mr. William Poel's new stage version of 'Hamlet' at the Little Theatre on Tuesday last could not fail to be interesting. To consider it in the light of a substitute for that approved by a long line of actor-managers is to do the producer an injustice, the object of the performance being "to show those scenes in the play which are never acted in the version given on the modern stage." In the result Claudius, presented as a young man, is brought into such prominence as to become visibly the mainspring of the action; dramatic interest is heightened at the cost of the philosophic; the Ghost and the Gravedigger are practically eliminated, and Osric deleted altogether. In the confined space of the Little Theatre, with Poelesque methods—the background of dark curtains, the steps leading to, and entrances from, the auditorium—the jostling of actors and audience could scarcely be avoided. As the drawn curtains of the first act revealed the new King being received by the Privy Council, an admirable effect, rich and full in colour, with every face sharply outlined, was obtained. On the other hand, the Ghost's one appearance in grey and white apparel became every moment less ghostly as he crossed the stage to descend the steps leading to the auditorium. If the methods of production left us at one moment appreciative and the next dubious, so did the acting. Miss Judith Wogan made a dainty and exquisite Ophelia, marred by moments when she seemed as modern as her modish little slippers; Mr. Desmond Brannigan as

Claudius, meagre and pale of aspect, was excellent in elocution; Miss Edith Evans, his elderly, matronly Queen, placid as a figure in tableaux, used her musical voice with delightful effect; Mr. Charles Doran made a noble Horatio; and Mr. Poel as Polonius gave a sound, humorous rendering of the sententious old humbug. But we had to endure feminine impersonators of Rosencrantz and Guilderstern; the loss of a number of lines by various members of the cast, owing to gabbling; and an unsatisfactory Hamlet, more plebeian than prince, more idiot than deranged, who played strange tricks with his voice, and languished busily throughout. If it was with mixed feelings that the performance was received, there is no doubt that uppermost was a sense of indebtedness to Mr. Poel for supplementing the traditional stage 'Hamlet' with this new version. A better balance of the play is attempted, and the greater part of it is acted in a little over three hours.

'THE MUSIC CURE,' produced for the first time on Wednesday evening at the Little Theatre as a curtain-raiser to 'Magic,' is certainly not magnificent, but it is Shaw. It is deficient in form and point, but funnier than the average music-hall sketch. Perhaps so many ideas have by this time crossed the footlights of the Little Theatre that an introduction of the mental pabulum of the greatest number may be held to benefit its habitués. We can find no other justification for the performance of the sketch. An Under-Secretary of State is in a condition near mental collapse; he has undergone a long examination before the Macaroni Committee. Acting on private information that the Army was to be put on a vegetarian diet, he had invested heavily in the British Macaroni Company, and is publicly exposed. In order to soothe his nerves, his mother has engaged a pianist with oddly coloured hair to play classical music to him for a couple of hours. With the entrance of this lady the sketch becomes a conversation in which a piano and a concertina are the principals. The lady is captivated by ragtime. The Under-Secretary is captivated by the lady. He feels he would like her to trample on him and earn his living for him, and she acquiesces. The curtain falls on the happy couple playing "You made me love you: I didn't want to do it," as a duet. It may be that 'The Music Cure' is a particularly subtle "sprynge to catch woodcocks," to induce them to go to 'Widowers' Houses' in hopes of hearing more ragtime; but the sketch is more likely to add to the number of persons who believe, with the American girl who first gave the story currency, "there are two Mr. Shaws, Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, and they are quite different." Mr. Shaw appears to be encouraging the suggestion that 'Major Barbara' and 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' are the work of the less noteworthy of the two. The principal parts were admirably rendered by Miss Madge McIntosh and Mr. William Armstrong.

'Magic,' which reached its hundredth performance the same evening, is in the hands of a particularly able cast. Mr. Harcourt Williams has taken the place of Mr. Franklin Dyall in the part of the Conjurer. He is not yet entirely at his ease, but exhibits great subtlety in his handling of the difficult situations in the second act.

THERE will be a special matinée at the Little Theatre next Tuesday, when Mr. Kenelm Foss will produce three new one-act plays: 'One Good Turn,' by Martin Swayne and Eille Norwood; 'Rahab,' by himself; and 'The Ladies' Comedy,' by Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Those taking part include Miss Ruth Mackay, Miss Haidee Gunn, and Eille Norwood.

'MARY-GIRL' is to be withdrawn from the Vaudeville at the end of this week, and will be succeeded in due course by a dramatized version, for which Mr. Richard Pryce is responsible, of Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel 'Helen of the High Hand.' We are glad to hear that Mr. James Welch is in better health and will take the part of Ollerenshaw. Miss Nancy Price is to act the title-part.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN has selected Mr. Somerset Maugham's new play 'The Land of Promise' for production when it becomes necessary to replace 'Quality Street' at the Duke of York's. 'The Land of Promise' was produced at the Lyceum, New York, a few weeks ago, and met with a cordial reception.

MR. ALLAN AYNESWORTH AND MR. BRONSON ALBERY will start their season at the Criterion on February 21st with 'Mr. Sam's Stocking,' a three-act comedy by Mr. Cyril Harcourt, author of 'A Place in the Sun.' Miss Lottie Venne, Mr. Sam Sothern, and Mr. Aynesworth himself will take the principal parts. The run of 'Oh! I Say,' comes to an end on Saturday next, and the theatre will be closed for redecoration.

ON the 23rd inst. the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier produced 'L'Echange,' by M. Paul Claudel, the author of 'L'Annonce faite à Marie.' M. Claudel is at present the most prominent among the dramatists of the new French school; and, though this play is one of his earliest works (it was written some twenty years ago), it was received not only with curiosity, but also with sympathy.

THE dramatic critics and the playgoing public of Germany were prepared to be thrilled by a new play from the pen of Herr Sudermann. 'Die Lobgesänge des Claudian' was played for the first time on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Deutsches Schauspielhaus at Hamburg, and it appears that there was general disappointment. The times of the Emperor Honorius, the Goths and Huns and decadent Romans surrounding Stilicho, Claudianus, and Alaric, the chief characters in the play, seem not to suit the author's genius so well as the people of his own day; or else the task of writing conscientiously an historical drama in five acts has proved too burdensome.

THE Greek play at Oxford this term is to be 'The Acharnians' of Aristophanes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. K. B.—C. B.—A. W.—J. P. M.—H. I. H.—Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

CORNHILL

For FEBRUARY. One Shilling.

Contents.

A SONNET: to the Memory of his Parents. By ROBERT BROWNING (hitherto Unpublished).

THE LOST TRIBES. By George A. Birmingham.

RORY OF THE GLEN. By the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.

THE OLD HOUSE AND THE NEW: a Dialogue. By Bernard Holland, C.B.

THE SEVENTH GUN. By Jeffery E. Jeffery.

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RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.

THE SOCIOLOGIST (and who to-day can deny altogether the application of the term?) may well echo the complaint of the Biblical pessimist as to the endless multiplication of books. We whose lot it is to pass in review so many of them at close quarters may console ourselves with the fact that, though writers are only for the most part repeating what has been said—and in the vast majority of cases, better said — before, the mere constant repetition is indicative of that more popular interest which, in the constitution of the world as it is to-day, is a necessary prelude to action. So much smoke indicates some fire—so much theory indicates some practice.

The need for practice as well as principles, now emphasized by our Churches, is a sign that ancient authority and leadership are bestirring themselves, and not before it was, indeed, high time. But danger is threatened by lay opinion, which, for long only concerned with indignation at existing anomalies, still harbours an indefensible because uneconomic spirit of revenge.

Education must ever be the basis of evolution, as opposed to the ignorance of revolution, which seeks to accomplish a legitimate purpose by illegitimate means. It must not be thought that we withhold our admiration and sympathy from those noble spirits who, appalled by the world's lethargy, make themselves a bridge to span the gulf between the real and the ideal. Pioneers careless of self must ever lead the way, however injudicious their methods, and we who follow can only give them that homage which blesses those who give more than those who receive. For the most worthy of our leaders personal aggrandizement has no enticement, and their greatness is in inverse ratio to their claim to it.

In an ever-changing world the thought and action of idealists can have but one purpose — that reshaping of all things, great and small, which makes towards improvement.

The idea of reshaping seems to us to need emphasis when the word "destruction" rolls glibly off so many tongues. That the reshaping adopted by iconoclasts is destructive of usefulness is, of course, apparent; but one would wish to include in such a body, besides the comparatively few active strikers, policemen running amok, and militant Suffragettes, that far vaster number who convert for their own pleasure without thought of utility. This list may be made to include not only a cannibal eating a fellow-creature, but also a man indulging in other kinds of freak feasts, or even him who turns an expensive cigar into smoke without using the stimulus it supplies as an aid to the accomplishment of work for his fellows.

Another equally important fact to be faced is that the admired business man of to-day is not he who arranges exchange of commodities profitable for his fellows, but rather he who schemes to profit himself by the exchange; and this means a transaction in which one gains and the other loses. That part of the profits of such success is given in aid of modernized charity is, to our thinking, but an aggravation of the offence. We ourselves have recently experienced at the hands of one of the great captains of industry callous disregard of our request for help in extending the benefits of our own industry among those on whom he has charitably "dumped" some of his surplus wealth. That our request was not wholly ill-advised would appear from the fact that we have since received from one of his partially endowed institutions a suggestion that we should make good his omission out of our own limited resources.

The spirit of the age appears to be against any middle course between the doling out of money on so-called charity and the loan of it only to industry which holds forth the prospect of a speedy increase of capital so placed. The people most wedded to such ideas are just those who complain most bitterly when the State puts in hand necessary work which cannot conform to the conditions they themselves impose. Again, those who possess the largest purchasing powers are often those who indulge in the modern rage for obtaining goods below their proper cost. Quite recently we were told of a millionaire whose general topic of conversation was to share with his friends a knowledge of the cheapest bargains. At the time mentioned he had just discovered how to obtain for a half-penny apples usually—and rightly, in view of the needs of labour, &c.—purchased at a penny. We wish we could believe that he distributed his information with any other motive than the display of what he accounted his own perspicacity.

To such wrong-headed notions we would assign the real cause for our industrial unrest, and without wishing to detract from the merits of those who spend their lives laboriously collecting statistics, we may say (without fear of contradiction) that, until the majority of men think differently, legislative acts will do little more than curb obvious rapacity. However economically disastrous the methods of those responsible for Labour wars may be, we may at least congratulate ourselves that such things as strikes are usefully educative. A medical student, ruefully surveying hands blistered by loading coal, may yet learn the joy of escaping brain-fag and experiencing a sufficiency of physical exercise in a more useful way than if he broke up meetings and destroyed the property of those who have not secured his intellectual tolerance.

The expression of such views as these will, no doubt, lead to our being classed by some among the "kill-joys" and ascetics, though we are ready to vie with anybody in our *joie de vivre*. If we harbour a grudge at all, it is against those who commandeer more than their fair share of things of which a sufficiency is necessary to all. They force those who think as we do to curtail legitimate claims in the hope of redressing, if only by a little, the balance for those burdened with an existence which is not only painful to themselves, but also is—from a national standpoint—uneconomic; uneconomic because we have a claim on every human creature to render public service, but at present that claim in many an instance is not enforceable, because individuals, owing to their environment, lead an existence which is as low as that which obtains in the animal kingdom, and sometimes even lower.

Though the world is full to-day of hope that the sense of mutual responsibility is growing, yet there are still those who suffer discouragement because their well-meant efforts seem often to be devoid of any result.

With our closing words we would remind them that "the mills of God grind slowly," and to those who in their pride pit their wealth against the inevitable we would recall the fact that the verse closes with the words "yet they grind exceeding small."

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Since the fourteenth century there has been "labour unrest," manifesting itself in various ways, but the difference that is noted in the twentieth is that Labour is self-conscious, articulate, and definitely striving towards a permanent settlement. What that settlement will be rests with itself; as Marx said, "Its liberation must be its own act." No satisfactory or lasting solution can be attained by theories promulgated by benevolent writers who study the problem *from without*. Hence much of the literature that is accumulating on the subject does little beyond exciting a mild interest.

Even with a good comprehension of the developing ideals of Labour, and with the best motives, very few succeed in doing more than sending out carefully planned treatises from comfortable homes—the pressure of the economic factor is not realized. But economics, or the material basis, must be perpetually kept in view as the foundation of any social system, otherwise the system will inevitably fall to pieces. This does not mean that nothing but the material must be considered in delineating the features of the society of the future; but merely that all must rest on the material, and be conditioned by it.

Along with the economic factor others will work—education, religion, &c.—and the reconstruction of society will go on synthetically; the almost unconscious assumption that one factor will be a panacea must be guarded against. The other factors are working, and it is futile to ignore them; but the one that is insistent to-day is the economic.

The sub-title of Mr. Cole's book on 'The World of Labour,' 'A Discussion of the Present and Future of Trade-Unionism,' is descriptive of its contents, for no other aspect of the world of Labour is more than touched. Mr. Cole's main hopes rest upon the trade unions, in which, he believes, there are "signs of a half-conscious awakening of the new spirit," which is concerned with not only wages, but also questions of "discipline." The present reviewer is of opinion that, whether industry is nationalized or syndicalized, nothing but strong trade unions can prevent bureaucracy in the first case, or can competently manage it in the second. But trade unions in order to become the real force and to establish a sovereignty of their own, limited in its sphere to the control of industry, must be grouped in a single great federation of industry. This Mr. Cole defines as "the linking up of independent Unions for specific purposes, usually for concerted action in trade disputes," and he prophesies that

"the Greater Unionism will turn out to be a movement not only in the direction of consolidation of forces. It will also force the Unions to develop new systems of representative government, and to adopt administrative devolution such as we see beginning, slowly but certainly, in Government departments. It will lead not only to united action, but also to efficient management, and will compel the Unions to bring themselves up to date, and to abandon the conservatism which, in management no less than in structure, has too long prevented them from realizing to the full their common interest in face of the common enemy, and equally from fitting themselves for the new functions in industry which they are already being called upon to perform....In studying the future of Trade-Unionism we shall be regarding it as the future partner of the State in the control of industry—no longer as a mere fighting organization....but as a self-governing, independent corporation with functions of its own, the successor of Capitalism as well as its destroyer."

The recent history of trade unions in England has shown that they have become "respectable," and not fairly representative of the working-class; this is the reason why much mismanagement has been shown, much unstatesmanlike facing of problems, and little anticipation of difficulties. But the author believes that the unions are bound to go on widening their demands, and that "every inch of footing gained in the control of industry is gained for ever."

The chapters on 'Trade Union Structure' and 'Government' are exhaustive and critical, and the same may be said of the accounts of the Labour movement in the United States, in France and other European countries; but Mr. Cole's conclusion is surprising:—

"The greatest service that can be done us by the intelligent study of foreign Labour movements is to save us at least from becoming internationalists."

The causes of Labour unrest are enumerated as underpayment, the supposed failure of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and, to a certain extent, agitation. Of the Labour Party the author says that "it consists largely of men who do not believe in independent Labour representation at all, and of a small section that does not believe in the Liberal Alliance"; but his judgment regarding Socialism in that party is not so acute, as elsewhere he regards the Labour Party as "that sad failure of Socialism endeavouring, by a trick, to seem stronger than it really is." In fact, except in the sphere of trade-unionism, where he is well-read and competent to speak, Mr. Cole is apparently uncertain as to fundamental principles. Syndicalism (which we notice lower down) is "a very ill-thought-out and vague assertion of the producer's point of view," and Mr. Cole does not believe that it involves an antagonistic attitude to the State, which, he says, is "the corner-stone of the edifice of Capitalism." Yet he can also say:—

"The Unions have to fight sham social peace and shoddy patriotism; but they have to work for the realization of that real peace which can only come with the dissolution of the capitalist system and the substitution for it of a Society dominated throughout by the producer's point of view, which is the spirit of social service.... The Trade Unions must fight in order that they may control; it is in warring with Capitalism that they will learn to do without it; but it is the State that, in the end, will set them free."

Mr. Cole would eliminate the control of industry from the sphere of the State, and leave it "to work for the deepening of the national life, for the realization of a greater joy and a greater individuality." He looks upon economics as "only a branch of the true politics," and he thinks that "the whole question of the control of industry is not economic but ethical." In a certain sense all questions are ethical, but those of the workers, the control of industry, the rights of the producers, &c., inevitably rest upon an economic basis; a basis, however, is, we repeat, not the whole of the structure, but a necessary foundation without which the building falls to ruin.

Mr. Cole thinks highly of *The New Age* and its series of articles on 'Guild Socialism.' He has appreciative words for *The Daily Herald* and *The Daily Citizen*, but it is strange that he does not mention *Justice*, perhaps the most typical paper of advanced thinkers in the Labour movement.

The last two chapters, on 'Economics and Politics' and 'Hopes and Fears,' are thoughtful attempts to present all sides of the case, rather than definite solutions of the problem dealing with "the revaluation and new synthesis" of the State and Labour. We do not discover an essential philosophy behind the discursiveness, and outside the realm of trade-unionism the work does not add to previous knowledge; but it forms a valuable addition to the literature of that subject. There is a full Bibliography.

The World of Labour. By G. D. H. Cole. (Bell & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

Revolutionary Syndicalism. By J. A. Estey. (P. S. King & Son, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Dr. Estey publishes, expanded and recast, his thesis for the doctor's degree of the University of Wisconsin, an exposition, history, and criticism of Syndicalism as it has manifested itself in France. Mr. Lovell Price in the Introduction is antagonistic to the principles of Syndicalism. Dr. Estey, who believes that the movement, if it has not already failed, will not ultimately succeed, separates the "intellectuals," such as M. Sorel, from the "men of action," such as M. Pouget, and points out that the ideas of one section are not always acceptable to the other. Syndicalism in practice existed in the early nineties; its directing centre, the Confédération Générale du Travail (the well-known "C.G.T."), was established in 1895; but in theory it was not formulated in M. Sorel's 'L'Avenir Socialiste des Syndicats' until two years later.

The author traces the evolution of Revolutionary Syndicalism—which he calls "a product of circumstances"—through its various phases, from its beginning in the revolt against the Minimum Programme of Guesde (1879), which was to be attained by political methods:—

"This early Syndicalism was moderate, conservative, opposed to violence. It leaned towards conciliation rather than antagonism, to social peace rather than class war."

Next came the formation of Bourses du Travail, or Labour Exchanges, by the militants of the French Labour movement, and later the establishment of the "C.G.T."

"an organization which, with 'no intention of superseding the Federation of Bourses du Travail, attempted such comprehensiveness as to include it. It opened its doors to isolated syndicats, to local unions of syndicats....to federations of craft and industry, whether departmental, regional, or national....It was to be the guardian in general of the labouring classes, encouraging them to fight and win their own battles and in their own way. Above all, it was to remain aloof from all political schools, being Syndicalist rather than Socialist."

For some years there was a struggle in the "C.G.T." between the pacific reformers and the militants, but at the Congress of Bourges (1904) "Revolutionary Syndicalism as a guiding principle in the struggle of Labour against Capital made its début." The Confédération Général du Travail has made its presence and power felt in the industrial arenas of France, against Capitalism and the State.

The chapter on 'The Question of Method' is excellent in its unbiased presentation of Syndicalist premises :—

"Revolutionary Syndicalism is primarily a method of action of which the aim is eventually to transform the present industrial system into something more capable of satisfying at once the needs of production and the demands of distributive justice.... [Its supporters] see in the industrial arrangements of to-day only a machinery whereby the labouring classes, the producers of all wealth, are systematically exploited by those who chance to own the various means of production....This exploitation of labour, this exaltation of the *bourgeoisie*, will disappear only with the disappearance of the system itself....The miseries of the working classes....may be alleviated by philanthropic legislation, they may be glossed over by schemes of solidarity, profit-sharing, co-partnership....but they can never be removed save by the elimination of....all the essential features of that system of production known as Capitalism."

The Socialist political party, controlled by "intellectuals" and bourgeois Socialists, is distrusted by Syndicalists, who regard it as of no permanent value to the proletariat. The Syndicalist says that there is an intimate connexion between the economic and political systems of every age; that the forms of government coincide with, and are determined by, the existing economic order. Therefore the

"institutions of Labour, the syndicats.... must be opposed to the institutions of Capital....The class war admits of no intermediary. The action of the labourers must be *direct*."

Descriptions are given of Syndicalist practice: (1) The idea of the general strike, which Dr. Estey regards as a "social myth," and though such a strike has never yet taken place, he declares that it has failed. The statistics he quotes with regard to single strikes are scarcely applicable to the general strike, different in its nature and results; and the strike of May, 1906, which included several trades in France, was not general. (2) Sabotage, defined as

"any process whereby labourers, whether still at work or in the act of striking, can do damage to the material possessions of their employers."

(3) Anti-militarism, and its results. Syndicalists aver that, when once the soldier realizes that his uniform does not abolish his class, the army will no longer be the efficient instrument of capitalistic despotism; yet Dr. Estey makes the remarkable statement :—

"If it were possible to suppress all war, society would fall into rapid decay, and it is just because they preserve, in an order threatened with the decadence of social peace, the invigorating violence of class war, that Syndicalists lay claim to the gratitude of the world at large."

(4) External pressure, such as wide distribution of literature and pamphlets, meetings, processions, and other public demonstrations.

The claims of Syndicalists that their solution of the Labour question is an "essential agent in the civilization of the world" are very fairly presented, and the Syndicalist State is painted in highly favourable colours :—

"Thus inheriting from Capitalism mechanical processes developed to their highest perfection, furnished with a technical education worthy of such a birthright, stimulated by a love for work which has become dignified and honourable, with an affection for his workshop which only freedom from constraint and exploitation can develop, his productive vigour and directive powers strengthened by the sense of responsibility and initiative which the struggle against Capital and the peculiar organization of Labour have produced, the worker of the Syndicalist State will display an efficiency which will be the surest guarantee for the success of production. And if production is efficient, the future of industrial society, as seen in Syndicalist perspective, takes on the rosiest aspect."

But Dr. Estey devotes a chapter to proving that such a condition of things is not possible, and, if it were, the results would be disastrous. It is to be regretted that his logical refutation is not equal to his comprehension of Syndicalism; it is as if his reason applauded its methods and aims, but his prejudices and the outcome of class interest were against them. The arguments brought against the Syndicalist claims either beg the question or infer that, with the progress of such ideas, there would be no corresponding progress of the labourer. In conclusion, the author assigns praise to the Revolutionary Syndicalists for three results: they have engendered among workers habits of independence and self-reliance; they have pointed out the comparative impotence of Parliamentary activity; and they have insisted that "the emancipation of the labourers must be the work of the labourers themselves."

The whole study indicates laborious research and considerable power of expression, but it emanates from one who has only an outside view of the matter on which he writes.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATION AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.

A COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE of that aspect of the subject with which he deals is shown by Mr. Carter in 'The Tendency towards Industrial Combination,' and signs of much industry in the compilation of detailed instances appear. Such a problem as that of industrial combination is recognized as being difficult and diverse, and the conclusions reached cannot be unqualified. With a few exceptions, Mr. Carter is not dogmatic, and by adopting the historical and comparative method he is able to trace the gradual development of combination in Great Britain. He says :—

"The development of the modern tendency towards the formation of industrial combinations is of comparatively recent date in English history. Here its appearance was later and its progress slower than is the case with the corresponding developments in U.S.A. and on the Continent.... The end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth has witnessed the full and conscious development of a method of industrial organization which aims at the regulation of the competitive system and the elimination of its evil consequences."

But in the last sentence we note the omission of a vital factor which scarcely appears in the whole volume. Labour is not represented here; trade unions are not mentioned. The combinations of Labour have interacted with those of Capital; the employers and employees have powerfully affected each other's combinations and organizations, both directly and indirectly, and some indication of such a process should have been given. In a book of 386 pages three references only are made to the working-class, and those passing ones such as :—

"The appearance of labour troubles and strikes with some firms might often result to the advantage of other firms by putting more trade at their disposal. Only in special cases where the terms of agreement definitely include reference to joint action against Labour does temporary combination involve any increased power to control employees."

"Amidst the bitter struggles and the unnecessary suffering caused by the many strikes that have taken place of recent years within the coal industry....it cannot but be suggested that some regulation of internecine competition by the joint action of coalowners might present at least a partial solution of various difficulties....There is good reason to suppose that if some form of joint organization could be adopted.... the results would ultimately prove beneficial to the industry and the community generally, and also might minimize the causes of dispute between masters and men."

The aim of industrial combination is not only to restrain competitive trade, but also to diminish the power of the workers'

The Tendency towards Industrial Combination. By George R. Carter. (Constable & Co., 6*s*. net.)

Co-partnership and Profit-sharing. By Aneurin Williams. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1*s*. net.)

combinations; and a treatise which totally omits that element is necessarily false in perspective as well as incomplete in matter.

Mr. Carter is evidently of opinion that the existing conditions of production and the wage-system will not give way to different ones: he says, "Industry in England still is, and *must continue to be*, dominated by the competitive system"; and elsewhere: "Of course, it is probable that the small firms producing certain classes of iron and steel goods *will never be* eliminated." (The italics are ours.) He can see no other remedy for the monopoly that a combination of enterprises tends to create than the creation of new competitors—"the maintenance of potential competition." But it is not improbable that the words which follow may bear a different content from that in the author's mind:—

"However, much more important, and perhaps much more uncertain, is the question as to the probable sphere and influence of the combination movement, and also its ultimate development and general bearing on English industry....Of the wider problem—the distribution of the social product more equitably than is possible through the unrestricted operation of the competitive system—it is well said it will soon have to be dealt with in some form or other."

Capitalists, heads of great industrial organizations, and employers of labour, will here find information of value, and workers' organizations can discover signs to warn them.

The Bibliography and Index are excellent.

Mr. Williams, who has been practically interested in his subject 'Co-partnership and Profit-sharing' for over twenty years, believes that they are

"destined to do in the industrial world what the introduction of constitutional rights has done in government....to transform autocracy and monopoly into democracy, gradually, peacefully, and with profit in the long-run to all concerned."

His whole treatise, however, is written from the point of view of Capital rather than of Labour, and the assumption is made that business experience, technical skill, and organizing power are to be found solely among the employers, and that all which labour requires is to be efficiently "led." We doubt Mr. Williams's knowledge of either middle-class or working-class families when he can state:—

"Now *almost every* middle-class family has its few hundred, or few thousand, pounds of capital invested in the industries of the country, and fructifying there, adding to the income of that family, and standing as a reserve between that family and misfortune. *Already*, through building societies, co-operative societies, and so forth, a *considerable part* of the working classes are accumulating capital also." (Italics ours.)

Mr. Williams does not answer the objections that the prosperity of co-partnership depends on the prosperity of a particular business, and that no guarantee of permanent maintenance is given to the workers. Nor does it abolish the system of "wage-slavery." In fact, very little space is devoted to the objections of Socialism to Co-partnership, and any connexion with Syndicalism is repudiated.

However, the book gives a clear if one-sided account of Co-partnership and Profit-sharing in themselves, and of the aims and ideals of the employers concerned:—

"Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership, to be fully efficient, must, on the employer's part, proceed from altruistic and not selfish motives."

There are well-informed chapters on the history of the movement in various parts of Europe and America, especially in France, which is the classical country of Profit-sharing. Interesting accounts are given of different employers—successful ones!—who have adopted some form of the system. Mr. Williams thinks that trouble with trade unions "does not affect the soundness of the principle of Co-partnership," and acknowledges that they have done much; but he believes that "workmen would get by Co-partnership far more than the trade unions can gain for them." We doubt, however, if the following description will stand the test of the twentieth century:—

"Thus Co-partnership in its ultimate development, besides seeking to promote a harmony of interests between the workers, whether with hand and brain, and those who find the capital, recognizes also the interests of the consumers, the community, the State. From Socialism and from Syndicalism, from voluntary association and from capitalism, it takes the best elements, and strives to conserve and to harmonize them in the common interest of all."

THE LAND.

The last few years have seen the publication of a great number of books—historical and descriptive—dealing with land questions. After diagnosis comes treatment; the output of books continues, but schemes and suggestions of reform preponderate. Of the five books before us, four are concerned with remedial measures, and only one treats of the present and is, on the whole, satisfied with it.

Mr. Joseph Hyder has been secretary to the Land Nationalization Society for many years, and in 'The Case for Land Nationalization' expresses the views of a body that numbers ninety members of Parliament among its Vice-Presidents. It is a matter for regret that a proposal that has such influential support has not found a clearer exponent. Mr. Hyder has spoilt the powerful case there is for drastic land reforms by protesting too much. We are deeply moved by the appalling facts of rural overcrowding he uses, but the restrictions imposed on behalf of the landlords of the reign of Edward III., in exceptional circumstances, by the Statutes of Labourers, do not appear relevant to the argument of the book. One might almost imagine that the author had subscribed for the last twenty years to a press-cutting agency, and had here given his readers all the clippings relating to the misdeeds of landlords. Mr. Hyder writes of landlords with special animosity, as if they were less awake to their responsibilities, as a class, than any other body of capitalists. He pursues them down the centuries, stumbling at almost every step. "The common fields were invariably divided into three long strips," he assures us. Recent historical work—such as Prof. Gonner's 'Common Land and Inclosure'—seems to have had little effect, if any upon Mr. Hyder's indictments. He does not appear to understand, for example, that this country would never have survived the Continental System without the increased home production of corn made possible by inclosures. We do not for a moment maintain that the Inclosure Acts of 1775–1845 were all passed with entirely disinterested motives, but the whole movement was certainly far from undiluted robbery.

Elsewhere Mr. Hyder enumerates cases of petty injustices committed by landlords distraining upon poor tenants, and later admits that this particular form of hardship has been removed by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1908. Such an argument simply weakens the case; if a simple piece of legislation is all that is needed to abolish a particular form of hardship, it is surely futile to base a demand for far more drastic legislation upon the same grounds. Here, as elsewhere, the book conveys the impression that it was largely written many years ago.

The chapter on the taxation of land values takes a view that is certainly not that of many of the Vice-Presidential M.P.s—that land values taxation would bar the road to nationalization. The chapter on 'How to Nationalize the Land' is extraordinarily inconclusive. The reviewer has entire sympathy with the principle of land nationalization, but regards the book as another instance of reason outrun by zeal. Indeed, Baron de Forest's brief 'Minority Report' on the Land Enquiry Committee presents a far more convincing and practicable case.

The Report of this Committee is certainly a document of high importance. It not only contains a mass of authenticated facts, but it is also a palpable piece of evidence that the social conscience is growing, while it rejoices the heart of the pure sociologist by its masterly arrangement. Our readers will be by this time familiar with the principal recommendations, and we do not propose to deal with them *seriatim*. We should point out, however, that in matters appertaining to land problems, this Report

The Case for Land Nationalization. By Joseph Hyder. (Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Kent, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Land: the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee.—Vol. I. *Rural.* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1*s.* net.)

The Rural Problem. By Henry D. Harben. (Constable & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Problems of Village Life. By E. N. Bennett. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1*s.* net.)

A Pilgrimage of British Farming, 1910–12. By A. D. Hall. (John Murray, 5*s.* net.)

will be the death-knell of the one-remedy politician. Just as the Report of the Poor Law Commission of 1909 proved, once and for all, that unemployment was not one problem, but a bundle of several problems, each requiring separate treatment, and that consequently neither Tariff Reform nor any other simple solution would settle them all; so this Report splits up the Land Problem into its constituent parts, and indicates the various methods which will have to be employed simultaneously.

The Report contains masses of detailed facts about village life—terrible facts which, unfortunately, could be paralleled by almost anybody with a thorough knowledge of the conditions of even a single village. Low wages and insufficient and inadequate cottages are the two cardinal evils of rural England, and are the causes of a more utter hopelessness than is known in the worst slums of the great cities. We believe that the facts will be readily endorsed by a large number of Unionist landowners, although the inquiry was made in order to provide a basis for Liberal legislation. Indeed, a few Conservative peers actually helped the Committee, realizing that, after all, the matter was above party, and concerned the interests of all humanity.

The Fabian Society formed a Committee in 1912 to inquire into the same subjects, although upon a far less lavish scale. The members of the Committee included men and women with a special knowledge of country life, and received evidence from many who would certainly not be described as Socialists. The chairman of the Committee was himself a large landowner. It is interesting to find that there is virtual agreement on the general lines of reform between the Liberal and Fabian reports. The former wishes to set up a "Wage Tribunal" in order to establish a minimum wage; the latter, published as 'The Rural Problem,' would enact a minimum wage of 23*s.* a week, and set up local Wages Boards to deal with points of detail concerning wages. Both reports would make it the definite statutory duty of every Rural District Council to provide cottages wherever there is a deficit. The Fabian Report would stop all Grants-in-Aid—for whatever purpose—to District Councils which were backward in carrying out their duties.

Mr. Bennett's little book, 'Problems of Village Life,' joins the chorus of claimants for a minimum wage and the compulsory provision of cottages. He strongly urges the reform of the Small Holdings Act on the lines of the Scottish Act; that is, by transferring the administration from the apathetic County Councils to a Commission. He, too, is in favour of land nationalization, and supports the simple method of gradual purchase. He writes with a freedom that we cannot look for in the reports of Committees, and is therefore able to put his opinions with refreshing vigour. Raiffeisen is consistently misspelt "Raffeissen."

Mr. A. D. Hall's 'Pilgrimage of British Farming' gains in interest when read in association with the above books. The author—who is one of the Development Commissioners and has a real gift for writing—made extensive journeys through rural England in 1910, 1911, and 1912, and published his observations in *The Times*. He follows Cobbett in closeness of attention, but confines it mainly to the soil. His book is to be read as a sequel to Mr. Prothero's 'English Farming, Past and Present'; after Mr. and Mrs. Hammond's 'The Village Labourer' it would be unintelligible. He describes crops and soils with the sure pen of an acknowledged expert, but he regards the labourer as a mere accessory. "His wages ....now all over the country are equivalent or more than equivalent to a pound a week," he tells us. The Report of the Board of Trade Inquiry into the Earnings of Agricultural Workers in 1907 (Cd. 5460), 1910, showed that the average weekly earnings of ordinary labourers in all the counties of England amounted to only 17*s.* 6*d.*, of which 3*s.* was the estimated value of payment in kind. Such suggestions as appear in the works we have already noticed are gently pooh-poohed. Mr. Hall believes that, though farmers often err, agriculture is in a thriving state to-day. We are glad to have this assurance from so distinguished an authority.

ECONOMICS.

One swallow does not make a summer, and it is unsafe to generalize as to the trend of modern economic thought from Prof. Davenport's 'Economics of Enterprise.' Yet we find the following passage near the end of the book, and accept it as a happy indication of the way the wind is blowing :—

"Economics must cease to be a system of apologetics, the creed of the reactionary, a defense of privilege, a social soothing sirup, a smug pronouncement of the righteousness of whatever is."

We do not know whether the Economics Professor at the University of Missouri may be taken as a representative exponent of his subject, but we rejoice nevertheless. For the rest, apart from the spirit in which it is written, his book follows familiar lines, with special stress on price and cost of production. We notice a reference to 'Industrial Democracy,' by Sidney and "Alice" Webb.

'An Introduction to Economics for Indian Students' is distinguishable from the ordinary run of "Elements" and "Outlines" by its numerous applications of economic theory to Indian conditions. We hear, therefore, of the effects of the caste system upon the mobility of labour, and of the Government's tenancy legislation upon the normal operation of the law of rent. Dr. Marshall's 'Elements of Economics of Industry' has evidently been taken as the model for the book.

We turn to Prof. Cannan's 'Wealth' with real gratification. This work has all the merits of the author's 'Elementary Economics,' but is upon a larger scale. The author surveys the economic landscape with a fastidious eye that refuses to accept theories which have merely an ornamental interest. He is extremely practical, and specializes in noticing and explaining the important omissions of other economists. This, for example, is probably the only primer which contains an adequate discussion of the causes of the low wages paid to women. Prof. Cannan confines himself to extended definitions, with the purpose of making the beginner grasp the full meaning of the language of economics. It remains to be said that he is the possessor of a keen sense of humour.

To pass on to more specialized works, it is difficult to understand the necessity for 'The Nature and First Principle of Taxation,' by Mr. Robert Jones. He gives an immense number of extracts from writers who have dealt with the subject from the authors of the ancient sacred books of India and China to our own day—with the object of discovering the fundamental principle involved. Naturally, he has found that, in the place of a single general principle, there are and have been a multitude of more or less overlapping ideas. Mr. Jones has come to the conclusion that Economy is the First Principle for which he has been seeking: but, as his definition of Economy is so wide as to include perhaps most of the canons of taxation which have been current in modern times, his discovery does not lead us very far. When he attempts to classify, he falls short, in our opinion, of Prof. Seligman's essay on 'The Classification of the Public Revenues.'

Mr. Sidney Webb's brief Preface contains far more original thought than the whole of Mr. Jones's essay. Here it is pointed out that "there are in the United Kingdom of to-day not a few taxes that we could not attempt to lose, even if we did not need the revenue"; and the modern view of the object of taxation, as the deliberate spending for the purpose of making us "healthier, and wiser, and wealthier," is stated in an exhilarating manner that must make the average author of economic

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The Economics of Enterprise. By Herbert Joseph Davenport. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* net.)

An Introduction to Economics for Indian Students. By W. H. Moreland. (Same publishers, 5*s.* net.)

Wealth. By Edwin Cannan. (P. S. King and Son, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Nature and First Principle of Taxation. By Robert Jones. With a Preface by Sidney Webb. (Same publishers, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Credit System. By W. G. Langworthy Taylor. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* net.)

The Influence of the Gold Supply on Prices and Profits. By Sir David Barbour. (Same publishers, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Insurance and the State. By W. F. Gephart. (Same publishers, 5*s.* 6*d.* net.)

literature envy the freedom of "the irresponsible preface-writer," as Mr. Webb describes himself.

Prof. Langworthy Taylor's study of Credit deals with its subject as a kinetic, not as a static phenomenon. This point of view enables the author to discuss crises in a new light, and to reach the interesting conclusion that the demand for gold is a consequence of the quantity of credit, rather than the converse. He follows Dr. Marshall rather than Prof. Irving Fisher, and demands an "evolutionary," and not a "psychological," consideration for Credit.

Since the Quantity Theory became a bone of contention among the politicians of the United States it has undergone a temporary loss of dignity. Sir David Barbour, already known as an authority on Indian currency, attempts a rehabilitation of the theory in 'The Influence of the Gold Supply on Prices and Profits,' with a view to refurbishing one of the most useful weapons in the Bimetallist armoury.

Much ink has already been shed over the Quantity Theory, especially since Prof. Irving Fisher published his 'Purchasing Power of Money.' Whatever its demerits, Prof. Fisher's well-known equation

$$MV+M'V'=RP$$

is, at any rate, susceptible to mathematical handling. But Sir David Barbour's

$$P=Q\times\frac{E}{W}$$

where W is the work money has to perform, and E its efficiency, has little more than a decorative interest. "I should be very unwilling to attempt to assign a definite numerical value to E and W, or even P, at any particular time," says the author, who states that the value of the equation depends on its form alone.

There has been, we believe, a steady rise in the price of practically every commodity since 1900. But we venture to doubt whether the prime cause has been the opening of South African gold mines as a result of the Boer War. The rise has been too erratic, too uneven, to be ascribed to one particular origin. Trade combinations have also done their share. He would indeed be a hardy upholder of the Quantity Theory who maintained that the increased cost of builders' materials was due to the output of gold. The danger of allowing oneself to be ensnared in the net of the Quantity Theorist is that, having once succumbed to his argument, the victim is logically led to regard all problems of prices and wages—the social problem, in fact—in terms of gold production. This is what has happened to Sir David Barbour, who says: "The practice which appears to be growing up of attempting to remedy by Legislation the evils that are due to a rise or fall in prices is full of danger." Thus is *laissez-faire* re-established by the cyanide process.

In reviewing Prof. Gephart's 'Principles of Insurance' (*Athen.*, July 13th, 1912) we pointed out that insurance profits were, in a sense, analogous to land values: both are created and subsidized by the community. The extension of the work of public health departments, the increase in the efficiency of fire brigades, the progressive lengthening of life by the care of the young in the hands of educational authorities—all this means a diminution of risks. This results in higher profits for the insurance companies, of which the insuring public receives but a small proportion in the form of bonuses and reduced premiums. During the last two or three years several States have taken steps towards the nationalization of life insurance. Italy, in particular, has begun a specially drastic expropriation of the existing companies, which are not to be indemnified in any way. The problems discussed by Prof. Gephart in the rest of his book on 'Insurance and the State' refer almost entirely to the United States. He looks to the growth of efficiency amongst fire insurance companies to render State intervention unnecessary; and, while admitting the utility of social insurance, he believes that it would be extremely difficult to apply in America. The subject of insurance, from the point of view of the public, has received curiously little attention. We trust that Prof. Gephart's thoughtful book will have a good reception.

IS MERE EXISTENCE DESIRABLE?

Kennington Lane, with its houses of drab respectability, was the scene of the investigations by Mrs. Pember Reeves and her co-workers which have led to 'Round about a Pound a Week.' Their ostensible object was an inquiry into infant mortality; but we are wisely allowed to share some of their experiences. If the sharing were actual and bodily, instead of through the medium of print, this nightmare of wasted lives would pass away. Mrs. Pember Reeves says: "If people living on 1*l.* a week had lively imaginations, their lives, and perhaps the face of England, would be different." We believe rather that if those who have noughts added to that 1*l.* a week on the right side had a little imagination, the quotation might have that nasty word "perhaps" deleted. We pass over in pained silence the chapters on 'The District,' 'The People,' 'Housing,' 'Sleeping Accommodation,' and 'Washing Arrangements' till we come to the chapter entitled 'Thrift.'

Here a sigh of relief escapes us, not at anything that is set down, but because we are reminded of a frontispiece to an old, but unhappily far from out-of-date number of *The Labour Leader*, which contrasted the old and the new idea of thrift. The old was portrayed by the sweated worker starving himself physically and mentally in an endeavour to lay by sufficient to avoid a pauper funeral; the new showed the working-man spending his money on a trip into fresh air and sunshine. In Kennington Lane, unfortunately, they still "save" against the need for a 30*s.* burial, but the day is surely coming when they too will spend their money on living, and let those who kill bury the slain.

Tragic incidents bring a smile—grim withal—to our lips; such a one is that of the helpmate "who discovered the plan of buying seven cracked eggs for 3*d.*" As she said, "it might lose you a little of the egg, but you could smell it first, which was a convenience." Another is the boy's answer as to special features which distinguish the days of Christ's birth and death. On the former "you git a bigger bit of meat on yer plate than ever you seen before, and w'en 'E dies you get a bun."

We have chosen to consider Dr. Drysdale's little paper-covered book on 'The Small Family System' in conjunction with Mrs. Pember Reeves's because there can be no hesitation in affirming that the very poor are in a large measure their own oppressors. So long as a marriage among them is the precursor to providing a dozen wage-slaves for capitalism, they are standing in their own light. Far be it from us to criticize harshly their lack of restraint in such matters. If we must criticize, we prefer to reserve our wrath for those who monopolize and waste the means of educating those who show signs of becoming their masters before they have been given the opportunity to fit themselves for such a position. We are not concerned to answer the question put by Dr. Drysdale, "Is the small family system injurious or immoral?" though, we admit, he makes out a strong negative. We would rather borrow a phrase from St. Paul, and say: "All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient." Lest it should be thought we thereby beg the question, we will affirm that small families among the very poor are undoubtedly expedient, but in our opinion the reason for expediency must be laid at the door of those who waste. Dr. Drysdale proves by a wealth of statistics that birth and death rates rise and fall together, but here again we believe the reason is to be sought in our disastrous economic chaos.

Preventives are no doubt alleviators of distress, but we would rather look to the gradual restraint of those passions which have so largely escaped control through misuse. Though we should give the fullest publicity to this valuable pamphlet, there is a "but"—and the "but" is, to our minds, most important—many reforms and reformers have become so immersed in their alleviative remedies as to forget the cure itself.

Round about a Pound a Week. By M. S. Pember Reeves. (Bell & Sons, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Small Family System: is it Injurious or Immoral? By C. V. Drysdale. (Fifield, 1*s.* net.)

AMERICAN IDEALS.

Part of the work of the Carnegie Peace Endowment consists in arranging for "Exchange Professors" to go from America to Japan and vice versa, "to make the different peoples better acquainted with one another, and to lay the foundations of international peace in international knowledge." Prof. Mabie was the first of such lecturers to go from the United States, and his addresses are reprinted in 'American Ideals, Character, and Life.' The spirit in which the lectures were given is indicated in the first :—

"The long separation of the East and the West has made it difficult for the men of the East and the men of the West to understand one another; but I utterly reject the idea that they cannot understand one another; that differences of landscape, climate, religion, political and social ideal, have been so wrought into temperament and character that a permanent barrier has been built between the East and the West. Such a barrier may exist for a little time in the minds of men of selfish interest and narrow racial feeling, but it has never risen in the minds of men of vision, East or West; and the future belongs not to traders and race bigots, but to men who, in statesmanship and in commerce, recognize that the world, which has become a neighbourhood, is on the way to become a brotherhood."

With large views and in broad generalizations Prof. Mabie recounts the characteristics of his country in its history, literature, education, and government. The chapters on the discovery, exploration, and possession of the continent are tinged with an imaginative colour that is rare in historical sketches. Personal touches concerning various authors make the account of American literature real and living, and the lectures show a wide acquaintance with European writers. Respect for scholarship has always been an American trait, and therefore the schools, Colleges, and Universities receive full treatment. Of the American College the author says :—

"It perpetuates the tradition of liberal learning which had its modern birth in the University of Paris in the Middle Ages, which has given to Oxford and Cambridge a quality that has enriched the literature and the life of the English people; and which, carried across the sea, has been shared by a great democracy without loss of its largeness of vision and its power of liberating men from the narrowness of local interests and provincial prejudices."

In depicting American ideals, to English readers as well as Japanese listeners, the author is at his best; but when dealing with the government and economics he goes somewhat astray :—

"Education, fortune, and station have been and are open to all....Success is largely a question of ability and endurance."

Ability and endurance are not conducive to success without adequate opportunity, and this comes to comparatively few.

In speaking of charitable organizations, which he accepts complacently, he draws this glowing picture :—

"The American who does not belong to half a dozen organizations of this kind and is not working on half a dozen committees is a rare person. The country is ravaged by societies formed to do good to somebody."

The following is, to say the least of it, a sweeping statement about Americans in general :—

"To-day they have undertaken to reorganize their business so as to bring it into accord with the spirit of their institutions and with the Christian ethics they profess."

Of the necessity for any reconstruction of the social system, of the poverty, of Trusts, of corruption in political circles, there is not a word. Though the account need not have been elaborated in Japan, yet an indication that some evils existed should, in our opinion, have been given. The sensational press is all that is censured in social conditions.

However, a sense of futurity breathes through the lectures, as though America was destined to some vast evolution only dimly felt by her :—

"The country is always planning for the future....an enormous national asset because it stands for a volume of undeveloped resources which are tangible....the development of which is a matter of time and capital."

But we believe the destiny of America contains richer assets than these, and they are vaguely felt in such passages as :

"The nation had an abiding faith in its destiny, but it had not....faced the problems of a complex and swiftly developing prosperity and of the sudden influx of races bred under radically different conditions."

The atmosphere of the country, says Prof. Mabie, "has a transforming quality," and the genius of Washington only foreshadowed the great task when he urged, after independence had been won, the indissoluble union of the States, and the laying aside of "local prejudices, sectional jealousies, and mutual suspicion." It is the amalgamation of widely differing races into a new nation that is almost unconsciously going on in America, and it has been said that

"when the future casts up the debts of humanity to the nations, the chief gift of America will be recorded....in the courage and faith with which it carried on this nation-forging task."

Therefore, to a greater extent than other nations, America has to achieve a solution of political and social problems.

Prof. Commons has earned a right to speak with authority on labour problems by many years of inside experience. The greater number of his essays in 'Labor and Administration' deal with practical problems of trade-unionism and social work, and contain many useful suggestions, which our own social investigators would do well to consider—such, for example, as those contained in 'Standardizing the Home,' where attention is drawn to the points to be observed in a discussion of what constitutes proper housing accommodation. Perhaps the most interesting essay, however, is that dealing with the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, of which Prof. Commons was formerly Director. From 1910 to 1912 a Socialist administration, for the first time, had the control of Milwaukee. The City Council, looking for methods to put its principles into action, set up the Bureau of Economy, with the object of examining the work of all the executive departments, and eliminating wastage of time and money. It is noteworthy that the Bureau survived—in principle, though not in name—the defeat in 1912 of the Socialist administration, and that it received the warm approval of the strongest opponents of the views of its founders. As was only to be expected, the Bureau

"had to overcome all of the obstacles and rule-of-thumb traditions of subordinate employees that have blocked this kind of work in every city where it has been attempted."

In many cases the Bureau merely reorganized the system of accounts, and introduced new methods into office routine. But among its more obviously economical innovations were the consolidation of the fire and police alarm telegraph systems (which, it is interesting to note, both the respective chiefs opposed), and the utilization of by-products at the refuse destroyer.

In cities which have grown rapidly it often happens that the efficiency of the Town Hall staff has failed to keep pace with the increasing population. Many American cities are now employing consulting experts, on the lines adopted by the great Trusts. Here America is giving some of our great cities a useful hint.

American Ideals, Character, and Life. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. (The Macmillan Company, 6*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Labor and Administration. By John R. Commons. (Macmillan & Co., 7*s.* net.)

Democracy in New Zealand. By André Siegfried. Translated by E. V. Burns. (Bell & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

M. Siegfried has not given us "the soul of a people" in this sketch of the social and political conditions of the New Zealanders. His style of writing is journalistic, and his attitude shows but little sympathetic comprehension of the aims and tendencies of the democracy. But he has interesting chapters on the topography of New Zealand, and the historical account is clear and sufficiently detailed. A large section of the book deals with the political constitution in general, and especially with the Seddon Government and its numerous acts for the amelioration of Labour. The author does not view with favour the Compulsory Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Describing its workings and results he is of opinion that the high estimation in which it is held by employees will probably diminish as soon as rulings go against them. The history of Old Age Pensions and the Land Legislation is discussed, and other laws dealing with the protection of employees are described in a manner that signifies disapproval of such "State intervention." The account of

the Feminist Movement and the working of Woman's Suffrage is contradictory :—

"The only women who vote with personal and reasoned conviction are.... those who may be styled intellectuals.... Many 'ladies' hardly trouble themselves to go to the ballot box....The wives of working-men are not so indifferent; but as a rule they have no ideas of their own and follow their husbands' opinion."

Yet on the next page he remarks :—

"The female proletariat of the hearth generally takes its political mission very seriously, and can hardly be turned aside by promise or threat."

In fact, when dealing with institutions, laws, geographical features, and historical facts, M. Siegfried shows thoroughness and a capacity for forcible exposition; but he lacks the insight necessary to understand motives and the human soul. Instead of giving us an appreciation of the spirit of New Zealand—a fascinating study by reason of the novel conditions obtaining there — he depreciates the people, and apparently has an innate dislike to the working classes. According to him, the object of New Zealanders is to advertise themselves and to set an example to the rest of the world by experimenting in all kinds of innovations. He speaks of their "noisy self-assertion," says they are "incapable of self-distrust," and allows them no high motives :—

"Cynically practical and opportunist the New Zealanders certainly are....What the New Zealanders most need....is principles, convictions, reasoned beliefs."

Throughout the book the people are accused of snobbishness, of paying exaggerated respect to titles, and of regarding the King as almost a divine being! They are given no credit for disinterested motives, and scorn is poured over their imperialistic ideas. Of Seddon we read :

"The new British demagogy has no more typical representative than this fortunate individual, who united round his head the double halos of noisy jingoism and of social democracy."

This remark is typical of the book; but it does not suggest capability to comprehend national ideals or to paint true portraits of a people.

Adler (Felix), LIFE AND DESTINY, 9*d.* net. Watts

From the many addresses of Dr. Felix Adler, the founder of the first Ethical Society (New York), these "gems of thought" have been selected and arranged by the publishers, who, in the Preface, give the three fundamental tenets of the Ethical Movement : "The supremacy of the moral end of life above all other ends, the sufficiency of man for the pursuit of that end, and the increase of moral truth to be expected from loyalty in this pursuit."

The subjects dealt with are such as 'The Meaning of Life,' 'Love and Marriage,' 'Moral Ideals,' 'Suffering and Consolation,' &c., and fairly represent the thought of the Ethical Societies, also a certain lack of vision and definite statement. The sentiments are curiously middle-class; the thoughts are noble, but their expression is wanting in poetic feeling, and sometimes sinks to the commonplace. Thus we read :—

"The experience of progress in the past, the hope of progress toward perfection in the future, is the redeeming feature of life; it is the one and only solace that never fails."

Here is an extract from the passages on 'Love and Marriage,' which are for the most part ordinary, though some of them show insight :—

"The present tendency to accentuate the qualities in which the sexes are alike is a temporary reaction against unjust discrimination in the past in favour of men. The differences are more important than the similarities, and ere long they will again receive the preponderant attention which is due to them."

The booklet scarcely deserves a place with Thomas à Kempis, Pascal, and Emerson, though it is claimed in the Preface that it is destined to be a religious and ethical classic.

Hamilton (William Frederick), COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 3/6 net. Butterworth

Dr. Hamilton begins thus :—

"When we consider the misery and crime arising from strikes, the evil passions engendered in the hearts of strikers, the widening of the gulf separating employers from employed, the destruction of the happiness of many homes, the sufferings of half-starved wives and children, the large increase in mortality....the dynamite outrages, the burning and destruction of property, bloodshed, murder, executions, imprisonment, exile from home in search of other work, the dissipation of the savings of years, waste of capital, permanent injury to the trade of the country, and the danger of civil war—it is impossible not to sympathise with every effort to do away with strikes altogether, or at least to make them of very rare occurrence."

The author's own point of view is here clearly indicated, and is so one-sided as to spoil the discussion from the start. Dr. Hamilton would have all strikes ended with "firmness," irrespective of any consideration other than what he calls, without defining it, "the public interest." He considers that where a strike does not commend itself to "the public, it is bound to fail if the Government of the day prevents the strikers from using violence and intimidation."

A sketch of the working of the legislation in New Zealand and Australia for the settlement of industrial disputes by compulsory arbitration is given, and it is explained that the dissatisfaction of the workmen with the constitution of the Arbitration Tribunal was one cause of industrial unrest, though "the principal cause no doubt was the spread of Socialism and Syndicalism."

As an Appendix there is a draft of a Bill embodying the author's recommendations with regard to compulsory arbitration and a Wages Board system, framed on the model of the Queensland Industrial Peace Act (1912). In answer to the objection that legislation of this kind would be impossible on account of the opposition of the Labour Party, Dr. Hamilton says that "legislation of this kind already exists in countries where the Labour Party is in the ascendant." But "legislation of this kind" can never be successfully drafted by one who has no adequate conception of the case which strikers make out for themselves.

Macdonald (Ramsay J.), THE SOCIAL UNREST : ITS CAUSE AND SOLUTION, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/6 net. Foulis

Another of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's able and intellectual essays. It is not the accuracy of the author's historical or present knowledge of the position of Labour of which we have any doubt : it is his willingness to suffer deprivation of comforts, rather than receive them at the hands of his comrades' oppressors, that we want assurance of. It may be thought that a big title has been put to a booklet of only just over one hundred pages, but we believe the "cause and solution" could be given in even fewer, though we doubt whether the present author is the person to do it. To take one point: Mr. Macdonald says, "Mere increases in wages are always to a certain extent only nominal, because they have to be paid for by increases in the cost of consumption." So long as he believes in those words "have to be," we do not think he is likely to give the help which his great powers entitle his fellows to expect from him.

Trine (Ralph Waldo), THE NEW ALINEMENT OF LIFE, 3/6 net. Bell

A mildly philosophic method of thought, originating in America and now widely popular, has evoked many volumes, of which those of Mr. Ralph Waldo Trine are the best. In this last one he attempts to make the sayings of Jesus the guide for every aspec- of present-day life. While rejecting traditional Christianity, he regards its spirit as the highest of any religious system, and believes that with the general acceptance of Christian principles there would follow reduction of armaments and cessation of the conflicts between Labour and Capital. Mr. Trine does not strike us as being sufficiently conscious that the conditions of Europe and America in the twentieth century are different from those of Judæa in the first.

Arguments against traditional Christianity with regard to the conclusions to be drawn from archæological discoveries, science, and evolution were a particular phase of the nineteenth century, and the demand for a re-formation of the Christian faith, though excellent in purpose, is not consistent with the fact that the human race progresses, not by revolutionary changes that destroy the past, but by gradual growth upon and use of it.

Mr. Trine is hardly fair to the work of the Roman Church in mediæval times; he assumes that its forms and institutions were deliberately superimposed on Christianity, whereas they were rather a slow accumulation. He accuses St. Paul of diverting the stream of Christianity from the "fundamentally democratic" to the "Romanized imperialistic culture," and speaks of those two forms of the religion as living and battling together.

There are long quotations from various writers, and some slight mention of the philosophies of James, Eucken, and Bergson. The style is occasionally awkward; but it is vigorous, and Mr. Trine makes a determined onslaught against "the two greatest bugbears—Fear and Worry." For thoughtful young people there is a message here, but they should outgrow it.

Year-Book of Social Progress for 1913–1914, 2/ net. Nelson

The publishers have given us a wealth of matter necessary for any one engaged—or about to engage—in the work of social reform, and the general summaries should be read by all. Prof. Ashley provides an Introduction written from the advanced Liberal point of view, which is in accordance with the matter in the book itself.

[We are obliged to hold over many reviews and articles of special interest to readers of this Supplement; but some, such as those on 'The Life Work of E. A. Moseley' and 'Property, its Duties and Rights,' will be found in the body of the paper, as well as notices under our heading of 'Fiction.']

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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Lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A COURSE of SIX ADVANCED LECTURES on 'THE AGE OF ERASMUS' will be given at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, by P. S. ALLEN, M.A., at 5 P.M., on FEBRUARY 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, and 27. Admission Free, without Ticket.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

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Applications (twelve copies), together with copies of not more than three testimonials and the names of not more than three references, must be received not later than by first post on MONDAY, March 9 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained.

HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

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The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER IN FRENCH, to begin work in October next. Salary 200*l.* per annum.

For further particulars apply to W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

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Candidates should possess a University Degree in Honours, the general qualifications necessary for Assistant Masters, special qualifications in language including a knowledge of Phonetics and successful teaching experience, and should be able to organize and take part in School Games.

They should be unmarried and about 30 years of age.

The selected candidate will probably be required to take the highest work in the School in English, and might be made responsible for the direction of much of the language work in the lower classes.

Applications and inquiries should be addressed in covers marked 'C.A.' to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish Candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The selected candidate will be required to take up duty at Johannesburg as soon as can conveniently be arranged.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on WEDNESDAY, March 4, next, the Senate will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Departments for the year 1914-15.

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LITERATURE

RECENT BOOKS ON CHINA.

The origin of the Chinese people and their language has long been the theme of wonder and ingenious speculation, and it does not cease to exercise its fascination. There have been times when the immigration of the Chinese from Western Asia was spoken of as if it were a demonstrated fact; but of recent years the tendency has been to view the question in a more agnostic way. The wisest, perhaps, are those who say that questions of origin belong not to the beginning, but to the end of science; and the science of sinology is very far indeed from maturity as yet, even among the French. Others (with a touch of *odium theologicum*) seem openly to rejoice that the fact, as they regard it, of the strictly indigenous nature of the Chinese is a fatal blow to the theory of the dispersion of mankind from any Tower of Babel. Between the two parties come those who declare that the Chinese are not mentioned in the ancient records of any nation but their own, and that apart from the Book of Genesis (which, it must be granted, does not specify the Chinese) we have only the monuments and documents of the Chinese themselves to guide us, and these supply no evidence whatever as to the place or time of the nation's origin, though they do seem to give some indication of the date of the beginning of civilization in China itself.

Coming more particularly to the language, we find that it is only seven years since a well-known French scholar wrote in one of the best summary accounts of the Chinese language with which we are acquainted :—

"Chinese is a primitive language. That is to say, it is derived only from itself. Dig down into its most ancient monuments; you will find nothing but its own native foundations. French is derived from Latin, Celtic, Greek; but no ancestors are known for Chinese. Whence are the sounds derived? We do not know, and the comparisons made with the sounds of the most ancient languages remain barren of results. Or do we ask about the writing? The study of its development through the ages leads us back to primitive drawings of the things which surround man emerging from the savage state, and such elementary designs might have been made identically at any point on the face of the earth, the models being the same for all. Certain graphic resemblances between two scripts in no way compel us to conclude that the writings had a common origin or that one was borrowed from the other."

This view has been endorsed quite recently by, perhaps, the most prominent student of the ancient Chinese script.

But all this while Dr. Ball has been making his "slender book" 'Chinese and Sumerian' a serious collection of evidence to support the conclusion—which he thinks inevitable—that Sumerian and Chinese are to a great extent identical, or, as he suggests, derived from a common hypothetical parent in Central Asia. The book consists of an Index of References and Abbreviations, an Introduction on the Nature of Sumerian Writing, a Preliminary List of Similar Words, Initial and Final Sounds (their correspondence and parallel changes), the Chinese Classification of Characters and the Sumerian Parallels or Prototypes, and Progressive Transformation of Characters in Sumerian and Chinese. These introductory chapters are followed by a long 'Essay towards a Comparative Lexicon of Sumerian and Chinese,' and 'A Sign-List' in which old forms of Chinese characters are compared with Sumerian congeners or prototypes. The last list contains about 110 Sumerian signs, each with its sound, meaning, Chinese equivalent, and the sound and meaning of that in parallel columns. The alleged likenesses vary greatly in degree. Thus under No. 100 the Chinese—form, sound, and meaning—is identical with the Sumerian; but a highly expert eye would be needed to detect any resemblance between the pair of signs which follow. Not much weight, however, can be attached to the likeness of the signs or characters, for, to our disappointment, we find that of the 900 or 1,000 words in the 'Comparative Lexicon,' only 91 Chinese words are marked as having characters which show "traces of possible connexion with the linear form of the corresponding Sumerian word." Time will show whether Dr. Ball has really succeeded in making a great first step towards tracing the Chinese language to a foreign source. That the parallels, as he states them, between the two languages are striking and numerous, no one will deny; and he is not the first to perceive that Chinese alone is able to provide parallels to some of the phonetic and other peculiarities of Sumerian.

Besides the likeness of isolated words with which Dr. Ball is chiefly concerned (we have not noticed any attempt to show similarity of syntax), Chinese presents some vague affinities with Sumerian, such as the use of one sign to express words of like sound but unrelated sense, some trace of "male" and "female" dialects, and arbitrary inversion of syllables. Dr. Ball's Sumerian authorities appear to be recent, the dates ranging from 1884 to 1913; but for Chinese he does not seem to mention anything later than Giles's 'Dictionary' of 1892, and we wonder, without venturing to judge, whether Korean and Japanese and Chinese dialect-forms are *necessarily* safe guides to the sounds of six thousand years ago (a millennium before the legendary beginning of Chinese history), and whether, indeed, all the words quoted (*e.g.*, *sêng*, a monk) stretch back as far as that. Such a book as Dr. Ball's, if it does nothing else, emphasizes the fact that there is still, so far as we are aware, no European dictionary of the Chinese language which even attempts to give the etymology of the words, or trace the history of their forms and sounds and usage.

'Unknown Mongolia' and 'A Naturalist in Western China' are excellent specimens of a familiar type—the scientific explorer's popular account of his travels. The first, accompanied by excellent new maps and good, but surely too numerous, photographs, describes the exploration of the unknown basin of the upper Yenisei, lying on a terrace of the northern slope of the Mongolian plateau, and the journey thence through Mongolia to Kumul or Hami, ending with the survey of the Karlik Tagh and Barkul Mountains to the north and north-east of the latter place. The historical and antiquarian chapters which such a book usually includes are based, we gather, largely on the learned works of the many Russian antiquaries and travellers who have naturally outdistanced those of other nations in the exploration of the borderland of their own Siberia, and they are, in a sense, of inferior interest to those which describe the author's original observations and exploits. Yet they help to give completeness to what is a thoroughly readable and valuable addition to our knowledge of a very little-known part of the world which has been in the past a kind of distributing centre of the influential races of Asia, and has, since Mr. Carruthers visited it, risen to prominence by its

Chinese and Sumerian. By C. J. Ball. (Milford, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

Unknown Mongolia. By Douglas Carruthers. 2 vols. (Hutchinson & Co., 1*l.* 10*s.* net.)

A Naturalist in Western China with Vasculum, Camera, and Gun. By Ernest Henry Wilson. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co., 1*l.* 10*s.* net.)

Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking By E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland. (Heinemann, 16*s.* net.)

revolt from Chinese control, and its consequent position as a nominally independent state standing between the great opposing powers of Russia and China. The author is careful to explain that his book refers to Mongolia as it was just before these quite recent changes. The chapters on sport by Mr. J. H. Miller will interest sportsmen, but few, we trust, will care to read: "After watching them for some time....*playing* on the hill-side, I shot two of the cubs."

Mr. Wilson's 'Naturalist in Western China' deserves considerable notice. The first volume deals chiefly with the author's travels in Western China—that is to say, principally in Ssûch'uan, on the Tibet border, and in the little-known and rarely visited western part of Hupei—and contains his observations, original or borrowed, on the history, customs, and religion of the people, and especially of the Chiarung and other non-Chinese tribes which are now attracting much attention. The second volume is more particularly devoted to botany, agriculture, and sport: the last we should rather have called natural history of birds and beasts, since these chapters give careful accounts of the chief birds and animals, with mercifully few stories of their slaughter.

The whole book is extremely well illustrated by delightful photographs (how wonderfully superior are the photographs of a specialist to those of the amateur tourist!): some, which contrive to be really interesting, of glorious scenery; some of specimens of animals or birds (with exact measurements), such as Reeves's pheasant (81¾ in. long), or the Tibetan eared-pheasant, with his untidy tail feathers—the delight of Chinese artists; and, best of all, portraits of trees and flowers, the grand maidenhair tree or the rambler rose. Notable illustrations of another type are 'A Bamboo Suspension Bridge, 70 Yards Long,' 'Irrigation Wheels' (quite different from those of Eastern China), and 'Peasants transplanting Rice.' The last is a perfect representation of this stage in the laborious production of rice—the staple food of half the Chinese people, and, when growing, one of the most beautiful crops to be seen anywhere. Not a little charm is added to an interesting and useful book by the evident fact that the writer liked, and was liked by, the natives.

Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Bland give us in 'Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking' the second of what, we hope, may be many contributions to Chinese history from original sources. Extraordinarily valuable as the book is, we are left in some doubt as to its exact ambition. Is it meant for the study or for the drawing-room? The cover; the curious, inconsistent, and sometimes ludicrous forms of Chinese words; the absence of references even to the titles of the published or manuscript sources; the many misprints—all suggest the latter; while, on the other hand, the greater part of the contents is worthy of the attention of the most serious student, and we confess to being old-fashioned enough to regard some sentences as making the book unsuitable to be left on the drawing-room table. The authors are not unconscious that the inclusion of such sentences may be open to criticism, and they have tried to steer the right course. It is, however, no part of their object to show by quotation that there is nothing which a Chinaman will not on occasion speak of without periphrasis, and we could point to three or four passages which might well have been omitted without risking any approach to the ideal of those who would demand the utter exclusion of "concubines, secondary wives, or other forms of immorality"—an exclusion which would make the history of an Eastern Court impossible. In a less degree the beautiful picture of the Goddess Chang is marred for us by five needless words; and the style of the whole book is blotted by incessant tags from the Bible and Prayer Book—some of them surely betraying a taste that may be regretted.

In the Introduction and Conclusion the authors make no secret of their bias—a bias which few sympathetic dwellers in China can wholly miss—towards passionate love of the civilization of the East as it stands facing the barbarism of the West; and we could hope that the book might be read and laid to heart by all (and they include thousands of Chinese) who feel "satisfaction at the prospect of a Europeanized China." The rather unfortunate description of this barbarism as "Christianity's civilization," and one or two gentle criticisms of Christian missionaries, are counterbalanced by other phrases which recognize that Christianity itself and its Founder are very different from the practice and modern ideals of nominally Christian races. The rosy picture of Eastern morals suggested in the Introduction is, alas! not fully justified. When the authors say "the daily records of our divorce and police courts have no parallels in the East," they may mean that there was till lately no daily press to record the revelations of courts which did not exist; but not more than that. When they speak of "a race of women which instinctively prefers death to dishonour," we must compare, both for confirmation and qualification, the words of the Manchu soldier at Yang-chou

> "During the Korean campaign hardly a woman bought her life at the price of her virtue. Who would have believed that the inhabitants of this great Empire of China could be as shameless as this wench?"

She was not alone in that time of terror.

With two sentences from the Introduction, which will serve to show the authors' position, we pass to the book itself:—

> "Beneath the cruelties and rapacities of life, the brooding soul of the East preserves, with its infinite capacity for suffering, the dignity of a philosophy and the beauty of ideals which the West has never equalled, and from which it has derived many of its noblest inspirations and religions."

> "The Chinese, with no desire to argue about worlds unseen or the road thereto, would be more than human if they.... failed to perceive the undeniable fact that (as de Tocqueville observed in America) democracy affords neither time nor place for that profitable meditation which makes for the peace of a man's, of a nation's, soul."

The illustrations are not too many, and, for the most part, of quite unusual interest; even the six rather similar views of the "return from the wilderness" serve "the interests of historical accuracy." There are twelve photographs of Chinese paintings, and these carry out the idea of the whole book; that is to say, they allow the Chinese to tell us about themselves, or, rather, to let us overhear what they have to tell one another, for the pictures we look at of grave statesmen and gay ladies, and the diaries, annals, and decrees we read, had, with a few exceptions, no foreign public in view. We are taken from the Chêng-tê reign (A.D. 1506–1522), through the close of the Ming dynasty, to the downfall in their turn of the Manchus and the establishment of the so-called Republic, not by means of continuous narrative, but by a series of scenes, and those not exclusively of Court life. The chapters are, of course, not all of equal interest, and possibly some of the Manchu emperors' decrees (except those of Ch'ien-lung) might have been curtailed, though there is a fascination in the very profundity of their dullness; and the scenes of the last chapters are such as tell us little or nothing of the effects of which they were the causes in the history of the nation.

The picture is, on the whole, one of gathering gloom, growing in the later Manchu days to a hideous blackness of selfishness and vice almost unrelieved. The book is full of morals, of lessons not only for China, but also for the modern world at large. It is full of incidental corrections of what appear to be popular misconceptions about China, especially about the "despotic government" from which it was freed for ever on February 12th, 1912—of incidental testimony to the unsurpassably noble ideals of the said despotic government, and the unfailing patriotism and courage which would have saved China in her darkest hours if the corruption of the eunuch-ridden and venal Court had allowed it to do so.

We wish we had space to dwell in more detail on the many thoughts suggested by a book which no one who cares to know China should leave unread. There are, of course, statements which all will not endorse. It is a pity that "original sources" fail the authors just where they would have been most interesting in showing the real light in which the opium question was viewed in 1841. The revelations of the later chapters should surely have deprived the Empress Dowager Tz'ŭ-hsi for ever of the oft-repeated epithet "great." Nor can we, with the best will in the world, altogether share the optimism which is

> "content to wait and see, only hoping that China, protected by her poverty, may escape these undeserved calamities [telephones,

moving picture shows, appendicitis, sanitation, baseball nines, and bachelor maids]."

"The greatest danger [they say] which can threaten the nation....lies not in foreign invasions, nor even in alien rule, but in a weakening of those ethical restraints, of that ancient moral discipline, upon which has rested the world's oldest civilization; of those qualities from which the race draws its unconquerable strength."

We trust that this book will go far to silence the foolishness of those who imagine that the very word "republic" must bring a reign of "unexampled felicity," and strengthen those who are trying to lay in China the foundations of true Christianity and restore

"the dignity and wisdom which underlie the weather-beaten, but unconquered philosophy of China's Sages."

French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century: a Historical Introduction. By Albert Léon Guérard. (Fisher Unwin, 12*s*. 6*d*. net.)

It is a happy thing that such a thoughtful book as this should be written by a man who is, we understand, French by birth, English by education, and American by adoption, as with these qualifications an author can set down necessary facts and unpleasant truths in a way that is forbidden to an Englishman. Gambetta's patriotism made him contradict an Englishman who said that French peasants were ignorant; but a Frenchman can say that and a great deal more; and since Gambetta's day the French themselves have recognized the truth of the Englishman's remark, and have done something to remedy the ignorance of their country-side.

M. Guérard's volume is full of facts and solid writing, which should help all who care for France to a better understanding of that country. Few Englishmen have ever known France better than Hamerton did, and many years ago he told us that he had no illusions about friendship between nations:—

"There will never be any firm friendship between England and France, and a momentary attachment would only cause me anxiety on account of the inevitable reaction. All I hope for, and all that seems to me really desirable, is simple mutual consideration."

It is to that "simple mutual consideration" that a book of this kind should lead.

In a most interesting chapter on 'The Foundations' M. Guérard writes of the country, the race, and the traditions. He explains that "there is no French race":

"France is a racial medley, an epitome of Europe; if ever the natural increase of her population should fail to keep pace with economic opportunities, she could draw almost indefinitely from her neighbours without losing her synthetic identity."

"So long as her soil is tilled, her language spoken, and her ideal kept alive, the nation cannot die."

He describes the power of assimilation of the French, and, in passing, names the obvious fact (of which few foreigners take account) that the presence of a hundred thousand Germans in Paris is a factor which cannot but make for peace between two neighbours.

Everything about Napoleon has readers here; and M. Guérard devotes some thirty pages to a consideration of military glory and what it meant to France. He has sketched Napoleon as a "stage manager"; he reveals the seamy side of militarism, deals with looting on the heroic scale, and shows that, while conscription drains the blood of a nation, the financial burden of the Napoleonic wars was comparatively light. We are not disposed to differ from the larger general views of M. Guérard, but if we went into detail we might have to contest some smaller points. Murat, for instance, may have been a "swashbuckler and circus-rider on the heroic scale," but it is not as such that he will be remembered. Again, "penniless adventurer" may be a true term to apply to Bonaparte, but who thinks of him as such? Then M. Guérard says that,

"for several years, whoever approached the Emperor long enough not to be blinded by his halo of glory had suspected or found out that he was no longer in his right mind."

The marriage to Josephine is described here as the last link of Napoleon with his "shady and revolutionary past. He severed it, and married an Austrian Archduchess." A more impartial historian would surely have made some reference to the reasons which impelled Napoleon to look for an heir, and might have shown that other people have believed in his affection for Josephine, and have thought that the divorce gave him real pain.

But if the author feels himself bound to dwell on the more disagreeable sides of some of his chief characters, he does not fail, in most cases, to call attention to points which tell the other way.

When we come to the part of the book which deals with the Constitutional Monarchy of 1814 to 1848, we find many noteworthy arguments. That monarchy was fashioned on an English model, and M. Guérard shows how even Napoleon, during the Hundred Days, had to "put up with principles and institutions imported from over the Channel."

The portrait of Louis Napoleon presented by our author is one which the majority of Englishmen will fail to recognize. To M. Guérard Napoleon III. was "a Prince every inch of him." In another place he is a "kindly and well-meaning Prince, whom no one ever approached without loving," and so on. But even here it is only fair to state that, before he has done with the portrait, he gives it other touches which make it more recognizable. It is admitted that Napoleon III. was a "parvenu,"

"spoilt by an adventurous career, bound to early companions and accomplices, and with a slightly blurred sense of the sanctity of his marriage vows."

He could not give a "high moral tone" to his Court; and he was "an upstart sovereign," who had to "drag Persigny and Morny like a convict his chain and ball." All this brings us nearer to the truth than the "Prince every inch of him," whom everybody loved.

There is nothing new of the war of 1870. M. Guérard is not a believer in "inevitable wars," but he tries here to show that no conflict was ever more difficult to avert than that between France and Prussia. We note the curious remark that, "next to Jules Ferry, Bismarck is entitled to the gratitude of the French." This because Bismarck encouraged his western neighbours in their colonial adventures, probably—we agree with M. Guérard—in the hope of embroiling them with Italy and England. But Bismarck looked far ahead; and those who consider the distant future may well have doubts whether the position of France has been really strengthened by the possession of Tongking and some other colonies and dependencies.

When the author discusses Society under the Third Republic he makes fun of the way in which French people delight to give themselves titles. He knows their weaknesses, and shows how "any printer of visiting cards can confer nobility for a few francs." He reminds us that when a Government announced its intention of looking into nobiliary titles there was such an outcry that the proposal had to be dropped. Some things change slowly in France. There is nothing novel in what M. Guérard says. Others before him have written on the aristocratic caste of France, have laughed at the titles of Frenchmen (and of Englishmen too), and have shown the harm done to a country when its rich people despise and abstain from labour that earns bread. But M. Guérard is at his best when he describes the far-reaching consequences of this prejudice against work and business:—

"First of all, the limitation of the offspring; every one wants his son to be a gentleman as soon as possible, and one gentleman in the family is all that an average household can afford. The eldest son's privilege has thus been restored, in spite of the law, through the preventive suppression of younger sons."

The result of this is that the "professions" are encumbered with aspiring young men, whilst agriculture, commerce, and industry are deprived of their natural leadership, and the work of material production is too often left to "narrow-minded and sordid petty capitalists."

It is a gloomy view; but M. Guérard has brighter things to say of France. If he talks of the "prodigious literature" denouncing the hopeless decay of the country and the race, he soon turns aside to give this happier touch about the first twenty years of the present Republic:—

"Military defeat, licentious literature, parliamentary scandals, and even a falling birth-rate are not special to France. Education was spreading; hygiene fast improving; the death-rate decreasing steadily.... Wealth was expanding, new colonies were acquired, the Government was free at last from the constant menace of *coup d'état* or revolution, whilst art, science, literature

were not unworthy of France's glorious traditions. These years of national discouragement were in many fields a period of very creditable activity."

M. Guérard has written with much knowledge on education and religious questions. We do not follow him into the mazes of these eternal problems, but look for a moment at the concluding chapter, in which he inquires how France stands in the second decade of the twentieth century. He asks if she is a wounded nation slowly bleeding to death, or still a pioneer. He gives no direct answer to his question, but offers facts from which readers may form their own opinions. The peril of the falling birth-rate has, he considers, been exaggerated. "There is no actual decrease in the population of France from census to census." The increase is exceedingly small, but M. Guérard finds no proof that this stagnation is due to racial decay, and his view is that,

"should the population of France remain absolutely stationary, it would still be large enough to maintain an independent culture second to none."

A critic is disposed to ask how France, with a stationary population, can permanently maintain her "independent culture" or any sort of real independence, with Germany pressing on her eastern frontier. M. Guérard admits, and no one can deny, that 65,000,000 men have a better chance in war than 39,000,000. He shows that militarism is weighing down the country, and that France cannot go on spending millions on social improvements and on armaments, and then asks:

"When it comes to a choice—and the hour cannot be long deferred—will the French decide to protect themselves against the problematical aggression of neighbours with whom they have lived at peace for over forty years, or against ever-present, relentless foes—ignorance, disease, want, and crime?"

Before he leaves the subject, M. Guérard writes of the growing number of men who see the criminal folly of militarism and the possibility of checking its further growth. We wish he had made it clear how that "folly" can be checked.

We leave aside his discussion of alcoholism and other causes of national weakness, and prefer to end by quoting his concluding words:—

"I do not see France as a goddess, austere and remote: I see her intensely human, stained with indecencies and blasphemies, scarred with innumerable battles, often blinded and stumbling on the way, but fighting on, undismayed, for ideals which she cannot always define. An old nation? A wounded nation?—Perhaps; but her mighty heart is throbbing with unconquerable life."

When M. Guérard's admirable book goes to its next edition he should take off the accent that he has often placed on the name of M. Clemenceau; and we wish he would not use words like "Exposition" when a proper English word is available. We wish, on the other hand, that he would not disguise French papers and books by turning their well-known names into unfamiliar English forms.

Notes on Politics and History: a University Address. By Viscount Morley. (Macmillan & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

These notes are an elaboration of Lord Morley's address as Chancellor of the University of Manchester in the summer of 1912. Admirably balanced alike in style and thought, they represent the mind of the philosopher in politics, compared with whom the ordinary political hand, whether in Parliament or out of it, is a sophist in the ancient Greek sense. The philosopher sought the truth, had always an ideal before him; the sophist sought success, victory in argument at any cost. In a world crowded with opportunists and "arrivists"—we really need the French word—the distinction is worth repeating. Lord Morley asks his audience not to "wait and see," but to stop and think. A master of aphorisms, he tells us what this great man or that said of some word or dogma which has covered a multitude of political proceedings. The charge that he is very pessimistic has been brought and eagerly refuted; it is not, we think, justified, though any ripe mind looking back over a long term of years must see abundance of misdirected effort, zeal for lost causes (Lord Morley has his word of reproof for Universities), and deliberate deceptions. But, after a brief outburst concerning the "limits of patience with quackish fungoids," he tells us to follow the advice of Spinoza—not to laugh, not to groan, not to be angry, but to understand. The advice is needed, for our time is such as makes the red-hot partisan for whom democracy is an aristocracy of blackguards, or the Wise Youth who sees the eternal irony of it all as a reason for indifference and amusement. Lord Morley is always asking us to see both sides, "to pray to be delivered from exaggeration," to "cultivate a cautious sense of proportion." Not so are successful politicians made; the independent member has disappeared from the House of Commons; and our Party System leads to idle and disastrous divergences at which sensible people may well wonder. In his opening words Lord Morley speaks of "the obvious truth that democracy in the discussions of the day means government working directly through public opinion." Is that indeed so? His later remarks suggest modifications of the word "directly" when he begins to sketch some of the signs of the times. At least we have to-day a Committee of Imperial Defence which transcends the bounds of party; but generally the country is governed by an oligarchy which has its own interests to serve, and which is apt to recognize the will of the people at the moment when resistance to it would be fatal. Popular demands in their earlier stages are lulled by the futilities of Royal Commissions.

Balanced opinion, we are told, would be the ruin of the morning paper, and Lord Morley adds that "the press is no safe barometer," having been mistaken in its forecast of at least three remarkable elections since 1874. That is not surprising, and we recall Dilke's remark that the man who prophesies in politics is a fool. What, however, the ordinary man might expect in the press is a diminution of

"the shortcomings in political opinion and character—the fatal contentment with simple answers to complex questions: the readiness, as Hobbes put it, to turn against reason, if reason is against you; violent over-estimate of petty things; vehement agitation one day, reaction as vehement the other way the next; money freely laid on a flashing favourite this week, deep curses on what has proved the wrong horse the week after; haste; moral cowardice; futility."

Some of these things are inevitable in any powerful aggregation of human units, but the writer who has the best part of a month, a week, or even a single night to reflect over our politics and politicians might, one thinks, occasionally copy Lord Morley, and attempt to see both sides. At present he is worse than the sophist: not only does he strive for victory at all costs; he seeks to exacerbate as well.

These 'Notes' are, as Lord Morley acknowledges, "dispersive," and they lead us on through a glance at Darwinism and Comte's List of Great Men to "fortuitous variations" in history. A Napoleon arrives, and does what he likes with the world and its institutions. His arrival is not to be foreseen; it is an accident or a mystery, and there is for Lord Morley nothing more to be said. He adds that the word "accident" has not even "an impious flavour," since

"both devout churchmen and deep statesmen, the loftiest champions of adherence to the profoundest pieties of life and time, have been the first and most constant to enlarge upon the impenetrable mysteriousness that hangs about the origin, the course, the working of human societies and their governing institutions."

What, then, is the use of the historic method? The answer is that

"it reduces the element of individual accident to its due proportions; it conceives of national character and national circumstances as the creative forces that they are."

Characteristically Lord Morley proceeds to put the objections to the predominance of historic-mindedness, the arrangement of ideals in classes and series, and introduces a query which recalls Carlyle in matter and manner:—

"Stated summarily, is not your history one prolonged 'becoming' (*fieri, werden*), an endless sequence of action, reaction, generation, destruction, renovation, 'a tale of sound and fury signifying nothing'?"

Later we welcome the candour which declares that we have not come near to the definite creation of an inductive political science. Various ideals of the historian are passed in brief review, though hardly criticized, and historic parallels are declared of dubious value. Bismarck is introduced as an exponent of improvisation in politics; Taine as a man whose history has been "almost painfully exposed." An examination of Nationality and Progress follows which shows the strange things which have come under both headings. The idea of Progress,

as students of history know, is comparatively novel, and we cannot be so complacent as the Nineteenth Century, which took its wonderful advances in science and industry as if they solved human doubts and sorrows and brought the millennium appreciably nearer.

The ironies in the human drama are ruthlessly revealed here; and they do not decrease; but Lord Morley reiterates at the end his appeal against the attitude of mockery and indolence. The man of practical affairs and the examinee may find his discourse as inconclusive as Henry Sidgwick's views on Ethics and Politics, but he is clear on this point, that

"none at least of those who bear foremost names in the history of nations, ever worked and lived, we may be sure, in the idea that it was no better than solemn comedy for which a sovereign demiurgus in the stars had cast their parts."

Lord Morley remarks that "ripe judgment and sensibly trained minds are not always received with open arms." "Not often," we might almost say to-day, and that is the more reason for pondering over a discourse like this. The hard-bitten Tory and the eager Democrat may alike get profit from it, packed as it is with thought and knowledge, and rich in suggestion. In this age of specialization one thing that is sadly needed is a wide and tolerant view of life. Lord Morley quotes the glorious lines on the wonder of man in the 'Antigone' which the progress of the centuries has not bettered in harmony or imagination, and the quotation reminds us that Sophocles was a man

who saw life steadily, and saw it whole.

The Minor Poems of Joseph Beaumont D.D. Edited from the Autograph Manuscript, with Introduction and Notes, by Eloise Robinson. (Constable & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

The poems of Dr. Beaumont, third of three English poets of that name, we owe to certain temporary dislocations introduced into the life of a scholar and a Royalist by the triumph of Puritanism. Driven from Cambridge and from his fellowship at Peterhouse, Beaumont beguiled ten years of tedious retirement with the production of a long allegorical poem 'Psyche,' an abundance of Latin verses, a series of religious exercises preparatory to the duties of each day, and finally a number of religious lyrics, dealing with the different aspects, trials, and virtues of the Christian life, expressing sentiments appropriate to the various seasons of the Christian year, and celebrating the achievements of saints, Apostles, and martyrs. It is, we understand, the last-named collection which is published, and published for the first time intact, in the volume now before us, the source of the text being a unique MS., the property of Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University. Yet "poetical excursions were not Mr. Beaumont's studies, but his amusements," writes J. G., editor, some hundred years after they were written, of a selection from his lyrical works; "the serious business of his life," even during "that long divorce from books," was the composing of "a clear account of the book of Ecclesiastes and long critical notes upon the Pentateuch."

At the Restoration Beaumont was not forgotten. In fact, the impression left upon us by Miss Robinson's considered and kindly account of him is that he was one of those meritorious yet unconspicuous mortals to whom comfortable emoluments fall almost automatically, perhaps because the esteem in which they are held is quite unassociated with envy. He first became chaplain to Charles II., holding at the same time five rectories in various counties and a canonry at Ely. At the death of a much-beloved wife, he returned to Cambridge, where he had already been made Master of Jesus. The next year saw him Master of Peterhouse, and seven years later he became Professor of Divinity. The duties of that office he continued to discharge for thirty years; in fact, until his death, at the age of 84, on the eve of the eighteenth century.

Clearly there was nothing in Beaumont's nature that chafed against the dignities and formalities of official life; and, indeed, his verse is at its best when stateliness enters naturally into its theme and texture. The following lines, for example, entitled 'Ascension,' are characteristic and extremely fine :—

Lift up your Heads great Gates, & sing,
Now Glory comes, & Glories King;
Now by your high all-golden way
The fairer Heavn comes home to Day.
Hark now the Gates are ope, & heare
The tune of each triumphant sphear,
Where every Angell as He sings
Keeps time with his applauding Wings,
And makes Heavns loftiest Roofe rebound
The Treasures of this Noble sound
Hallalujah:
Which our poor Tongues shall as they may
Restore to them again & say
Hallelujah.

It was seldom that occasion and inclination combined to elicit from Beaumont these large harmonies, this amplitude and concentration of utterance. For the most part, as Miss Robinson points out, he is content to feel, at a far remove, the impulse that gave Crashaw, or more particularly Herbert, to our literature, and enters rather into their peculiarities than their inspiration. His forms have much of the intricacy, but little of the significance, of Herbert's; and though his admiration of Crashaw is explicitly (as well as implicitly) expressed in his poems, they are quite without Crashaw's mystic and transforming fire. His Lives of Saints tend, naturally, to be the dullest, the most unending, of his effusions; but even in this vein he can occasionally charm, as in these first lines from the calling of St. James :—

Love walking once by the sea side
A knot of busy Fishers spide:
And why may I not fish, said He,
Who made the Fishes, & the Sea?

Here, however, as in many cases, Herbert has been before him, and with that stroke of bold and unforgettable beauty :—

Who made the eyes but I?

In Far New Guinea. By Henry Newton. (Seeley, Service & Co., 16*s.* net.)

When you combine a zealous and devout Christian priest with a broad-minded and tolerant man of the world, you get something like the ideal missionary. No man can write a long description of his own experiences without revealing his own character, and after reading Mr. Newton's cheery and unaffected account of his thirteen years with the Anglican Mission in New Guinea, we have come to the conclusion that he fulfils the definition given above. The remarkable success of the New Guinea Mission is amply explained if he is a fair type of the men who have conducted it. If there are people who still doubt the utility of missions—at any rate, in the Pacific—we think that all their doubts will be dispelled after reading such a book as this. Mr. Newton does not hesitate to admit that many missionaries have made mistakes, and have at times given some ground for the accusations which are brought against them, usually by traders, and occasionally by administrators—"it must be remembered that missionaries are human." White people who come suddenly into contact with lower races are apt, as he says, to go to one or other of two extremes.

"Either they have no conception of the native point of view, and indeed find it impossible to conceive that there can be a native point of view, or at least one that is worth considering, and so they ride roughshod over native feelings and prejudices.... Or else people are so concerned with the native view, and the way things appear or are supposed to appear to the native mind, that they sacrifice all the wisdom and all the inheritance of civilization to the native idea."

The earliest missionaries erred in the former direction; their attempt to introduce strict European ideas of clothing, for instance, into a climate for which they were quite unsuitable, probably led to as many deaths as any great military campaign in history. The missionary of to-day is perhaps inclined to err in the latter direction. Mr. Newton's book suggests incidentally how the happy mean may be attained, and his account of the success of the Anglican Mission shows what good results spring from it :—

"We have not attempted to dissociate our converts from the everyday life of the village. We have been conservative in dealing with native customs. We have aimed at training teachers from amongst our converts, teachers who may become missionaries to their own people, and we hope in time that most of the teaching will thus pass through the medium of the native mind, and so be more adaptable to the people than it can be when presented by the foreigners who can never enter into that mind. We have boldly faced the risk of allowing our Christian children from our stations to go back to the village life, hoping that they would raise the tone and the ideals of their people even if their own tone and ideals were lowered. We have shrunk from 'glass-case Christians,' too jealously guarded against temptation.... We have had lamentable failures amongst our native Christians, and also some wonderful successes, as in

our limited capacity for judging we reckon failure and success. We have not been able to counteract the indifference and the casualness of the native character, the lamentable want of sticking power, the tendency to drift which is so great a weakness of the people, to the extent we hoped, but it is far too soon to judge; and there are instances of native Christians loyal who have stood firm in spite of severe temptation, which give us courage and hope, which strengthen our faith, and we try to remember that amongst people endowed with stronger characters religion is not always the power it should be."

It is worth while to quote the high tribute which Mr. Newton pays to his native coadjutors, the class of "South Sea Island teachers," consisting of Melanesians who had been recruited for work on the sugar plantations in Queensland, and who were there christianized by mission agencies and educated at night-schools. Whilst these men fall far short in intellectual training of the Samoan teachers trained by the London Missionary Society—men, too, of a much higher racial type—they seem to have been singularly well fitted for their work, and their very existence is in itself high evidence of the success of the Queensland missions.

"The wonder is that they gained as much as they did, when it is remembered they began school as fully grown men, and they learned what they did know at night, after working hard all day in the cane fields.... They might have hazy and incorrect ideas about the patriarchs, and prophets, and Old Testament heroes, and of the deeper meaning and teaching of their lives—as hazy, and as incorrect indeed as that of many an English public-school boy—but they had no doubt or confusion of mind about the love of God who made them, the love of Jesus who died for them, the love of the Holy Spirit who sanctifies them. They knew that sin was sin against God and His love, that it must be cleansed away before the soul can come to God. They knew that God gives blessing and grace through the sacraments. Of course, they had not got rid of the strain of superstition that alone had controlled their lives twenty or thirty years earlier, and which they had inherited from their ancestors, any more than have the brilliant folk who will not sit down thirteen at table."

The main purpose of Mr. Newton's interesting book, however, is not to aggrandize his calling—which he does, perhaps, for that very reason all the more effectually because unconsciously—but to draw a vivid picture of the conditions of native life in the south-east corner of British New Guinea. This he does with great skill and in an attractive fashion. He aims more at human interest than at technical ethnology, and, for all his underlying seriousness, finds plenty of scope for his natural humour in depicting the incidents which are apt to make life in New Guinea, as in other parts of the Pacific, "one long comic opera with varying scenes." Thus in the early days the patients who came to the mission station for medical treatment brought no fee, but expected to be paid for their loss of time. The gaol at Samarai had an armed warder at the gate, but no guard on the numerous gaps in the fence. It was considered a breach of etiquette for a prisoner to run away; but it is said that when the warder blew his whistle at night for the prisoners to fall in there were generally a few missing. They were just outside having a cocoanut or something, and they would come hurrying in through gaps to take their places in the line, and then had shamefacedly to listen to a lecture. "What name you walk about all the time? you no savee prison, you savee fence! What name you no stop along a fence all the time? What name?" As in 'Erewhon,' illness was often a misdemeanour:—

"I have heard a story which I believe is quite true about a signed-on boy who told his master he was going to die to-morrow. The master said, 'If you do, I will give you the greatest hiding you ever had.' And the boy got well. Quite likely the threat saved his life!"

The Wedauan language has two words for "we"—one inclusive of, and one exclusive of, the person addressed. When Mr. Newton had occasion to speak very seriously to a girl pupil at the mission, he called attention to what "we (*tauta*, inclusive) were doing for her and her people," as an incentive to her gratitude. Very quietly she raised her submissive eyes, and said, "Not *tauta*, but *tauai* (exclusive)"—and the lecture came to a sudden end. This review must do the same—else we could go on for a long while, quoting Mr. Newton's amusing stories and illuminating sketches of Papuan character.

The Welsh Vocabulary of the Bangor District. By O. H. Fynes-Clinton. (Milford, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

A Glossary of Mediæval Welsh Law based upon the Black Book of Chirk. By Timothy Lewis. (Manchester University Press.)

Why it is that there is no dictionary of the Welsh language on historical principles, like the 'New English Dictionary,' and how best to supply such a dictionary, are questions which are periodically discussed with great regularity in the Welsh press, but with no apparent result. It is generally assumed that the chief obstacle is lack of money, and that the work might at once be taken in hand if the State or some patron of learning were to provide the Welsh University, or its Guild of Graduates, or the National Library of Wales with adequate funds for the purpose. It would be truer to say that such a task cannot, and should not, be undertaken until the materials for it have been made available in far larger quantities than they are at present. The greater part of the literature, especially the poetry, of Wales before the seventeenth century still remains in manuscript. Even of Davydd ab Gwilym, its greatest poet, there is but a very incomplete edition, issued as long ago as 1789. The publication of texts is clearly the first necessity, for the texts would soon be followed by glossaries. Second only in importance as a preliminary to dictionary-making is a systematic study of the dialects and the spoken language of the country.

The two books before us are contributions to the study of Welsh along these lines: the one a glossary to the oldest known copy of the Welsh laws; the other a full record of the words in colloquial use in one clearly defined area, namely, the district between the mountains and the sea from Penmaenmawr to Bangor. The latter, which is by the Professor of French and Romance Philology at the University College, Bangor, is a massive volume of some 600 pages, in which, to judge from its four-columned Index of 35 pages, over 2,000 separate words are recorded. The real value of the work, however, does not lie in its lengthy inventory of words, but in the abundance of its illustrative colloquial expressions and proverbial sayings, and even still more in the elaborate thoroughness with which the sounds of the language are represented. As to the phonology, almost the only work in the same field that the author was able to refer to was an article by the late Prof. Sweet on 'Spoken North-Welsh' in the Philological Society's *Transactions* for 1882–4. On the other hand, the groundwork of the book, from the point of view of vocabulary, represents the speech of three persons: the author's landlady; a self-taught quarryman, unable to speak English; and another monoglot Welshman, "who lived in a small two-roomed cottage," and who imparted to the author "an extraordinary amount of information of every kind, and, in particular, terms connected with farming and the sea." The landlady's contribution reminds us of the chink in the wall through which J. M. Synge obtained much material for his plays. One other source we expected the author to refer to is the MS. collection of words and phrases brought together by the Dialect Section of the Guild of Graduates, but he seems to be unaware of its existence.

As many as forty-five distinct alphabetical symbols are employed in the book, as well as a few others to indicate that a vowel or consonant is long, or a syllable stressed, these symbols being, with a few exceptions, those of the Association Phonétique. The author also notes as many as twenty-four diphthongs, the existence of at least one of which, *iu* (=Engl. *u* or *ew*), was questioned by Sweet. Some of the more interesting of the author's phonological observations may be briefly mentioned. In sounding *p* and *t* in Welsh the emission of breath is much greater, and the consequent breath-glide (except in certain specified cases) is, even when final, much more marked, than in English. This, he says, is "one of the most noticeable points to an English ear in Welsh speakers of English." The sound *sh* is described as "of late introduction, and individuals are still occasionally to be met with who are unable to pronounce" it.

We are inclined to think that most of the natives of North-West Carnarvonshire (especially round Llanberis) still suffer from this inability. As to the doubling of certain consonants, the propriety of which is often hotly debated by Welsh writers, the author declares :—

"There can be no reasonable doubt that *k*, *p*, *t*, and *m* are doubled at the end of a stressed syllable before a vowel, and that the doubling of these letters in general written usage until recently represents an actual fact. The use of *nn* also coincides very closely with the older spelling....Any native with an ear for sound can distinguish between *n* and *nn* without hesitation. At the same time the distinctness of these double letters is not nearly so great as, *e.g.*, in Italian."

To turn to the vocabulary, its fullness and the astonishing accuracy of the explanations reflect the greatest credit on the author. Rich though it is in terms relating to agriculture, there are still—of necessity almost—some omissions. Prof. Fynes-Clinton gives a list, with illustrations, of twenty ear-marks, and says that, by combining these and using both ears, "the number of possible marks is said to be 998." An illustrated shepherds' manual, published in Welsh many years ago, would have enabled him to add considerably to his list of names. Similarly a work such as Davies's 'View of the Agriculture of North Wales' (1813) would have suggested inquiry as to other farming terms. As to the use of *gavr* in the sense of "a small bundle of corn, &c.," he suggests that it is the same as the English dialectal word "gavel," "a sheaf or quantity of corn"; but that is not likely to be so, as in other parts of Wales a shock of standing sheaves protected from rain by two reversed sheaves, fastened with wisps running from one to the other, is called *bwch* (=Engl. "a he-goat"), a name perhaps suggested by the resemblance of such a shock to two goats rampant. *Gwantan*, explained as "unsteady" or "feeble," is obviously the English "wanton." *Chwart mawr* (="great quart") did not represent a quart measure at all, but a gallon. The folk-lorist will find much interesting material in the work, *e.g.*, *ki drekkin* (lit. "foul-weather dog") for a partial rainbow, and *gwr gwellt*, a straw guy left at Hallowe'en at the house of a girl by a rejected lover.

Mr. Timothy Lewis's 'Glossary of Mediæval Welsh Law,' piously dedicated by him to the memory of Dr. Strachan (under whom he studied Celtic), and published in the Celtic Series of the Manchester University, also breaks comparatively new ground in the study of Welsh. Apart from Dr. Kuno Meyer's Glossary to the romance of 'Peredur,' no effort has of recent years been made to collect material for a dictionary of mediæval Welsh. It was, indeed, a bold thing on the part of a layman like Mr. Lewis to attempt to explain obscure legal terms, and criticize the previous explanations of some distinguished lawyers and philologists. But when Dr. Strachan advised his pupil to undertake such work, he was doubtless satisfied as to his capacity for the task. Nor does the completed work belie the promise of those student days. Out of the many new explanations and derivations that challenge attention we can mention only one or two. The solemn oath known as *bridiw*, which folk-etymology has explained as "bri Duw" (the dignity of God), Mr. Lewis explains as the oath solemnly taken "pro Deo." More startling is his suggestion that the word *gwyn*, as in *Kai gwyn* of the 'Mabinogion' (usually translated as "Blessed Kai"), is not the ordinary Welsh adjective meaning white or blessed, but is the Welsh equivalent of the Irish *fian*, meaning a warrior or champion. If this derivation be accepted, all passages where the word and its derivatives occur will have to be restudied, and a much-needed light may thus be cast on the military organization of early tribal Wales. His explanations of *cynnwys*, *cynnyf*, and *dedellu* will also claim attention. If Mr. Lewis fulfils the promise of this first book, he is likely to render conspicuous services in the field of Celtic philology.

Black Ivory and White; or, The Story of El Zubeir Pasha, Slaver and Sultan, as told by Himself. Translated and put on Record by H. C. Jackson. (Oxford, Blackwell, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

A TRADER both by birth and predilection, whose trade involved much warfare and adventure; a good Mohammedan within the limitations of his age and class; a ruthless foe, unscrupulous in the pursuit of ends which were in general good; a generous friend and great administrator of the savage lands he conquered; at once a pioneer of law and order, and chief agent in the slave trade—such was El Zubeir, of whom Gordon in his last days wrote: "It is a sine qua non that you send Zubeir" to save the Sudan. Gordon then saw in his ancient enemy the one man who had influence enough among the blacks to make successful head against the Mahdi. Zubeir's influence was undoubtedly enormous, and it was based on real achievement and well-proved qualities. But the England of 1884 had heard of Zubeir only as the greatest of all slave-traders, and knew nothing of his popularity and rare success as an administrator.

In this small book we have his own account of his achievements, taken down and translated into English by one who had frequent opportunities of talk with him in his old age. It is not the whole truth, as the translator warns us, but simply the version of his exploits which the old man wished to be accepted by the English. That it hides the truth at some points is apparent from the fact that all mention of the slave trade (now condemned) is here omitted. Zubeir even went so far, in talk with Mr. Jackson, as to vow that he had never in his life "raided for slaves"; and it is possible, as Mr. Jackson suggests, that, despite his evil reputation in this matter, "the capture of slaves was for Zubeir but an incidental in a larger scheme of things"—that his aims were always more imperial than commercial. However that may be, his travels and adventures, as he himself relates them, are extremely interesting. They remind us of the voyages of Ibn Batûtah.

"In this lake we wandered for five and seventy days without seeing aught but sky and sea....then indeed did our stores become exhausted, and we ate what we had of skins and leather thongs, being reduced to sore straits through hunger. While we were in this sad condition, lo! there appeared some smoke afar off. So Amûri and I selected nine of our men, and we embarked in a small skiff, making for the direction of the smoke, but we had not gone but a short distance from the boats when the smoke ceased. Then the boats drew away from us, and we wandered aimlessly at random, suffering so much from the violence of our hunger that verily we were on the brink of destruction. In the end we saw afar off a tree on a mound in the middle of the waters, and beneath it we found a large crocodile. This we shot and ate....Then we turned to go towards the boats, which we reached after an absence of four days. While we had been away, lo! we found that eighteen men had died of hunger, and, when the others had heard of our failure, straightway another died also."

The story of his early days is one of great endurance, told with shrewd curtness, and containing bits of observation like the following: "The cannibals did not eat the nails of their victims, but removed them as we remove the talons of a chicken." Zubeir does not evince that horror of cannibalism which one would expect to find in so correct a Muslim. In the height of his power he kept about him persons learned in religion, whom he adjured to warn him always if he dealt unrighteously. That they were now and then afraid to do so we conjecture from his own description of his conduct upon one occasion :—

"Their messengers chanced to see some of my Nyam-Nyam soldiers who had assembled round the corpse of a dead man and were sharing it between them, some taking the head, others the feet, others again the legs and chest, which they fried over the fire and ate. Their hair stood on end at the sight, and they took the news back together with my reply."

This incident, which he relates with some complacency, since it dismayed his enemies, would not have been so viewed by his religious counsellors. He shows a sense of humour and proportion in his narrative, does not exalt himself or his own prowess, and in more than one place owns to having been half dead with fright; yet he fought in all a hundred and twenty battles, and "by the blessing of God" lost but three of them.

Mr. Jackson in the Introduction to his fascinating book apologizes for shortcomings which we think imaginary. Any effort at adornment must in some degree have robbed his little work of the value, which it now possesses, of a human document.

Royal Spain of To-day. By Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller. (Longmans & Co., 1*l.* 5*s.* net.)

This book is an account of great and august personages met and historical places visited during a pleasant scamper over a good deal of Spain and a part of Portugal, begun and mostly carried out in a motor-car under the personal conduct of Her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalia who, however, did not at first reveal her rank. Not only in the illustrations but also in the text we find intimate portraits of most of the royalty and greater nobility of Spain and Portugal.

Incidentally we get also a fairly complete sketch of the author who has a quick grasp of generalities, is hasty over detail, and, in all, proves herself as pleasant, enthusiastic and really sympathetic a lady as her many royal and aristocratic friends evidently found her.

The touring party, which consisted of the Infanta, Mr. and Mrs. Bates-Batcheller, an Italian maid and an exceptionally resourceful chauffeur of the same nationality, started from Paris and are joined by the reader just as they are about to cross the Pyrenees. The automobile was perfect, as were all the arrangements, including those—not the least in importance — for providing the Infanta with afternoon tea.

Throughout the trip nothing seriously untoward happened, although no one except the Infanta herself appears to have been quite comfortable during the stay at Barcelona, towards the end of which the royal lady's identity seems to have been pretty clear to several people.

At and after Granada, notwithstanding an incognito, there were audiences to be granted or refused to governor-generals, important clerics and other highly placed local people. The task of presenting or dismissing these fell to the author who herself marvels at the sufficiency of her knowledge of Spanish which, we are allowed to assume, she first assimilated together with the air of the Pyrenees at the beginning of the trip. However, as she says, she has a gift for languages and evidently contrived to frame inoffensive excuses for getting rid of the callers whom the Infanta did not wish to see. Still, the Spanish word for carnations is *claveles*, not "clavilles" as she spells it.

The book contains a few statistics, and a good deal of information accompanies the descriptions of places and edifices visited. Indeed, were it not for its size and weight it would make an excellent guide-book for any one wishing to reconstruct the sightseeing part of the trip. There are many excellent reproductions of photographs signed with eminent autographs and good views and other pictures taken by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller's own camera. The narrative is told in a light-hearted fashion with the aid of many American colloquialisms. We gather that Mrs. Bates-Batcheller hails from Massachusetts and the only quarrel one would pick with her Americanisms concerns her description of the wimples of the nuns at Ronda as "face-fittings."

Some needless repetition and confused punctuation might have been avoided, but the get-up of the book is good, and the cover is copied from that of an old Missal in Toledo Cathedral.

The Curious Lore of Precious Stones. By George Frederick Kunz. (Lippincott, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

This is a very interesting, if somewhat uncritical book on a subject which will attract readers of every kind—the magical properties of precious and semi-precious stones—if the word "magical" may be used to cover the whole ground, from merely physical but unexplained properties to purely symbolic attributions in apocalyptic literature. Dr. Kunz has been studying and collecting precious stones for himself and others during a quarter of a century, and possesses a great number of books about them: his little volume on the sentiments and superstitions connected with precious stones has reached its twenty-first edition, and his treatise on the pearl is a complete account of all that is known about it. It would hardly be accurate to say that this book is confined to what is merely believed about precious stones, for it contains a large number of very good illustrations of actual jewels of all sorts, but there would be some justification for the statement. Amulets and talismans, crystal balls and crystal-gazing, ominous and birth stones, planetary and medical charms—all find an omnivorous chronicler in our author. He is honourably distinguished among his fellows, however, in that he gives references for his statements, and still more so in that these are correct.

Alike in the breastplate of the High Priest and the cornelian seal of Napoleon lost from the body of the Prince Imperial, in the fetish of the Stone Age and the lucky engagement ring suggested for the betrothals of to-day, there is a certain naive and crude mysticism which shows how the great majority of mankind have always chosen to attach importance to some properties of substances which science has taught us to neglect. To them all existence is linked together by analogy, not by the relation of cause and effect, and the more obvious the analogy to the untrained observer, the deeper is the sympathy which they suppose to be produced by the relation. Of these analogies perhaps colour is the most obvious. To the chemist of yesterday the colour of the ruby or sapphire is merely the evidence of a trace of impurity in the crystal; to the mystic, savage or civilized, its colour is the property of the gem which brings it into relation with the universe.

In time a whole system of natural magic was evolved out of these glittering baubles, and the reader may see for himself how curiously concordant its results are, though part of this agreement is no doubt due to an unconscious selection by a long series of editors. Dr. Kunz himself does not take a very decided line. Of course, magic is plainly impossible, but clairvoyants react very markedly to different gems; and some very queer things, which he relates at length, have been seen in crystals. In fact, he would say, a superstition is a shadow of a truth, but he is not prepared to say (nor is any one else) what are the particular truths all these interesting tales represent. In the meantime he has given us a very useful compendium of legendary history which will be a mine of information to all those curious in the matter.

We note a few slips when the author leaves his subject. Dick Deadeye's name has no reference to the evil eye, but to the dead-eye, a pulley-block without a sheave. The date on p. 44 is plainly impossible, even as a misprint, and diamond dust would act as a poison in the same way as powdered glass. There is a very good Index, and the illustrations are excellent.

The Greatest House at Chelsey. By Randall Davies. (John Lane, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In Cheyne Walk and Thereabout. By Reginald Blunt. (Mills & Boon, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Many books have been written about Chelsea, but there is still room for these two, both of which relate to the beautiful riverside. The hero of Mr. Davies's is Sir Thomas More, and that of Mr. Blunt's Thomas Carlyle. A large number of celebrated men have been connected with Chelsea, and the manor has been held by royal and noble personages, but the name that adorns the "village" most is that of More.

The remarkable and delightful character, which drew to him all the genius of his age, is stamped indelibly upon our history, and he lives again in the vivid letters of Erasmus and the wonderful drawings of Holbein. Mr. Davies gives us a good picture of More's family life, illustrated by Mr. Hollyer's fine reproductions of Holbein's portraits. Erasmus writes:—

> "More hath built near London upon the Thames side a commodious house, neither mean nor subject to envy, yet magnificent enough; there he converseth with his family, his wife, his son and daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their husbands, with eleven grandchildren. There is not any man so loving to his children as he."

The same great writer tells Ulric von Hutten:—

> "He is of middle height, well shaped, complexion pale, without a touch of colour in it, save when the skin flushes. His hair is black, shot with yellow, or yellow shot with black; beard scanty, eyes grey with dark spots—an eye supposed in England to indicate genius, and to be never found except in remarkable men."

We see in Holbein's portraits, first in importance the whole family; then Sir

John More, Sir Thomas's father; John, the eldest son, to whom Erasmus dedicated his edition of Aristotle; as well as Margaret the devoted daughter, upon whose husband, William Roper, More exerted so strong an influence.

Amongst More's visitors at "the greatest house in Chelsea" was the King himself, who would

"sodenly sometimes come home....to be merry with him, whithere on a tyme unlooked for he came to dinner, and after dinner in a faire garden of his walked with him by the space of an houre, houlding his arme about his neck";

yet Henry VIII. could send this friend to the scaffold!

Although the house has long disappeared, its site should be long remembered as the meeting-place of More and his friends. Its successive tenants form a goodly band, and Mr. Davies does justice to them all, telling a continuous story that deals with much important history until the destruction of the house under the direction of Sir Hans Sloane.

William Pawlet, first Marquis of Winchester of his family, was a very different man from More, and did nothing during forty years' tenancy to enliven the story of the house. His successful career was governed by a determination not to be a martyr. He described himself as being made of pliable willow, not of the stubborn oak. Knox hit him off, under the name of Shebna the scribe, as

"a crafty old fox [who] could show such a fair countenance to the King, that neither he nor his Council could espy his malicious treason."

When Lord and Lady Dacre had the house, the latter's brother Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, lived with them. Subsequently Lady Dacre devised her Chelsea property to Lord Burghley for life, with remainder to Sir Robert Cecil. The two Villiers Dukes of Buckingham possessed it for a time. George Digby, Earl of Bristol, bought it from the trustees of the second Duke, and the Duke of Beaufort followed in 1681. In 1737 Beaufort House was conveyed to Sir Hans Sloane, who pulled it down in 1740. Beaufort Street took its name from the house, and later a block of mansions has been named More's Garden. Kip's fine engraving of the house gives a good idea of its appearance at the end of the seventeenth century, with the fine garden running down to the river, where now stands Cheyne Walk, which Mr. Blunt has made the subject of an interesting volume.

The charm of Chelsea has always brought noteworthy men and women to its old-world houses. Mary Astell, described by Henry Dodwell as "an admirable gentlewoman," a forty years' resident, well deserves a chapter to herself. Don Saltero's tavern and museum of antiquities attracted a remarkable amount of attention in the eighteenth century. It was not altogether disdained by Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of a still greater museum, for he gave to it some of his "gimcracks," as Edmund Howard calls them. A chapter on Dominiceti, "Æsculapius Fumigans," who was supported by Sir John Fielding (Henry Fielding's brother and successor at Bow Street), and denounced by Samuel Johnson, is of value as containing a description of a quack of parts. The famous china factory, which had a short, but brilliant history, is well dealt with under the title 'At the Sign of the Anchor.'

The chapter on the Physick Garden and its vicissitudes contains a worthy record of some notable persons—James Petiver and James Sherard, who did good work in their day, as did Dr. Alexander Blackwell and his heroic wife. Mr. Blunt writes:—

"Sloane was a ruthless house-breaker against whom we who love our Chelsea have many a grudge. But we take off our hats to him this evening as we pass out of the gateway to Swan Walk; for though he has robbed us of much we would fain have cherished and preserved, he gave us the Physick Garden."

The last chapter of Mr. Blunt's book is of special interest, as it is devoted to "Mrs. Carlyle and her housemaid." Mrs. Carlyle's letters to Jessie are delightful, and it speaks well for Carlyle himself that Mrs. Broadfoot, who left his service to be married, was staunch in praise of his kindness, and declared that he was the very reverse of "bad-tempered."

Life of the Viscountess de Bonnault d'Houet, Foundress of the Society of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, 1781–1858. By the Rev. Father Stanislaus, F.M. Capuchin. Translated from the French by One of her Daughters. With Prefaces by His Eminence Cardinal Bourne and by the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet. (Longmans & Co., 7/6 net.)

Not a few people seem to think that, though it is natural enough that there should have been Founders and Foundresses of Religious Orders, and even saints, in that vague period which they style "the old days," they would be out of place now, and as a matter of fact do not exist. Yet they do, and work—little as some of their highly educated fellow-creatures appear to realize it. Such a one, a modern analogue in some aspects of St. Jeanne Françoise de Chantal, is the subject of this memoir.

After ten months of married life with the Vicomte de Bonnault d'Houet she was left a widow. She devoted herself to her son, looked closely after the interests of her dependents on her estates, and performed excellently all her duties, secular and religious.

She came into touch with the Society of Jesus, freed in 1814 from their "suppression" by a revoking Bull of Pius VII., and it was through their influence, specially through Père Varin, though after many thwartings and trials, that the first convent of the Society was founded at Amiens. The story of the Society's fortunes is told at length by Père Stanislaus, but his major success is with the great Foundress. All but the most wilfully prejudiced must be won by his picture of interior life and humble sanctity. Madame d'Houet—as, to conceal her rank, she chose to be called—was an *illuminée*, yet she dreaded mysticism, "extraordinary ways"; shrinking from everything which removed any one from the ordinary course of the Church's methods—"such things generally end unfortunately." She is of the high lineage of the saints. The difficulties put in her way (sometimes rather incomprehensibly) by her directors recall St. Teresa's poignant sufferings in that sphere. She resembled that saint too in her marked business ability; once she almost recalls St. Teresa's great words on practical religion, when she warns her daughters: "Walk faithfully in the footsteps of our Lord, not in sweetness and prosperity, but by carrying with Him your crosses in patience"; and, again, there is a touch of St. Teresa's humour when, speaking of a girl making emotional display of devotion, she says: "She will not suit us; she is too holy." But not to St. Catherine of Siena herself was the inner Voice more real, more irresistible, than to Madame d'Houet: "Through the shadows of uncertainty He makes Himself recognised, and as erstwhile with the Apostles on the lake, we too cry out, 'Dominus est.'"

This trust in the supernatural was not mere talk. When the Community was struggling, and despite the fact that education was one of its aims, she wrote:

"The Community, if such it could be called, was now reduced to three. We had just dismissed the only one of our number who was talented and highly educated. Such advantages appeared to me to count for very little, if not coupled with a docile spirit and one in harmony with the holy rules we had adopted."

This kind of reckless faith in adhering to right principles surely might be a model now, when expediency seems too often the rule, and shining talents are misused to find subtle excuses for shady proceedings.

Père Varin, her director, supplied her with a free variant of her family motto, "Bien faire et laissez dire." By this, "Courage and confidence," she lived and taught her daughters to live, animated by the ruling characteristics of her life—immovable faith, genuine humility, and a charity almost divine.

The book is well translated, and illustrated by numerous pictures of the convents of the Societies. Beneath those of the French convents is the sad legend: "School closed by the French Government." Fortunately, no political force or device can quench the abiding influence of elect souls like Marie Madeleine Victoire, Vicomtesse de Bonnault d'Houet.

THREE THOUSAND ROYAL SCARABS.

The first volume of the long-expected Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs in the British Museum is out at last, and therein Mr. Hall gives us the description of all the scarabs in the Museum bearing the names of kings or other royal personages. They are about 2,900 in number, and form, Dr. Budge assures us in a prefatory note, only the fifth part of the scarabs under his care. A good deal more than a half of those described are reproduced, either by photographs or in line, in the present volume, which will be indispensable to every student of Egyptology.

Mr. Hall, we think rightly, will have nothing to do with any "freak" theory as to the scarab being used as a coin or the like. According to him, every scarab—including under that name, as does the Catalogue, cylinder seals, button-seals, and flat amulets bearing personal names—was intended to be worn on the person, and was employed as a seal only. In this capacity it served many of the purposes of the modern key, and it seems to have been the practice, after shutting the door of a house or cupboard, to plaster a piece of mud on the fastening and to impress the seal upon it, so that, if it was tampered with, the owner would discover the fact. Hence the excessive multiplication of this form of ornament, which has made it so common an object among Egyptian antiquities as to be used as a generic name for them by the baser sort of American tourist. Why even those which were the property of private persons should so often have borne the name of the reigning monarch is explained by Mr. Hall as due to the magical ideas with which nearly all Egyptian beliefs are saturated. As the king was looked upon as a divine being, his name was in itself an amulet or phylactery of great power, and was therefore thought to avert evil from him who carried it about with him. The royal scarab, therefore, forms one of the surest means, and sometimes the only means, of dating a find of antiquities. In this respect, and in this respect only, it corresponds to the modern coin.

Of the scarabs catalogued it is difficult to give any detailed idea here. By far the greatest number bear the name of Thothmes III., a monarch whose Asiatic conquests seem to have impressed his subjects more than the exploits of any other ruler during five millennia. Some are of great beauty, like the one from the Salt Collection, of fine blue glazed steatite, mounted in a gold ring; while others are of the roughest possible work. Amenhotep III. introduced a new type of scarab of a large size, celebrating his marriage with the famous Queen Tii or his success in the hunting of lions in much the same way as the modern commemorative medal. Those of the pretentious Rameses II. are rather disappointing, none of them here figured being up to the standard of the two kings just mentioned, although a couple of brick-shaped "plaques," or stamps recording Rameses' marriage with the daughter of the Hittite king, are interesting. Queen Hatasu or "Hatshepset" is well represented, as is King Pepi, who must, we think, be excepted from Mr. Hall's somewhat sweeping statement that the scarabs of the other Pyramid-building kings, Unas, Khufu, Khafra, and Menkaura, are all posthumous. One fine scarab of the heretic Khuenaten, which has lately come from Nubia, and is included among the Addenda is worth special mention.

Mr. Hall's work is well, and, so far as we can see, carefully done, and reflects great credit on himself and the Museum, while he supplies a most useful touchstone for distinguishing posthumous from contemporary scarabs. The only mistake we have been able to find is his translation of Μονογενὴς in Horapollo and elsewhere as "only begotten," or even as "born of one sole person." As has been pointed out many times in *The Athenæum*, "only-begotten" would be μονογέννητος, and μονογενὴς is only "one of a kind" or "unique." It was thus applied by the Orphics to several children of Zeus, and by the Gnostics to Christ, from whom the orthodox borrowed the expression while mistaking its meaning.

We hope that the remaining volumes of this valuable Catalogue will not be long delayed.

Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs in the British Museum.—Vol. I. *Royal Scarabs.* By H. R. Hall. (British Museum, 1*l.* 15*s.* net.)

GERMAN LYRICS À LA FRANÇAISE.

It is scarcely realized among critics what a remarkable body of lyric poetry (remarkable both for its volume and for its quality) has been written in Germany during the last twenty years. The establishment of the Reich in 1871, and the national enthusiasm thereby created, overshadowed and hampered for ten or fifteen years the development of literature and the arts: the lyric poets were among the first to throw off the incubus and let their voices be heard again.

In France German poetry has until lately shared the fate of the other creative work of the Deutsches Reich: a just appreciation of it was unlikely to come from a people nationally antipathetic to Teutonic literary style, among whom, moreover, there still lingered traces of the animosity which 1871 bequeathed to the following generation.

It is only by the efforts of interpreters like the author of this collection that the gulf between the two nations—now happily far less wide—can be bridged over; and as M. Emile Verhaeren points out in a letter addressed to him, and prefixed to the poems themselves, M. Guilbeaux is one of the first to welcome these German poets with a full and complete cordiality. By so doing he is working towards the "grande unité européenne" which is a need of our civilization, and his effort deserves unstinted praise.

In execution, however, the work falls somewhat short of really high quality, and while making full allowance for the difficulty of rendering German into French verse, we must point out that his translations seldom attain any great literary beauty. His preliminary essay, in which he traces the course of German lyrism from the time of the Franco-Prussian War to the present day (showing how slow and tardy was the reception given in France to its products), is full of knowledge and discrimination; but how little of the wonderful suggestive power of Richard Dehmel has passed into the French words! Read the first verse of 'Die stille Stadt,' with its subtle impressionism:—

> Liegt eine Stadt im Tale,
> Ein blasser Tag vergeht;
> Es wird nicht lange dauern mehr,
> Bis weder Mond noch Sterne,
> Nur Nacht am Himmel steht;

and note how this delicate picture of a silent city shadowed at nightfall by mists from the surrounding mountains has become blurred in the almost literal French equivalent:—

> Une ville est dans la vallée,
> Un jour pâle agonise;
> Encor quelques instants
> Jusqu'à ce que—non pas la lune, ni les étoiles,
> Mais la nuit seule au ciel se fixe.

But it is scarcely possible to give in French the essence of a poet like Dehmel. M. Guilbeaux succeeds better, if not brilliantly, in his renderings from certain other German lyrists, and notably in the translations from the Viennese poet Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the spirit of whose work is much more closely akin to the Latin spirit than is the case with most of his contemporaries, so that the task of presenting his verse in a French dress is much less formidable. We have here also some spirited versions of the songs of Detlev von Liliencron, whose appearance in German lyric poetry one may conveniently fix as the beginning of the modern period.

With a small number of striking exceptions, however, M. Guilbeaux's own renderings go far to discredit his theory, expressed in the Preface, that the translator of a poem should follow the text very closely, and reproduce the sense without any attempt to reproduce the rhythm. In all good poetry the element of melody is at least as important as the sense, and no success in rendering the latter can make up for its loss. M. Guilbeaux's book is, nevertheless, a valuable achievement, for these literal versions do give, though in an attenuated form, a true general impression of their originals, and with the aid of the Preface and the excellent biographies of the poets represented, they should spread widely in France a knowledge of work as yet far too little known.

Anthologie des Lyriques allemands contemporains depuis Nietzsche. Par Henri Guilbeaux. "Les Grandes Anthologies." (Paris, Figuière & Cie., 5 fr.)

Through the Torii. By Yone Noguchi. (Elkin Mathews, 5*s.* net.)

This paper-bound volume, which contains thirty-five short essays, will do little to enhance Yone Noguchi's reputation as a writer of English. Mr. Noguchi has a reputation, but he must not forget that for most people reputations are airy and fragile things, as fleeting as the dew on his own Japanese flowers. He has not behind him the solid rock of achievement, like the great artists who have materially added to human thought or humanly expressed beauty; his place depends on the "suggestiveness" which, he well knows, his critics attribute to him. Nevertheless, his chosen medium of expression is language, and as he is known, not as a writer of Japanese, but as a writer of English, it behoves him to look to his English grammar a little more carefully. Emphatically it is not art merely to multiply grammatical blunders in the language of his adoption. We may forgive Mr. Markino for doing this, because his work is merely amusing journalese; it can only damage Mr. Noguchi to play the same trivial game, for he is an artist. By this we do not mean to say that he must not play at all with our language; often the strange turn of his phrases is illuminating and delightful; but he really might get some one to correct sentences like the following:—

"What difference is there between us human beings and the caterpillar? Are we not caterpillar who may live little longer?"

Who could read with pleasure many pages written in this style?—

"The incense, an old vibration of the Japanese heart, quite peculiar, naturally fastidious, gesticulated, while stealing up from a two-horned dragon's mouth, for my friend (who returned home from America by the last steamer) to stop his talk on automobiles and sky-scrapers."

These two extracts are perfectly fair samples of the whole book. Had his book not fallen into the hands of a conscientious reviewer, it would probably have remained half finished. Yet to leave it so would be a pity, for there are many dainty hints and glimpses of beauty in its pages.

The author laments the loss of the old, native beauty of Japan, and says:—

"It is not difficult to see what we shall lose fundamentally from coming, as we have come to-day, face to face with Western literature."

The most interesting chapters are the two dealing with the Hokku, or Japanese short poems, where he points out with justice the complete failure of most of the English and American translations of these little gems. In another essay he says: "I believe that the true art has no East or West as it is always born from nowhere." This is profoundly true. But Mr. Noguchi must not forget that true art has always a medium of expression—marble, paint, words, or whatever it may be; and that the use of each medium is regulated by deep-lying laws of technique.

SHORT STORIES.

The quick wit and liveliness in repartee of the Londoner have often afforded opportunity to the humorist, and when—as in Mr. Pugh's case—the humorist has a keen eye for human foibles, the result is more than usually diverting. He tells us in an amusing Preface that the stories and studies in 'The Cockney at Home' are only a few of the many he has written, and that in preparing the book for publication he had to re-read them. He confesses that they made him laugh. It would have been strange had they not done so.

Not the least curious thing about the Cockney is the eccentricity of his vocabulary. Many people know that a "rozzer" is a policeman and a "tiggy" a detective, but few, we imagine, except the initiated, would guess that a "griddler" was a street singer, and a "chanter" a man who fakes horses "with intent to deceive." Mr. Pugh puts forward an amusing theory concerning the griddler. He contends—and it certainly, on reflection, seems to be true—that this worthy does not "griddle" at all in the summer—only cold or wet weather being profitable.

Mr. Barry Pain has, for the moment, forsaken the Cockney, and in 'One Kind and Another' there are only two short sketches—both concerning the younger generation at play in Regent's Park—which may be said to deal with London life.

One of the complaints of the humorist is supposed to be that no one will take him seriously. Mr. Pain has cheerfully faced this difficulty and placed the serious stories in the front of his collection. They are ingenious and brightly written, but it must be added that they bear a suspicion of the magazine stamp. The author is decidedly happier when purveying lighter fare. Perhaps the best stories in the book are the four headed 'Detection without Crime,' in which the idea is amusingly elaborated of a man with a passion for amateur detective work following up weird clues which end in ordinary explanations.

'South Sea Shipmates' is the title of a book which gives some idea of a sailor's life in Southern waters. The stories are written in a vigorous and lively manner, and some of them are amusing, especially that which tells of the adventures of a party of retired and prosperous sea captains who, as the result of a wager, sign on before the mast in a sailing vessel, and proceed to criticize the conduct of her commander, to whom they subsequently teach a lesson in seamanship. Unfortunately, however, in most cases the element of bloodshed and sensationalism, although handled in a realistic manner, has been introduced to an unnecessary extent.

The Cockney at Home. By Edwin Pugh. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

One Kind and Another. By Barry Pain. (Martin Secker, 6*s.*)

South Sea Shipmates. By John Arthur Barry. (Werner Laurie, 6*s.*)

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Chase (Frederic Henry), The Gospels in the Light of Historical Criticism, 1/ net. Macmillan

This essay, reprinted from 'Cambridge Theological Essays,' is preceded by a Preface on 'The Obligations of the Clergy' and 'The Resurrection of our Lord.'

Halford (S. H.), Apostolic Fallibility, evidenced from an Examination of the Record known as "The Acts of the Apostles," 1/ Northampton Press

The author sets out to show that the Apostles were not infallible, and that the Acts of the Apostles "reveals them as being gradually superseded because of their vital spiritual incapacity."

Knox (Right Rev. E. A.), Sacrifice or Sacrament, 4/6 net. Longmans

The aim of this treatise is "to show the nature of the crisis which lies before our Church in deciding the Vestment controversy."

Lucas (Bernard), Our Task in India: Shall we Proselytise Hindus or Evangelise India? 2/6 net. Macmillan

The author's object is "to give a fresh presentation of Indian missions, and offer suggestions for their more effective working.

Nairne (Rev. Alexander), The Faith of the Old Testament, 2/6 net. Longmans

Includes a general introduction to the subject, and aims at extracting essential principles from critical studies, and simplifying the "truths that matter to a man who fears God."

Revised Liturgy (A), being the Order of the Administration of the Lord's Supper according to the Uses of the Church of England, with Divers Enrichments and Alterations, edited by B. W. Randolph, with an Introduction by J. H. Maude, 1/6 net. Mowbray

The editor has rearranged parts of the Communion Service in order to bring it "into greater harmony with the ancient liturgies," and has attempted to restore "those ancient and Catholic features which in 1552 were somewhat ruthlessly struck out."

Waddell (Rev. P. Hately), The Religious Spirit, Sermon Notes, 2/ net. Blackwood

These are skeletons of sermons, being notes made by the author before preaching, and published in his retirement.]

LAW.

Every Man's Own Lawyer, a Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity, 6/8 net. Crosby Lockwood

Contains a variety of information on legal matters.

POETRY.

Belben (May), As the Heart Speaks, and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Amersham, Bucks, Morland

This volume contains a number of sonnets and short pieces, chiefly dealing with love and friendship.

Calignoc (Robert), Odd Numbers, 1/ net. Bell

A collection of satiric and epigrammatic verses. The cryptogram "Rog. Bacon l'écrit" in the author's name gives him an opportunity of poking much fun at Baconians.

George (Mrs. Muriel E.), Nature's Interviews, and Other Poems, 1/6 net. Eastbourne, Alex. Clayton

Short pieces dealing with various aspects of Nature both in India and at home. There are verses on each month of the year, spring, sunset, and similar subjects.

Hubbard (H. L.), Bethlehem, and Other Verse, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer; London, Simpkin & Marshall

'Bethlehem' is a dramatic piece in three "episodes": 'The Annunciation,' 'The Adoration in the Heavens,' and 'The Adoration on the Earth.' It is followed by 'Songs of Devotion,' 'Songs of the Road,' and miscellaneous pieces.

Leigh (Lorma), The White Gate, and Other Poems, 1/6 net. Hampstead, Hewetson

A small volume of verse on such subjects as love, death, separation, children, and gardens.

Rossetti (Christina), Goblin Market, The Prince's Progress, and Other Poems. "World's Classics," 1 net. Milford

A selection of Christina Rossetti's poems, with a frontispiece and Indexes of Titles and First Lines.

Taylor (A. L.), The Odes of Horace, translated into English Verse, 4/6 net.
Glasgow, MacLehose

"What seems repugnant to modern ideas has been softened, altered, or omitted" in this translation. To it the author has prefixed translations of five odes written in Alcaics, Sapphics, and Asclepiads for the sake of the non-classical reader.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Barnett (L. D.), A Catalogue of the Burmese Books in the British Museum, 1*l.* 5*s.* net.
The Museum

A descriptive Catalogue, with a General Index of Titles and a classified Subject Index.

Congress Library, Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year 1912–13.
Washington, Government Printing Office

Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress. It includes a statement of recent copyright legislation and international copyright relations.

Wales National Library, Report on the Progress of the Library from Oct., 1910, to Oct., 1913. Aberystwyth, the Library

Containing the Report of the Council, notes on some additions to the Library, lists of donors, and a financial statement. There are illustrations.

Wigan Free Public Library, Reference Department, Catalogue of Books by H. T. Folkard: Part XI. T. Wigan, J. Starr

PHILOSOPHY.

Manen (Johan van), Mrs. Besant's Theosophy according to the Bishop of Madras, 6 annas.
Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

An answer to a pamphlet entitled 'The Theosophy of Mrs. Besant,' written by the Rev. E. W. Thompson, and endorsed by the Bishop of Madras and six missionaries, which was published in Mysore last November.

Religio Doctoris, Meditations upon Life and Thought, by a Retired College President, $1.25
Boston, Badger

A collection of essays on ethical subjects, with an Introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

Russell (Hon. Bertrand), The Philosophy of Bergson, 1/ net. Cambridge, Bowes; London, Macmillan

This paper was read before "The Heretics" in Cambridge, and afterwards appeared in *The Monist*. The pamphlet also contains Mr. H. Wildon Carr's reply, entitled 'On Mr. Russell's Reasons for supposing Bergson's Philosophy is not True,' and Mr. Russell's rejoinder, 'Mr. Wildon Carr's Defence of Bergson,' which were printed in *The Cambridge Magazine*.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Book of the Duffs (The), Vols. I. and II., compiled by Alistair and Henrietta Tayler.
Edinburgh, William Brown

A record of the Duff family from earliest times, which includes genealogical tables. The illustrations, consisting of reproductions of pictures, photographs, and sketches, are an important feature of this history.

Bryce (James), The Ancient Roman Empire and the British Empire in India; The Diffusion of Roman and English Law throughout the World, 6/ net. Milford

These two historical essays are reproduced from the author's 'Studies in History and Jurisprudence.' The figures of the last Indian census and references to recent legislation are included, and the work has been revised throughout.

Cheyney (Edward P.), A History of England, from the Defeat of the Armada to the Death of Elizabeth, with an Account of English Institutions during the Later Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries, Vol. I., 16/ net. Longmans

A history of the last fifteen years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, with a description of the form of government and society existing at that time, by the Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania.

Elder (John R.), The Highland Host of 1678, 5/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

A monograph treating of Lauderdale's policy of coercion in dealing with the opposition to Episcopacy in the west of Scotland.

Gretton (M. Sturge), A Corner of the Cotswolds through the Nineteenth Century, 7/6 net.
Methuen

Mrs. Sturge Gretton, drawing on personal memories of those who were eyewitnesses of the old order, traces some of the changes in rural England that took place during the nineteenth century. Her study is of the tableland between the Coln and the Evenlode in East Gloucestershire and North-West Oxfordshire.

History of the Nations, edited by Walter Hutchinson, Part I., 7*d.* net. Hutchinson

This work aims at giving a popular account of each nation from the earliest time to the present day, and will be completed in not more than fifty fortnightly parts. It is profusely illustrated. The present number contains an Introduction and part of Prof. Flinders Petrie's history of the Egyptians.

Hug (Mrs. Lina) and **Stead (Richard)**, Switzerland, "The Story of the Nations" Series, 5/
Fisher Unwin

A fourth impression. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 14, 1891, p. 213.

Low (Sidney), Egypt in Transition, 7/6 net.
Smith & Elder

This book, written after visits to Egypt and the Sudan, gives the author's impression of the political, social, and administrative conditions of those countries during the transitional period between Lord Kitchener's reconquest of the Sudan and his return to Cairo as British Agent and Consul-General. Lord Cromer has written the Introduction, and there are portraits and an Index.

Low (Sidney), The Governance of England, 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A new and revised edition, in his Introduction to which the author discusses the significance of the Parliament Act, the present situation and possible future of the House of Lords, the Labour Unrest, and other political questions of the time. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Jan. 21, 1905, p. 79.

Mann (Rev. Horace K.), The Lives of the Popes in the Middle Ages, Vols. IX. and X., 12/ net each. Kegan Paul

Two further volumes of this series. Vol. IX. ranges from Innocent II. to Blessed Benedict XI., and includes the dates 1130–59. The scope of Vol. X. is 1159–98. Each volume is illustrated.

Mowat (R. B.), The Wars of the Roses, 1377–1471, 6/ net. Crosby Lockwood

A monograph on this period of English history, illustrated with genealogical tables and a map.

Old Magdalen Days, 1847–1877, by A Former Chorister, paper 1/, cloth 1/6
Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

The writer of these reminiscences was a member of the College and its choir for thirty years, and he relates many anecdotes concerning the numerous colleagues with whom he came in contact.

Outline of Ireland's Story (An), 6*d.* net. Stock

A sketch of Irish history from the earliest times. In the last chapter, entitled 'The Union and its Results,' the author takes his stand against Home Rule.

Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters: Vol. I. Apprentices' Entry Books, 1654–1694, transcribed and edited by Bower Marsh. Oxford University Press

The entries of apprentices from the year 1654 to 1892 were kept in six books, the first three of which are here reprinted, following closely the form of the original. The text is preceded by an Introduction, and there are Indexes and an Appendix. Two hundred and fifty copies of this volume have been printed, about forty of which are for sale.

Rives (George Lockhart), The United States and Mexico, 1821–1848, 2 vols., $8 net per set.
New York, Scribner

A history of the relations between the two countries from the time of Mexican Independence to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, illustrated with maps.

Southampton Record Society, The Port Books of Southampton; or, (Anglo-French) Accounts of Robert Florys, Water-Bailiff and Receiver of Petty-Customs, A.D. 1427–1430, transcribed and edited from the MS. in the Audit House by Paul Studer.
Southampton, Cox & Sharland

Containing an historical Introduction, a transcript of the Port Books with a translation on the right-hand page, an Appendix, Glossary, and Indexes.

Taylor (Henry Osborn), The Mediæval Mind, a History of the Development of Thought and Emotion in the Middle Ages, Second Edition, 2 vols., 21/ net. Macmillan

In his revision of this work the author has changed or amplified some statements, and added a chapter, entitled 'Phases of Mediæval Growth,' upon the Crusades and the Towns and Guilds. See notice in *The Athenæum*, June 10, 1911, p. 649.

Venn (John and J. A.), The Book of Matriculations and Degrees, 1544–1659, 45/ net.
Cambridge University Press

This is a catalogue of those who have been matriculated or admitted to any degree in the University of Cambridge in the years 1544–1659.

Watson (E. J.), San Miniato, 6*d.* net.
Bristol, Partridge

A sketch of the life of Giovanni Gualberto, the "Merciful Knight."

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bennett (Frank), Forty Years in Brazil, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

This book gives some account of the history, natural resources, industries, and inhabitants of Brazil, and is fully illustrated.

Jacomb (C. E.), "God's Own Country," an Appreciation of Australia, 5/ net. Goschen

An account of the conditions of life in Australia, written for possible English emigrants with a Public School and University education. The author frankly acknowledges his dislike for life in that country, but does not regret his sojourn there.

Perry-Ayscough (H. G. C.), and **Otter-Barry (Capt. R. B.)**, With the Russians in Mongolia, 16/ net. Lane

A record of the authors' travels in Mongolia, giving an account of Russian policy in that country. The 'Latest Developments of the Political Situation' are discussed in an Afterword, and Sir Claude Macdonald has written the Introduction. There are many illustrations and a map.

EDUCATION.

Hoare (S. J. G.), The Schools and Social Reform, the Report of the Unionist Social Reform Committee on Education, 6*d.* net.
John Murray

Mr. Hoare has been Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Unionist Social Reform Committee, and his report embodies their views on the present state of public education in England. Mr. F. E. Smith has written an Introduction.

Mark (Thiselton), The Unfolding of Personality as the Chief Aim in Education, some Chapters in Educational Psychology, 1/ net.
Fisher Unwin

A cheap edition.

PHILOLOGY.

Bradley (Henry), On the Relations between Spoken and Written Language, with Special Reference to English, 1/ net.
Milford for British Academy

This paper, in which it is expounded that "English is far more unsuited than other European tongues to be written phonetically," was read at the International Historical Congress last April.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Briggs (W. Dinsmore), Marlowe's Edward II., 12/6 net. Nutt

The text is preceded by an historical and critical Introduction, and there are copious notes and an Index.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Sikes (E. E.), The Anthropology of the Greeks, 5/ net. Nutt

A discussion of the Greek view of the origin and primitive state of the human race.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bacon's Maps of Counties, 2*d.* net each.

Eight coloured maps showing the physical features of the following counties: Glamorganshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, London, Middlesex, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, and Surrey.

Bell's French Picture Cards, edited by H. N. Adair, Third Series, 1/6 net per set.

This set contains twelve cards, printed in colour, with a Questionnaire on the back of each, and is intended for the use of children trained on the "direct method" in writing French composition.

Chambers's Effective Readers, Book V., 1/6

Containing prose and verse extracts from well-known writers, with coloured and other illustrations. At the end of the book there are notes on the spelling and meaning of difficult words and phrases, a few exercises on each extract, and a simple exposition of some rules of grammar.

Gibson (Samuel), Mental Arithmetic for Juniors, 1/ Bell

This book, containing graded exercises in mental arithmetic, is arranged in three parts for Standards I.–III., each divided into forty weekly sections.

Livy, Book XXVII., edited by S. G. Campbell, "Pitt Press Series," 3/ Cambridge University Press
Includes historical and literary Introduction, notes, and map of Italy.

Mort (Frederick), Commercial Geography of the British Empire, including British Isles, 1/6 Oliver & Boyd
This book treats of the geographical factors that influence commerce and the various products that enter into the commerce of the British Empire. It is illustrated with maps and diagrams, and questions and exercises are set at the end.

Von Glehn (L. C.), Chouville (L.), et Wells (Rose), Cours Français du Lycée Perse: Première Partie, Séries d'Actions, Récitations, et Chansons, en Transcription phonétique et en Orthographe usuelle, 2/ Cambridge, Heffer

FICTION.

Arthur (Frederick), The Great Attempt, 6/ John Murray
An historical novel of the eighteenth century concerning the struggle which ended at the battle of Culloden.

Bindloss (Harold), The Gold Trail, 7*d.* Long
A cheap reprint.

Blackwood (Algernon), Ten Minute Stories, 6/ John Murray
A collection of short stories dealing with the supernatural.

Bloem (Walter), The Iron Year, translated from the German by Stella Bloch, 6/ Lane
The narrative, with a love-story running through it, of incidents in the Franco-German struggle of 1870–71.

Boothby (Guy), A Bride from the Sea, 7*d.* net. Long
A cheap reprint.

Burgin (G. B.), Within the Gates. Hutchinson
The adventures—mainly in a Trappist monastery—of an overworked novelist and a girl-journalist, with the inevitable ending.

Chambers (R. W.), In the Quarter, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Couperus (Louis), Small Souls, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 6/ Heinemann
This novel, which is translated from the Dutch, is the first of a series of four describing the fortunes of the family Van Lowe.

Cullum (Ridgwell), The Twins of Suffering Creek, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
A reprint in a cheaper edition.

Curwood (James Oliver), Kazan the Wolf-Dog, 6/ Cassell
A study of a wolf-dog which struggles between fidelity to a woman and love of wild life with his blind mate.

Farmer (Henry), Slaves of Chance, 6/ Chatto & Windus
This novel tells of mysterious crimes committed by an international secret society and of the methods adopted in their unravelling.

Flynon the Sin-Eater, by "A Whisper," 6/ Holden & Hardingham
This book is written to show that invariably it is the woman who pays for the sins of others, and that the man goes free.

Flatau (Theodore), The Thrice-Born, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
The heroine of this story is a psychological study. Her failings—and she has many—appear to be traceable to her ancestors for three generations back. Neither the exercise of will-power on her part, nor the advice of relatives, proves of any avail against these forces.

Fletcher (J. S.), The Ransom for London, 6/ Long
A gang of three men discover a method of inflicting instantaneous death without leaving any trace in their victim, and threaten to destroy the population of London unless they receive a ransom of ten million pounds from the Government. The author tells how they, while keeping their own identity secret, demonstrate their power to a doubting Prime Minister, and how the account is settled.

Hope (Margaret), Messengers, 6/ Methuen
A story of a woman of good position who is sent to prison for stealing a ring. She is unable to conceal her guilt from her daughter, and at the sight of the girl's misery runs away from home in the vain hope that she may be able to retrieve the past.

Ince (Mabel), The Commonplace and Clementine, 6/ Chatto & Windus
A study in the development of affection between a boy and girl who have been brought up as brother and sister.

Johnston (Mary), By Order of the Company, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, March 10, 1900, p. 302.

Johnston (Mary), The Old Dominion, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Keating (Joseph), The Marriage Contract, 6/ Hutchinson
The story relates how a vain woman lost the love of her husband through breaking her marriage vows. The husband's view of the sanctity of the marriage contract compels him to keep the unfaithful wife as the head of his house. In the end his love for the once-erring, though still loving wife returns through an act of self-abnegation on the part of a young girl whose sympathy for his misfortune is akin to love, and the result is a happy reconciliation.

Mordaunt (Elinor), Simpson, 6/ Methuen
Simpson, a retired business man in the prime of life, organizes a bachelors' club of congenial spirits, for which he leases an old country estate beyond the reach of feminine influence. This story concerns the storming and capitulation of their citadel.

Overton (John), Dickie Devon, 6/ Methuen
The scene of this story of the Civil War is laid in the West Country. The hero, a Royalist officer, forced by the villainy of his commander to be a spy, is pursued by adventure after adventure in quick succession. Most of these circumstances compel him to share with a charming girl—and, needless to say, the love-interest is not absent.

Pope (Jessie), The Tracy Tubbses, 3/6 Mills & Boon
A humorous recital of the adventures of a newly married couple. Besides the usual culinary mishaps, their lot includes "the menacing perils of wild animals, whales, ghosts, and aviators."

Salad Days, 6/ Long
The story of an inconsequent Irish heiress whose pranks while she is staying in England with a guardian, and later when she returns to her native home, form the most important features of the tale.

Skrine (John Huntley), Pastor Futurus, a Dramatic Idyll, 5/ net. Longmans
A study, written in the form of a story, of certain questions of Church polity resembling those which have recently arisen in East Africa. The book was, however, in print before the Kikuyu controversy began.

Spender (Harold), One Man Returns, 6/ Mills & Boon
Cornwall is the chief scene of this story, in which the loss of memory by the heir to a country estate is an important feature.

Vizetelly (Ernest Alfred), Blush-Rose, a Soldier's Romance in the Days of Louis XIV., 6/ Holden & Hardingham
An abbreviated translation of Amédée Achard's 'Belle Rose.' It affords a glimpse of the chivalry for which France was noted during the sixteenth century. The hero succeeds in winning the lady of his choice at the sword's point.

Walpole (Hugh), The Duchess of Wrexe, her Decline and Death, a Romantic Comedy, 6/ Secker
A contrast is drawn between the duchess, an aristocrat and autocrat of the Victorian order, and her granddaughter, a representative of the new order, who insists on trying to think matters out for herself, and refuses to bow the knee in terror before her grandmother. The story shows how the rule of the former social type passed away about the time of the Boer War.

Weekes (R. K.), Seaborne of the Bonnet Shop, 6/ Herbert Jenkins
The story is filled with beautiful heroines, one of whom marries the hero after serving in his shop. Difficulties at once arise which are finally dispelled, and we leave him victorious for the Conservative side in an election.

Wells (H. G.), The War in the Air, 7*d.* net. Nelson
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 5, 1898, p. 178.

Wemyss (Mrs. George), The Professional Aunt, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Willmore (Edward), Scril, a Story of the Stone Age, True for To-day, 1/ net. Longmans
A parable of a prehistoric journalist "afflicted with a disease of thinking," and possessed with a belief in his mission, which is a search for Truth.

JUVENILE.

Caton (A. Gertrude), Old Time Stories and Old World Customs, 1/9 Macmillan
The first part concerns 'The Ancient Peoples of the World,' and the rest of the book is devoted to Britain, dealing first with prehistoric and early Britain, and then with 'The Middle Ages—and Beyond.' It is written for young people, and printed in large type.

Marryat (Capt.), Masterman Ready, "Chambers' Standard Authors," 8*d.*
A cheap reprint in clear type, with a frontispiece.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society, Journal, January, 2/ net. H. K. Lewis
Containing a report of the ninth general meeting of the Society and a paper by Mr. Arthur E. Waite on 'Kabalistic Alchemy.'

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, 1/6 Elliot Stock
Mr. C. E. Keyser continues his paper on the churches of Hanney, Lyford, Denchworth, and Charney Bassett; Capt. G. A. Kempthorne writes on Sandhurst, Berks; and there is a paper on the 'History of the Parish of Beenham.' There are illustrations, notes and queries, and reports of the various societies with which this journal is connected.

Bird Notes and News, Winter Number, 1913, 3*d.* Society for Protection of Birds
The contents include 'Some Victims of the Plume-Trade,' 'The Traffic in Birds' Plumage,' 'Bird Protection in Italy,' and a report of Council meetings of the Society.

Celtic Review, January, 2/6 net. Nutt
In this number Prof. Mackinnon continues his paper on 'The Gaelic Version of the Thebaid of Statius,' and also writes on 'The Claim of Celtic Studies upon the Lowland Scot.' Other articles are 'Ciuthach,' by Dr. W. J. Watson, and 'Twenty-One Years of Irish Art and Thought,' by Mr. T. W. Rolleston.

Church Quarterly Review, January, 3/ Spottiswoode
The articles include 'The Emperor Constantine and the Edict of Milan,' by the Rev. A. C. Headlam; 'Mysticism and the Life of the Spirit,' by the Rev. W. R. Matthews; and 'The Essentials of a Valid Ministry,' by the Rev. Harold Hamilton.

East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, Journal, December, 5/4 Longmans
The contents include articles on 'The Relation of Game Animals to Disease in Africa,' by Mr. R. B. Woosnam; 'The Organic Cell (Part II.),' by Dr. E. Wynstone-Waters; and 'The Tribes of the Tana Valley,' by Miss A. Werner. There are some illustrations.

Empire Review and Magazine, 1/ net. Macmillan
Mr. E. G. Pretyman writes on 'The Land Question,' a Diplomatist on 'Foreign Affairs,' and Mr. C. Stuart-Linton on 'Our Army Horse Supply.' There are other articles and reviews.

Geographical Journal, February, 2/ Geographical Society
Includes articles on 'The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914,' by Sir Ernest Shackleton, with sketch-map, and 'Is the Earth Drying Up?' by Prof. J. W. Gregory, with diagrams and map.

Journal of Egyptian Archæology, Vol. I. Part I.: January, 6/ net. Egypt Exploration Fund
This new journal, which is to be published quarterly, will include information concerning Egyptian excavations, besides technical articles and others for non-specialists. Current progress in Egyptology and Egyptian Archæology will also be discussed.

Journal of Theological Studies, January, 3/6 net. Milford
The contents include 'Canons attributed to the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381,' by Mr. C. H. Turner; 'The Apocryphal Ezekiel,' by Dr. M. R. James; and 'The Relation of Cluny to some Other Movements of Monastic Reform,' by Miss Rose Graham.

Library, January, 3/ net. Moring
This number includes articles on 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' by Dr. W. W. Greg; 'A Lawsuit as to an Early Edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress,"' by Mr. Henry R. Plomer; and 'Recent Foreign Literature,' by Miss Elizabeth Lee.

Library Assistant, February, 4/ per annum. Library Assistants' Association

Besides an editorial, a report of the proceedings of the Association, and some announcements, this number contains articles on 'Some Problems of Classification,' by Mr. F. W. C. Pepper; and 'The Need of English in L.A. Examinations,' by Mr. I. Briggs.

M.A.B., February, 1*d.* Fisher Unwin

Containing notices of, and extracts from, recently published books, with a few portraits and other illustrations.

National Review, February, 2/6 net.

In an article entitled 'An Ominous Parallel' Lord Roberts pleads for compulsory service, and in 'The Return of the Wanderer' Mr. Maxse reiterates his opinion of the recent Ministerial transactions in Marconi shares. Other articles are 'The Gordon Riots,' by Mr. Austin Dobson; 'American Affairs,' by Mr. Maurice Low; and 'The Racial Problem in Canada,' by Mrs. Donald Shaw.

Nineteenth Century and After, 2/6 Spottiswoode

In this number Dr. Georges Chatterton-Hill writes on 'The Decline of the French Republic,' Mr. A. P. Nicholson on 'The Parting of the Ways,' and Miss E. A. Drew on 'Clubland Two Hundred Years Ago'; and Mr. Robert Palmer and Mr. MacCallum Scott, from opposite points of view, discuss 'Woman Suffrage at Work in America.'

Occult Review, February, 7*d.* net. Rider

The contents include 'Notes of the Month,' by the editor, Mr. Ralph Shirley; 'The Daughter of a Voice,' by Mrs. H. Spoer; and verses 'To the Maker of the Sphinx,' by Mr. Meredith Starr, and 'Yonder,' by Dr. C. J. Whitby.

School World, February, 6*d.* Macmillan

The contents include 'Thoughts on Present Discontents in English Education,' by Dr. M. E. Sadler; 'The Influence of the Older Universities on the Curricula of Secondary Schools,' by Mr. A. C. Benson; and 'The Teaching of History,' by Canon J. H. B. Masterman.

United Service Magazine, February, 2/ Clowes

Notable articles are 'The Unionist Party and the Navy,' by Mr. H. F. Wyatt; 'February, 1814,' by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock; and 'Progress in Aeronautics,' by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips.

GENERAL.

A. K. H. B., a Volume of Selections, edited by his Son, 1/ net. Nelson

A collection of essays and extracts from the writings of Dr. A. K. H. Boyd of St. Andrews. The selection has been made by Mr. Charles Boyd.

Andreas [Mui Shuko], Gypsy Coppersmiths in Liverpool and Birkenhead, 1/ net. Liverpool, Henry Young

Sketches of gipsies with whom the author has come in personal contact, illustrated with photographs of them. Some of the articles are reprinted from *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Birkenhead News*, and *The Bazaar*.

Bayley (Stanhope), In the Fall of the Leaf, wrapper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Sketches and essays on such subjects as 'The Poet,' 'Autumn in the Mountains,' 'On the Palatine,' and 'The Question.'

Citizen Series (The) Maps of London, edited by William Stanford, 7/6 net. Bacon

A collection of coloured maps showing the areas administered by the various Government departments, local authorities, and supply companies having statutory power in the City, County, and neighbourhood of London.

Copeland (T. E.), Everybody's Guide to Bookkeeping, 6*d.* net. Brindley & Howe

"Described as a valuable vade-mecum for all engaged in accounts."

Cunningham (W.), Notes on the Organization of the Mason's Craft in England, 1/ net. Milford for British Academy

This paper was read at the International Historical Congress in April last year, and is reproduced from the *Proceedings* of the British Academy.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1914, 3/6 net. Whittaker

Contains full and up-to-date information on all Parliamentary matters.

Eldred (Engineer-Commander Charles E.), R.N., Everybody's Book of the Navy, 6*d.* net. Brindley & Howe

The sections include 'Machinery and Structure of a Super-Dreadnought,' 'The Present Navy,' and 'Some Notable Ships.'

Emilie, Everywoman's Guide to Home Dressmaking, "Saxon's Everywoman's Books," 7*d.* net. Brindley & Howe

Contains practical information on all aspects of this subject.

Hookham (Paul), The Conscience of a Ring, and Other Pieces, 2/6 net. Oxford, Cottrell Horser; London, Simpkin & Marshall

A collection of essays and poems, the first of which is a soliloquy put into the mouth of Charles I. Other subjects dealt with include 'Unrest and Democracy,' 'Limits of Socialism,' and 'The Third Murderer in "Macbeth."'

Morgan (H. E.), The Dignity of Business, Thoughts and Theories on Business and Training for Business, 2/6 net. Ewart & Seymour

A series of articles discussing the inadequacy of commercial education in England, and urging "for business fuller recognition as a career of dignity." One of the author's suggestions is "the establishment of Business Curricula at Public Schools and Universities, as well as specialized commercial training schools."

Osborne (R. S.), Modern Business Routine Explained and Illustrated: Vol. I. Home Trade, 2/6 net. Wilson

A practical textbook giving information on writing business letters, indexing, précis-writing, and drawing up various commercial documents. Each chapter finishes with exercises, and there is a Glossary of Commercial Terms.

Ward (Wilfrid), Men and Matters, 12/6 net. Longmans

These studies include three essays on different aspects of religious thought; and some papers read before the Synthetic Society are here published for the first time. Other subjects are 'Mr. Chesterton among the Prophets,' 'George Wyndham,' and 'Disraeli.'

PAMPHLETS.

Gibbs (Philip), The Tragedy of Portugal, 4*d.* Upcott Gill

These articles, written as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Portugal, are reprinted from *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Contemporary Review*, with an Introduction by Mr. E. M. Tenison.

Tenison (E. M.), Will England save Portugal? Our Hereditary Obligations (1373–1914), 2*d.* Upcott Gill

A brief account of the various Anglo-Portuguese treaties, with a plea for British intervention on behalf of Portuguese political prisoners.

SCIENCE.

Klein (Felix), Lectures on the Icosahedron and the Solution of Equations of the Fifth Degree, translated by George Gavin Morrice, 10/6 net. Kegan Paul

A second and revised edition of this translation.

Lapworth (Charles), The Birmingham Country: its Geology and Physiography, 2/6 net. Birmingham, Cornish

This article is reprinted from the Handbook of the British Association for the Birmingham meeting, 1913. There are coloured geological and topographical maps.

Smithsonian Institution, Report of the Secretary for the Year ending June 30, 1913. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A report of the activities of the Institution during the year, including a statement of recent researches and explorations.

Stanford's Geological Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland, with Plates of Characteristic Fossils, edited by Horace B. Woodward, Third Edition, 12/6 net.

In this edition a description of the geological structure of the Channel Islands has been added to that of Great Britain and Ireland, and Dr. J. S. Flett has written notes on rocks personally collected in Jersey. A few other additions have been made, and the text and maps revised

Vines (S. H.) and **Druce (G. Claridge),** An Account of the Morisonian Herbarium, 15/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A description of the Herbarium of Robert Morison, the first Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford, and of Jacob Bobart the younger, with biographical and critical sketches of Morison and the two Bobarts and their works, and the early history of the Physic Garden. There are a few illustrations and an Index of Plant-Names.

FINE ARTS.

Archæologia Æliana, Third Series, Vol. X. Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries

This centenary volume, 1813–1913, of the Society includes articles on the 'History of the Society,' by Mr. John Crawford Hodgson, and 'The Society's Museum,' by Mr. Richard Oliver Heslop. Chronological and alphabetical lists of members are also given, and biographies of contributors to the Society's literature.

Archæological Survey of India, Eastern Circle, Annual Report for 1912–13, 1/9 Calcutta, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot

Containing Dr. D. G. Spooner's general Report, Mr. J. F. Blakiston's report on the Conservation work of the Circle, and 'Notes on Places visited in 1912–13,' by the latter, with statements of expenditure, lists of photographs, and other matter.

Auction Sale Prices, Supplement to 'The Connoisseur,' Vol. XV. January–December, 1913. 'Connoisseur' Office

A record of the prices given for autographs, books, pictures, and other objects of art during last year.

Boisbaudran (Lecoq de), The Training of the Memory in Art and the Education of the Artist, translated from the French by L. D. Luard, with an Introduction by Selwyn Image, Second Edition, 6/ net. Macmillan

The text of the translation has not been altered for this edition, but there are a few additional notes and an extra illustration.

Burgess (Fred. W.), Chats on Old Coins, a Practical Guide for the Collector, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

A condensed history of the currencies once used by the most prominent nations. There are numerous illustrations and an Index.

Connoisseur, September to December, 1913, Vol. XXXVII., edited by J. T. Herbert Baily. Otto

This volume also contains the extra Christmas number.

Cortissoz (Royal), Art and Common Sense, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

The author maintains that a great work of art is meant "for human nature's daily food," and is not a mystery which can be understood only by artists and critics. His aim is "to interpret the old masters as human creatures," and "to test modern movements and reputations in the light of common sense."

Manual of Heraldry (The), a Concise Description of the Several Terms Used, and containing a Dictionary of Every Designation in the Science, edited by Francis J. Grant, 2/ net. Edinburgh, J. Grant

A new edition, revised and enlarged, with additional chapters on the Law and Right to Arms and on the Heraldic Executive. The chapter on Precedence has been superseded by inserting the tables now in use in England and Scotland.

MUSIC.

Carter (H.), Petit Recueil de Chants Français, 4/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

With four exceptions the airs are of French origin in this collection, which is intended for school and home use. They have been edited by Mr. G. Dyson of Marlborough College. Several have been handed down by means of a French nurse, and for the most part the songs are well known.

Parsifal, and Tristan und Isolde, the Stories of Richard Wagner's Dramas, told in English by Randle Fynes and Louis N. Parker, 1/6 net. Smith & Elder

The writers have "tried to retell the stories of two of Wagner's greatest dramas in language neither so bald as to be unreadable nor so pedantic as to be incomprehensible." These versions are not intended to take the place of the many literal translations.

DRAMA.

Acharnians (The) of Aristophanes, with a Translation into English Verse by Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, 1/ net. Milford

This is the version to be played by the Oxford University Dramatic Society this month. The Greek text is, by permission, based upon that of Messrs. Hall and Geldart in the "Oxford Classical Texts."

Griboyedof (A. S.), The Misfortune of being Clever (Góre ot Oumá), translated from the Nineteenth Russian Edition by S. W. Pring, 2/6 net. Nutt

A comedy in four acts, written originally in rhymed verse of varying metres.

Grundy (Sydney), The Play of the Future, 6*d*. French

This pamphlet by "A Playwright of the Past" is an attack on Mr. John Palmer's recently published volume 'The Future of the Theatre,' and a defence of the Victorian school of drama.

'Stage' Year-Book, 1914, 1 net. 'Stage' Office

This Year-Book has increased in size, now containing 342 pages of letterpress and over 200 illustrations, many of which are in photogravure and in colours. It deals with last year's work on the stage in the United Kingdom and abroad, and the articles include 'The Drama of the Year,' by Mr. E. A. Baughan; 'Portraits of Shakespeare,' by Mr. Austin Brereton; and 'Modern Scenic Art,' by Mr. Arthur Scott Craven.

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Porché (François), Le Dessous du Masque, 3fr. 50. Paris, 'Nouvelle Revue Française'

A collection of poems under divisions which include the following: 'Larmes de la Volupté' and 'Prisme étrange de la Maladie.'

PHILOSOPHY.

Pascal, Pensées, "Edition Lutetia," 1fr. net. Nelson

This edition includes an Introduction by M. Emile Faguet, and the Preface to the Port-Royal edition by Etienne Périer, the nephew of Pascal.

Richard (Gaston), La Question Sociale et le Mouvement Philosophique au XIXe Siècle, 3fr. 50. Paris, Colin

The author divides his subject into two main parts: 'La Philosophie et l'Individualisme économique' and 'Le Socialisme scientifique et la Critique philosophique.' A Bibliographical Index is also included.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Le Grand (Léon), Les Sources de l'Histoire Religieuse de la Révolution aux Archives Nationales. Paris, Champion

The series of the Archives are here dealt with in the order in which they occur in the 'Etat sommaire,' and the sources furnished by each are indicated from the point of view of religious history.

Voltaire, Œuvres Inédites, publiées par Fernand Caussy: Vol. I., Mélanges Historiques. Paris, Champion

The first of a series which is to be published in nine volumes, and to include Voltaire's correspondence for the years 1712 to 1778.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bardoux (Jacques), Croquis d'Outre-Manche, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

A journey through the south-western counties of England conjures up to the writer pictures of the land as it appeared in former days.

Leclercq (Jules), La Finlande aux Mille Lacs. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A second edition, which contains sixteen illustrations and a map.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Delcourt (Joseph), Essai sur la Langue de Sir Thomas More, d'après ses Œuvres anglaises. Paris, Didier

The subject is treated from the linguistic and literary point of view, with chapters on 'L'Homme et son Œuvre' and 'Le Style.' There are also a Bibliography and three Appendixes, including 'Les Lettres autographes de More (d'après les originaux conservés au British Museum).'

Fidao-Justiniani, L'Esprit Classique et la Préciosité au XVIIe Siècle, 3fr. 50. Paris, Picard

This volume also contains "un discours et un dialogue inédits de Chapelain sur l'amour et sur la gloire." It includes chapters on 'De la Préciosité par Rapport à l'esprit classique' and 'Exégèse sentimentale: les Amours d'un Précieux.'

Serban (N.), Leopardi Sentimental, Essai de Psychologie Leopardienne, suivi du 'Journal d'Amour,' inédit en Français, 3fr. Paris, Champion

The theme of this book is discussed under the following heads: 'Leopardi Amoureux' and 'Sentiment et Pessimisme.'

PHILOLOGY.

Archives d'Etudes Orientales, publiées par J. A. Lundell, Vol. VII. Upsala, K. W. Appelberg

Consists of 'Intonation und Auslaut im Slavischen,' by Sigurd Agrell.

Dottin (G.), Manuel d'Irlandais Moyen, 2 vols.: 1. Grammaire; 2. Textes et Glossaire. Paris, Champion

A grammar and reading-book of the Irish language between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries.

Jespersen (Otto), A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles: Part II. Syntax, Vol. I. Heidelberg, Carl Winter

Contains the first part of the author's treatment of syntax.

Ronjat (Jules), Le Développement du Langage observé chez un Enfant Bilingue. Paris, Champion

A discussion on the results of experiments made on the writer's own son from his earliest days.

FICTION.

Balzac (H. de), Les Chouans, 1fr. 25 net, "Collection Nelson."

This volume also includes 'Une Passion dans le Désert.'

Lechartier (G.), La Confession d'une Femme du Monde. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Dedicated to M. René Bazin. Madame Reyrieux, just married to a distinguished young officer, tells the story of her introduction to Parisian society, and describes the progressive degradation of her character till she is pulled up short on the verge of adultery at the moment when she and her husband have ruined themselves by extravagance.

Lichtenberger (André), Le Sang Nouveau. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A very able study of the new France which is growing up under the influence of athleticism and sport. Three generations of a family are shown: the grandfather, who dates from the days before 1870, one of the generation which founded its hopes for the future on science and the democratic ideal; the father, a middle-class Republican, a politician and anti-clerical; and the son, captain of the local football club, and soon to be an expert aviator. The mentality of the disillusioned son—to whom neither ideals nor politics appeal—is the chief interest of the book. The author sees in the reawakened desire for disciplined struggle among the present generation the hope of a new future for France.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, Février, 1fr. 25 net. Paris, 'Mercure de France'

Includes articles on 'La Mysticité et le Lyrisme chez Max Elskamp,' by M. Francis de Miomandre; and 'Le Positivisme, est-il un Système de Philosophie positive?' by M. Georges Dauville.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, Janvier, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain

In addition to notes on the theatre, politics, and art, this number includes articles on 'Pierre de la Gorge,' by M. de Roux; 'Le Féminisme dans l'Islam,' by M. Gilbert Maire; and 'Poèmes,' by M. Louis Le Cardonnel.

GENERAL.

Descamps (Paul), La Formation Sociale de l'Anglais Moderne, 4fr. Paris, Colin

The author describes various aspects of the life and education of all classes in England, and aims at explaining the typical social characteristics of the race. There is a Preface by M. Paul de Rousiers.

Laudet (Fernand), La Vie qui passe, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The impressions of a year, with reflections on various aspects of life.

Mézières (A.), Ultima Verba, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

A collection of recent essays, which includes chapters on 'Rousseau Artiste,' 'Bismarck,' and 'Madame Pasteur.'

Steiner (Rudolf), La Science Occulte, traduit de l'Allemand, avec l'autorisation de l'auteur, par Jules Sauerwein, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This volume is translated from the fourth edition, and is to be considered as an abridgment of the author's ideas.

MUSIC.

Prunières (Henry), L'Opéra Italien en France avant Lulli. Paris, Champion

Includes a Bibliography and chapters on 'Les Premiers Opéras représentés à Paris (1613-1646),' 'Opéras, Concerts, et Ballets italiens à la Cour (1653-9),' and 'Les Fêtes du Mariage royal (1659-61).'

PAUL DÉROULÈDE.

M. Paul Déroulède, who died at Nice on Friday of last week at the age of 67, had been ill for some time, and ordered by his doctor to take complete rest. Any one could give orders to M. Déroulède, but no one could make him obey them; and, being President of the League of Patriots, a society formed to do honour to the memory of the French soldiers who fell in the war of 1870-71, he defied his physician, and insisted on taking his place at the League's annual gathering in December, and so perhaps fatally injured his health.

He was born in Paris in 1846. His mother was a sister of Emile Augier, and he was a passionate patriot: a poet whose songs delighted Louis Stevenson; a soldier devoted to his country, and full of enthusiasm for his military duties; a politician whose work attracted at different times immense notice, but whose political career, judged by results, was a failure.

M. Paul Déroulède began his life by studying for the law, but soon turned his attention to literature, and showed that he preferred the theatre to the law courts. Before he was 23 he had abandoned the law, and had succeeded in getting a one-act play from his pen produced in Paris. In 1870 he joined the army as a volunteer, and was wounded and captured at Sedan. He escaped from prison in Silesia, rejoined the French armies, and made the campaigns of the Loire and the East. A fall from a horse ended his military career; but before his retirement he had published his famous 'Chants du Soldat,' which brought him deserved and lasting fame.

He founded his Ligue des Patriotes in 1882, and obtained for it the support of Gambetta. The League was intended to keep alive French patriotism, and perhaps the bitter memories of the Prussian war. It took for its motto the words "Qui vive? —France! Quand même."

Its founder was twice elected to the French Parliament, and when Boulanger appeared on the scene Déroulède threw himself, with all his energy, into the *révisionniste* movement. He used his League of Patriots for the work of Boulangism; and the complete failure of the campaign only caused him to make fresh efforts—such as were noticeable in his violent attacks on Dreyfus.

His absurd attempt, after the death of Félix Faure and the election of President Loubet, to induce General Roget and his troops to march on the Elysée "to save the Republic" is not yet forgotten. When he was tried for it, a jury acquitted him; but within a month or two he was rearrested and tried for plotting against the Republic. In January, 1900, he was condemned to ten years' exile, and retired to San Sebastien. He was pardoned in 1905, but would not accept the pardon, and only returned to France after the amnesty of November in the same year.

He had in his time fought a score of duels, and had written much. He was responsible, among other things, for the following publications: 'Chants du Soldat' (1872); 'Nouveaux Chants du Soldat' (1875); 'Feuilles de route' and 'Nouvelles feuilles de route,' which dealt with the war of 1870. As a dramatic author, he produced 'L'Hetman,' 'La Moabite,' 'Messire du Guesclin,' and 'La plus belle fille du monde.' His poetry included 'Marches et sonneries,' 'Refrains militaires,' and 'Chants du Paysan.'

Whether one liked his opinions or hated them, one felt that he was a great French-

man—a man who occupied a foremost place in the imagination and hearts of many of his countrymen. He was devoted to France. He found his chief recreation in travel in Italy, Spain, Egypt, England, Russia, and, as he himself said, "in Germany before 1870." His love of his country was his outstanding characteristic, unless, indeed, his hatred of Germany was even more remarkable.

MRS. WILLIAM MORRIS.

46, Marlborough Hill, N.W., February 3rd, 1914.

Your announcement of the death of William Morris's widow awakens thoughts which one cannot easily refrain from expressing. It was, as you say, a limited circle that Mrs. Morris directly influenced, and there must now be very few left who had the privilege of actually seeing her in the glory of that beauty and dignity which Rossetti did not by any means exaggerate in the now well-known portrait you mention or in others which I have seen, executed as simple portraits, apart from the numerous pictures in which her form and features were introduced with slight divergences from actuality, but always faithful to the typical inspiration.

It was in 1869 that I first beheld Mrs. Morris at 26, Queen Square, a vision seen through a doorway, standing, and hard to believe in as the sight of an actual nineteenth-century Englishwoman; and when I last saw her at Kelmscott House, seated at a table, her hair almost white and still very beautiful, there was the same unconscious mediæval grace and majesty of carriage. I have seen beautiful women in all quarters of the globe, but never one so strangely lovely and majestic as Mrs. Morris.

It was not, however, merely to expatiate on her personal appearance and magnetism that your paragraph cozened the pen into my hand; for, by a curious coincidence, a friend had just called my attention to an imperfection in my volume 'The Books of William Morris.' This was the absence of any mention of two published sonnets by him, the discovery of which it would have been my bounden duty to disclose to you at an early moment. They appeared anonymously in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February and May, 1870, and should have been mentioned at p. 213 of my book, in the long list of contributions to periodical literature, as they would have been had I known them in 1897. Though the author's name is not given in either number of the magazine or on either wrapper, the index to the volume discloses it. The titles of the sonnets are 'Rhyme slayeth Shame' and 'May grown a-cold.' They are unmistakeably from the hand of Morris; but I should judge them to be considerably earlier than 1870, and connected with the time of the poet's undergraduate courtship of the lady whom he won. They disclose nothing of incident, but represent spiritual phases in a lover's life, and he probably unburied them for the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* about the time when he was reviewing Rossetti's Poems (1870) and lauding, with power and keen critical perception, the sonnets of 'The House of Life.' They are, like Rossetti's sonnets, on the Guidonian model; and the rhymes of the sestet are arranged on the A B B A A B scheme, like those in the only other sonnet of Morris's which I recall, that inscribed before his 'Grettir the Strong' (1869).

I wish these two fine sonnets had been unearthed sooner; I cannot find anything about them in Prof. Mackail's 'Life of Morris,' or in Miss May Morris's sumptuous edition of her father's works, or in that handy and charming volume of Morris's 'Prose and Poetry' issued by the Clarendon Press in the "Oxford Library of Standard Authors." But when one has to own a sin of omission, it is some consolation to find oneself in good company.

H. Buxton Forman.

TRADE DISPUTES AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.*

The present dispute in the London building trades between the Employers' Federation and the workmen is bringing into some prominence the incidence of certain provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

In view of the statement that the number of men involved will ultimately reach upwards of 100,000, it may be anticipated that the Labour Exchange officials have a busy time ahead of them.

Whether in the circumstances of the present case benefit will be allowed to workmen who are unemployed by reason of the dispute is not yet certain. What is beyond doubt is that a certain number of test claims at least will be made, and an authoritative opinion sought. It should be pointed out that, unless in all cases the Courts of Referees agree with the decision of the Insurance Officer, the decision ultimately rests with the umpire appointed by the Crown specially for this purpose, who is independent of the Board of Trade, the department responsible for the control of the Unemployment Fund.

Section 87 provides, *inter alia*, that

"a workman who has lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the factory, workshop, or other premises at which he was employed, shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues," &c.

A statement recently appeared that counsel's opinion had been sought by an association of workmen, who were advised that in the particular circumstances of the present dispute the disqualification imposed by the section would not necessarily apply. There can, however, be little doubt that the scope of the disqualification is wide enough to include the present case.

Employers, too, will note with interest—if not with a feeling akin to some stronger emotion—that the refunds to employers under section 94 on account of workmen regularly employed may be imperilled by what appears to many an arbitrary attempt to dictate the terms of service to their men.

It is common knowledge that, of the claims under section 94 made in respect of the year 1912–13, a certain number were disallowed, for the reason that continuity of service had been interrupted by trade disputes.

It would seem that recent legislation has therefore done something to weight the scales on the side of negotiation between masters and men, since if the present is held to be a trade dispute within the meaning of the Act, it seems to follow that not only will the workmen fail to obtain unemployment benefit, but the employers' claims for refund in respect of the workmen involved in the present dispute will also necessarily be invalidated. The refund may amount to about 3*s.* 6*d.* per head, and therefore in the aggregate represents a considerable sum. It is perhaps a satisfactory feature that, while the amount may be lost to the employers and workmen concerned, it is to that extent saved to the Unemployment Fund, and thereby makes a substantial addition to the national provision against unemployment. It is interesting to record that in concluding his first report on the proceedings of the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the director, Mr. W. H. Beveridge, described this national provision in the following statesmanlike sentences:—

"It is at least possible to look forward to the next depression from a new standpoint. The invested balance of the Fund is 1,610,000*l.*, and will increase. The machinery for distributing the Fund is established. The depression that must come in due course will not find the country unprepared."

No one, whatever his views, can contemplate without satisfaction the fact that by an Act passed so recently no fewer than 2,500,000 workmen in the United Kingdom engaged in the six great industries most liable to trade fluctuation—cyclical or otherwise—have made preparation to this extent to bridge the inevitable gaps between one job and the next.

It cannot be too often pointed out that, as the workman, the employer, and the State all contribute to the Unemployment Fund, each contributor has a direct interest in the economical distribution of the benefits. For the first time, too, the employer is face to face with an unpleasant reminder that "standing down" his workmen will bring with it not only a loss of earning power to the industrial wage-earner, but also an additional diminution in the income entries in the employer's balance-sheet.

* We insert the above in deference to a correspondent who was of opinion that our Sociological Supplement of last week failed to deal with matters of the moment. We thank our correspondent for his kindness in attempting to make good what he considers was a defect.

Since the above was written some cases have been decided and benefit disallowed. An appeal has been heard by one of the Courts of Referees, who agreed with the Insurance Officer's decision.

THE PEARSON LIBRARY.

On Wednesday, January 28th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the library of Mr. John Pearson, the chief prices being the following: Bacon, Essaies, 1624, 20*l.* Book of Common Prayer, Sturt's edition, 1717, 21*l.* Burns, Verses to the Memory of James Thomson, n.d., 31*l.* Byron, Lines on John William Rizzo Hoppner, 1818, 29*l.* 10*s.* Eikon Basilike, 1648, in a fine contemporary binding, 30*l.* Chaucer, Workes, *c.* 1538, 25*l.* Compost des Bergiers, n.d., 22*l.* Life of Napoleon, with plates by G. Cruikshank, 1815, 23*l.* Dryden, MacFlecknoe, 1682, 40*l.* Fénelon, Aventures de Télémaque, with illustrations after Monnet, 2 vols., 1782, 42*l.* Flamini, In Librum Psalmorum Brevis Explanatio, 1576, in a contemporary binding, 38*l.* Goldsmith, The Mystery Revealed, "1742" for 1762, 22*l.* 10*s.*; The Traveller, 1765, 20*l.*; Poetical Works, 1846, in a handsome binding by Bedford, 50*l.* Les Omelies Saint Gregoyre, Paris, Vérard, 1501, 90*l.* Horæ B.V.M., French MS. with 13 large miniatures, 15th century, 140*l.*; another, with 18 miniatures, in a morocco binding by Clovis Eve, 82*l.*; another, printed at Paris 1525, 57*l.* Horatii Opera, 2 vols., 1733–7, J Pine's edition, 20*l.* 10*s.* Johnson, General History of Highwaymen, 1736, 20*l.* Lamb, Prince Dorus, 1811, 50*l.* Longus, Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloe, 1757, 32*l.* Lucretius, Della Natura delle Cose, 2 vols., 1754, bound by Derome for Garrick, 50*l.* Marot, Œuvres, 1541, 20*l.* Meursius, Elegantiæ Latini Sermonis, 1770, 21*l.* Paradise Lost, 1668, first edition, fourth title-page, 31*l.* 10*s.* Missale secundum Usum Romanum, French MS. with 31 miniatures, 15th century, 60*l.* Molière, Œuvres, 8 vols., 1682, 29*l.* Nelson, a collection of autograph letters, &c., by or relating to, 58*l.* Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 39*l.* Palmerin d'Oliva, Mirrour of Nobilitie, 1588, 68*l.* Restif de la Bretonne, Le Paysan Perverti; La Paysanne Pervertie, 8 vols., 1776–84, 34*l.* 10s. Rowlandson, Loyal Volunteers of London, 1799, 28*l.*; Compendious Treatise on Modern Education, 1802, 39*l.*; 33 original drawings for the Dance of Death, 385*l.* Shelley, The Cenci, 1819, 25*l.* Sterne, Sentimental Journey, 2 vols., 1768, 25*l.* 10*s.* Tasso, Gerusalemme Liberata, 2 vols., 1784, 36*l.* Taylor, Nipping or Snipping of Abuses, 1614, 20*l.* Tillotson, Three Sermons concerning the Education of Children, autograph MS. in handsome contemporary binding, 1662, 20*l.* 10*s.* Westmacott, English Spy, 2 vols., 1825–6, 33*l.*

The total of the sale was 4,648*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Literary Gossip.

The author of 'Africa in Transformation' informs us that, with reference to our comment on the frontispiece—a good view of Blantyre Church—the illustration shows the apse and north porch, and was taken from the manse verandah, north-east of the church.

Mr. William Warwick Buckland, Senior Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed to succeed Dr. E. C. Clark as Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge. Mr. Buckland has published several works on Roman law, and, in collaboration with the late G. B. Finch, is joint author of a selection of cases illustrating the English Law of Contract.

Prof. Eucken is to be in England next May, and will be entertained at a public dinner at the Savoy on the 28th, Dr. Boyd Carpenter presiding. Those who desire further particulars should apply to the Professor's publishers, Messrs. Williams & Norgate, at 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Mr. Newton Dutt, son of the late Dr. Khetter Mohan Dutt, a Bengali resident in England, and connected with several well-known publishing firms in London, has been appointed Curator of the Central Library of Baroda by the Maharaja Gaekwar. He will be glad to receive particulars of books, old or forthcoming, from publishers and second-hand booksellers, especially of such as relate to India.

M. Maeterlinck's works have been placed on the Index. The news does not make much, or any, difference to his reception in this country, where the law against the unorthodox book establishes a principle, but is allowed to lapse in practical life.

We published a letter at the end of last October announcing that a Committee had been formed to provide a Border Memorial to Andrew Lang. It has now been resolved to proceed with the preparation of a tablet and medallion for the Free Library of Selkirk, his native town. As the further proposals concerning the study of Border history and literature depend upon the sum raised, and as the Committee desire to close the fund as soon as possible, they hope that all friends of Andrew Lang who may still wish to subscribe will now send their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. Strathearn Steedman, Solicitor, Selkirk.

Congregation at Oxford on Tuesday last agreed by 76 votes to 68 to promulgate an important statute proposed by Sir William Anson. Its effect is to throw open every place on the Hebdomadal Council to members of Convocation of five years' standing, and do away with the representation in equal numbers of heads of houses, professors, and members of Convocation.

The Oxford University Gazette of Wednesday last publishes for the first time, in accordance with the new statute concerning finance, details concerning University expenditure in 1912. The incomes any payments of the various Colleges and their contributions to the University funds are summarized, and provide interesting reading.

Mr. William Jaggard is leaving England this week to deliver a series of picture-lectures upon Stratford-on-Avon and the historic country surrounding that town, to some of the chief public institutions of New York.

Next Tuesday Mr. P. S. Allen is beginning a course of six lectures on 'The Age of Erasmus' at King's College, Strand. The lectures are addressed to advanced students of the subject, and admission is free without ticket.

Sir John Macdonell, in lecturing on Wednesday last on legal procedure as illustrated by historical trials, dealt with Germany, and in particular with the case of the miller Arnold, in which Frederick the Great intervened, and, being dissatisfied with the verdict, himself dictated a judgment. Sir John remarked that Carlyle's account of the case was not always fair or accurate. The courts seem to have been at first wrong as to their law and right as to the facts, and the King wrong as to the facts and right as to law. His despotic action was reversed in the reign of his successor.

Mr. Hector Crosley writes from 161A, Kensington High Street, W.:—

"I should be grateful if you would kindly permit me to appeal to your readers on behalf of the widow and daughter of the late Prof. Emil Reich, who have been left penniless.

"Combined with this misfortune is the most serious health of Mrs. Reich, who, owing to lack of funds, cannot obtain sufficient nutriment or medical advice.

"I should be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require, but meanwhile I should be most grateful if any of your readers would render immediate assistance in this most necessitous and worthy case."

The aim of *The Candid Quarterly Review of Public Affairs, Political, Scientific, Social, and Literary*, is to deal with them faithfully and frankly and also with candour, "having sole regard to the public welfare." The first number contains close upon 300 pages, and we congratulate Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles on the measure of his achievement, though we fear the crown he charges is too high a figure for many who would be glad to study the *Quarterly*.

We hear that Miss Edith Williams has been appointed Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Miss Williams, who is the founder of the "Guilde Internationale," has resided for many years in Paris, and has done much to promote the study of English in France.

The Académie Française met on Thursday in last week to award the Grand Prix de Littérature. At the first ballot M. Jean Variot's 'Les Hasards de la Guerre' and M. Émile Clermont's 'Laure' obtained nine votes each. A second ballot gave exactly the same result. The Academicians, being unable to agree, decided not to award the prize this year.

On Thursday, January 29th, the Cercle Français de l'Université d'Oxford had its second annual dinner at the new Masonic Hall. Within two years the number of members has increased to 271, and it is now the second largest club in the University. At its weekly meetings debates on subjects of current interest are conducted in French, and it possesses a French library, towards which the French Government has generously contributed.

At the dinner Mr. E. G. Underwood, President of the Cercle, was in the chair, and its Président d'honneur, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, came to Oxford to be present. He gave "les jeunes" an interesting address, the chief burden of which was the Entente Cordiale.

Prof. A. V. Dicey has prepared a new edition of his 'Lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century.' He has added a comprehensive Introduction dealing with (*a*) Legislative Opinion at the End of the Nineteenth Century; (*b*) Course of Legislation from the Beginning of the Twentieth Century; (*c*) The Main Current of Legislative Opinion from the Beginning of the Twentieth Century (Collectivism); (*d*) Counter-Currents and Cross-Currents of Opinion; and Conclusions. The volume will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

The Cambridge University Press will begin the publication of 'The Cambridge British Flora' with the issue of Vol. II., which, it is hoped, will be ready on March 10th. The work will be completed in ten volumes. Its production having involved a heavier expenditure than was anticipated, it has been found necessary to raise the price from 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* net per volume (2*l.* 5*s.* net to subscribers to the complete work).

Messrs. Longmans have nearly ready 'Alice Ottley: a Memoir,' by Miss Mary E. James, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Worcester. This is a brief memoir of one whom the Bishop of Worcester, in a Preface contributed by him, truly describes as "a remarkable woman." Alice Ottley was for nearly thirty years the first head mistress of the newly founded High School for Girls at Worcester, and one of the pioneers in organizing the secondary education of girls.

The same firm are publishing shortly 'Education and Psychology,' by Mr. Michael West. In his opinion the tendency of modern psychology shows that the purely liberal education is diverting the energies of the future generation in a useless direction and retarding national development. Education should be for action, not for mere thought or knowledge alone. It should aim not at uniformity, but at the widest possible differentiation. An actual scheme and a curriculum are propounded in detail. At the same time, practical suggestions are given as to how, under existing conditions, teaching for examinations and training for action may be reconciled.

SCIENCE

The Foundations of Science: Science and Hypothesis, The Value of Science, Science and Method. By H. Poincaré. Translated by George Bruce Halsted. (New York, Science Press.)

This is a translation, with an Introduction from the late Henri Poincaré himself, of his three treatises, 'Science et Hypothèse,' 'La Valeur de la Science,' and 'Science et Méthode,' all which appeared in the excellent "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Scientifique" directed by Dr. Gustave Le Bon. Although in form these are discussions of science in the abstract, the author has contrived, with the literary grace of an academician, to slip into them his appreciation of the latest discoveries in various branches of physics, ranging from the non-Euclidean geometry to Kaufmann's experiments upon the Beta rays of radium. This is presented with a clearness and an authority that it would be hard to equal, but it is a proof of the rapid advance that has taken place in such matters that it already seems a little old-fashioned; and, as all the treatises in this volume have, if we mistake not, long since appeared in English, no extended notice of them seems here required. The summing-up of the whole matter is, perhaps, to be found in the concluding pages of 'Science et Méthode,' where the author says that Prof. Lorentz's theory obliges us to choose between supposing that positive electrons have real mass while their negative counterparts have none, and the hypothesis that all inertia is electromagnetic in origin and is inertia of the ether only, in which the electrons are merely holes. We fancy that nowadays most physicists incline to the first of these rival theories.

It is, perhaps, in more abstract matters than these that the breadth and penetration of Poincaré's outlook are most immediately apparent. His utterances upon them show how far removed was the standpoint of such a thinker as he from that of those men of science who, under the pressure of Nobel prizes and industrial competition, are daily scrambling to secure some commercially marketable discovery. The object of mathematical theories, he tells us, is not to reveal the true nature of things, but to co-ordinate the physical laws disclosed by experiments which without the help of mathematics we should be unable to state. So he tells us that the axioms of geometry are but definitions in disguise, and that all we can truly say of the fundamental principle of the conservation of energy is that there is something which remains constant. For him, too, the laws underlying phenomena can only be detected by generalization, and in the choice among the "thousand routes" of generalization he warns us that our sole guide can be analogy. Hence, he says, the views of the instructed and the uninstructed public as to the value of scientific theories are always opposed to each other. He soars far above the heads of those who see in science only a means of money-making when he says that it is through science and art alone that civilization has any value; that geology shows life to be merely a short episode between two eternities of death; and that even in this episode conscious thought has lasted, and will last, but for a moment. Hence, he says, we must, by work and by suffering, pay for our place at the game, either that we may ourselves see or at least that others may one day see. This last sentence has a melancholy interest in view of its writer's early death.

As to the translation, Dr. Halsted possesses the great qualification of acquaintance with the subject of the work translated, his own researches in such matters as the new geometry being well and favourably known. Americanisms like "straights" for *straight lines*, "illy" for *ill*, to our eyes disfigure his pages, and he does not everywhere show a deep acquaintance with the French language. Thus "and that I should convene to call energy" is not a translation of *que je conviendrais d'appeler énergie;* nor is *une mauvaise plaisanterie* "a bad joke." Yet in spite of these defects Dr. Halsted generally conveys the meaning of his author adequately, and in some cases with rare felicity.

SOCIETIES.

British Academy.—*Jan.* 28.—Prof. Bosanquet in the chair.—Prof. S. Alexander, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'The Basis of Realism.'

By insisting on the equal claim of objects with the mind to be considered real, realism seems at first sight to depress the mind, and make it less real. But this misapprehension rests upon the mistake of confusing reality with perfection. Mind is not more real than things, but more perfect, *i.e.*, more developed. In view of Mr. Bosanquet's recent criticism of realism (Adamson Lecture, 1913), and to show that by depriving mind of its pretensions realism actually establishes the perfection of mind, it seemed well to restate the position.

The starting-point is the analysis of an act of cognition into an act of mind, its independent objects, and their compresence. This is not the mere distinction of act from object, but is only understood as the distinction of an enjoying subject from a contemplated object, separate from it. This latter distinction is thus the more important. This initial proposition of realism is "naive" and incomplete. When further examined, it turns out to be a particular case of the compresence of interrelated reals cohering within a universe. Two consequences of the analysis may be stated. First, mind is a continuum of mental functions which are also brain functions of a certain degree of development, with the mental quality. Being mind or consciousness is a new empirical quality which emerges at a particular stage. The mind is thus located in the brain. Secondly, the alleged distinction of "contents" of sense from the "objects" of thought disappears. The difference is one of part and whole. In each case there is an object, and not a "content." Reasons were assigned to account for the contrary view.

But Mr. Bosanquet has urged that the analysis fails, because a mind is a world, while its object is a fragment. If this were so, the analysis from which realism starts would be false from the beginning. But in fact the mind is as much a fragment as the object, and the object is in the same sense a world as the mind (and neither is). His further objection that the analysis fails to account for the riches of mind, its wealth of being, or for tertiary qualities like beauty, was examined, and it was shown (*a*) that the riches of mind are unaffected; they are but a complex of processes and tendencies, always compresent with their objects; and (*b*) that the reality, and the more perfect reality, which is mind, enters as a constituent into beauty.

It was then shown that while objects are independent of the mind, the mind is in a certain sense dependent on objects, or rather implies them. But again, to suppose that this minimizes the self-existence of mind is to confuse independence with isolation. The very lateness of mind in the order of development is the condition of its perfection.

But the most searching objection to realism is that its objects are mere abstractions and dead; whereas it is urged they already imply mind, and things are thus continuous in kind with mind. Now, according to realism, objects have all the fundamental characters, of continuity, retention, and the like, which can be seen more easily and flagrantly in minds. Thus the objection confuses the specific characters of minds with the categorical, fundamental characters which are common to minds with things. It may indeed be said, metaphorically, that all finites are minds; but this is inexact; and at any rate it does not mean that things are "mind," but only that they are different ranks of empirical existences, called minds because in a certain sense they "know," that is are compresent with, one another. This led to an attempt to define the larger issues between realism and (absolute) idealism. For in the case of the latter, things are transformed in entering into the one, individual whole. But for realism, things in certain respects at least (intrinsic ones) remain in the whole what they are already. The whole is not the only reality, but the most complete, or perfect reality, in a second sense of perfection.

A discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. Bertram Russell, Prof. Smith, Dr. Wolf, and others took part.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Jan.* 29.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall read a paper on 'Flint Implements from the Surface near Avebury: their Classification and Dates.' On various sites in Wilts, especially Windmill Hill, one mile from Avebury, many chipped flints turned up by the plough closely resemble French cave specimens. They comprise keeled scrapers, beaked gravers, and intermediate forms of the Aurignac culture. Long scrapers are fairly numerous. Some small knives resemble debased Moustier points; and Solutré laurel-leaf forms occur, but are not of fine workmanship. Small ovate implements sometimes show the twisted edges of St. Acheul. Amongst other types, arrowheads of various forms and polished celts, re-chipped and re-used, are prominent.

No single criterion can be infallibly applied to all the chipped flints of any district; but with a thorough knowledge of the district, one can classify the various industries and give to each its comparative or approximate date. Patina and style may with due caution be used to date the majority; and re-chippings in later periods give valuable aid. The question is, how many periods are represented round Avebury?

The latest prehistoric chipped flints are black, and some a little earlier are dark blue. Amongst them are regular truncated prisms, rare in the earlier periods. They have recently been dug out on a Late-Celtic site with pottery, &c., and exactly correspond to surface-finds on the top of Hackpen Hill, and to others from Late-Celtic pits near.

Scrapers and barbed arrowheads have been found in local Bronze Age barrows, round which chipped flints are usually numerous; and re-chippings suggest that certain white and bluish-white flints, not deeply decayed, are older than the Late-Celtic specimens and may be referred to the Bronze Age.

Careful study shows that some, at any rate, of the polished celts are old; also that there are two white patinas, the earlier of which is seen on scrapers characteristic of the Cave period. There are long barrows in the neighbourhood, and neolithic man occupied the district. His chipped flints must be accounted for among the surface stones, and subdivision into more than these three groups may be necessary; but flints with the older white patina must be approximately of the same date, whether that is Cave period or later.

Mathematical.—*Jan.* 22.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. L. Wren was elected and admitted as a Member of the Society.

Dr. Bromwich reported, as Secretary, that the number of members of the Society at the beginning of the current session was 306, an increase of one as compared with last session.

Mr. S. T. Shovelton read three papers:—(i.) 'A Generalization of the Euler-Maclaurin Sum

Formulæ.' (ii.) 'The Deduction of the Formulæ of Mechanical Quadrature from the Generalized Euler-Maclaurin Sum Formulæ.' (iii.) 'A Generalization of Certain Sum Formulæ in the Calculus of Finite Differences.'

Dr. W. F. Sheppard spoke in reference to the application of these papers to statistical studies.

Dr. A. E. Western (Hon. Librarian) having taken the chair, the President made an informal communication with reference to evaluating the potential of an electrified circular disk at a point on the surface of the disk: the law of density was assumed known, and it was required to verify the constancy of the potential by direct integration.

The President having returned to the chair, the following papers were communicated by title in the absence of their authors:—'On Binary Forms,' by Dr. A. Young,—and 'On Darboux's Method of Solution of Partial Differential Equations of the Second Order,' by Mr. J. R. Wilton.

Society of Engineers.—*Feb.* 2.—The immediate Past-President, Mr. Arthur Valon, presented the premiums awarded for papers published during 1913, viz., the President's Gold Medal to Dr. Eric K. Rideal for his paper on 'The Corrosion and Rusting of Iron'; the Bessemer Premium, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, to Mr. Bernard L. Rigden for his paper on 'The South-Eastern Coalfield'; the Clarke Premium, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, to Mr. Gerald O. Case for his paper on 'Accretion at Estuary Harbours on the South Coast of England'; and a Society's Premium, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, to Mr. W. Yorath Lewis for his paper on 'The Tram *v.* Bus Controversy.' Mr. H. C. H. Shenton was then installed as President, and delivered his inaugural address, referring to the need for better organization of the engineering profession.

Challenger.—*Jan.* 28.—Sir John Murray in the chair.—Mr. C. Tate Regan exhibited a bathypelagic angler-fish (*Melanocetus johnsoni*), from the North Atlantic, that had inside it a scopeloid fish (*Lampanyctus crocodilus*) three times its own length. The specimen was taken at the surface of the sea, and it was supposed that the struggles of the captured fish, before it was completely swallowed, had brought its captor up from the depth at which it normally lives. Curiously enough, the only other examples of Melanocetus in the British Museum, two in number, were of nearly the same size (three inches long), and each contained a Lampanyctus of eight or nine inches.

Mr. G. P. Farran read a paper on 'The Copepoda of a Set of Serial Tow-nettings from the West Coast of Ireland.' In gatherings taken over a series of years at ten-mile intervals on a line running sixty miles west of co. Kerry, out of eighty-five species that occurred, four were neritic, and showed a uniform decrease both in numbers and in frequency of occurrence at every ten miles from the shore; sixty-six were oceanic, and showed a uniform increase seawards over the same stations; while twelve species varied irregularly and seemed to be euryhaline.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

M. 8. St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Book Illustration, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—President's Address.
Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Notes on Value as applied to Real Estate,' Mr. F. W. Hunt.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic, and the Problems that Remain to be Solved,' Prof. Edgeworth David.
T. 3. Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture IV., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Asiatic, 4.—'A Tour in Mongolia,' Mrs. H. Timbrell Bulstrode.
— King's College, Strand, 5.—'The Age of Erasmus: I. Notable German Scholars,' Mr. P. S. Allen.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The New Harbour Works and Dockyard at Gibraltar,' Mr. A. Scott.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Psychology of Magic,' Prof. C. Read.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'British Interests in Argentina,' Mr. Herbert Gibson.
W. — University of London, 5.30.—'The Demands of Modern War,' Sir W. R. Robertson.
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, 8.—'The Order of St. John of Jerusalem,' Mr. H. W. Fincham.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'History of Colour-Printing,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
Th. 3. Royal Institution, 3.—'Types and Causes of Earth Crust Folds,' Lecture II., Sir T. H. Holland.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Chemical Action that is stimulated by Alternating Currents,' Mr. S. G. Brown; 'On the Effect of the Gangetic Alluvium on the Plumb-line in Northern India,' Mr. R. D. Oldham; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Khorasan, the Eastern Province of Persia,' Major P. M. Sykes.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Some Railway Conditions governing Electrification,' Mr. R. T. Smith.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Silversmithing,' Mr. H. Marcon.
F. 6. Astronomical, 5.
— East London College, 5.30.—'Religious Systems in Modern India,' Lecture I., Mr. T. G. Hodson.
— Moral Education League, 8.—'Knowledge and Character,' Mr. W. Archer.
— Alchemical, 8.15.—'Some Notes on the Doctrine of the First Matter,' Mr. S. Abdul Ali.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Production of Neon and Helium by Electric Discharge,' Prof. J. N. Collie.
Sat. 7. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Electric Emissivity of Matter: The Metals,' Mr. J. A. Harker.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'Ireland in Stone and Story,' Mr. F. J. Bigger.

Science Gossip.

The Galton Anniversary Lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 16th inst., at the Hotel Cecil, by Sir Francis Darwin, the subject being 'Francis Galton.'

The Royal Geographical Society has some attractive lectures in prospect. On the 17th inst. Mr. Kipling is lecturing (in the Queen's Hall) on 'Some Aspects of Travel,' and on the 23rd inst. Dr. Nansen and Jonas Lied are dealing with 'The Sea Route to Siberia.'

On the 17th inst. there will be held at 50, Great Russell Street, a joint meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia. In the afternoon there will be papers and exhibits by members of the East Anglian Society, and in the evening two lectures: one by Mr. R. A. Smith, on 'Flint Finds in connexion with Sand'; and the other by Mr. S. Hazzledine Warren, on 'The Experimental Investigation of Flint Fracture,' both illustrated by the epidiascope.

Lord Tankerville has presented to the Zoological Gardens a pair of the famous Chillingham wild cattle. These are the first of their race (pure-bred since the fourteenth century) to leave the Chillingham estate, and they are given on the condition that neither they nor their progeny, if they rear any, shall leave the Gardens.

Prof. Biffen's paper on the quality of agricultural seeds, read on Monday last to the Farmers' Club at the Whitehall Rooms, contained several points of interest. He stated that after a number of analyses he was satisfied that there was no infallible method of drawing a sample. Seeds sold under guarantee he had found for the most part excellent, and the guaranteed percentages approximately correct—such error as was detected being to the disadvantage of the buyer. Seeds which the seller did not guarantee were worthless, and he gave an instance of an unguaranteed grass mixture which teemed with the seeds of no fewer than nine different weeds. In Prof. Biffen's opinion, though a certain case might be made out for the establishment of a Government testing-station, there was no real demand for this on the part of farmers, and the necessary work might well be done by the advisory staffs of the Agricultural Colleges.

The latest *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute gives an interesting account of the conversion of liquid oils into solid fats by the method of Sabatier and Senderens, which consists in reducing the oils by hydrogen in presence of a catalyst. The catalyst most in favour is nickel, on account of its cheapness and high efficiency, though, in the production of edible substances, the possibility that it may contaminate them has to be taken into consideration. It is interesting to observe that the catalyst, which according to the teaching of textbooks is unaffected by the substances between which it promotes reaction, does, in practice, suffer deterioration, losing its activity through what is called "poisoning" by impurities.

The third volume of the 'Records of the Survey of India,' which deals with the period 1911–12, contains some interesting matter. The Assam party working in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Kamrup district have made a notable advance in what is considered to be a five years' piece of work, and deserve the more praise when it is remembered that a detachment under Lieut. G. F. T. Oakes, R.E., was told off to accompany the Abor Expedition. Much of the work in Kamrup was carried on in the swampy marshes of the Brahmaputra, where the grass grows to 20 ft. in height. The Brahmaputra river itself was not difficult to survey, although its rise is from 30 ft. to 35 ft. Towards the Bhutan hills marshy land is less extensive, and forests begin to appear. Elephants afford the only mode of transport up the hills.

The greater part of the recess season was spent in the testing of the isostatic theory, so far as it is concerned with questions of gravity. The particular formula employed is that of Mr. Hayford, which is to the effect that compensation is complete at a distance of 70 miles. Above that depth, therefore, the amount of matter in a cylinder standing on a base of unit area, and extending from 70 miles below sea-level to the earth's surface, is always the same, whatever the height of the cylinder.

The most interesting section of the volume deals with the Triangulation party on the Pamirs. This was sent out, in accordance with a resolution of the International Geodetic Conference of 1909, in order to effect a junction between the Indian Triangulation and the Russian work on the Pamirs. Three schemes were proposed, and of these that by the Hunza and Kanjut Valleys, the Kilik and Mintaka Passes, and the Tagdumbash Pamir was found to be practicable. In June, 1912, the party, under the command of Lieut. Gordon Bell, R.E., left Gilgit. He met the Russian party under Col. Tchkeine at Beyik on the Tagdumbash early in July, and spent one day with him, and an entry in his diary shows that he was very hospitably received. A week later Bell was seized with an attack of appendicitis, to which he succumbed at Lup Gaz, his last camp south of the Mintaka Pass.

Messrs. Longmans have in the press 'Chemistry and its Borderland,' by Dr. Alfred W. Stewart. In this volume no chemical symbols are employed, and purely elementary questions are not dealt with at length. Dr. Stewart's aim is to give the non-technical reader an account of some recent developments in chemistry couched in language which need not present any impediment.

We regret to learn of the death, which took place on Tuesday, January 27th, of Mr. R. T. Omond, the meteorologist. He was appointed first Superintendent of the Ben Nevis Observatory in 1883, and held the post till 1895, when failing health compelled him to resign. From 1903 he was Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, and was joint editor of the Ben Nevis Observatory publications, completed three years ago. He was a luminous writer, and, though he suffered from an incurable illness, his output was such as would have done credit to a man in full health; while his effective support of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition showed the keenness and energy with which he was able to throw himself into practical matters.

The death of Dr. Albert Charles Günther in his 84th year removes a distinguished naturalist. A native of Würtemberg, he was educated at three German Universities with a view to a medical career, but soon took to natural history. He entered the service of the British Museum in 1856, and rose to be head of the Zoological Department. His publications include ten volumes of the Museum Catalogues of snakes, frogs, and fishes, 'Reptiles of British India,' 'Gigantic Land Tortoises,' and several monographs on fishes. He was the founder and first editor of *The Record of Zoological Literature*.

FINE ARTS

Vasari Society's Publications: No. VIII. 1912–13; No. IX. 1913–14.

These collotype prints by the Oxford University Press are of a kind to rehabilitate in our eyes the art of reproduction. When applied to drawings, collotype well handled really gives something which has almost all the qualities of the original, and escapes the condemnation we have frequently had to mete out to the mechanical imitation by photography of works executed in colour on a much larger scale and by complex technical processes.

The folios now under consideration comprise an interesting selection, No. VIII. in particular bringing forth from various public and private collections a very mine of wealth. The finest drawings are not always to be found under the greatest names. The Michelangelo (5) selected from the British Museum collection is an indifferent example, the "façade" of anatomical markings being over-laboured, and the realization of angle measurements, necessary to give them interest, imperfect. The portrait of Baccio Bandinelli (6), on the other hand, is a masterpiece of restrained and dignified characterization, and its spacing on the paper bold and successful. It is ascribed, at the suggestion of Mr. Herbert Horne, to a little-known artist, Francisco del Prato. One is struck by the similarity in the compositional conception of this profile to the treatment of the head of the seated woman to the left of Buonarotti's National Gallery 'Entombment,' where, drapery cutting the top of the head, an accidental limitation of the background in front of the face is utilized to make a similar framing, which draws attention to the squareness of the perpendicular planes.

In this and in the earlier frieze-like composition of (3) Pollaiuolo, also from the British Museum collection, with its plastic use of contour, we feel how early in Florentine work may be traced suggestions of the cameo-painter's use of built-up outline, the structural virtues of which were among the last things retained by a decadent school, giving a look of classic distinction sometimes even to Primaticcio. In Dirck Vellerts's designs for glass-painting (19 and 20), from Mr. Frank Smith's collection, we see Italian influence utilized with a success rare in a Northern artist; the brilliant suggestion of colour, the expression of space in the landscape, are admirable. Of the Dutch and Flemish masters we have a wonderful page of designs of the School of Van der Weyden from the Ashmolean (15–18), a magnificent Jordaens, and a charming view of Nantes by Lambert Doomer (27), very like Cuyp.

In No. IX. the Titian (8) from the National Gallery of Scotland is one of the classic examples of landscape drawing. In its more modern fashion Callot's 'Foire de Gondreville' (26) is hardly inferior. Mr. Oppenheimer's Italian view (12) reveals a representative Canale, very different from the drawing in No. VIII. ascribed to the same name, as to which, indeed, we are inclined to echo the scepticism of Mr. Ricketts.

The reproductions throughout the series are of admirable quality, even the Jordaens, which is printed in colour, being clear and structural, a design which might conceivably have been made for the technique of colour-printing.

The Gospel Story in Art. By John La Farge. (Macmillan & Co., 15*s.* net.)

Works by a craftsman on any subject intimately connected with his craft are always sure to be suggestive, stimulating, and instructive, and they carry with them something of authority even in the very waywardness and limitation of outlook which often mar them. A sentimental interest is added to Mr. La Farge's book in that this, the last work of the aged painter and critic, was dictated (so the editor informs us) in the intervals of pain and weariness. Nevertheless the style—precious almost and Pateresque—shows no sign of failing power, and none of that carelessness of phrase or formlessness of sentence and paragraph usually associated with the unrevised word of mouth.

John La Farge brought to his task of writing a book on the representation of the Christian story in art many of the necessary qualifications. Through early study he had so trained his eye and mind that he could recall the details of colouring and composition in a picture seen fifty years before. He was familiar, not only with the classic writings of the Western and the Eastern world, as readers of his works on Japan will remember, but also with the legends and traditions of the people, which inspired many of the great painters of the Gospel story, and which a Raphael or a Michelangelo used in his compositions just as a great writer uses the device of literary allusion. Knowledge of these things is necessary for those who would expound the meaning and beauty of such works. The chapters on the Prophets and Sibyls of Michelangelo and the Angels of Botticelli show to what good purpose Mr. La Farge could turn his curious lore. Yet this book, with its eighty finely reproduced exemplars of the Christian story in art, must be welcomed as a contribution to, rather than a complete exposition of, its subject. The waywardness natural to an artist asserts itself on almost every page in choice or rejection of painter or picture. The author's mind inclined strongly to all that was mystic, strange, and wonderful, and it is evident that his devotion to the Roman Catholic Church, whilst enhancing his appreciations in some directions, militated against the catholicity of his taste and judgment.

He declares, for instance, that since Rembrandt, with a few exceptions, nothing "authoritative" has been done in pictorial representation of the life of the Bible. One of those exceptions is Delacroix, to whom he awards praise which is interesting, but which will seem to many excessive. One may excuse the omission of any reference to Guido Reni or William Blake or Holman Hunt, but scarcely the treatment of Albert Dürer. For neither that "great trumpet call of the Reformation," the 'Apocalypse,' nor the 'Madonna del Rosario' at Prague is referred to, and Dürer's marvellously tender little picture at Dresden of Christ on the Cross, a painting intense and noble in expression, rich in colour and precision of drawing, is dismissed as disappointing; whilst Signorelli's disagreeable, if learned 'Crucifixion' is praised as poetic and near to Michelangelo. Little is said of Byzantine work and the mosaic-painters of Ravenna; bronze work is ignored; sculpture, apart from a few references to Donatello, Della Quercia, and Giovanni Pisano, is scarcely noticed. No reference is made to the story of the Gospel as it was illustrated by the workers in glass and stone in the windows and porches of cathedrals.

These omissions recognized, and these limitations granted, we need not quarrel with the idiosyncrasies of the author's taste, for they leave him a freer hand to praise and analyze the works of the Great Masters whom he loves: Giotto, "the man from whom everything flows"; Botticelli, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Donatello, Rembrandt, Delacroix.

The following passage shows the author at his best, and will serve to give the reader an idea of the reverence and understanding with which he approaches his great subject:—

> "In the dreams of my youth I used to wonder what we should have found in the statues of the Three Graces, which that immortal sculptor Socrates made and which Pausanias saw. Did he contrive to put into those images a meaning, a spiritual expression, such as his words have given us? But the statues have disappeared, and we never think of Socrates as a sculptor. Perhaps that one case might have changed the notion of what the Greek would have done....There is, however, a new and distinct feeling, which is wanting in the great spiritual teachings of the ancient world; love has been introduced into the necessities of the soul. That is the difference historically, and gradually, all through the art influenced by Christ, this distinct spirituality of love has marked, almost without intention, the turn of the artist's mind, and more and more his hand."

This quality, the author holds, has entirely disappeared from modern religious painting.

The lack of an index is a grievous fault in a book of this kind, which enumerates a multitude of painters and paintings.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

If the paintings and drawings by Mr. Elliott Seabrooke at the Carfax Gallery hardly represent him so favourably as his previous show on the same walls, the reason is mainly that on the earlier occasion the drawings were far more numerous, and it is in the use of monochrome in water-colour that he is at once most proficient and most spontaneous. No. 25 in the present collection, *View of Montefiano*, is an excellent performance on strictly traditional lines: it might well have been done about 1840, alongside of William Callow. There is a refinement and sureness in the flat lines of its distant hills which make it more intimate in its appeal than the other drawings alongside, in which the slightly mannered drawing-master's competence commands respect rather than enthusiasm. *On Langdale Fell* (31) and *Harrison Stickle* (32) are good examples of such rather tame yet indisputable merit. A little water-colour by Inness, hung by the door in the outer gallery, has such force and freshness in handling a similar theme as to forbid our lavishing superlatives on these praiseworthy drawings.

The painting of Mr. Seabrooke has always been conceived in terms of its processes. He offers you the pleasant spectacle of trees or foreground clearly struck over a well-established middle distance: his forms are built up in successive paintings on a sound method. On the other hand, he is usually one of the dullest of colourists, having little use for colour, yet introducing numerous infinitesimal differentiations of hue which take out of his painting the freshness that might result from a touch often direct and vivid enough. One picture, however, *View near Fiesole* (15), shows a great advance in this respect. A little pretty, and small in form, it does display some attempt to use colour structurally, and its suggestion of clear air and delicate sunlight recalls some of the smaller landscapes of Troyon. Excellent, too, is the use of the nicely balanced contrast between the texture of the canvas and the texture of the paint to establish certain main plastic divisions. This might have been done with a more massive sense of design, but technically the modulation of the body of paint is admirable.

We confess to finding the dullness of Mr. Seabrooke's colour preferable to the garishness of Mr. Wynford Dewhurst's pictures at the Baillie Gallery. To the Catalogue Mr. A. L. Baldry contributes a Preface claiming for Mr. Dewhurst "remarkable independence" and a "dominating personality" which it is "impossible to disregard in any summing-up of the Art of our times." We cannot but think this an arbitrary verdict. The Impressionist School of Monet and his followers invented, on the whole, the most impersonal of modern methods of painting; and although its initiators needed considerable independence to establish themselves in a hostile world, by the time that Mr. Dewhurst arrived on the scene, attachment to that school cannot be described as an act of independence. He is not a close imitator, because his use of the method lacks the precision of its inventors; but this careless, approximate handling of what, in its origin, was a somewhat scientific system of ideas, while it may be personal to the painter, can hardly be what Mr. Baldry means to praise. No. 12, *The Mill, La Selle*, is on the whole the best of these pictures. The flower-bed of *The Palace, Versailles*, has also a certain brilliance and deftness of execution, though it offers a glaring example of Mr. Dewhurst's indifference to just relations of colour in regard to the rest of the picture. Yellow flowers—so situated in the shadow, and seen in the light of a cool sky—could hardly be of that tone.

At the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co. in Bedford Street are modern Dutch pictures, mainly pale reflections of Mauve, like the *Landscape* (27) of Cornelis Kuypers, or of Willem Maris, as in the *Autumn* (28) of Frans Langeveld. A still-life, *Red Herrings* (18), by Mrs. S. Bisschop Robertson, is the best of the exhibits, displaying some virtuosity. Her other pictures are slighter, and look like imitations of Mr. Dudley Hardy's imitations of modern Dutch painting. The etchings by Mr. Burnett N. H. Orphoot in the outer gallery are occasionally effective in a melodramatic way, as in *The Temple of Juno, Girgenti* (16), or *The Arch of Titus* (19), but do not otherwise—or, indeed, in this respect—differ from the average output of the modern "painter-etcher."

The panels by Mr. Murray Urquhart for the decoration of the Old Parliament House of Glyndwr at Machynlleth (shown at his studio last week) are conceived in a scheme of mild colour pleasant enough; but they rather lack interesting draughtsmanship. The figures seem to have been based, as is so frequently the case with academic decorators, upon studies done too close to the model for the implied angle of vision of the picture as a whole, and they have not always the merit of carefully realized detail which usually goes with that defect, some of the hands in particular being very weak. Yet, as the work of one presumably a tyro at this form of art, the small design of the whole scheme is promising: the adaptation of the two panels originally ordered for the room to their place among the four ultimately asked for indicates some resourcefulness.

Mr. Russell Flint's water-colours at the Fine Art Society show his old cleverness of hand, but also his old readiness to take a suggestion from the vision of all sorts of artists, with little regard to consistency of style. He appears to have no way of looking at the world which is his own, but great facility in assimilating the obvious aspect of any picture. In No. 31, *The Garden of San Giovanni degli Eremeti, Palermo*, we see, in a freedom recalling that of the late Arthur Melville, probably the nearest approach to his own natural bent. Yet even in comparison with the not very profound art of that painter, the design appears to have been brought from the outside—forced upon the subject, rather than arising out of it.

Among the Japanese fans in the next room some deserve attention, notably Nos. 13, 41, 45, 71, and, best of all, No. 78—a design of a stormy sea and anxious sailors in an open boat, of considerable dramatic effect.

PICTURES.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, January 30th, the following pictures: A. Pesne, Frederick the Great, in blue coat, breastplate, and crimson cloak lined with ermine, holding a baton in his right hand, 315*l*. Anonymous, Lord Charles Cavendish, in red coat and white vest, holding his hat under his arm, 168*l*.

ENGRAVINGS.

The same firm sold on Monday, the 2nd inst., the following engravings: Nature (Lady Hamilton), after Romney, by J. R. Smith, first state, 262*l*. 10*s*. The Clavering Children, after and by the same, the title and inscription in etched letters, 283*l*. 10*s*. A Young Lady encouraging a Low Comedian, after Northcote, by W. Ward, printed in colours, 294*l*.

Fine Art Gossip.

An exhibition of Paintings, Drawings, Engravings, and Colour-Books by Blake has just been opened in the galleries of the Manchester Whitworth Institute, this being the first exhibition of Blake's work held in the North of England.

The Studley Bowl has been presented by Mr. Harvey Hadden to the Victoria and Albert Museum. Formerly at Studley Royal Church, near Ripon, it has long been well known to lovers of mediæval craftsmanship, and a more general public interest was aroused in it when, about a year ago, its fate had to be determined by the Chancellor of the Diocese, who granted a faculty for the sale of it for 3,000*l*. on condition that it was bought for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

There are few more interesting churches in Norfolk than that of Tunstead. It is not nearly so well known as it deserves, as it lies somewhat remote. With the exception of the fifteenth-century chancel, it is all of the late Decorated phase of Gothic. The exterior is remarkable for the distinctive "blind story" of flint and stone over the nave arcades, and the interior for the rare beauty and grace of these arcades, with their tall and slender quatre foil-shaped piers. The special features which unite in making this church cry aloud for careful preservation are too numerous for recapitulation. But amongst them may be named the graceful ironwork (*c.* 1360–70) on the south door, which is undoubtedly the most striking of its kind in all England; the magnificent rood-screen, with its paintings of the Apostles and the four Latin Doctors, and a portion of the rood-loft, with the painted rood-beam, several feet above it, supported by spandrels; and the raised stone platform behind the high altar, extending the whole width of the chancel, and probably designed for the protection and exhibition of special relics. The whole of this invaluable fabric is now more or less in peril. Of late years bad cracks and dangerous deviations from the perpendicular have multiplied. The foundations in places are in need of underpinning. The guttering and rainwater-pipes have deteriorated, and are doing much damage. The Vicar, the Rev. A. R. Woodward, has been fortunate in securing Mr. P. M. Johnston to examine the church with a view to repairs. The builder's estimate for necessary works slightly exceeds 1,000*l*.

The Athenæum can seldom find space for the admission of pleas of this sort, as they are of too frequent occurrence, but here an exception should be made. Such a sum cannot be raised from a small and dwindling village population, without a single resident of means, and with a benefice of a little over 200*l*. a year. If outside help is not soon forthcoming, the fabric will degenerate into a ruin. These words are written from personal knowledge, but it is as well to add that a circular embodying the appeal gives, with illustrations, a good idea of the details of this fine church.

It is somewhat curious that, while Westminster Abbey has had its chroniclers of all degrees of merit, the historic church of St. Margaret, under its shadow, has been the subject of only an occasional paper or lecture. The Rev. H. F. Westlake, Custodian and Minor Canon of the Abbey, has been engaged upon a history of the church for some considerable time, and his work will shortly be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder. It will be illustrated by reproductions from old prints and photographs.

MUSIC

'PARSIFAL' AT COVENT GARDEN.

The performance of 'Parsifal' last Monday evening, the first in England, was an event which was awaited with much interest. When 'The Ring' was produced here in 1882, it not only did not appeal to the general public, but even met with opposition. Now, however, 'Parsifal' is received by many with enthusiasm. The name of the composer is sufficient. One difference between past and present must be noted: over thirty years ago there were good artists for 'The Ring,' but the performances were in many respects unsatisfactory; whereas the present production of 'Parsifal' was worthy of the highest praise. That it is a deeply impressive work is beyond question, but does it, as some think, show that Wagner's intellectual powers were on the wane when he wrote it, and that, in spite of much that is beautiful and even grand, it is not to be compared to his former music-dramas? To our mind, any comparisons are idle. The subjects of 'Tristan,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'The Ring' were entirely secular. Even in 'Tannhäuser' the whole work was not based on a sacred subject.

'Parsifal,' by reason of the story as told by Wolfram von Eschenbach, is imbued with the Christian spirit of the Middle Ages. Of course, Wagner did not merely copy Wolfram, but that was the source by which he was first inspired, and from that epic poem he created what he named his "Sacred Festival Drama." In 'Parsifal' the music often reminds us of 'Tristan' and 'Die Meistersinger,' which is not surprising; yet, after all, we find hints rather than distinct reminiscences. Wagner also employs his representative themes, though they are fewer in number. One feature of the work is the convincing way in which he creates a Christian atmosphere calling for restraint, for music which appeals largely to the emotions. Another and specially prominent feature is the quantity of quiet music; it is only occasionally that the full force of the orchestra is employed. It must honestly be confessed that there are moments, even in the "Grail" scene at the close of the first act, in which inspiration is not at its strongest. But will any one maintain that 'The Ring' is equally inspired throughout? 'Parsifal' is a long work, yet only long to those who, satisfied with the music, do not or cannot follow the story. A case in point is the conversation in the first act, where Gurnemanz is explaining to the esquires events of which they have no knowledge; or again, and notably, in the scene in the third act where Gurnemanz is speaking to Parsifal. In 'The Ring' there are many similar instances, and occasionally far less excusable. We mention this because as part and parcel of Wagner's method they are accepted. A genius must be taken as he is, not as some would like him to be.

'Parsifal' demands great artists. The protagonist was Herr Heinrich Henselt. He may not be an ideal Parsifal in appearance or in voice, but his rendering of the part was excellent. When he is first seen his dress and manner not inappropriately recalled Siegfried, a part in which he has distinguished himself at Covent Garden. But after he had become conscious of his mission, he was dramatic, and in the third act was quiet in demeanour. Mlle. Eva von der Osten was admirable as Kundry. This is a part for which she has exceptional gifts: she has a fine voice, good presence, clear diction, and strong dramatic instinct. In Act I. she is the weird witch; in the second she tries by cunning means to win Parsifal's love, and thus place him at the mercy of Klingsor, the evil magician under whose spell she lies; and in the third, in which she utters only one word, she is repentant, and, following Parsifal to the Grail Hall, falls dead at his feet. Highest praise must be given to Herr Paul Knüpfer for his Gurnemanz, and Herr Paul Bender was impressive as Amfortas. The small parts of Klingsor and Titurel were ably filled by Herr August Kiess and Mr. Murray Davey.

The mounting of the piece in some respects is open to criticism. The Hall of the Grail is very fine, so is the Meadow scene. But the moving scenery proved disappointing. On Wednesday it was not used in the third act, and there seems no valid reason for retaining it in the first.

Last of all we mention Herr Artur Bodanzky, who came, conducted, and conquered. There are many fine Wagner conductors, but he ranks among the best. The orchestra of over one hundred members was composed of thoroughly efficient players, otherwise Herr Bodanzky's best intentions could not have been fulfilled.

MÉHUL'S 'JOSEPH.'

On Tuesday evening was given at Covent Garden a work which, if old—it was produced at Paris in 1807—is still performed in France, also in Germany. This was Méhul's 'Joseph,' and the first act, though the airs are pleasing, does not offer the composer any opportunity of displaying his powers; the contrast between it and the 'Parsifal' of the previous evening seemed, therefore, too great to enable the work to be properly judged. In the second act, however, interest was aroused—it became evident that Méhul possessed dramatic instinct; while during the third one even began to forget how old the music really was. This, it must be acknowledged, was partly due to the version used, for which Herr Weingartner has composed recitatives in place of the old spoken dialogue. He evidently tried to keep to Méhul's style, though in the third act there are one or two modern touches. These recitatives are in themselves excellent.

The airs, however, suffer; they are not of sufficient importance for an opera, but exactly the right thing for an *opéra comique* (*i.e.*, with spoken dialogue). Méhul's music is, in any case, still enjoyable by reason of its truthfulness and dramatic feeling.

A performance of high merit was given by Herren Friedrich Plaschke (Jacob), Johannes Sembach (Joseph), Anton Hummelsheim (Reuben), and August Kiess (Simeon), while Fräulein Greta Johnsson took the part of Benjamin. The impressive scene between Jacob and Simeon in the last act may be specially mentioned, though every one, including the other brothers, contributed to the artistic success. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted carefully. The choral singing was smooth, and the staging picturesque.

THE NEW SHAKESPEARE MUSIC AT THE SAVOY.

The artistic significance of the music, songs, dances, &c., in the Elizabethan poetic drama is usually under-estimated, and it is often and far too hastily assumed that costumes, scenery, and music had but a small share in its production. Mr. G. H. Cowling, in his 'Music on the Shakespearian Stage,' has, however, shown that the drama of Shakespeare's time, so far from being purely a literary production, made a sensuous appeal, not only to the ear with poetry and music, but also to the eye with dress, properties, and painted scenes; and that "whilst the imagery of verse cast a glamour over the imaginative effect of the drama on the intellect and the emotion, there were music and colour for the senses."

If we accept this opinion, and regard the musical scenes and interludes in Shakespeare's plays as no mere decorative additions of minor import, but rather an integral part of the drama, designed to heighten its effect and carry on the action, their adequate treatment becomes a matter demanding serious consideration. Unfortunately, the question is hedged with difficulties, and the right handling of the songs and music in the acting of Shakespeare presents to the musician a problem of a troublesome nature.

Where the original music used in Shakespeare's day has survived, the simplest and, perhaps, the safest course—though not necessarily the ideal one—is to retain it. But how are we to treat songs like those in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' for which not a single note of contemporary music has been preserved? Three ways lie before us: (1) we may adapt Elizabethan music that was originally set to other words; (2) compose music in the Elizabethan idiom; or (3) commission a composer of our own day to write original music.

To the adoption of the first method there is one grave objection. The text and the music of the Elizabethan song are so closely interwoven—the one is so exact a counterpart of the other—that the substitution of other words for the original ones, even when this can be done without the alteration of a single note of the music, will only produce a piece of palpable patchwork, artistically worthless.

The second alternative may be summarily dismissed. The Shakespeare play is the last place into which any one would wish to introduce anything of the nature of a "fake."

There is far more to be said for the third method, though even to this many will take objection. It will be urged that modern music is out of place—an anachronism—in an Elizabethan play. With this, however, I do not agree. Indeed, I am prepared to go further, and question whether, artistically, it is advisable even to retain those

Elizabethan settings of Shakespeare's songs which have happily survived. A great many of these are admittedly very beautiful and characteristic. The retention, however, binds us to the Elizabethan attitude towards Shakespeare, and, by stamping the dramas as mere Elizabethan products, lessens the force of the appeal which they would otherwise make to modern ears. To us Elizabethan music must always sound strange, unfamiliar, archaic, and, to some extent, "precious."

The archæologist will not, of course, accept this view of the matter. The question, however, lies outside his province; it concerns the artist, not the antiquary. To the artist the fact that the plays were written in the days of Elizabeth is a matter comparatively of small import—little more than a mere accident. Shakespeare himself was infinitely more than an Elizabethan. The message he delivered to his contemporaries has, as time has proved, reached far beyond them. Shakespeare the man was an Elizabethan; Shakespeare the artist and dramatist belongs to all time.

This is not to assert that there are no features in the plays which betray their Elizabethan origin. On the contrary, there are a great many. But these are not mainly the essential elements—those qualities which make the dramas a living force at the present day. We shall, of course, have to discriminate between the essential and the accidental. Some of the "accidents" may not admit of rejection or variation without incurring artistic loss, such as, for instance, the special form of stage used in Shakespeare's day; while others, *e.g.*, the roofless auditorium, it would be mere pedantry to retain. Each case must be judged on its own merits, and upon artistic, not archæological considerations.

It is so with regard to the music. The musician, if he feels that Elizabethan music sounds strange and archaic, may reject it and substitute music of his own. He is entitled to claim full liberty to settle the matter in his own way, realizing, of course, that his own experiment will sooner or later be itself superseded.

This, indeed, is the fate that has now overtaken Mendelssohn's incidental music to 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' though it won the admiration of his contemporaries, whose ideals it faithfully reflected.

We of the present generation are no longer under the influence of the wave of German Romanticism which swept over this country sixty or seventy years ago, and to us, therefore, his music comes as an echo of a past age—the expression of an ideal which is not ours. And this must always be so, for the evolution of the art of music has been continuous: each generation of composers has been occupied with the solution of particular technical and æsthetic problems. Consequently the music of every epoch is distinguished by certain musical figures or idioms which, to the musical historian, bear evidence of the date at which it was composed.

While, then, we admit the right of the modern musician to set the songs in Shakespeare's plays in his own way, we must not forget that this, at best, is a temporary solution of the problem. Finality can only be attained by making use of music which possesses the same characteristic of permanence and freshness as the drama itself—music which is impervious to the passage of time, and will satisfy equally the artistic ideals of every age.

Now, folk-music is the only music which fulfils these requirements. It is undated; it belongs to no period; it is a growth, not a composition—the product of evolution, not the work of an individual. It is timeless in that it flows beneath the surface ripples set up by the passing fluctuations of taste peculiar to this or that epoch. Tolstoy maintained that no art was worthy of the name but that which was either created by the peasant, or which could be understood and appreciated by him. Without endorsing this proposition, it may at least be claimed that the music of the peasant is, in one sense, the only permanent music, because it appeals insistently and with equal force to every age.

By using folk-music in the Shakespeare play, we shall then be mating like with like—the drama which is for all time with the music which is for all time. An attempt to show that this is practicable—or, at any rate, might become so in more capable hands—is being made in the present production. Almost every tune used in the course of the music is either a folk-air or derived from one. It would, of course, have been easy, by decorating the tunes with modern harmonies, to destroy their folk-character and convert them into music indistinguishable from that of our own day, and thus defeat our ends. This pitfall, however, can be avoided—as is being done in the present case—by the simple expedient of using diatonic harmonies only and eschewing modulation.

That this is an experiment, and a bold, perhaps an audacious, one, is freely admitted. Those who wonder why it has not been made before should remember that it is only within the last few years—*i.e.*, since our folk-music has been collected—that it has become possible.

We know, of course, that this is a question which is not going to be decided on theoretical or logical grounds. If the method advocated is to carry conviction, it must be because the folk-tune is artistically better suited for the purpose in question than any other kind of music. Now the employment of folk-music ensures, or at least renders feasible, a simple and direct treatment of the text which will preserve the rhythm and beauty of the language, instead of obscuring its meaning. Throughout its evolution the music of the folk-song has always been subservient to the words, the embellishment and interpretation of which has been its sole purpose. The only repetition of the text that the folk-singer ordinarily allows himself is the "doubling" of the last few words of the stanza.

Is not this precisely the musical treatment that we should wish to accord to Shakespeare's songs? If they are to have their full effect, they must be rendered concisely and tersely, without verbal repetition, and in such a manner that every syllable of the text may be distinctly heard; and with the utmost brevity too if the musical scene or interlude is to fall into its proper relation with the drama—*i.e.*, to aid and carry on the action of the play, not to arrest it.

Mendelssohn, of course, had another aim than this. He proceeded as though he were composing a secular cantata to be performed in a concert-hall. To him the words were mere pegs upon which to hang his music, and consequently he never scrupled to mutilate the text and obscure its meaning. The two methods may be best exhibited by comparing the folk-song setting of 'You Spotted Snakes' with Mendelssohn's treatment of the same words. In the first case the only repetition is of the last two lines of the choral refrain, and the words are set in such a way that there is no reason why every syllable of the text should not be heard as clearly as if it were spoken. In Mendelssohn's hands the words become an inextricable tangle. The phrase "So, Good-night," or "So, so, Good-night," is reiterated no fewer than twenty-two times in each stanza; while at the end of the four-lined verse allotted to the First Fairy the words "Hence away!" are arbitrarily interpolated—words which do not belong to the song at all, but are directed to be *spoken* by the Second Fairy at the conclusion of the lyric. However beautiful the music may be in itself, such a treatment of the text is quite indefensible. Moreover, the lengthening of the scene which this method involves not only delays the action of the drama, but also gives the scene an importance and prominence which it was clearly never intended to usurp.

In the arrangement of the dances a similar principle has been followed. The movements have all been adapted or developed from those of the English folk-dance. The figures and steps, for instance, of the dance in the first act have been taken mainly from the Country Dance, and those of the two dances in the fifth act from the Sword Dance.

No attempt has been made to produce a realistic effect. The absence of the requisite accommodation for a large orchestra, and the lack also of any available body of expert dancers in this country, would alone have rendered this impossible, even if it had been considered appropriate. The dances are, therefore, frankly conventional, and set throughout to folk-tunes of regular eight-bar rhythm.

Although the folk-dance bears the same relationship to the ballet as folk-music to art-music, there is this important difference to be noted. For while supreme within its own sphere, folk-music consists of unharmonized melody only, always used in the service of some other art—poetry, dance, or drama—and covers, therefore, but an infinitesimally small part of the ground exploited by the art-musician. The folk-dance, on the other hand, is far less restricted in its range. Indeed, it is questionable whether the art of dancing will ever be carried very far beyond the point to which the peasant dancer has taken it. At any rate, it cannot be said that any of the attempts to extend it have so far been successful. These have usually resulted in the invention of movements that are acrobatic, and, as such, appeal to the sense of wonder rather than that of beauty, or meaningless, or pretty in a tiresome, superficial sort of way. That the futility of such developments is now becoming generally recognized is shown, on the one hand, by the waning popularity in this country of the pantomimic ballet of the Italian School, and, on the other, by the enthusiasm recently aroused by the Russian Ballet, the steps and figures of which are very intimately related to those of the folk-dance. All, indeed, that the Russians have done is to adapt the figures and movements of their native dances to freer and more irregular rhythms, to blend them in fresh combinations, to adapt them to a larger number of performers, and, above all, to develope a technique which, in the nature of things, the folk-dancer was never able to achieve.

If an English Ballet is ever to be established comparable with that of the Russians, it will assuredly have to be based in like manner upon our own folk-dances. Perhaps the tentative and modest effort that has been made to develope our native dances for the purposes of this production may incite others to make further and more adequate attempts in the same direction.

Cecil Sharp.

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Leonard Borwick gave the first of a series of five pianoforte recitals at the Æolian Hall last Wednesday afternoon. The third will be devoted exclusively to Beethoven; in the programmes of the others there is a pleasant, and at times curious, juxtaposition of names. On Wednesday Beethoven's often-played Sonata in c minor, Op. 111, stood first, and Mr. Borwick gave a forcible rendering of it, though at times in the Allegro he seemed to us more occupied with details than with the general spirit of the music. The Sonata was followed by Ravel's three characteristic 'Gaspard de la Nuit' poems. Technically they are difficult to play, but not for Mr. Borwick, though, excepting in the first, he was not always happy in catching the right atmosphere.

In the evening a concert was given in the same hall by Mr. Robert Pollak, the programme including a Sonata for violin and pianoforte by Guillaume Lekeu, who died at the early age of 24. It is a work of considerable promise, though unequal in merit. The first movement is interesting, the second still more so, and extremely delicate. The interpretation by M. Pollak and Madame Panthès was marked by thought and feeling. Madame Panthès also played César Franck's fine piano solo 'Prélude, Choral, et Fugue.' The earlier portion was good, but later the tone became rather hard and the technique not always clean. The pianist would, we believe, have felt more at her ease without the notes before her. Miss Gladys Moger gave excellent renderings of a group of delightful songs by Franck, Chausson, Ropartz, and Puget.

Mr. G. C. Ashton Jonson will deliver the last of his second course of lectures on 'Parsifal' at the Æolian Hall on Monday afternoon next, at a quarter past five. We may add that on the following Friday he will give a lecture on 'Nationality in Music' at the Little Theatre, with illustrations from the works of Grieg by Madame Alice Montague and Miss Elsie Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

The three plays produced by Mr. Kenelm Foss at the Little Theatre on Tuesday afternoon made up a well-balanced programme. 'One Good Turn'—the first—and 'Rahab'—the last—are histrionically excellent, smartly written, and well finished, but their scenes and characters belong to the underworld of urban life, so Mr. Maurice Hewlett's whimsical comedy sandwiched between made a pleasant interlude.

'One Good Turn' is a well-sustained piece of bluff. Having once upon a time got his father's manservant out of a tight corner, George Sanderson, caught intoxicated in a woman's bedroom at 3 A.M. in circumstances which suggest circumstantially both murder and theft, implores the former employee (now Police Constable XXX, summoned to effect an arrest) to do what one good turn is usually supposed to deserve. The woman having conveniently fainted, and the constable having expressed himself as willing to come to terms for an additional 1,000*l.*, the victim hurriedly makes good his escape; pseudo-constable and woman exclaim, "Come on, Jack, we 've spoofed him," and the murdered man emerges from behind a curtain with the words "What price me?" It is a clever and unexpected *dénouement*. The bewilderment and stupor of the intoxicated Sanderson were well exhibited by Eille Norwood, part author with Mr. Martin Swayne of this "nightmare in one act." Mr. James Berry was good as the counterfeit policeman, and Miss Barbara Everest as Mrs. Loring.

'Rahab,' a dramatic episode by Mr. Kenelm Foss, is painfully brutal throughout, being played by an insatiable woman and a man who visits her and is unbalanced by his lust for revenge. Between them a duel is fought, in which first one dominates the situation, and then the other. Finally he strangles her with words of hate, followed by the cry, "Now I can never meet my son in heaven."

Miss Ruth Mackay brought out a good deal more than the mere animal magnificence of the woman, and had an able collaborator in Mr. Baliol Holloway as the red-jerseyed fanatic called by tormenting voices to purge the world of a pest, yet blinded on the verge of action by the wiles and brilliance of his victim. There were moments when the scene recalled Paphnutius's mission to Thaïs and the play by a nun of the sixth century recently produced by the Pioneer Players. The nun's was a play with a purpose; 'Rahab' is a peg on which to hang a few moments of dramatic intensity.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's 'The Ladies' Comedy,' which came between these two, is a Venetian imbroglio of 1700, and rippled gracefully along in three not very exhilarating scenes. Such slender trifling, however greatly assisted by verbal felicities, would have fallen a little flat had it not been for the high-spirited gaiety with which Miss Edith Evans as Isotta helped it along, and for the charming setting and costumes provided.

The play is concerned with a certain low-born, passionate *he*, who disguises himself as a maidservant in order to be near his beloved—a great lady of Venice—and another passionate *he* of noble birth, who dons the livery of a servingman and runs away with a damsel who assumes his title and dress.

Though the four meet and fall in love perversely, the culprits maintain their disguise till the comedy of errors has almost reached the wedding-bell stage, when an easy transference of hands and hearts takes place.

The comedy has some effective passages, but it cannot be said that Mr. Hewlett has enriched the stage in any way by it. Miss Gwen John played the part of Donna Camilla with perhaps more archness than charm; Mr. William Armstrong and Mr Edward Vanderlip, the two sham servitors Eugenio and Fabrizio; and Miss Haidée Gunn the Countess Galleotto.

American plays seem to hit the popular taste at the moment, and after 'The Fortune-Hunter' at the Queen's Theatre, we have 'Broadway Jones,' by Mr. George M. Cohan, at the Prince of Wales's. The ingredients of both pieces are somewhat similar: plenty of rollicking fun, a good deal of sentiment, and not a little inanity.

Briefly, Broadway runs through his fortune and becomes engaged to a wealthy old woman for her money. At this point, however, his uncle conveniently dies and leaves him a gum factory. He goes down to the place with a business friend, and falls in love with Josie Richards, the pretty manager. The rest may be imagined.

Mr. Seymour Hicks as Broadway had a part to which his lively temperament is admirably suited, and he was well supported by Miss Ellaline Terriss, Mr. Thomas Meighan, and a competent cast.

Plays as inept have been not only printed but produced before, as a glance at dramatic publishers' lists will show, but neither 'The Realist,' by E. H. Tristan; 'Sharks,' by Mabel H. Robins; nor 'The Calcutta Sweep,' by Gladys Mitchell Bruce, presented on Thursday at the London Pavilion, reaches the standard demanded to-day by music-hall audiences familiar with better things.

We regret to hear that Mr. James Welch is not, after all, sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to take the part of Ollerenshaw in Mr. Richard Pryce's adaptation of Mr. Bennett's 'Helen of the High Hand' at the Vaudeville. His place will be filled by Mr. Norman McKinnel. It is curious that two actors of such widely differing temperaments should be chosen for the same part.

Miss Marie Tempest will produce at the Playhouse on the 12th inst. a new three-act play by Mr. Norreys Connell called 'Thank Your Ladyship.' The cast includes Miss Tempest, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Mr. Ben Webster. There will be a curtain-raiser by Mr. Harold Chapin, entitled 'Dropping the Baby.'

The Drama Society will present three new plays at the New Rehearsal Theatre, 21, Maiden Lane, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock—'Poudre d'Amour,' by Aldon Roen; 'Damages,' by A. von Herder; and 'Barn y Brodyr' ('The Voice of the Brethren'), a Carnarvonshire play by T. R. Evans. The last-named will be acted in Welsh, with a full English synopsis on the programme. Tickets and all information may be obtained from Mr. Rathmell Wilson, International Club, 22A, Regent Street, S.W.

It is proposed, in August of this year, to produce at Glastonbury an English music-drama entitled 'The Birth of Arthur,' composed by Mr. Reginald R. Buckley and Mr. Rutland Boughton. The plan is somewhat ambitious—no less than to inaugurate a "National Festival Theatre for Religious and Choral Drama," after the fashion of Bayreuth. For this it may be conceded that Glastonbury has all, and more than all, the requisite associations, and that the Arthurian cycle offers in abundance the right material. It remains to be seen whether the genius of the English people is capable of this kind of creation, also whether the English public will give it the requisite financial and other support. A temporary theatre to serve four or five years will cost about 5,000*l.* The promoters of the scheme have obtained the co-operation of several well-known authors, dramatists, actors, and musicians.

To Correspondents.—J. B.—N. M.—G. K.—E. D.—Received.

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Sessions House, Maidstone, February 6, 1914.

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LITERATURE

VERSE OF TO-DAY.

THE voice of Mr. Le Gallienne is something unique among modern lyrists, and his comparative silence of late years has been matter for regret. His new volume, 'The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems,' is rich in the old delicacy and fancifulness, in the poet's gift of wresting new secrets from common things, but there is also a change. Outlook and style are alike matured, and he has outgrown the affectation, with its occasional banality, which was wont in former days to inspire and justify the parodist. From 'A Song of Singers' we quote the concluding lines as significant :—

> O we are so tired of birds,
> Of rainbows and the love-sick words!
> Sing us but some manly tune,
> (Leaving out the rising moon)
> Sing the song of Hope Eternal
> In the face of Facts Infernal,
> And make your singing somehow prove it—
> Faith so firm no doubt can move it—
> Then the bees will leave the honey
> Which the vulgar world calls money.

Mr. Le Gallienne has not himself tired of "birds" or "rainbows"—to be candid, he has not even left out "the rising moon" (pp. 66 and 69)—but ancient forms are still susceptible of new life in the hands of the poet, and the dainty philosophy of 'Flos Ævorum'—

> The moonlight of forgotten seas
> Dwells in your eyes, and on your tongue
> The honey of a million bees,
> And all the sorrows of all song:
> You are the ending of all these,
> The world grew old to make you young—

is, in its wistful fantasy, one with that which half transfigured the unconscious humours of 'The Worshipper of the Image.' There is much that we are tempted to quote, but the following exquisite stanza from the little poem called 'May is Building her House' must suffice :—

> Her windows the morning and evening star,
> And her rustling doorways, ever ajar
> With the coming and going
> Of fair things blowing,
> The thresholds of the four winds are.

Mr. Charles Bridges is a scholarly poet, and to such the compelling power that carries thinking men away, and the elusive grace that will sometimes captivate the unthinking, are often denied. The unthinking will find little in his 'Poems in Five Phases' of sufficient interest on the surface to lure them; others it is likely to leave appreciative, but cold.

Wealth of imagery, a certain vividness of pictorial sense, and a nice observance of form—at times somewhat arbitrary form—are all here, but there is a heaviness in the telling, discernible even in such a presumably joyous lyric as that called 'April,' from which we quote :—

> I would not grieve wert thou not beautiful!
> Beauty is tears. Dost thou believe
> Music that can grieve,
> Grief that all music is?
> And then the bliss!
> Just thee caught up in song
> The white day through,
> Caught up and tangled and enmeshed,
> To laugh along
> The leaping merriment of days
> Of promise and of praise.

It is, perhaps, in the nature of things that Mr. Bridges's undoubted technical gifts should find their most adequate expression in the sonnet, and the sonnet-sequence in Book IV. entitled 'Sorrow,' with the four that succeed it, notably 'Earth's Lure' and 'The Apostate,' is of unusual merit, though revealing the extent to which that form tends to control the thought.

The author's meticulous care for dignity of diction sometimes flags, as when the stately measure of 'Crescendo' (descriptive of the disastrous occupation of Moscow) stoops to such a pedestrian makeshift as :—

> Many went down in sheer fatigue,
> Others it caught in agony.

"White" is an epithet particularly favoured of Mr. Bridges, and he applies it freely and without great discrimination: "white trickle of blood," "white flame of God," "white swift lips," and the like. Such licence is venial, but lines of board-school commonplace like the following from 'A Song of Men,' Part II.—

> To Scholars then, and such as seek to improve their minds
> With thought and learning—

leave us wondering.

Mr. Blane's work in 'A Ballad of Men, and Other Verses,' ballad, lyric, and sonnet, is conscientious, but uninspiring. We feel that he would not willingly countenance the breach of a single poetical canon, but also that those sparks of the divine fire which would transmute such a breach from crime to merit are not for him.

His thought is the thought of a cultivated man with a mild turn for more or less conventional contemplation, such as is to be found in the stanzas called 'Calm,' of which we quote the first :—

> Calm! and the tranquil shades
> Close on the troubled day.
> Calm! and the twilight fades
> To the evening's stilly grey.

The trouble is, if we may use an apt Americanism, that any one might write this sort of thing, and that, indeed, a good many writers of verse have done so already. There is more of personality and vigour in the poem on 'The Passing of Steam,' but the lyrical effect of such lines as

> But, reckoned in calorifics,
> Internal Combustion wins,
> For twelve per cent. of the B.T.U.
> Is the best, in effective work, we do
> And with twenty gas begins,

is not enhanced by the addition of an explanatory and necessary foot-note. The verses called 'Cecil John Rhodes' are perhaps, in spite of the Byronic metre, the most successful in the book, for they are more spontaneous than the rest of it.

It is something of a disappointment that the Isles of Greece, to say nothing of Palermo and Siracusa, should have inspired such aimless versifying as Miss Ellerman's in 'The Region of Lutany.' Imagery is overstrained and metres halt beneath the burden of verbal compounds, while grammar raises a query at "Thou wished," and a sort of ineffective preciosity brings forth lines like

> A wind anemone
> Shaken with unrevealèd lonelinesses.

We quote the following stanzas from a 'Song' :—

> The sunset glows
> Above the sea,
> And faintly rose
> The cloudlets flee:
>
> The night is near
> And I would dream,
> The waves stretch clear
> A silver gleam.

For the rest, the fact that this daintily bound little volume begins with 'Region of Lutany' and ends with 'Tristfulness' indicates, in some degree, its poetical scope and significance.

The author of 'More Rhodesian Rhymes' writes as a pessimist who yet draws a measure of solace from his own pessimism, reeling off spirited Kiplingesque ballads of the seamy side of Colonial life with a sort of grim satisfaction that infects the reader.

While primarily appealing to those of Rhodesian experience, who are not likely to prove severe critics, the volume deserves a wider public for its vigour, sanity, and sardonic humour as well as for a metrical versatility above the average.

The Lonely Dancer, and Other Poems. By Richard Le Gallienne. (Lane, 5*s.* net.)

Poems in Five Phases. By Charles Bridges. (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin & Marshall, 2*s.* net.)

A Ballad of Men, and Other Verses. By William Blane. (Constable & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Region of Lutany. By Winifred Ellerman. (Chapman & Hall, 1*s.* 6*d.* net.)

More Rhodesian Rhymes. By Cullen Gouldsbury. (Bulawayo, Philpott & Collins.)

We quote the following from 'The Rhodesian Rubaiyat':—

A Book on Cattle-sickness, and a Cow,
A flask of Dop, some Bully-Beef, and Thou
Beside me, swearing at the Wilderness,
That is the Real Rhodesia, here and now.

The opening stanza of 'A Song of Praise, Bulawayo, 1906'—

We are the Salt of the Earth! We are the Chosen Elect!
We are the few who have worried things through,
Let us with garlands be decked.
Here 's to the snuffy-faced Stiff!
Here 's to the old Pioneer!
Here 's to the crowd who can chuckle aloud
At the shadowy mention of Beer!—

illustrates one of the author's characteristic moods.

'Ingoldsby in Africa,' a series of imitations with which the book concludes, is well enough, but the Ingoldsby wit and metre—the latter tends as often as not to mould the former—are a medium scarcely worthy of Mr. Gouldsbury's talent.

Egypt in Transition. By Sidney Low. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Fortified by an Introduction from Lord Cromer, this book contains, indeed, a quantity of information on the work and methods of officials in Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, random glances at the previous history of the country in relation to the British occupation, and some light discussion of the surface problems of administration. But of the significance of the phenomena on which he blandly touches, of the real crux of the Egyptian question, Mr. Sidney Low affords his readers scarce a glimpse. Controversial and (for Englishmen) unpleasant points have been omitted. Thus, though the Akaba affair is mentioned casually, we find not a word of Denshawai, no review of the disastrous Gorst administration, no note of Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech. A whole chapter of Anglo-Egyptian history, and that the most important to the understanding of the present situation, has been overlooked. It is briefly this.

In the last year of Lord Cromer's autocratic, but benevolent and upright reign occurred the Akaba dispute, when the Egyptian Muslims suddenly awoke with horror to the fact that the English were upon the point of forcing Egypt to make war against the Muslim Caliphate. At once the English were anathema. The Khedive, who did not love Lord Cromer, was interested in the agitation, which went on increasing after war with Turkey had been happily avoided. A murderous assault by villagers upon some British officers in uniform, which seemed to have been preconcerted under lofty patronage, was punished with extreme severity, on account of the insult to the uniform, the badge of our authority in Egypt. That severity incensed a section of the British public, whose loud outcry in the end alarmed the Foreign Office; for, when Lord Cromer's illness forced him to retire, Sir Eldon Gorst was sent to Cairo with instructions to do everything he could to quiet the Egyptians. Sir Eldon detached the Khedive from the Nationalist movement, thus rendering it harmless, but at what a price! The whole of native officialdom was handed over to the Khedive's patronage; while the Nationalists, regarding the change of policy and the relaxation of discipline as their victory, grew noisy and insolent. In three years Lord Cromer's patient, conscientious work was all undone. Then ex-President Roosevelt, returning from a shooting expedition, was shocked at what he saw and heard in Egypt, and when he arrived in London rebuked us strongly for misgovernment. The Foreign Office seems to have felt his rebuke; at any rate, it changed its policy.

It is not a brilliant chapter of Imperial history, and hardly justifies Mr. Low's conclusion that the British occupation of Egypt is "the most honourable episode in the recent history of our race." He talks throughout of all our work for Egypt as if we did it for the *beaux yeux* of the inhabitants. That tone is much too general with our people, and, confuted as it is by obvious facts, has caused a good deal of the irritation which Mr. Low observed among Egyptians. The Oriental mind is literal and logical. If we said plainly, "We are here for our own profit and convenience, but will not ill-treat you," that would be a proposition consonant with fact which the Egyptians would accept at once as reasonable. It is our incessant protestations, our claim to an angelic altruism, which bewilder them and keep them restless. They applaud our sentiments, and stand expectant. When nothing comes of all the talk, they call us rogues, and hate us for disturbing them without a cause. Comparatively few Englishmen, even of those who have to do with Orientals, have any real conception of the Eastern mind, and, that being so, it is better for their name as rulers that they should ignore it than seek to play to a gallery of whose taste they have no inkling. That was simply Lord Cromer's method, and it proved the best for all concerned.

Upon the whole, Mr. Low would seem to think that our capitalistic social order is a boon conferred upon the Oriental, though he approves of the "State Socialism" of the Sudan Government (adopted to protect the natives against ruthless exploitation). State Socialism (*i.e.*, despotism in a fairer guise) and communal Socialism (*i.e.*, patriarchal village government) are the natural order in the East. Both forms have co-existed under many tyrannies. One of the chief causes of the increase of crime which Mr. Low observed among the *fellâhîn* of Lower Egypt has been the English failure at the outset to appreciate this natural order, which the Sudan Government wisely fosters, and our introduction of a legal code entirely foreign to the native genius, weakening the communal authority, and in some degree impairing State control. Directly the village bullies knew that they could bring an action for assault and battery against the *omdeh* and his watchmen, ruffianism took the ascendant. In this connexion Mr. Low has made no mention of the Exile Law—our frank admission that the code has proved a failure—which allowed the bullies to be (practically) kidnapped and deported without the small formality of public trial. It would seem to be another of those horrid gulfs into which our author has decided not to peer.

Mr. Low alludes more than once to the Ottoman suzerainty as a hindrance to our efforts on behalf of Egypt. The reviewer cannot endorse this verdict, and the fact that it is passionately loved in Egypt should make us tender of it. The Khedivial Court has been a greater hindrance; so has the nervous interference of the Foreign Office. When in one place Mr. Low seems to suggest that the "Young Turks" were somehow at the bottom of the murder of the late Prime Minister of Egypt, we can only say that he has been misled by somebody. To excuse the signs of discontent which he observed in Egypt Mr. Low has written:—

"With Turkey, Persia, India, China, stirred by new ideas and strange emotions, Egypt can hardly remain entirely unresponsive."

He never mentions the attacks by Europe on the first two countries, nor England's close support of Russia, the bugbear of the Oriental—attacks which, if continued, are likely to cause trouble of a serious nature, not alone in Egypt, but also throughout our Eastern empire.

Mr. Low is master of a fluent journalistic style. Such phrases as "the liquid treasure," "the vivifying fluid," "the fertilizing liquid," for the waters of the Nile, often repeated, vex a literary ear. He does not claim to know Arabic, but surely some acquaintance might have saved him from making *'âlim* the plural and *ulema* the singular; and to speak of "the effendim" is a solecism exactly like the French expression "le milord." As tourist work the volume is above the average, but it will hardly satisfy the student or the politician. It should be added, however, that even experts differ widely, and may not agree with all the views we have expressed as to the past and the present.

Imperial Germany. By Prince Bernhard von Bülow. (Cassell & Co., 16*s.* net.)

A candid friend is invaluable, especially when, as in the case of Prince Bernhard von Bülow, he knows his facts and has no hesitation in saying what he wants. A year ago a distinguished German general, who also knew what he wanted, and who was painfully candid, published a much less valuable book, in which he made it clear that what he wanted was war, not only with France, but also with England and the United States, and he appeared to be in an almost indecent hurry to start and get it all over.

Prince Bülow is a totally different kind of person. He writes as a man who has been at the head of affairs in

Germany, and writes with restraint and admirable taste. As we have suggested, he makes no attempt to conceal his thoughts and wishes; and the Navy League will find in his pages ammunition sufficient to last for a long campaign. Every Englishman who wants a strong navy should be grateful to Prince Bülow for the German arguments and facts here offered for our consideration. The warnings are plain; and those who read the book will see that no German now pretends that the naval policy of his country is limited to-day to a mere necessity of defending a mercantile marine.

The first part of Prince Bülow's volume deals with 'Foreign Policy,' and it is this which will principally interest English readers. The distinguished author shows how the new Great Power, after the last of its three big wars, was looked upon as an unwelcome intruder when it entered the company of the other Great Powers of Europe, and he quotes a remark made to him by an English ambassador at Rome in the nineties :—

"How much pleasanter.... it was in the world of politics when England, France, and Russia constituted the tribunal of Europe, and at most Austria had to be occasionally consulted."

Prince Bülow sketches the change since those days, describes the marvellous progress of Germany, gives figures in support of each of his statements, and shows the rapid strides by which Germans have won a place in the front rank of seafaring nations. He quotes Bismarck's view of Germany as invulnerable so far as we were concerned in 1864, and then explains why, with her over-sea trade, she has become vulnerable, and why a fleet was needed to protect her and her commerce. Since Prince Bülow wrote we have had, in the present month, a speech by Admiral von Tirpitz — the admiral who, while Parliaments come and go, remains permanently at the head of naval affairs—explaining why Germans are ready to accept for the moment the Churchill ratio of 16 to 10, though the "year's holiday" in shipbuilding is, on their side, impracticable. Germans can accept the 16 to 10 proposal because they have never yet been in a position so favourable: but, if Prince Bülow's book does anything, it shows that, when they have carried out their present programme, they are likely to construct a new one, and advocate a still stronger fleet.

The ex-Chancellor argues that the German army has been a factor in the cause of peace, and that the completion of the German "lines of defence" by the navy "constitutes an additional and increased guarantee for peace." So long as Germany had no navy, her growing international industrial interests presented a vulnerable surface to her opponents. She thinks that she has now protected this weak spot, and has rendered a naval attack on the Empire "an undertaking of great risk for the enemy." Germany claims that she has "acquired the means of effectively protecting" her interests and of "resisting aggression" everywhere.

Prince Bülow explains what his aim was while he was Chancellor. The German fleet had to be built, while Germany maintained her Continental position, without "coming into conflict with England, whom we could as yet not oppose at sea." Patriotic feeling had to be aroused, but

"must not be roused to such an extent as to damage irreparably our relations with England, against whom our sea power would for years still be insufficient, and at whose mercy we lay in 1897....like so much butter before the knife."

We are told that when Germany, after the solution of her Continental problems, embarked on international politics, "she was bound to inconvenience England. The consequences....could be mitigated by diplomacy, they could not be prevented." We are asked to believe that we have no reason to mistrust the expansion of German industries or the construction of a German navy. "It was both necessary and desirable for" Germany "to be so strong at sea that no Sea Power" could lightly undertake to attack her, and she might be free to look after her over-sea interests.

There is a curiously frank explanation of the obvious reason why the Germans did not go to war with us at the time of the South African trouble. It was a tempting thing to attack us at that moment, with French support; but, from Prince Bülow's own account, it is clear that Germany left us alone simply because she saw that it was not to her interest to provoke a quarrel. Here are the Prince's own words :—

"Even in the event of defeat in the South African War, it was possible for England to stifle our sea power in the embryo."

The ex-Chancellor more than once returns to the subject of the South African War. He states that when he was at the Foreign Office he was convinced that a conflict between Germany and England would not break out if his country built a fleet which could not be attacked without serious risk to the attacking party, if Germany did not indulge in undue and unlimited shipbuilding and armaments, and did not overheat her marine boiler. His policy was to prevent any irremediable breach between the two countries, and "that is why I....resisted all temptations to interfere in the Boer War."

Germans think that England is disquieted by the rising of their power at sea. The case for friendship between the nations is well put by Prince Bülow; but, nevertheless, the menace to us is plain, and there is no necessity to read between the lines. He says that to-day Germany, supported by a navy which demands respect, confronts us in a manner very different from that of fifteen years ago. It was then a question of avoiding conflict with England "as long as possible, till we had built our fleet." The inference is that the German fleet is now "ready for service"; and the Prince states that Germans "need no longer take such care to prevent England from injuring our safety and wounding our dignity." Germany is prepared to defend her "dignity" and "her interests against England at sea."

The warning is clear enough. It comes from what Prince Bülow himself has described as "the most military and most warlike of the European nations," and its echo may be heard in the first weeks of the present Parliamentary session when Supplementary Navy Estimates are before the House of Commons.

England is described as the only country with which Germany has in international politics an account; with the other European Powers "the contra-account of Continental politics is the decisive factor." Of France we read :—

"It seems to me weakness to entertain the hope of a real and sincere reconciliation with France, so long as we have no intention of giving up Alsace-Lorraine. And there is no such intention."

When the Morocco question is considered England is again the enemy. We are told in blunt fashion that, in return for French acknowledgment of our undisputed authority in Egypt, we expressed our approval of what France had done in Morocco, and we are informed that we "disregarded....both the international settlement of 1880 and the German-Moroccan Commercial Treaty." It is declared that we disposed "arrogantly" of German interests, and that our arrangement with France was intended to injure Germany. It is possible to make out a case for Germany as against England in this Morocco business, if France and her grievance against Prussia be ignored. But, given the French case, it was essential that we should stand by our French friends.

We have dealt only with the 'Foreign Relations' of this important book, but the other half, dealing with 'Home Policy,' merits attention, and the remarks about Socialists are worth notice. "Under suitable guidance it is possible to reduce the number of their seats in the Reichstag"; and the first object of a Government is naturally to neutralize the effect of the Socialist vote. The ex-Chancellor is open enough about the way in which in Germany attempts have been made to "neutralize" the power of the Socialists; but it is difficult for Englishmen to realize how limited are the powers of a German Parliament. Prince Bülow does his best to make it clear :—

"Bismarck....never ran any risk of letting the least scrap of power slip into the hands of Parliament through the influence he conceded to a majority, when he happened to find one at his disposal. Above all, he never dreamt of considering the wishes of a majority unless they tallied with his own. He made use of existing majorities, but he never let them make use of him.

We are amused with the following complacent remark: "In the great years 1813 to 1815 Prussia....finally shattered Napoleon's power." This appears to be the most recent German version of 'How Bill Adams won the Battle of Waterloo.'

It is to be regretted that so valuable a work should have been launched without a preface or anything to say what it

is. We believe it is a translation of an Introduction which Prince Bülow contributed to a book on Germany published at the end of last year. It is excellently translated, though there are some slips, some weak grammar, and an occasional unnecessary accent.

HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Prof. Pigou in his book on 'Unemployment' makes a thorough examination of the secondary causes of unemployment, but never reaches the primary one embedded in our present social system. He holds that

"the various aspects of the economic life of any modern country are bound together in an intimate unity. The consequence is that attempts to deal with any particular evil, as it appears at one point, may often be followed by important and not at all obvious effects, breaking out elsewhere and capable of more than neutralizing whatever immediate good may have been done. The only way in which it is possible to contrive measures of social improvement that shall be free from this great danger is to found them upon a close and thorough study of economic life as a whole. If the 'art' of social reform is to be effective, the basis of it must be laid in a 'science.'"

Here he treats the aspects of unemployment with the cold clarity of scientific analysis, and the language used renders the book intelligible to the ordinary citizen. Yet he seems to show a fundamental lack of appreciation of all that is involved in the problem. Such remarks as

"If foresight were perfect and workpeople were *always ready* in times of prosperity to make full provision for the bad times that might follow...." (italics ours)

indicate this attitude. Workpeople do not make full provision for rainy days to come because the majority are unable to do so; their wages do not allow of any margin to be put away.

Prof. Pigou acknowledges that the various devices mentioned by him as remedies for unemployment would not abolish it, and the only conclusion he reaches in consequence is that *palliatives* must be employed to alleviate the evil consequences resulting from it. It is strange that no mention of Socialism occurs in the volume, probably because the author pins his faith to social reform rather than social reconstruction.

Prof. Vinogradoff, who is Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, begins his little book 'Common-Sense in Law'—a valuable addition to a very useful series—with an apt quotation from the greatest of all law lecturers. "Advantages and leisure," said Blackstone at the outset of the famous lectures which became the 'Commentaries,'

"are given to gentlemen not for the benefit of themselves only, but also of the public, and yet they cannot, in any scene of life, discharge properly their duty either to the public or to themselves without some degree of knowledge in the laws."

This claim for a wider recognition of the value of legal knowledge, notwithstanding the frequency with which it has been advanced, continues, it would seem, to be unsatisfied. Mr. Justice Atkin, in an address he delivered before the Liverpool Board of Legal Studies a few days before Prof. Vinogradoff's book was published, deemed it desirable to urge that

"English law is a topic which might very well form part of a really liberal education, quite distinct from the technical training of the young man who is going to practise in the law."

Whether a superficial acquaintance with legal principles and procedure would broaden the intellect or cultivate a more law-abiding spirit—whether, on the other hand, it might encourage the technical view of things and foster the love of litigation—are questions that need not trouble us here. Any layman who does determine to begin a study of the law will find in this concise sketch of English jurisprudence much that is inspiring as well as informative. He will find, not, it is true, an elementary exposition of the laws affecting his daily life, such as the alluring title may lead him to expect, but a succinct statement of the nature and domain of law, of its evolution from custom, and of the function of the Legislature. Perhaps, if he demonstrates the truth of Burke's saying that legal studies are ennobling to the mind, he may discover before he closes the book that English law, so far from being a code of conventional rules invented by lawyers for their own edification and profit, is "broad-based upon the people's will," though he may hesitate to go the length of saying with the Lord Chancellor in 'Iolanthe':—

> The Law is the true embodiment
> Of everything that's excellent.

It is a significant fact, which Prof. Vinogradoff is not the first jurist to emphasize, that in most European languages the terms for "law" and "right" coincide. The Latin *jus*, the French *droit*, the German *Recht*, the Italian *diritto*, the Spanish *derecho*, and the Slavonic *pravo* all express not only right, but also law. Here in England, though "law" is distinguishable from "right," they are certainly not unallied, for rights are mainly based on law, and legal rules are largely founded on moral principles.

What, to treat it fundamentally, is law? The author, who devotes the first part of his book to this question, criticizes the Austinian theory that law is a rule of conduct imposed by a sovereign authority. Following the lead of Maine, he points out that laws have come into being where no sovereign power has existed. Some of the most fundamental of our laws—those, for instance, which regulate marriage, the tenure of land, and succession—originated in far-distant days when there was no authority capable of making a law in the sense of a command. Prof. Vinogradoff, who insists upon the opposite doctrine of agreement, prefers to define law as "a set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things." This is, no doubt, a larger and truer definition, since it includes not only the legal rules which had their origin in primitive customs, but also the "judge-made laws" by which the more powerful occupants of the Bench in modern times, such as Lord Mansfield, have given legal sanction to mercantile practice.

"My lord, it is written in the Book of Nature," replied an exuberant advocate when Lord Ellenborough asked him for his authority for some legal proposition. "What book?" inquired the sarcastic judge, taking up his pen. "The Book of Nature," repeated the advocate. "Please give me the name of the case and the page," said Ellenborough, dipping his pen in the ink in readiness to note it down. Prof. Vinogradoff, who is too austere a writer to recall this anecdote, alludes, in an interesting chapter on 'The Law of Nature,' to a number of cases—such as Lord Mansfield's decision in 1771 that a negro slave who had escaped to England could not be claimed by his master, and Lord Hardwicke's decision in 1744 that a heathen could take a valid oath according to the ceremonies of his religion—which show how the legal idea embodied in the *naturale jus* has been recognized by English judges. A less subtle professor—Huxley—protested vigorously against the idea that any ethical rule of conduct could be derived from nature. "You might just as well speak," he said, "of the law of the tiger." Prof. Vinogradoff, while admitting that "the law of nature has operated as a literary, but not as a direct, source of law," realizes that social changes are widening the domain of law, that appeals to the "law of nature" are being revived, that positive law is being increasingly put to the touchstone of morality.

Whether the judiciary will continue, now that the Legislature is more active, to exercise its old influence upon the law—whether, in other words, case-law will retain its old importance—may, perhaps, be doubted. Some of the decisions of the courts on the Workmen's Compensation Acts, to which Prof. Vinogradoff refers, are marked by an apparent inconsistency which may easily create in some readers of this work a feeling of astonishment at the association of "common-sense" and "law" in its title. For instance, murderous violence has been decided to be a risk incident to the calling of a cashier to a firm of colliery owners, who was murdered in a train whilst carrying the wages of the miners, but not to the occupation of a carter, who whilst in charge of his horse and cart was fatally assaulted by a drunken man. It is, perhaps, such subtleties that cause Prof. Vinogradoff, notwithstanding his evident desire to awaken a more general interest in the law, to remark that "the fact that law becomes more and more the special

Unemployment. By A. C. Pigou. (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)

Common-Sense in Law. By Paul Vinogradoff. (Same publishers and price.)

province of professional lawyers is neither strange nor regrettable." But as legislation, to say nothing of judicial authority, touches life more intimately, the origin and province of law must acquire a wider interest for the thoughtful citizen, and the Professor's little work, written with lucidity as well as learning, is well designed both to excite and satisfy it.

Dedications: an Anthology of the Forms used from the Earliest Days of Book-Making to the Present Time. Compiled by Mary Elizabeth Brown. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In many cases, and this is one of them, the way in which a book came into being is no inappreciable element in our enjoyment of it. Here, the subject is not a new one in our days, and its treatment is unlikely to wake any enthusiasm for it in the mind of the average reader. Mr. Edmund Gosse has touched upon an aspect of it in one of his delightful essays, and Mr. H. B. Wheatley has written on it one of the charming discursive little books in the composition of which he is a master. The work before us makes no attempt at rivalry with either; it is a collection of notable dedications, made for the most part during a time when the compiler was deprived of the use of sight, and compelled to rely on her memory and the aid of some friends to whom she pays due tribute. We can think of no more pleasant task, once begun, for a person of taste and wide reading suffering under such an affliction, than to call to mind book after book of the past, to have it found on the shelves, and to seek in it the personal note which a true dedication can lend to it. It is a pleasure that every reader of this work can share, in an inverse sense, turning back in his mind from each new dedication to the book it heralded, and relishing its peculiar adaptability to time and person.

The form, the origin, the value, the circumstances, of dedications vary almost indefinitely. Perhaps their history ought to be divided into two parts—dedications before the printed book became familiar, and those of later times. In the days of the manuscript and the scriptorium, we may feel sure that the majority of books were written for the use of a single person, however great the author's persuasion may have been that his work would reach and be appreciated by a wider public. In these cases the dedication often forms part of the book and is not readily detachable, and when it is separate it is liable to be lost to us by the misguided economy of labour by the copyist. More often than not, the composition of a book in mediæval times was the direct result of the prompting of some magnate, and then the dedication is a tribute, which more than once is the sole means by which we know of the great man's existence. The thirteenth century was a notable age for dedications. One lying before us runs through the entire list of the patriarchs and prophets to obtain a list of the virtues of the patron. Roger Bacon wrote his books for Pope after Pope; Michael Scot for Frederick the Emperor, the "Stupor Mundi"; poets laid their works at the feet of the great ladies of their day; while lesser bards made a wider and more direct appeal in their dedications for the largesse of their patrons.

There are some very interesting and even touching dedications in the centuries that follow. Chaucer, who wrote his 'Astrolabe' for "my little son Lewis" (of whom we know nothing else); Gower, with the double dedication to Richard II. and to Henry IV. of his poem; Hoccleve, and Caxton—all might have been mentioned in a work which deals with dedications from the earliest times, but not unnaturally they lay somewhat outside the editor's range.

With the printed book a new era came, which, however, preserved in a measure the traditions of the old. The somewhat naive classification of our author—to Deity, to the Virgin Mary, to Royalty, and so on, down to Any and Every One—shows how wide the book-writer cast his net for patronage. In a dedication profit or pleasure is sought: profit, either in the form of protection or gifts or increase of sale; pleasure, in gratitude or admiration or friendship. A very few dedications are famous, yet of all but these few, who remembers a line of one of them, or, opening this book by chance without seeing the ascription, could say for what or to whom it was written? Still we may be sure that the practice of dedications will never die out while gratitude and admiration and friendship fire the heart of the young, and live on in those of their elders. The fashion of the time will change, as this book shows it has often changed before; the reality behind will always remain.

RELIGION IN FICTION.

Dr. Skrine calls his 'Pastor Futurus' a "dramatic idyll"; and that is a proper designation, if an idyll may be didactic. One cannot read it without feeling that it contains in pleasing form a wise and earnest plea for broad-minded interpretation of the Christian faith and brotherly dealing in the Church's ministry. The author's ripe experience in scholastic and theological affairs not only fits him for this venture, but also ensures more attention to the matter than the form of its achievement. Before our eyes he raises the Carleford Theological College, founded by the bishop of the diocese, a man of enlightened vision, and staffed by his like-minded college friends. To this hostel come some eager young men, diverse in their circumstances, temperament, and training, but at one in their desire to cope with modern conditions of life efficiently and whole-heartedly. The author's fictitious diary relates his labours, forebodings, and ideals as Principal of such a foundation—in a word, it is a discussion of Church polity in pictorial form.

Pastor Futurus. By John Huntly Skrine. (Longmans & Co., 5*s.* net.)

Initiation. By Robert Hugh Benson. (Hutchinson & Co., 6/)

One may not follow in any detail the enterprise of the Carleford dignitaries in their pursuit of a "new way for the old Church," but together they offer much sound and opportune advice to clergy and laity. Even in what is too often regarded as of minor importance, the reading of Holy Scripture, there is exhortation that is surely needed:—

"Young brothers, what gracious opportunities are you trampling under foot, when you hurry and slur and slubber the recitations which your Church meant to be the articulate and penetrating appeal of spiritual poem, history, oratory, drama, to your soul who read and theirs who listen."

Amongst the "militia Christi," as the youthful theologians are called, is one whose honesty of purpose and fervour of spirit are like to be lost to the Church by his liberal conception of Church doctrine and communion. The greater part of the idyll concerns his fortunes as an interpreter of the faith, a critic of Church folk and their conventions, and a reformer who precipitates a crisis by well-intentioned heresy. The sympathetic moulding of John Desmond—and he is typical of many—is the Principal's chief task; and it is his message to the Church. We need the historic sense to know

"that faith must grow with the ages, and that words which cannot keep pace with it will often cease to be quite true, and yet must be kept as the symbol for the new truth, while the Church is thinking out the new words."

We are properly reminded that in revision, whether it be of the Prayer Book or of the Church, we must reckon with the "two forces of Growth and Structure," and must preserve a "right proportionment." For these forces are the biological analogies of innovation and tradition, or of reason and authority. The reformer is apt to say that the fact of religion is "Communion," the soul's experience of God; and not "Creed." The Church too often declares creed to be the fact, and not communion without creed. But the truest view, as the Carleford Principal has it, is that both are the facts of religion—that as "life is interchange," so creed and communion must ever go together. Creed is the test of communion, if creed is "a true communion of the Church with the Christ."

The most noteworthy thing in the book is its plea for a "Catholic Referendum":

"Let us claim that in the English Church as in the English State there shall be the right of personal freedom: that if a *Habeas Corpus* protects the citizen, a *Habeas Animam* shall protect the Churchman. Then let the case go to be tried by the great soul of the People of Christ, the Catholic Church, all its ranks and orders."

Monsignor Benson has won a public which will read eagerly his latest novel, 'Initiation.'

To "vindicate the ways of God to man" is now acknowledged as a less simple undertaking than when Job received from his friends the comforting assurance that only hidden wickedness could account for

misery like his; or even when Leibnitz and Pope proclaimed to an astonished world that of all possible worlds this was demonstrably the best. In Monsignor Benson's 'Théodicée'—for such, under another name, is the volume before us—these worn-out methods are naturally set aside. His doctrine, though founded on, perhaps, the oldest of human beliefs—"The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge"—is developed, so far as we can judge, on original lines. According to him, the son vicariously bears his dead father's iniquity, under the form of hereditary disease, in order to improve the prospects of that father's soul; in other words, we suppose, to shorten its spell of purgatory. Such a version of the "Karma" theory is not, to our thinking, improved by the author's assumption—in flat contradiction to everyday experience—that the effect upon the character of the vicarious sufferer himself will necessarily be ennobling, health and good spirits being really rather dangerous possessions than otherwise. His argument, indeed, if pushed to its logical outcome, would suggest that in his view the Gospel miracles of healing were impertinent interruptions to a beneficent scheme in which debauchery and drunkenness and the multiplication of the unfit play their parts merrily along with other factors. Yet we can well believe that 'Initiation' will make a wide appeal. For the all too numerous victims of physical agony it is doubtless more consoling to regard their suffering as in some mystic sense sacrificial than as part of the price paid by humanity for its blunders on the upward road.

From the standpoint of craftsmanship the novel attains, even for its author, an unusually high level. The poor young hero's unsatisfactory fiancée seems to us especially a triumph of characterization. From the first we suspect her of hypocrisy, but the particular moral beauties revealed under the touchstone are unlooked for, and painfully true to a certain female type. The girl's mother, with her ceaseless flow of chatter and the vein of tragedy underlying her commonplace exterior, is equally good in another way; and so is the shrewd and not over-flattering sketch of the provincial priest in his relations with the better-class members of his flock. The old mystic, who has retired from business to develope his soul, is an arresting, if not exactly a lovable figure. The hero himself, his aunt, his cousin, his school-friend, are all charming people. The interest of the story never flags. All, in fact, that the novelist's art can fairly be expected to do has been done to embellish a thesis which in itself the reviewer can only qualify as repellent.

The Duchesse of Wrexe. By Hugh Walpole. (Martin Secker, 6*s*.)

If the issue of "Libraries" continues, an enterprising publisher might by now, we think, find material for one made up of novels dealing with psychological trends, arranged chronologically. 'The Duchess of Wrexe' is representative of the Victorian attitude—aristocratic and autocratic. For the Duchess believed England's greatness depended on government by a few blue-blooded, cynical despots. Hedging herself about with a theatrical environment of Oriental magnificence, and adopting an air of almost mystic aloofness, she frightened her relatives and friends, whom she treated as her minions, into becoming her subservient tools.

Opposition to her comes from a grandchild—a representative of the new order—who insists on attempting to think matters out for herself, and refuses to bow the knee, albeit she feels and fears the old lady's managing and masterful personality. On either side are ranged the supporters of the one and the other, also those fearful ones who feel the battle and sympathize with the younger generation knocking at the door, but are too invertebrate to be open allies.

When a marriage for convenience has brought knowledge of the world to the grandchild, the taint of secrecy she has inherited almost brings her to disaster, but her growing sense of life's responsibilities comes to the rescue. Her husband is laid on his back for life by an accident, and she finds consolation in loving service. The tale ends with the passing of the old order at the death of the Duchess, and the hope of the new for husband and wife in the child that is to be.

That we live again in the nineteenth-century atmosphere throughout is due chiefly to the admirable chorus which the author provides to the principal actors.

When Ghost Meets Ghost. By William De Morgan. (Heinemann, 6*s*.)

On p. 72 Mr. De Morgan states that he has

> "no aim in telling this story beyond that of repeating as clearly and briefly as may be the bare facts that make it up—of communicating them to whoever has a few hours to spare for the purpose, with the smallest trouble to himself in its perusal."

Anybody who says that the reading of these 892 pages occupied but a few spare hours is guilty of a "terminological inexactitude." Half the book would, indeed, prove no light task to the busy reviewer.

The best we can say of it is that the scenes of low life recall Dickens, and the scenes in high life Thackeray. Only, the filling-in is undiluted William De Morgan, and it takes the form of surmises as to the why and wherefore of events, the constant recurrence of which renders the possession of an imagination by a reader an annoyance.

The book might well have been dedicated to all to whom rest and freedom from excitement are essential. It would be detracting from the enjoyment of a rest-cure to attempt to indicate what this rambling multitude of words seeks to convey to the reader.

Pariah and Brahmin: a Story of the Home Civil Service. By Austin Philips. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*.)

There is matter for much reflection in this study of a young man's personality and its development under two opposing influences. His sensitive and capable mind, with the ideals and ambitions natural to its particular calibre, is repressed for twelve years by the restrictions and conventions of a great system—official methods, red tape, and petty spite. In definite opposition to these surroundings, the sane advice of the woman to whom the hero becomes engaged, a sympathetic and successful novelist, raises a vital question: Has the victim of autocratic officialdom enough of the requisite daring and faith in himself to escape from the security of regulations and an assured, if mediocre career to the perils of self-dependence and unknown possibilities? This problem, which must be faced by many at some time of their existence, is cleverly worked out, and the supreme importance of such a phase in human experience is fully recognized by the writer. The intimate pictures of Post Office life are drawn with expert knowledge, and will be of more interest to civilians than to the lay public.

A Lady of Leisure. By Ethel Sidgwick. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s*.)

Unlike those novels which chase one another in and out of the circulating library, 'Succession' had a brilliancy not easily forgotten. Miss Sidgwick's skill in the use of material of a highly specialized kind called down blessings on her head, which must also be bestowed on 'A Lady of Leisure.' A change from a Parisian home of world-famed genius to an English country rectory has been surely a relaxation for the author as it is for the reader. In 'Succession' readiness to comprehend and appreciate something more than mere character-painting and style was required. In this case, though it is true that the author's style never permits dalliance from the path of strict attention, the circle described is composed of less exotic specimens of humanity than the Lemaure family, and the story is thereby made considerably wider in appeal. It is a pity that the billiard match which takes place, as it were, at the beginning of the fourth act is so treated as to leave the reader—and also, one imagines, one of the parties most concerned—in doubt as to the issues involved. All that one is assured is that the match is momentous, symbolically representing a duel with pistols and shot. This mystification is one of the dangers of Miss Sidgwick's style. We leave her readers to make the acquaintance of two of the most completely satisfactory gentlemen that recent fiction has presented, to follow the fortunes of their respective children, and to learn how the adorable lady of the title played for a period at work in a Battersea studio.

Letters from Là-bas. By Rachel Hayward. (Heinemann, 6*s.*)

It is an easy matter to accord the nameless writer of the 'Letters from Là-bas' the sympathy denied her by the man to whom they were addressed, and whom, after the exchange of a few letters, she promises to marry. His side of the correspondence can only be inferred from slight references in hers, but Miss Hayward manages, without apparent effort, to convey to us the formal and business-like tone in which they were evidently written. To a girl of an ardent and impulsive nature this must have been trying, to say the least of it, and we are therefore not surprised to find her last letter one of farewell, as she has chosen to cast in her lot with a truer, or, at all events, a more enthusiastic, lover.

The whole book is full of a natural and human feeling, and the warm imaginativeness of the heroine makes her letters animated. The grey dreariness of life in French manufacturing towns, the light and colour of Nice, the struggle for existence in London, are all drawn with a vivid pen, and those who know the places she writes from will not fail to recognize the truth of her descriptions.

Some of the minor characters are delightful little sketches. Here is Angèle, a "bonne à tout faire," at Lille :—

"This Angèle is a fat young Belgian of twenty-four, who looks double her age. Her hair is more elaborately coiffé than that of an Englishwoman about to go to a ball, and she lives, moves, and has her being in a striped petticoat, a black cotton blouse, and a pair of sabots. She can concoct anything from a tisane to an omelette, and will dig in the garden or brush my hair with equal thoroughness and enjoyment.'

There is only one thing we find a little difficult to credit. The philosophy of life expressed in the following quotation is hardly that of one recently grown up, as, we are led to believe, is the case of the heroine :—

"The man who has never loved woman in the plural does not understand her in the singular....Love with you would be a matter of reason and judgment, while I believe with Carmen that: 'L'amour est enfant de Bohème.'"

The various French phrases with which the book is liberally besprinkled certainly give it an air of vivacity and charm, but it is a pity that numerous misspellings, misplaced accents, and wrong genders have been allowed to remain.

Deep Sea. By Francis Brett Young. (Martin Secker, 6*s.*)

The life of fisher-folk with its dependence upon weather and its occasional catastrophes, has often been depicted. Mr. Francis Brett Young's story of the Cornish coast, however, takes in more than the elemental dangers. He shows that the peculiar anxieties of a Cornish fisherman's wife do not exempt her from the toils that are spread for her sister in the Hackney Road, and that the ever-present possibility of a disaster on the waves may be less unsettling than the worries due to debts and doubts. This impressive study gains in effect from the admirable delineation of the small group of principal characters. There is little plot, in the accepted sense. The story turns on the struggles of a sailor who has been induced by a money-lender to become the owner of a fishing-ketch, and his entanglements, which end only with his death. But the events are well knit together, and there is a coherence which is not always present in the chronicle novel.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Brooke (A. E.), S. Luke, the Historian of the Infancy, a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge on Christmas Day, 1913, 6*d.* net. Cambridge, Heffer

Henson (Hensley), Quo Tendimus ? the Issue of Kikuyu, with an Appendix, 6*d.* net. Macmillan

A sermon preached before the University of Oxford on the 1st of this month.

Johnston (John Leslie), Some Alternatives to Jesus Christ, a Comparative Study of Faiths in Divine Incarnation, "The Layman's Library," 2/6 net. Longmans

A discussion of the historical significance of those religions which claim to present an Incarnate God, and a comparison of them with Christianity, concluding with two chapters on the 'Historical Features of Christianity' and 'The Marks of Christian Devotion to Christ.'

Missionary Conference in East Africa, 6*d.* net. Macmillan

The Archbishop of Canterbury's answer to the "Formal Appeal" made by the Bishop of Zanzibar.

Raymond (V.), Spiritual Director and Physician, translated by Dom Aloysius Smith, 5/ net. Washbourne

Concerns the spiritual treatment of sufferers from nerves and scruples by the Chaplain to the Kneipp Institute at Wœrishofen. It is intended to be a simple and practical guide, based on long experience.

Shebbeare (Charles J.), Religion in an Age of Doubt, 5/ net. Robert Scott

The substance of this book was delivered in lecture form to the Vacation Term of Biblical Study in the Divinity School at Cambridge in 1911, and deals with the theological thought associated with the name of Ritschl.

It forms one of the series edited by the Rev. W. C. Piercy, the "Library of Historic Theology."

Simpson (J. G.), What is the Gospel ? or, Redemption, a Study in the Doctrine of Atonement, "The Layman's Library," 2/6 net. Longmans

The aim of the author is "to present the doctrine of the Atonement to the ordinary mind which has a sincere desire to be religious, but has little acquaintance with theology." It begins with a general survey of the subject, and goes on to discuss 'Justification' and 'Salvation in the Church.'

Trevelyan (G. M.), De Hæretico Comburendo ; or, The Ethics of Religious Conformity, 6*d.* net. Cambridge, Heffer ; London, Simpkin & Marshall

This paper was read before "The Heretics" in Cambridge last October.

POETRY.

Jewett (Sophie), Folk-Ballads of Southern Europe, 6/ net. Putnam

Translations of ballads taken from many sources, which include Piedmont, Gascony, Roumania, and Modern Greece. There is an Introduction and notes, and the ballads are classed under the subjects with which they deal.

Low (Benjamin R. C.), A Wand and Strings, and Other Poems, 4/6 net. Lane

A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'A Prelude to Hamlet,' 'Epilogue to the American Revolution,' and 'Litany with the Evening Star.'

Stopes (Marie C.), Man, Other Poems, and a Preface, 3/6 net. Heinemann

The subjects on which Dr. Stopes writes include 'Man,' 'The Idealist's Love,' and Capt. Scott. In the Preface she maintains that "of a certainty poetry ought never to be written ; it ought, it must, write itself."

PHILOSOPHY.

Samhita (The), a Dialogue between Rishi Astavakra and Raja Janaka, being an Introduction to the Philosophy of the Vedânta, translated from the Original Samskrita, with an Introduction, by Sri Ananda Acharya, 2/6 net. Griffiths

The translation is prefaced by an Introduction which contains a summary of Vedic philosophy.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland : Vol. X. 1551–9. Edinburgh, Stationery Office. London, Wyman

This volume of the 'Compota Thesaurariorum Regum Scotorum' contains six accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, and includes a Glossary.

Hopkins (Tighe), The Romance of Fraud, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A series of essays on famous prisoners and prisons, including a chapter on the police force in England and India.

Humphrey (A. W.), Robert Applegarth : Trade Unionist, Educationist, Reformer. National Labour Press

This Life of Mr. Applegarth gives an account of the Labour movement during the last fifty years. Mr. Sidney Webb has written the Introduction, and there are a few illustrations.

Jerome (Thomas Spencer), Roman Memories in the Landscape seen from Capri, 7/6 net. Mills & Boon

Sketches of events of classic times relating to Campania, illustrated with drawings by Mr. Morgan Heiskell, which the author describes as "the results of a synthesis of archæological study and creative imagination."

Mackintosh (Herbert B.), Elgin, Past and Present, a Historical Guide, 10/6 net. Elgin, J. D. Yeadon

An enlarged edition of 'Elgin, Past and Present,' written by the author's father in 1891. It gives an account of the history of the city and its ancient monuments, and is copiously illustrated.

Mavrogordato (John), Letters from Greece concerning the War of the Balkan Allies, 1912–13, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

Some of these letters were written in Greece, and others in London on the author's return from the war, to correct misstatements in the press. A number of them have already appeared in various newspapers. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Orsi (Pietro), Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, 1810-1861, "Heroes of the Nations Series," 5/ net. Putnam

A biography of Camillo Cavour, recording the chief events by which Italian unity was brought about.

Petre (F. Loraine), Napoleon at Bay, 1814, 10/6 net. Lane

This volume deals only with the military side of the war, and is confined to the operations in which Napoleon was himself directly engaged. Maps and plans are included.

Reign (The) of Henry VII. from Contemporary Sources, selected and arranged by A. F. Pollard, Vol. III., 10/6 net. Longmans

This volume is divided into three parts, dealing in turn with foreign relations, the Church, and Ireland, followed by Appendixes and an Index.

Roosevelt (Theodore), History as Literature, and Other Essays, 6/ net. John Murray

Addresses delivered before the American Historical Association and other learned bodies, and essays reprinted from *The Outlook* and *The Century*. The author's purpose is to show that "the domain of literature must be ever more widely extended over the domains of history and science."

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Hannah (Ian C.), Capitals of the Northlands : Tales of Ten Cities, 6/ net. Heath & Cranton

The cities of which an account is given are Thorshavn, Reykjavik, Trondhjem, Christiania, Roskilde, Copenhagen, Visby, Upsala, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Work (Milton C.), Auction Developments, 6/ net. Constable

This book is supplementary to the author's 'Auction of To-day,' and deals especially with theories which have developed during 1913. A section is devoted to rudimentary instruction for the beginner.

SOCIOLOGY.

Collings (Right Hon. Jesse), The Colonization of Rural Britain, a Complete Scheme for the Regeneration of British Rural Life, 2 vols., 10/6 'Rural World' Publishing Co.

The author's contention is that the economic prosperity of a country rests on the cultivation of its land, and he advocates "honest purchase" of land as the basis of his scheme for the establishment of a yeoman and peasant proprietary system.

ECONOMICS.

Loria (Achille), The Economic Synthesis, a Study of the Laws of Income, translated from the Italian by M. Eden Paul, 10/6 net. Allen

This work, which now appears in a somewhat abbreviated translation, forms the complement of the author's earlier writings.

POLITICS.

Home Rule for Ireland; or, The Downfall of Britain and the Destruction of Liberty, a Review of Mr. Asquith's "Ladybank" Speech, by Mazzini Minor, 25c. Vancouver, Canada, British Overseas Distributing Agency

A pamphlet attacking the Government's policy of Home Rule for Ireland.

Oliver (Frederick S.), What Federalism is Not, 6*d*. net. John Murray

Includes a definition of Federalism, and chapters on 'Federalism Explained by Examples' and the 'Attitude of Ulster.'

Raine (G. E.), Lloyd George and the Land, an Exposure and an Appeal, paper 6*d*. net, cloth 1/ net. Allen

"A constructive land policy is unfolded," framed from the point of view of young Unionists.

Settlement by Consent, a Dialogue in the Smoking-Room of the House of Commons. St. Catherine Press

A pamphlet written in the form of a conversation between a Liberal and a Unionist member of Parliament, suggesting a means of compromise on the Irish question.

EDUCATION.

Cyclopedia (A) of Education, edited by Paul Monroe: Vol. V. Pol-Zwi, 21/ net. Macmillan

The articles range from 'Polytechnics, London,' to 'Zwingli, Huldreich. There are several full-page illustrations, a list of contributors, and analytical Indexes.

Gmenberg (Sidonie Matzner), Your Child To-day and To-morrow, some Problems for Parents, 5/ net. Lippincott

A practical manual on the upbringing and education of children, with illustrations, and a Foreword by Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution.

Graves (Frank Pierrepont), A History of Education in Modern Times, 5/ net. Macmillan

An account of the various educational movements of the last two centuries, illustrated with examples drawn for the most part from the educational institutions and practices of America.

Public Schools Year-Book (The), 1914, 5/ net. Year-Book Press

The twenty-fifth annual issue, containing full information on all matters of educational interest. It includes details of the Teachers' Registration Council, and the article on Engineering has been completely rewritten.

School-Masters' Year-Book and Educational Directory, 1914, 12/6 net. Year-Book Press

Part I. contains general information; Part II. is an educational directory of University professors, lecturers, &c., masters in secondary and technical schools, and others connected with education; and Part III. is a list of secondary schools.

University Correspondence College, London Matriculation Directory, 1914, 1/ net. University Tutorial Press

Containing the Calendar of the College for the year 1914–15, and the Matriculation papers set last month, with answers by tutors of the College.

PHILOLOGY.

Cæsar (C. J.), Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum, VII. A Hirti Commentarius, VIII. edited by T. Rice Holmes. 8/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This edition, intended for general readers as well as teachers and pupils, contains prefatory chapters of historical criticism, an Introduction, foot-notes to the text, Appendix, and Indexes. The maps which illustrate the text are a notable feature.

Harrison (Henry), Surnames of the United Kingdom, a Concise Etymological Dictionary, Vol. II. Part VIII., 1/ net. Eaton Press

The names in this part extend from Rickward to Rumbald.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Chambrun (The Countess of), The Sonnets of William Shakespeare, New Light and Old Evidence, 7/6 net. Putnam

In her Introduction the author discusses the various theories relating to Shakespeare's Sonnets, and gives a descriptive analysis of them. She has departed from Thorpe's arrangement, and has printed the Sonnets in three series: 'To Southampton,' 'To the Dark Lady,' and 'To Southampton,' each series being subdivided into groups. Rowe's Life of the poet is reprinted in one of the Appendixes.

Young (W. T.), A Primer of English Literature, 2/ net. Cambridge University Press

A brief sketch of English literature, "offered as a companion to studies," and an introduction to 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.'

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Burniston (Asa), A Common-Sense Algebra (an Elementary Course), for Use in the Upper Classes of Elementary Schools, in Evening Schools, and in the Lower Forms of Secondary and Technical Schools: with Answers 2/, without Answers 1/6 Heinemann

The language of this introduction to the subject of Algebra is such as can be easily understood by pupils. Problems are begun at an early stage, and a special feature of the book is the constant revision. It includes tests and a chapter of definitions.

Chamberlain (James Franklin and Arthur Henry), South America, a Supplementary Geography, "The Continents and their People" Series, 3/ Macmillan

The authors' object has been "to present the physical and human phases of geography" so as to make children realize the relationship between the two. There are illustrations and a map.

Freytag (Gustav), Die Erhebung Preussens gegen Napoleon im Jahre 1813, edited, with a Selection of Original Documents and Poems of the Time, by Otto Siepmann, 2/6 Macmillan

The text is followed by notes and Appendixes on Words and Phrases for viva voce drill, Sentences on Syntax and Idioms for viva voce Practice, and Passages for translation into German.

We have also received a Key to the Appendixes of 'Die Erhebung' (2/6), and a Word and Phrase Book for 'Die Erhebung' (6*d*.).

Source Book (A) of English History, for the Use of Schools, edited by Arthur D. Innes: Vol. II. 1603–1815, 3/6 Cambridge Univ. Press

Prose and verse extracts from contemporary writers, illustrated with reproductions of portraits, old documents, and photographs.

FICTION.

Benson (Robert Hugh), Initiation, 6/ Hutchinson

See p. 225.

D'Anethan (Baroness Albert), The Twin-Soul of O Také San, 6/ Stanley Paul

Owing to the violence of his wife's temper an English nobleman leaves his home and travels in Japan. While there he falls in love with a native girl, and the story is mainly concerned with their subsequent history and the reappearance of the English wife.

Deeping (Warwick), The King behind the King, 6/ Cassell

The scene is laid in the reign of Richard II., and the story centres round the Peasants' Revolt. Owing to his extraordinary resemblance to the King—who is here endowed with arrant cowardice—the hero takes his part in meeting the rebels and granting their requests. An adventurous love-story runs throughout the narrative.

De Morgan (William), When Ghost Meets Ghost, 6/ Heinemann

See p. 226.

Down in Devon, told by Uncle Tom Cobleigh, 3/6 net. Heath & Cranton

A collection of short stories of rustic Devonshire life, which originally appeared in *The Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette*.

Gray (Mary Agatha), Derfel the Strong, 3/6 Washbourne

A romance of the Court of Henry VIII., dealing especially with the career of Anne Boleyn, and the love-story of one of Queen Katharine's ladies-in-waiting.

Herrick (Robert), His Great Adventure, 6/ Mills & Boon

The story of a man who, from the precarious existence of an unsuccessful dramatist, becomes the trustee of millions. In the course of this immense development the author carries his readers, with kaleidoscopic changes, over many parts of the New and Old Worlds. In his Great Adventure to discover the rightful claimant the hero's faith in humanity is much shaken. Finally the heiress discovers herself, and the consummation is the usual love-match.

Hill (Headon), The Split Peas, 6/ Stanley Paul

The "split peas" are the emblem of a conspiracy, in which a Socialistic Cabinet Minister is involved, to corrupt the loyalty of the British Army. The hero, a young officer of the Guards, and two enterprising Etonians successfully defeat the plot.

Newton (W. Douglas), War, 2/ net. Methuen

A study of the horrors of war, and the sufferings it brings to peaceful inhabitants of a country. Mgr. R. H. Benson has written a preface.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), The Way of these Women, 6/ Methuen

The love of two women for one man, and the murder of a roué, are the chief ingredients in the plot of this novel.

Page (Gertrude), The Pathway, 6/ Ward & Lock

Rhodesia is the arena of the plot. The author depicts the laborious difficulties of Colonial pioneers, and shows how essential is the help of self-sacrificing, broad-minded women in the work of empire-building. The heroine's love-affair does not run smoothly, but ends happily.

Philips (Austin), Pariah and Brahmin, a Story of the Home Civil Service, 6/ Smith & Elder

See p. 226.

Pickthall (Rudolf), The Comic Kingdom: Napoleon, the Last Phase but Two, 3/6 net. Lane

An account of the pilgrimage of some modern tourists with an Italian guide to Elba, blended with details of Napoleon's brief rule on the island.

Sidgwick (Ethel), A Lady of Leisure, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

See p. 226.

Sims (Geo. R.), The Devil in London, 6*d*. Stanley Paul

A third edition.

Smedley (Constance), Una and the Lions, 6/ Chatto & Windus

Una is a young teacher who wins as a Limerick prize a fortnight's holiday in Florence; the "lions" are some people in the *pension* where she stays. The author recounts her heroine's impressions and opinions.

Stendhal, The Red and the Black, a Chronicle of 1830, translated by Horace B. Samuel, 6/ Kegan Paul

This new translation of the masterpiece which evoked such extraordinary admiration from Taine has an Introduction by Mr. Samuel dealing with Stendhal's life and work.

Webster (Nesta H.), The Sheep Track, an Aspect of London Society, 6/ John Murray

The heroine is brought up by her father on original lines, his aim in education being to avoid the beaten track.

Young (Francis Brett), Deep Sea, 6/ Secker

See p. 227.

JUVENILE.

Andersen (Hans Christian), Fairy Tales, and Other Stories, revised and in part newly translated by W. A. and J. K. Craigie, Oxford Edition, 1/6 net and 2/ Milford

Containing a selection of Andersen's prose tales written between 1835 and 1872.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Historical Review, January, $1. Macmillan

Mr. W. A. Dunning writes on 'Truth in History,' Mr. A. A. Macdonell on 'The Early History of Caste,' and Mr. G. H. Orpen on 'The Effects of Norman Rule in Ireland, 1169–1333,' and there are other articles, reviews, and notes.

Antiquary, February, 6*d*. Stock

Among the contents are papers on 'Stoughton in Surrey,' by the Rev. J. B. McGovern; 'Decorative Ironwork,' by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; and 'Thomas Basin (1412-1491) and a Window in Caudebec Church,' by Mr. Charles Roessler de Graville.

Child (The), January, 2/ net.

Bale & Danielsson

Some of the articles in this number are: 'The Aims and Work of the Church Lads' Brigade,' by the Rev. Edgar Rogers, and 'Child Welfare and the Guild of the Brave Poor Things,' by Mrs. C. W. Kimmins.

Classical Review, February, 1/ net.

John Murray

Besides reviews and short notices, there are original papers 'On the Meaning of λόγος in Certain Passages in Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics,"' by Mr. A. R. Lord; 'On the Meaning of λογος in Aristotle's "Ethics,"' by Mr. John Burnet; and 'In Propertium Retractationes Selectæ,' by Mr. J. S. Phillimore.

Ecclesiastical Review, February, 15/ yearly.

Washbourne

Prominent features in this issue are papers on 'Hebrew in our Seminaries,' by the Rev. R. Butin; 'The Pastor and the Other Sheep,' by the Rev. A. B. C. Dunne; an anonymous article on 'Père Edouard Butard: an Uncanonized Martyr'; and a translation of a prison hymn of Fray Luis de León, by Mr. Thomas Walsh.

Homeland (The), 1*d*.

Central Land and Housing Council

A new journal, the aim of which is to promote the rural and urban land reforms of the Liberal party.

Indian Magazine and Review, February, 3*d*.

Constable

Includes articles on 'The Ravens of Burma,' by Miss Mary E. R. Martin, and 'The Emperor Jahangir's Treasures of Walrus and Narwhal Ivory,' by Mr. H. Beveridge.

International Journal of Ethics, January, 65c.

Allen

Notable papers are 'Ethical Pessimism in Bergson,' by Mr. J. W. Scott; 'Swift and Whitman as Exponents of Human Nature,' by Mr. R. D. O'Leary; and 'The Problem of Personality,' by Mr. Wilson D. Wallis.

Irish Book Lover, February, 2/6 per annum.

Salmond

The contents include an article on Aubrey de Vere, notices of new books and magazines, and a quarterly bibliography of Irish literature.

Irish Review, February, 6*d*. net.

Dublin, 'Irish Review' Publishing Co.

Includes articles on 'Taxation of Land Values: the Irish Standpoint,' by Mr. Justin Phillips; 'Obscurity and Poetry,' by Mr. Joseph Plunkett; reviews, and several poems.

Open Court, February, 6*d*.

'Open Court' Publishing Co.

Has discussions of 'The Boundaries of Natural Science,' by Prof. Ernst Haeckel, with portraits, and of 'Conservatism and Morality,' by Mr. T. T. Blaise.

Penal Reform League, Quarterly Record, January, 3*d*. The League

The contents include notices of women prisoners, and reports of a conference on 'The Court of Rehabilitation: a New Way of dealing with Criminals,' and of other meetings of the League.

Psychical Research, Proceedings of the Society, January, 4/ net. Edwards

Containing Prof. Bergson's Presidential Address, delivered last May, and translated by Dr. H. W. Carr, and an illustrated paper entitled 'A Reconstruction of some "Concordant Automatisms,"' by Miss Alice Johnson.

Sociological Review, January, 2/6 net.

Sherratt & Hughes

Notable articles are 'Some Currents of Modern French Thought as reflected in the Novel,' by Miss Winifred Stephens; 'Abnormal Psychology,' by Prof. William Brown; and 'Society and the "Individual,"' by Mr. R. M. MacIver.

United Empire, the Royal Colonial Institute Journal, February, 1/ net. Pitman

Some of the articles in this number are 'German Colonial Policy,' by Prof. M. Bonn; 'Child Emigration, an Experiment,' by Mr. Kingsley Fairbridge; and 'Greater Britain in 1913, a Retrospect,' by Pelops.

War and Peace, January, 3*d*.

Simpkin & Marshall

The contents of this number include articles on 'Germany and the Fight for Civilism,' by Norman Angell; 'Retrenchment,' by Lady Byles; 'The Fallacy of Norman Angellism,' by "A Rifleman"; and a letter from Mr. Borden on Militarism.

GENERAL.

Begbie (Harold), The Bed-Book of Happiness, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

An anthology of anecdotes and prose and verse extracts, chosen on account of their expression of happiness, "for the diversion, distraction, and delight of those who lie abed."

Burdett (Sir Henry), Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1914, the Year Book of Philanthropy and Hospital Annual, 10/6 net.

Scientific Press

"A review of the position and requirements, and chapters on the management, revenue, and cost of the charities. An exhaustive record of hospital work for the year. It will also be found to be the most useful and reliable guide to British, American, and Colonial hospitals and asylums, medical schools and colleges, nursing and convalescent institutions, consumption sanatoria, religious and benevolent institutions and dispensaries."

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench, 1914, edited by Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, 7/6 net. Dean

Containing a Parliamentary 'Who's Who,' statistics concerning the last two general elections and subsequent by-elections, details of recent changes in the House and new judicial appointments, a list of technical Parliamentary expressions, and other matter.

Devine (Henry C.), Choosing a Boy's Career, a Practical Guide for Parents, Guardians, Schoolmasters. Glaisher

A second and revised edition.

Do Miracles Happen? by G. K. Chesterton, Joseph McCabe, Hilaire Belloc, Dr. J. Warschauer, J. A. Hobson, A. P. Sinnett, Cecil Chesterton, and E. W. Lewis, 6*d*.

'Christian Commonwealth' Co.

Contains the speeches delivered at the debate recently held at the Little Theatre, with letters from Dr. Stopford Brooke and Mr. Israel Zangwill.

Gurney (Lydia Maria), Things Mother used to Make, "The Countryside Manuals," 2/ net.

Macmillan

A collection of old-fashioned recipes which are inexpensive and simple enough for the inexperienced housekeeper.

Kinne (Helen) and **Cooley (Anna M.)**, Foods and Household Management, a Textbook of the Household Arts, 5/ net. Macmillan

This volume deals with practical household management, giving information on the cooking and serving of food, its cost and nutritive value, on kitchen utensils and stoves, cleaning out rooms, and washing and ironing clothes.

Maxims from the Writings of Mgr. Benson, by the Compiler of 'Thoughts from Augustine Birrell,' "The Angelus Series," 1/3 net, eather 2/6 net.

Washbourne

Contains saying of Mgr. Benson's, arranged for each day in the year.

Trial of John Jasper for the Murder of Edwin Drood, heard by Mr. Justice Gilbert Keith Chesterton, Verbatim Report of the Proceedings, from the Shorthand Notes of J. W. T. Ley, 2/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A report of the trial held, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship, at King's Hall last month.

Welcker (Adair), Wine-Bibbers and Sinners, 20c. Author, 508, Berkeley National Bank Building, Berkeley, Cal.

A temperance tract written in the form of a story.

SCIENCE.

Couturat (Louis), The Algebra of Logic, translated by Lydia Gillingham Robinson, 3/6 net.

Open Court Company

Includes a Bibliography and a Preface by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain.

Lamb (Horace), Dynamics, 10/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

A sequel to a recently published treatise on Statics. The author follows the method adopted by Maxwell in his 'Matter and Motion.'

Scott (Thomas Bodley), The Road to a Healthy Old Age, Essays Lay and Medical, 2/6 net.

Lewis

A little book on the prevention and treatment of diseases that come with approaching years, pleading for skilled investigation in this direction.

Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Bulletin 71, A Monograph of the Foraminifera of the North Pacific Ocean: Part III. Lagenidæ, by Joseph Augustine Cushman. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A monograph dealing with the family Lagenidæ of the Foraminifera as it is represented in the North Pacific Ocean.

FINE ARTS.

Maspero (Sir G.), Manual of Egyptian Archæology and Guide to the Study of Antiquities in Egypt, translated and enlarged by Agnes S. Johns, 6/ net. Grevel

The sixth English edition of this book, which is intended for students and travellers.

Street (George Edmund), Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain, edited by Georgiana Goddard King, 2 vols., 6/ net. Dent

A new edition, revised and brought up to date, in which the original illustrations and notes of the author have been retained. The editor's notes include some on the early painting and sculpture of Spain.

MUSIC.

Nicholson (Edward Williams Byron), Early Bodleian Music, Introduction to the Study of some of the Oldest Latin Musical Manuscripts, 63/ Novello

A palæographical description of the most important Bodleian MSS., up to the end of the eleventh century, which contain neums, and of those twelfth-century examples of neum-writing which supply links in the history of English notation, with seventy-one collotype facsimiles.

DRAMA.

Aiyar (T. S. Krishna), Lord Clive (the Founder of the British Empire in India), a Drama in Five Acts, 1/ net. Trichinopoly, St. Joseph's Industrial School Press

A patriotic dramatization of the early life of Lord Clive, dealing with events which took place in South India during 1748–53. There are illustrations.

Ponsonby (Magdalen), Idle Women, a Study in Futility, 1/ net. Humphreys

Some idle Society women, for want of something better to do, try to help the leader of a new religion for the rejection of earthly temptations.

Sophocles in English Verse: Part II. Aias, Electra, Trachinian Maidens, Philoctetes, by Arthur S. Way, 3/6 net. Macmillan

FOREIGN.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Blache (Capitaine Vidal de la), L'Évacuation de l'Espagne et l'Invasion dans le Midi (Juin, 1813–Avril, 1814), Tomes I. and II., 10fr. each.

Paris, Section Historique de l'État-Major

This history is illustrated by maps.

Grasset (Capitaine A.), La Guerre d'Espagne (1807–1813): Tome I. Octobre, 1807–Avril, 1808, 15fr.

Paris, Section Historique de l'État-Major

The first volume of a history which is to be divided into five parts, based on official documents, and illustrated by maps and pictures.

Passy (Louis), Un Ami de Machiavel: François Vettori, sa Vie et ses Œuvres, 1474–1539, 2 vols., 15fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The subject-matter of the first volume, the Life of Vettori, is based upon original documents, and is illustrated by reproductions of prints. Vol. II., also illustrated, includes a chapter on the literary work of Vettori, and Appendixes, one of which consists of his 'Voyage en Allemagne.'

SOCIOLOGY.

Berry (Georges and Jean), Le Vagabondage et la Mendicité, en Russie, en Allemagne, en Hollande, en Belgique, dans les Etats Scandinaves, et dans le Canton de Berne, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Figuière

A third edition.

POLITICS.

Dumas (Charles), Libérez les Indigènes, ou Renoncez aux Colonies, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Figuière

Hagen (Maximilian von), Voraussetzungen und Veranlassungen fur Bismarcks Eintritt in die Weltpolitik, 1m. 80.

Berlin, Grenzboten

FICTION.

Gebhart (Emile), Autour d'une Tiare, 1/ net.

Paris, Crès; London, Dent

One of the "Collection Gallia."

Mason (A. E. W.), El Misterio de la Villa Rosa, traducida del inglés por Faustino Ballvé, "Colección Española Nelson," 1fr. 25 net.

A translation of 'At the Villa Rose,' a story of murder and its detection. For notice see *Athen.*, Oct. 1, 1910.

Puaux (René), La Malheureuse Épine. 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin

A second edition, illustrated from the author's photographs.

MR. BALFOUR AS THEOLOGIAN.

The Gifford Lectures were founded by Adam Gifford, a Lord of the Court of Session, who was born in Edinburgh in 1820, and died at Granton in 1887. By his will he left 25,000*l.* to the University of Edinburgh, 20,000*l.* each to Glasgow and Aberdeen, and 15,000*l.* to St. Andrews, to endow lectureships in Natural Theology, subject to no dogmatic tests whatever. The first lecturer appointed was Max Müller, who was followed by Principal Caird, E. B. Tylor, Andrew Lang, J. Hutchison Stirling (author of 'The Secret of Hegel'), William James, and others. The Gifford Lectureships are the most liberally beneficed of all academic appointments, and are the only University posts the emoluments of which, during the time that they accrue, compare not unfavourably with those of a popular comedian.

Mr. Balfour, who finished his first course of lectures at Glasgow University on Friday week last, took for his subject 'A Belief in Theism,' and essayed his task without the help of notes other than could be contained on the back of a foolscap envelope, and perhaps on that account his remarks were occasionally somewhat disjointed and his sentences strangely convoluted. He began by saying that he was about to deal with one of the greatest subjects which could interest the human mind, and he maintained that the preservation of values—ethical, æsthetic, and cognitive—depended on our contemplating them in a theistic setting. His material was not design as seen in the external world, nor his argument the old and valuable argument from design. He had chosen different methods and set himself a larger object. The general principle on which his broad line of argument was based was the contrast between the causes of belief and the reasons for belief. All our beliefs might be considered as natural products, whatever more they might be.

A second general principle that he enunciated was that, in the consideration of beliefs as natural products, their value would be profoundly affected by their origin. He laid it down as a proposition that unless we could find in the causal series which had produced beliefs, some adequate source for them, then these beliefs would inevitably suffer in value. If beliefs were to be regarded from the side of natural production, we must find in their pedigree some source higher than our own poor reason. Once that was granted, the central nucleus of his argument was conceded. Yet he was forced to deal with subsidiary issues, because there were two kinds of mitigating circumstances which might be urged as reasons for qualifying his full conclusion. The first of these arose out of the fact that beliefs which might be taken as axiomatic seemed to have such absolute necessity that inquiry into their origin was unnecessary. To grant that, however, left the paradox unanswered. How came they to have such certitude by intellectual right? The Kantian theory of knowledge had made out that such fundamental or axiomatic truths were constitutive of the world, that, in fact, the world was what it was because of them. While he did not intend to discuss any form of idealism, he would raise this one point. The critical idealists had attempted to construct all knowledge out of absolute, certain, and universal categories, supplemented by immediate and intuitive observation. As against this he ventured to show that if we were to construct or justify the scheme of commonsense and scientific knowledge, we required unproved and unprovable assumptions. There were inevitable beliefs, beliefs not inevitable, and yet again and beyond these tendencies to believe, probabilities—in his sense of the term—which we might see influencing the history of science. The second mitigating circumstance he insisted on still more often. It was that natural selection—or any other kind of selection—was incapable of accounting directly for any of the higher values.

Why, in the face of so much criticism of the Darwinian theory, had he referred to selection and to it alone? Because selection was the only substitute he knew for design. It imitated design up to a point. Therefore, if to selection could be traced back the body of our beliefs, we might mitigate the argument by showing that they were due not merely to a collocation of atoms or blind forces, but that something had been interpolated imitating intelligence. If we could show that the higher principles on which we acted had survival effect, would this maintain their values? He doubted it. But it would be better than to regard them as the chance result of the unthinking clash of natural energies. But the argument lost force in any case, since no one could show that the higher values had survival effect. To maintain anything of that kind would drive us to the conclusion that the further we got from the unmitigated action of selection, the more we were cut adrift from that which, on this theory, was the basis of all our values, of all our knowledge, ethical emotions, and æsthetic feelings. It was a wholly impossible theory. He attempted to show in detail that natural selection could not be made responsible for the higher values, and that the higher the value the more it seemed removed from the primitive consequences of natural selection. This, in many forms and concerning many subjects, was his main line of contention. It was neither the argument from design, nor an argument of the metaphysical *à priori* type which had played a great part in the history of thought, especially among the great thinkers of the Continent. It was an argument attached to no great metaphysical system, and avowedly based on commonsense and the scientific developments of commonsense, which were our working creeds. It was not based on any intuitive sense of religious values. He did not despise or underrate the direct argument from religious values. A man might be, and was, quite right in saying that religious values could rest on religion, and on it alone. But that was not an argument in favour of religious values, but a statement that he felt the value of religion. For those who weighed one side and the other of a discussion it was possible only to rest the value of religion on other values in which they put trust. It was religious values he had to prove, he therefore rested them on other values which were acknowledged. Religion being the conclusion, he did not bring it into his premises.

To whom, therefore, was his argument addressed? Not to the metaphysicians as such. They could take little interest in what was not a system, but a point of view. Yet there were certain aspects of these problems which, he thought, ought to be taken into account by all those who desired in the interests of philosophy to construct a philosophy of science and of commonsense. While this might not be necessary either for science or commonsense, it was of vital importance for philosophy. His own opinion was that European thought was lamentably deficient in anything deserving to be called a philosophy of science, and that such attempts as had been made in this direction had been wholly unsuccessful.

But the Gifford Lectureship was not founded mainly for the philosophic, and he endeavoured to speak mainly to others. Of these others, whom had he attempted to help? To many it was wholly superfluous to argue in favour of a God. To them He was a daily and hourly certainty, as real and immediate as anything they could conceive. They were above his argument. Again, there were others who by temperament or training had no interest in such speculations. They were probably too busy; the pressure of immediate necessity left them neither time nor inclination for this kind of reflections. The ordinary beliefs of commonsense, science, and religion were sufficient for their needs. On this class depended the work of the world. He was not one of those who urged every man to make himself acquainted with the arguments on all important questions. God had not so made the world that its ordinary business was to be carried on by dialectic. These practical men were beside his argument. He was addressing those whose very nature drove them to question and probe into their own destiny, and the destiny of the race, and to examine the beliefs on which conduct turned.

Even this class consisted of enormous numbers. Among them we found a kind of shallow, infinitely tiresome, and wholly uninstructed sceptics, who aimed at acquiring a reputation for enlightenment on the humble capital of a few materialistic tags, and a few of the obvious difficulties which had oppressed mankind since the dawn of thought. In these he had neither interest nor hope. At the other extreme were the great doubters. From these had come pillars of orthodoxy, leaders of the greatest heresies, founders of great systems of thought. In any given generation they could be but relatively few in number.

Between these two extremes were a very large number of educated persons greatly perplexed by problems that modern science, philosophy, or criticism had forced on all desirous of taking a spiritual view of the universe. Such men might agree that a world without God was one in which values were greatly diminished; but might argue that their intellectual integrity might compel them to relinquish these values, and that if unfettered reason acting on the problems of the world so compelled them, they must obey with stoical resignation. To such, he thought, his line of argument might at least suggest consolations. Theirs was an honourable attitude of mind, but, he was convinced, profoundly mistaken. It was based on an entirely false contrast between intellectual values and other values. Such men were misled also by the pernicious fallacy that all speculative difficulties began when they left the solid ground of sense and experience, and reached the super-sensible and metaphysical. There were speculative difficulties in and around us, in our relation to things, the relation of thought to matter, and soul to soul.

A further mistake was the idea that the values of religion and morality were to be saved, but that the things of the intellect stood by themselves. He tried to show that the theistic setting was a necessary part of all values, including intellectual values as well as ethical and æsthetic values. That was the real moral of his lectures. A belief in theism was not an accidental or unessential ornament—a theistic belief is essential; and Mr. Balfour declared that in whatever direction we look, on whatever values we cast our eyes, if we want to retain these values, be it in the domain of beauty, or of morality, or of science, there is but one setting in which they will retain their values undiminished—and that setting is a belief in God.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER AT THE MORAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Moral Education League was held at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, on Feb. 6th. Prof. J. S. Mackenzie was in the chair, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the League during the year. He referred to various changes that had occurred, and especially to the tour at present being undertaken by their lecturer and demonstrator, Mr. F. J. Gould, in the United States, where he was successfully giving demonstration lessons. He mentioned three new vice-presidents of the League, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. Patrick Geddes, and Mr. William Archer.

The last-named gave a striking address on 'Knowledge and Character,' though we must not be taken as endorsing all his conclusions. His text was the opinion expressed by Principal Griffiths that our present system of education subordinated the development of character to the acquisition of knowledge. Mr. Archer believes that the antithesis of knowledge and character is absurd, and would be impossible in true education. The latter he defines as "the unfolding of the laws of life and the investigation into the history and conditions of human society." There is no competition between this and the unfolding of character; but incidental hints do not constitute moral training. The chief fault found by the speaker in the educative process is that it is vitiated with insincerity. Teachers have to abstain from teaching what they know to be true, and in consequence those highest intelligences which cannot give up their convictions are lost to education. He wished that minds of the first order could be induced to impart knowledge in some great scheme of education.

The insincerity referred to was the pretence that morality was subsequent to and arose out of religion; whereas morality was much older than any *extant* religion. Old Testament morality represents a code which had gradually grown—a product of the human spirit in certain social and geographical conditions, but one marked by omissions and defects. Man has always and everywhere been left free to discover moral laws for himself just as he discovered physical laws. The world had for centuries grown up to the ideas imperishably crystallized in the Gospel. But the theologizing of morality had always taken place, and this Mr. Archer considered an instinctive desire to safeguard the conquests of the spirit under the strongest sanctions. Mankind had toiled upwards to its present phase.

He declared that we can never unify the educative process so that knowledge and character can grow in beauty side by side until we place religion in its true historic context, *i.e.*, until we regard man, not as fallen, but as gradually rising. The child is one of a great host marching upward. Mr. Archer believes this setting of religion in its true place would mean only the re-interpretation of theological terms, such as sin, hell, &c. He would set about it by telling the plain, unvarnished story of the ascent of man, beginning in the instincts of the higher animals to sacrifice their desires for the sake of the race, wherein he sees the rudiments of individual and social morality. He would describe the emergence of man, but not give any dogmatic teaching of evolution. The cave-dwellers and lake-dwellers and their daily work are of entrancing interest, and it could be shown how families flourished according as the social virtues were practised. He would by no means sentimentalize history, and omit the many failures and cruelties it presents, but he would show that the progress of the race depended on sacrifice. Primitive religions were not a moralizing influence, but morality germinated in every clime out of the very substance of human nature. He would show the high level of morality attained in five or six regions of the ancient world. Yet it was not from Greece or India, but from Judea, that there emanated a gospel of an all-embracing sympathy. The true wisdom lies in placing the Christian ethic in its historic context, and he would continue to show how theology took the upper hand of morality, though the moral sense was gradually growing. Morality was defined by Mr. Archer as "Man's conception of his duty to his fellow-creatures," and religion (not theology) as

> "the realization of the mystery and the wonder of existence, the effort of the individual soul to enter into relation with the universal soul or principle or force."

Thus morality and religion can reinforce each other. The world is growing juster, kinder, humaner, century by century, and mankind has developed as a race an admirable fund of social virtues. The growing child should be shown something of the wonder and awe of the growth of morality.

In summing up Mr. Archer said he regarded education as falling into three departments: (1) Mechanical, which included reading, writing, arithmetic, formal logic and languages—an extravagant disproportion of time was devoted to this department in school life; (2) Religious, including all the non-human sciences as these awakened wonder and awe, and "reverent awe is the essence of religion"; (3) Moral, which included anthropology, sociology, history, and literature. A complete education would embrace all three departments, but at present we set children to peck at knowledge at a dozen different parts having no connexion with each other. The practice of education should be guided and inspired by a large, enlightened, and securely founded theory.

The innate bias of the human spirit is not towards evil, but towards good, and this is the most wonderful fact in the universe. Evil as such has not a fighting chance, and an early and clear idea of this tremendous truth should be given to children.

'CASE FOR LAND NATIONALISATION.'

February 10, 1914.

Your reviewer of my book 'The Case for Land Nationalisation,' who is apparently the same man who reviewed it for *The New Statesman*, is of course entitled to his poor opinion of it. He is a champion fault-finder. But I would rather make mistakes (the man who never makes them never makes anything) than be so unfair as to do nothing else but look for them in others. But his omniscience is scarcely complete. The statement as to the arrangement of the old common fields in strips, for which he derides *me*, he will find in Sir Henry Maine's 'Village Communities' (Lecture III. p. 85).

The book has been reviewed by Tory papers, and not one of them has been at all unfair, and not one so hostile as this professed Socialist. Criticism is good for everybody. I do not resent it; but ill-natured fault-finding for the sake of finding fault is another thing altogether.

I am conscious of the defects of my book, and no one who knows me would call me a vain man. I never resent the criticism of a friend, but your reviewer writes as if he had a personal grudge; but for this I would not trouble you to read this.

At any rate, I am fortified by the knowledge that the book is very differently regarded by practically all the others who have reviewed it. But I imagine that nothing will disturb the self-satisfaction which is evidently one of his chief characteristics. They are the eleven obstinate jurymen, and he is the only one that is right.

Incidentally, I may say that I prefer to take the democratic conclusions of Dr. Slater to the whitewashing conclusions of Prof. Gonner, which he himself prefers.

Joseph Hyder.

*** We are glad to gather from Mr. Hyder's remarks that the anonymity of our reviewer is not in the least danger. We regret that there is not time to obtain any opinion from him for the present number.

THE DUNN SALE.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the library of the late Mr. George Dunn, the chief prices being the following: Albertus Magnus, Liber de Laudibus Mariæ, printed at Cologne by Ulrich Zell; Prefacio in Laudes Mariæ, printed at Maintz by Schoeffer, bound together in a Dülmen binding, 52*l.* A volume containing seven old English MSS. relating to Yorkshire abbeys, 12th century to 15th, 44*l.* Aretinus, De Bello Italico adversus Gothos, printed at Foligno, 1470, 35*l.* Augurellus, Iambica, printed at Venice, 1505, in old stamped binding, 39*l.* Bartolus de Saxoferrato, Lectura super Codices, Naples, 1471, 41*l.* Bede, Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum, English MS., 12th century, 51*l.* A collection of several thousand rubbings from old bindings, 9 vols., 80*l.* Breviarium ad usum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, a travelling friar's service book, English MS., 14th century, 106*l.* Brunetto Latino, Il Tesoro, Treviso, 1474, 37*l.* Caoursin, Obsidionis Rhodiæ Urbis Descriptio, 1496, 70*l.* Chorale cum officio Sanctæ Crucis, Italian MS., 15th–16th centuries, 61*l.* Cicero, De Oratore, Venice, *c.* 1470, 49*l.* Clement of Llanthony, A Harmony of the Gospels, English MS., 14th century, 59*l.* Dathus, Elegantiolæ Latini Sermonis, printed by Lambert Palmart, Valencia, n.d., 31*l.* Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus, Gesta Romanorum, both printed by Gerard Leeu at Gouda, 1480, 61*l.* Dionysius Areopagiticus, Italian MS., 1436, 67*l.* Donatus, Commentarium super Terentium, printed by the "R" printer at Strasburg not later than 1473, 33*l.* 10*s.* Erasmus, Christiani Matrimonii Institutio, Basle, 1526, in contemporary stamped binding, 32*l.* 10*s.* Euclid, Elements, Venice, 1482, 23*l.* 10*s.* Gambiglionibus de Aretio, Tractatus de Criminibus, Paris, 1476, 32*l.* 10*s.* Sir Edward Hoby, Commonplace Book, 1580–95, 90*l.* Horæ B.V.M. ad usum Gallicanum, French MS. with 11 miniatures, 15th century, in French binding stamped with the arms of Cardinal Mailly, 46*l.*; another, with 12 small miniatures, 41*l.*; another, with 16 historiated initial miniatures, 118*l.*; another, ad usum Romanum, with 8 semi-arched miniatures, 49*l.*; another, printed and illuminated by Gillet Hardouyn, 1509, 60*l.*; another, translated into French by Pierre Gringoire, *c.* 1525, 60*l.*; another, ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis, English MS., 15th century, with a full-page miniature, containing a note in the autograph of Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, 88*l.* Ketham, Fasciculus Medicine, Venice, 1495, 61*l.* Maillard, Sermones de Adventu, 1518, in contemporary Bruges binding, 31*l.* Martial, Epigrams, Basle, 1536, in contemporary stamped German binding, 40*l.* Mason, Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1625, in a fine Lyonese binding, 49*l.* Mirrour of our Lady, printed by Richard Fawkes, 1530, 51*l.* Monte Regio, Kalendarium, Venice, 1476, 30*l.* Perez, Tractatus contra Judæos, &c., Valentia, 1485, 50*l.* Pliny, Epistolæ, 1511, in contemporary stamped binding, 43*l.* Propertius, Carmina, Italian MS., 15th century, 70*l.* Psalter, English MS., 13th century, with 7 large miniatures, 110*l.*; another, 14th century, with 11 large initials, 56*l.*; Psalterium Eboracense, English MS., 12th century, with 7 large initials, 49*l.* Rodericus Zamorensis Episcopus, Speculum Humanæ Vitæ, in French, Lyons, 1477, 102*l.*; another edition, Toulouse, 1480, 32*l.* Seneca, Proverbia, French MS., 13th century, 30*l.* Thebaldeo da Ferrara, Opera, Modena, 1498, 37*l.* 10*s.* Valturius, De Re Militari, Verona, 1472, 205*l.* Virgil, Opera, 1512, bound for Louis XII. of France, 50*l.* Latin Bible, from the library at Waltham Abbey, English MS., 13th century, 50*l.*

The total of the sale was 8,268*l.*

Literary Gossip.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council, amid unanimous regret which all who have any affection for London will heartily share, the resignation by Sir Laurence Gomme of his office as Clerk to the Council was received and officially accepted. We are further sorry to learn that this step has been required of Sir Laurence by his medical advisers. We hope that leisure will give him sufficient health to write.

The importance of biography in the study of history was one of the points emphasized by Mr. P. S. Allen in the first lecture of his course on 'The Age of Erasmus,' given on Tuesday last at King's College. Mr. Allen dealt chiefly with the Adwert Academy, with certain notable German scholars, and the valuable personal records which remain in the letters they exchanged with each other.

Two of the most interesting characters discussed were Wessel, at one time in contact with, and influenced by, à Kempis, and Agricola (the Frieslander), connected, as also was Wessel, with the University of Heidelberg. It was his friend Hegius of the school at Deventer who taught Erasmus, and debated with Wessel, in a letter of 1483, the vexed question of the unsuitability of certain parts of the classics for school reading. The untiring zeal of these scholars in the matter of learning from the past was illustrated by extracts read from their letters; but the lecturer did not fail to show that their interest in the state of contemporary education, and their criticism of contemporary work, were equally careful and keen. Thus Agricola wrote to Hegius about his wish to begin Hebrew, since the novelty of Greek was beginning to wear off; and his "care for learning" is evident in the numerous quotations from the classics which he uses in writing on the subject of word-derivations, in days when memory took the place of both grammar and dictionary. His enthusiasm for scholarship even led Agricola so far as to undertake the somewhat delicate task of making certain corrections in a letter which Hegius had written to him. The next lecture is to deal with 'School Life' and Erasmus at Deventer.

The Daily Telegraph informs us that the Ottoman Government have decided to open the Turkish Universities to women, and to institute for their benefit special courses on hygiene, gynæcology, domestic economy, science, and—*O tempora, O mores!*—the rights of women.

Widcombe House, Bath, built by Inigo Jones, is about to be sold. This announcement has been coupled in the daily press with the statement that 'Tom Jones' was written there, which will decidedly not hold water. Fielding's masterpiece took six years in writing (1743–1749), and during that time he was certainly not the perpetual guest of Mr. Bennet at Widcombe House. The question of the great novel's birthplace was raised at Fielding's bicentenary in 1907, when Mr. Austin Dobson gave it as his opinion that it must have been written intermittently in many places, including taverns and coffee-houses, and conjectured that the "little parlour" wherein the author, in Book XIII., described himself as seated at work, may have been in the house at Twerton-on-Avon known as "Fielding Lodge," or, preferably, in the cottage in Church Lane, Widcombe, once, as a commemorative tablet testifies, occupied by the novelist and his sister Sarah.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* furnishes his paper with an amusing description of the sad plight to which M. Bergson—and with him the study of philosophy in France—is reduced through over-great popularity. The world of fashion crowds tumultuously into the Collège de France, and ousts from the lecture-hall the students who have the first right to places there, whence, we gather, there arises, and very naturally, no little highly unphilosophical contention.

M. Bergson attempted the other day to steal a march upon fashion by lecturing at 2 instead of 4. But no! By 1.30 the crowd was so great that the hall had to be thrown open, and a quarter of an hour later the students could not get in. The heat and the throng caused one or two young girls to faint, but, apart from that, M. Bergson's lecture, of which the subject was 'Method in Philosophy,' was delivered without disturbance.

The Carlyle's House Memorial Trust issued its report last week, and announced that the south end of the Arched House at Ecclefechan has been acquired for the sum of 110*l*., through the generosity of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. It was, however, in the north end of the house, separated from the other by an archway, that Carlyle was born, and this has not yet come into the market. During last year 3,346 persons visited the place.

On Wednesday afternoon last there was held at the Lyceum Club a highly interesting meeting. Mrs. Rentoul Essler, whose activity on behalf of the improvement of the condition of authors is already well known, had convened it in order to consider the possibility of founding an authors' periodical — one which should do for the literary profession something of what *The British Medical Journal* does for the medical profession, and conjointly with this, or as an alternative, of founding an authors' trade union or an "Academy."

Mr. Israel Zangwill was in the chair, and his opening remarks were decidedly of a pessimistic turn. His view was that the improvement of the condition of authors must proceed rather from a change in the outlook and practice of the consumer than from any organization of forces on the part of the producers of literary wares.

Mrs. Essler desired the foundation of a paper to be conducted by and for authors, partly in the interests of sound criticism and the raising of a central standard for literature in England, and partly as an aid to rescue sound work from remaining unnoticed.

There followed a lively discussion, in which the commercial and practical side of authorship was naturally more in evidence than the purely literary, though Mr. Hugh Walpole stoutly maintained that, even if an author was a poor man, he was, by virtue of his calling, happier than other poor men. The speeches rather illustrated the outlook of writers and their particular experience than bore on the question of the desirability of founding a new periodical. The "Academy" and the trade union found supporters, and there was a suggestion for the foundation of an authors' agency.

Mr. Zangwill, in summing up, insisted that for most of the schemes proposed some one strong man as leader was the first requisite, and that precisely such a man was nowhere to be found.

The meeting did, however, produce some definite result. A resolution was passed that a Committee should be called together to consider what steps might be taken for the improvement of the condition of authors—whether the formation of a trade union or the founding of a paper—the Committee to be the Literary Committee of the Lyceum Club, with power to co-opt members from outside. There is thus a possibility that Mrs. Essler's ideas will issue in some practical measure.

We welcome yet another magazine this week. Mr. Humphrey Milford is responsible for *The Political Quarterly*. The price is more than half that of Mr. Gibson Bowles's *Candid Quarterly*, and the tone is best described, we think, as rather more judicial. Thanks to the reawakening of a serious interest in current events, there exists, we believe, a public sufficient to support both publications.

The seventy-fifth annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution will take place on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst., at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. The President, Col. Harry L. W. Lawson, will be in the chair, and recommendations to increase the pension list and amend the rules will be brought forward.

Col. Vibart, R.E., is preparing a Life of Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., late of the Madras Engineers, whose varied and distinguished services should supply material for an interesting book.

The Chiswick Press is printing for Mr. R. C. Trevelyan 'The New Parsifal,' which is described as an "operatic fable." It is a satyric drama in verse, containing divers adventures, and dealing with modern æsthetic fashion. It combines the myths of Circe and the Phœnix with that of Klingsor, and recounts the later history of the Holy Grail, emphasizing at the same time its original magic significance. The book will be ready for issue this coming week.

SCIENCE

The Conquest of Mount McKinley. By Belmore Browne. Illustrated from Photographs and Sketches. (Putnam, 15*s.* net.)

This book is supposed to have a decisive bearing upon a controversy on a far different subject—that of Dr. F. A. Cook's claim to have reached the North Pole. In 1903 and 1906 Dr. Cook led two expeditions with the object of ascending Mount McKinley—the "giant" of the Alaskan Range, which reaches the height of 20,300 ft., and is the highest mountain in North America. On his first venture he attacked the mountain on its western and northern sides, but without success—indeed, without reaching a very high altitude. In 1906, with a better equipped party, in which Mr. Browne and his *alter ego*, Prof. Parker, were included, he made his attempt from the south; and the opinion of the majority of the party was that from this direction the mountain was unassailable. They therefore returned to their base on Cook Inlet, under the idea that the attempt was to be abandoned owing to the lateness of the season. In September, however, Dr. Cook went back to the foot-hills of Mount McKinley with a "packer" named Edward Barrille, concealing his intentions from the others, and in less than a month's time returned with a claim that he had ascended the great peak.

Mr. Browne, who describes this expedition in the first five chapters of his book, states that he knew Dr. Cook could not possibly have made the ascent in the time and with the means at his disposal, and also that he had obtained from Barrille what amounted to an admission of the deception. He kept his own counsel till the appearance of Dr. Cook's book 'To the Top of the Continent,' describing his ascent, and by that time Dr. Cook had already started on his Polar venture. The controversy that followed the nearly simultaneous return of Messrs. Peary and Cook in 1909 aroused, as is well known, the utmost bitterness in America; and, according to Dr. Cook, a large sum was offered and paid to Barrille by the Peary party for an affidavit of confession that they never ascended the mountain. To this charge by Dr. Cook Mr. Browne makes no allusion; but, in conjunction with Prof. Parker, he organized an expedition to Mount McKinley in 1910, the main object of which, we may presume, was to disprove Dr. Cook's claim. At least they again approached the mountain on its southern side in the summer season, and confirmed their former opinion that the best chance of success was by way of one of three ridges which flank the north-eastern face of the peak. It was by one of these—it is not clear which—that Dr. Cook claimed to have made his ascent in sixteen days from the southern foot-hills. But the party of 1910 ascertained that none of these ridges can be reached from the south; and they profess to have identified the peak which Dr. Cook photographed as the summit of the mountain with one which lies among the southern glaciers, and is little more than 5,000 ft. above sea-level. After careful comparison of the photographs we are not confident that the two peaks are identical; for Mr. Browne's view is taken at a greater distance from his peak, and shows other mountains in the background. But in Dr. Cook's photograph of what his accusers call his "fake-peak" there is shown a considerable area of fairly level rock that is bare of snow; and this would seem to be quite impossible at a height of over 20,000 ft. Mr. Browne's statement that there was not sufficient time for Dr. Cook's ascent is highly probable, but he makes the mistake of giving no specific dates. Dr. Cook will, perhaps, only be rehabilitated in the minds of those who doubt him by the discovery of his record in its metallic tube, which he says he left in a "protected nook" near the summit.

The adventures of Mr. Browne and Prof. Parker in 1910 and 1912 form the main subject of the present volume. In the former year their party consisted of eight men, who proceeded in a motor-boat to the head of navigation on the streams flowing south of the Range, and then "packed" their supplies on their backs over thirty miles of the foot-hills to the base of the peak. They made more than one fruitless attempt to reach one of its north-eastern ridges; and on their failure attacked it from the south-west, reaching a height of 10,300 ft.

On the second expedition they tried a wholly different plan, involving a winter journey. With only four men and a team of twelve dogs they discovered a new pass through the Range at a height of 6,000 ft. to the east of the great peak, and established a base camp at the timber-line of the northern foot-hills after an exhausting two months' sledge trip from the Kenai Peninsula south of Cook Inlet. The north side of the Range appears to be a big-game paradise. Moose are described as plentiful, though none was shot; but the party replenished their supplies with caribou and mountain sheep. From here they were able to take provisions by the dog-sledge to a height of 11,000 ft.; and from this advance-base they made two attempts upon Mount McKinley in June, 1912. Their highest camp was at 16,615 ft., and on the first attempt they were driven back by a storm at only a short distance from the summit. The temperature on this day—June 21st—was 15° below zero, and the wind-force was estimated at 55 miles per hour. A second attempt was less successful, though they reached the foot of the highest dome, and shortness of supplies then compelled the abandonment of the project. It was, indeed, hard luck to be foiled by weather when success was within their grasp; but perhaps the feelings which deterred Mr. Browne from calling his book 'The First Ascent of Mount McKinley' should have made him content with a less ambitious title than the one he has chosen. Shortly after returning to their base they experienced an appalling earthquake, which did them no personal injury, but appears to have altered the configuration of some of the peaks in the Range.

Mr. Browne is not a practised writer; but he has good powers of description; and his enthusiasm for the mountains and for wilderness-travel will appeal to all who are interested in the literature of exploration. In his use of the word "serac" for the whole of an ice-fall, instead of the great blocks of ice which compose it, he may be following American custom, but such an extension of the meaning is illegitimate. Originally, we believe, the word means a kind of cheese, to which these blocks were compared.

The photographs are remarkably good, and give an excellent idea of the wild scenery of the Range; while Mr. Browne's colour-sketches have a charm of their own, though their scheme of colour is not always convincing. His admirable map makes the scene of his explorations entirely intelligible; it is an immense improvement on the small-scale maps which were thought sufficient for Dr. Cook's volume.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 5.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on 'The Funeral of King Henry V.' Of this there were at least three contemporary accounts: a French one of Enguerraud de Monstrelet, a version in Latin by Thomas of Walsingham, and what is probably an official account in English (now in the Heralds' College). There is also a later version in English in Edmund Hall's Chronicle. These all agree in the main as to the King's death in 1422 at Bois de Vincennes, and the removal of his body after embalmment to Paris, and thence to Rouen, where it lay some time. Thence it was conveyed, with great pomp and solemnity, to Abbeville, and so to Calais, where it was brought over-sea to England. The body was landed at Dover just two months after the King's death, and after resting at divers places on the way, at each of which a splendid herse was set up, was finally brought to London, and so to Westminster, where it was buried in the abbey church of St. Peter. So magnificent a funeral had not been seen in England for 200 years. There are certain discrepancies in the accounts as to the number of horses that drew the charet with the King's body, and effigy of boiled leather, and as to the armorial devices on the trappers. Mr. Hope showed how these differences might be reconciled, and quoted from the accounts of the sacrist of the Abbey evidence that there were finally four horses with new trappers with the King's badges, all of which became with other things the perquisite of the Abbey because the horses drew the charet up the nave of the church. Mr. Hope also discussed an interesting variation between the badges on the trappers and those now visible upon the King's chantry chapel. These consist of the Bohun swan and the King's antelope chained to beacons on one side, and to oak trees on the other. But it is clear from the trappers and other contemporary evidence that the King actually bore the antelope in two aspects: first, as engaged in "busie labourre," drawing in a horse-mill; and, secondly, as taking "victorious reste," reposing on a stage, with gold branches over him. On the chapel the horse-mill has been blundered by the carver into a beacon, no example of which, as a badge of King Henry V., seems to occur elsewhere.

Dr. T. M. Legge exhibited some fragments of fifteenth-century English stained glass.

Philological.—*Feb.* 6.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt in the chair.—Mr. Walter W. Seton read a paper on two fifteenth-century English MSS., which he is editing for the Philological Society and the Early English Text Society, and which will be published shortly.

The first manuscript is a version of the Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis, or Order of Penitents. It is a MS. of nineteen leaves

written on vellum; the first fourteen leaves contain the English version of the Rule, and leaves 15 and 16 a Latin fragment from Bernardine de Bustis' Rosarium, containing a list of members of the Third Order who have been beatified or canonized. The MS. was formerly in the collection of Thomas Pennant (1726–98) at Downing in Flintshire, and passed into the possession of the Earls of Denbigh. It now belongs to Mr. Seton. There exist three main recensions of the Rule of the Third Order. The earliest, dating from 1221, was discovered by M. Paul Sabatier in a Capistrano MS., and is divided into twelve chapters. This version contains additions forming a thirteenth chapter, probably added in 1228. The second recension, as given by Luke Wadding and other chroniclers, was issued about 1234. The third recension, which is the one contained in the Pennant MS., was issued by Nicholas IV. in 1289 in the Bull 'Supra Montem.' Existing evidence seems to prove that the Third Order was founded by St. Francis about 1221, and that it began either at Faenze or at Florence; it was started to meet the needs of the large number of lay-folk, both men and women, who were anxious to "do penance," but who, owing to the circumstances of their lives, could not become Friars Minor or Clarisses. The form of the primitive Rule of 1221–1228 may be attributed to Hugolino (Gregory IX.), and its contents to St. Francis. The form and contents of the second Rule of 1234 probably are the handiwork of Elias of Cortona, the Minister General, and they reflect the tendency of separating the Third Order from the Order of Friars Minor and bringing it more directly under the Holy See. On the other hand, the Rule of 1289, as contained in the Pennant MS., shows the reversal of that policy, and the connexion of the Third Order once again with the rest of the Franciscan Order.

The Pennant MS. has the peculiarity that it is divided into twenty-four chapters, instead of into twenty as the Latin versions generally are divided. There are indications that two hands have been at work on the MS., and that the translator or the copyist, or both, were unfamiliar with Latin.

The second manuscript is MS. Bodl. 585, in the Bodleian Library, and contains *inter alia* an English version of the Rule of the Second Order or Order of Clarisses. It is doubtful whether a written Rule existed before 1218. The first known Rule was contained in the Hugoline Constitutions of 1218. These remained in force until 1247, when they were superseded by a second Rule, issued by Innocent IV. This in turn was replaced by the Third Rule of 1253, granted to St. Clare by Innocent IV. two days before her death. The Abbey of Longchamp in the diocese of Paris was founded by Isabella, sister of King Louis of France. A special Rule for this house was first approved by Alexander III., and later confirmed by Urban IV. in 1263. The Bodleian MS. contains an English translation of the Isabella Rule. External and internal evidence combine in showing that this particular MS. was written for the house of Clarisses founded by Blanche of Navarre near Aldgate about 1293, known as "Menouressis enclosid," and thus giving their name to the street now called "Minories." The MS. probably remained in the possession of the convent until the dissolution of the convent in 1539. It then passed into the library of King Henry VIII., and thence into that of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, by whom it was presented in 1604 to the Bodleian Library. Following the Rule itself is a long appendix, apparently consisting of a compilation of three other documents, and containing mainly directions for the conduct of the various offices.

Zoological—*Feb.* 3.—Sir John Rose Bradford, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during November and December, 1913.—Mr. D. Seth-Smith exhibited a photograph of two hybrids between a peacock and a hen guinea-fowl which were bred in Germany and are now in the Berlin Zoological Gardens. He also showed the skin of a hybrid pheasant hen, one of a number bred in Sussex by Mrs. Johnstone, between a cock *Calophasis mikado* and hen *C. ellioti*.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger gave an account of the batrachians and reptiles collected by the British Ornithologists' Union and the Wollaston Expeditions in Dutch New Guinea. Four species of batrachians and eight species of reptiles were described as new.—Dr. F. E. Beddard read a paper containing further observations upon the Cestode genus Urocystidium, Beddard.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer reported on the deaths which had occurred in the Society's Gardens during 1913.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*Feb.* 10.—Dr. Gaster in the chair.—Mr. F. Legge read a paper on 'The Greek Worship of Serapis and Isis,' which was in part supplemental to one called 'The Legend of Osiris,' read before the Society in 1911. The view he put forward was that the Legend of Osiris, as it appears in Plutarch's tract, is derived, not from one source, but from two; and that, while the part which narrates the war between Horus and Set rests on a real historical tradition going back to a civil war at the time of the Second Dynasty, the remaining part, including the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of Osiris, is a variant of the story of the Dying God current among all the peoples of the countries bordering on the Eastern Mediterranean. He further sought to show that in the later phase of the Alexandrian religion the Supreme God was androgyne and self-begetting, forming, in fact, a triune Deity or Trinity in Unity, consisting of Father, Mother, and Child.

Hellenic.—*Feb.* 10.—Miss Jane Harrison read a paper on 'Poseidon and the Minotaur.' She urged (*a*) that the cult of Poseidon on the mainland of Greece was imported, not autochthonous; (*b*) that it reached the mainland from the South, not the North; (*c*) that in origin it was "Minoan," and in subsequent development became "Mycenæan," and ultimately Hellenic. The aspects of the god as Pontius, Hippius, and Taureus were explained on the new psychological method, which asks, not what the god *is*, but what are the social activities and social structure of his worshippers. As Pontius and Pontomedon, Poseidon is the project of a people who were fishermen, traders, and thalassocrats, as Hippius of a people of horsemen, as Taureus of a people who as herdsmen worshipped the Bull. Miss Harrison then asked the question, Was there in antiquity a people who were fishermen, traders, thalassocrats who owned thoroughbred horses, and who as herdsmen worshipped the Bull. The answer was obvious. Minos of Crete was the first of the thalassocrats; his palace accounts show his command of horses and chariots from Libya, and his people worshipped the Bull of Minos. The Minotaur was the primitive *point de repère* round which ultimately crystallized the complex figure of Poseidon.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'General Characteristics of Greek Art, including Greek Painting,' Sir C. Waldstein.
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Land Drainage,' Mr. C. B. Rolfe. (Junior Meeting.)
— St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Book Illustration and Decoration, Nineteenth Century, and to the Present Day,' Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Artistic Lithography,' Lecture I., Mr. J. Pennell. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture V., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Anthropological Institute.—4. Papers and Exhibits by Members of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia.—8.15. 'Flint Finds in connexion with Sand,' Mr. R. A. Smith; 'The Experimental Investigation of Flint Fracture and Problems of Early Man,' Mr. S. H. Warren.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Census of the Empire, 1911: its Scope and Some of its Results,' Sir J. A. Baines.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The New Harbour-Works and Dockyard at Gibraltar,' Mr. A. Scott.
— Zoological, 8.30.—Lantern Demonstration of the Helminthes collected by Scott's Antarctic Expedition, by Dr. R. T. Leiper and Surgeon Atkinson; 'Observations made to ascertain whether any Relation subsists between the Seasonal Assumption of the "Eclipse" Plumage in the Mallard (*Anas boscas*) and the Condition of the Testicle,' Messrs. C. G. Seligmann and S. G. Shattock; and other Papers.
— Geographical, 8.45.—'Some Aspects of Travel,' Mr. Rudyard Kipling.
Wed. Irish Literary, 4.30.—'Edward Dowden,' Mr. T. W. Rolleston.
— Royal Society of Literature, 5.15.—'The Idea of Comedy,' Prof. W. L. Courtney.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Interpretation of the Results of Soundings with Pilot Balloons,' Dr. W. N. Shaw; 'Pilot Balloon Ascents at the Central Flying School, Upavon, during 1913,' Mr. G. M. B. Dobson.
— British Numismatic, 8.
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological, 8.—'Psalmody, with Special Reference to the Barless Psalter,' Rev. W. Marshall.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Preservation of Wood,' Mr. A. J. Wallis-Tayler.
— Folk-Lore, 8.30.—President's Address on 'Folk-Lore and Psychology.'
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Hamlet in Legend and Drama: (1) The Myth,' Prof. I. Gollancz.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Archaic Period of Greek Sculpture,' Sir C. Waldstein.
— Royal, 4.30.—'The Brain of Primitive Man, with Special Reference to the Cranial Cast and Skull of Eoanthropus (the Piltdown Man),' Prof. G. Elliot Smith; and other Papers.
— Royal Numismatic, 6.—'Coins of the Kings of Hormuz,' Dr. Codrington; 'A Find of Roman Coins in Dorset,' Mr. H. Symonds.
— Linnean, 8.—Dr. J. P. Lotsy will open a Discussion by a Paper entitled 'On the Origin of Species by Crossing.'
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Condensations of Cyanohydrins,' Part II., Messrs. H. L. Crowther, H. McCombie, and T. H. Reade; 'The System Ether–Water–Potassium Iodide–Mercuric Iodide,' Part II., Mr. A. C. Dunningham; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Silversmiths,' Mr. H. Maryon.
Fri. Geological, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Use of Reinforced Concrete in connexion with Dock and Other Maritime Work,' Mr. C. S. Meik. (Vernon-Harcourt Lecture: Students' Meeting.)
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Some Modern Methods of Welding,' Mr. T. T. Heaton.
— Viking, 8.15.—'North Jutland in the Viking Age,' Prof. S. Muller.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Busts and Portraits of Shakespeare and of Burns: an Anthropological Study,' Prof. A. Keith.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Electric Emissivity of Matter,' Lecture II., Dr. J. A. Harker.

Science Gossip.

On Tuesday last Prof. Karl Pearson delivered a lecture at the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics on 'The Graduated Character of Mental Defect, and on the Need for standardizing Judgments as to the Grade of Feeble-Mindedness which shall involve Segregation.' The lecture dealt almost entirely with the first part of the subject, the second part being treated only by implication. After deploring the fact that the records of families in which defect existed were as yet but scanty, Prof. Pearson passed to the consideration of the alleged physical "stigmata" indicating feeble-mindedness, especially in children. Just as Dr. Goring had exploded Lombroso's "criminal marks," so the lecturer could find little to justify the hypothesis that there existed any distinguishing physical "stigmata" of mental defect. The hypothesis that such defect was a Mendelian unit-character was an absurd notion which, if true, meant that between 11 and 12 per cent of the total population were latent defectives. The lecturer criticized in some detail Prof. Davenport's work on 'Permissible Marriages,' and emphasized against the eugenists of Cornell the objections that they sometimes treated alcoholics as normal, at other times as feeble-minded; that they only used those minute portions of pedigrees which appeared to substantiate their theories; and that in one pedigree they called a man with 107 feeble-minded relatives "normal." Prof. Pearson exhibited a number of photographs of normal and defective children, showing that the presence of the "stigmata" was no guide to mental efficiency. The statistics which showed that mental defect was associated with loss of weight or height, in some cases at least, took no account of well-known anthropometrical differences, *e.g.*, Dr. Lapage had compared English defective children with normal Scottish children.

With regard to psychological differences, Prof. Pearson showed that, although it was true that, as a rule, defective children responded to memory, intelligence, and "maturity" tests less readily than normal children, yet in each case perhaps 40 per cent of the feeble-minded children passed the tests with the same success as merely backward normal children. Perhaps the only cases which might be regarded as defective, from the evidence of the Binet-Simon tests alone, were the children who, between six and sixteen, were at least four years behind their normal fellows in mental growth. At present, however, "mental defect" is a term the use of which is seriously affected by mere personal equations, a definite external test being yet to be found.

Prof. Bowley has subjected the Census statistics of the agricultural population of England and Wales to an elaborate analytical treatment, and he is now giving a course of four lectures on the results at the London School of Economics. In the first lecture, delivered on Monday last, he described the method he had adopted to ascertain the quantity of the movement of population. He had listed all the rural districts which, according to the 1911 Census, appeared to have escaped suburbanization, and which were not disturbed by colliery development, the presence of military camps, or other external influences, and he had allowed for the inmates of institutions. Cornwall, Middlesex, Hampshire, and Surrey had been altogether excluded. The 1911 figures for these districts were then compared with the corresponding statistics for

1901 and 1891. The result showed that in virtually every county in England there had been a decline in the rural population between 1891 and 1901—amounting on the average to 3 per cent—and an almost complete recovery during the following decade. In Wales, however, there had been a decline throughout the whole period.

Dr. d'Hérelle has discovered a way of exterminating the locusts which constitute one of the worst plagues of South America. He has cultivated the bacillus of a disease which is endemic among them to such a degree of virulence that it spreads with extraordinary rapidity, and is fatal to the individual insect within twenty-four hours. A liquid infected with the culture is sprinkled on the plants in the locusts' way, and the effect is soon apparent. The dead locusts are spoken of as collected by cartloads.

It is easy to understand that, from the locusts' point of view, this is a scheme of no less than diabolical ingenuity; indeed, we ourselves must confess to an irrational, yet unconquerable dislike of it. The people whose business it formerly was to get rid of the locusts, perceiving that their trade was being taken from them, have not only risen against this too successful practical application of modern science, but, what is more surprising, have also actually won the day, and have compelled Dr. d'Hérelle to return to France.

Mr. Archibald Hutchinson has communicated to the Church Missionary Society a graphic account of the late earthquakes at Kagoshima and of the eruption of Sakurashima. During Sunday, January 11th, it is said, there were no fewer than 64 severe shocks and 48 slighter shocks of earthquake. On Monday morning an enormous column of black smoke rose from near the base of Sakurashima, which was followed within half an hour by other columns, which began to pour upward from places in the fields at the foot of the mountain, and from craters on its summit. There was not then, nor for many hours, any great noise, but from Kagoshima, at a distance of four miles, showers of rocks could be plainly seen falling. At 6.30 there was a terrific crack, and the earth seemed to leap up. Hundreds of people waiting at the railway stations were hurled to the ground, while walls and chimneys fell in all directions. The most fearful moment seems to have been that when the alarm of a tidal wave was raised, which, however, turned out to be false.

Sir Trevor Lawrence, while leaving to his wife the whole of his well-known collection of plants, expressed in his will the wish that she would present to Kew those parts of the collection which were of purely botanical interest, or which she might consider to be so. Lady Lawrence has informed Sir David Prain, the Director of Kew Gardens, of her intention to carry out her husband's wishes.

Dr. James Cantlie has brought to considerable success a highly interesting innovation in medical diagnosis. He has discovered how to use the tuning-fork as an adjunct to the stethoscope for the examination of the more deep-lying organs, where it is difficult to ascertain the exact nature of the disease. The fork is set vibrating, and on the shaft being placed against the body-wall, and moved about over the surface of the body, a note is transmitted to the stethoscope which varies according to the density of the organ over which it is placed. Not only can the exact limits of an organ be accurately defined by this means, and the position of fractures be made out, but Dr. Cantlie's further observations seem also to indicate that different states of an org a produce different tones. He has, at an rate, been able to demonstrate that the tones given out by a fatty liver are distinct from those given out by a cirrhosed liver. The discovery, if substantiated, is not more important from a medical point of view than it is interesting from the point of view of what our grandfathers called "natural philosophy."

The Austrian Geographical Society has awarded posthumously to Capt. Scott the highest distinction it can confer, the Hauer Medal. This will be placed in the hands of the British Ambassador in Vienna, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, to be forwarded for keeping to the British Geographical Society.

Commander Evans lectured on the 7th inst. to the Berlin Geographical Society. At the close of the lecture the chairman, Prof. Hellmann, called upon the audience to rise in their places as a testimony of respect to the memory of Scott and his companions, and announced that Commander Evans had been elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

By the death of Mr. Horace Bolingbroke Woodward, which occurred on the 6th inst., there has passed away, in his 66th year, a geologist who was recognized as one of our leading authorities on British stratigraphy. He was a son of Dr. S. P. Woodward, the author of the well-known 'Manual of the Mollusca,' and a nephew of Dr. Henry Woodward, formerly Keeper of Geology at the British Museum.

After spending some time as an assistant in the library of the Geological Society, Mr. H. B. Woodward passed in 1867 to the Geological Survey, where his field work lay among a great diversity of strata, but especially those of Jurassic age. Possessing much literary ability, he was an industrious and accurate writer, and several Survey Memoirs are the work of his pen, including three volumes on the Jurassic rocks. His 'Geology of England and Wales,' of which a second edition appeared in 1887, takes rank as an authoritative work; nor should his edition of Stanford's 'Geological Atlas' be overlooked. On the occasion of the centenary of the Geological Society in 1907 he wrote the official 'History' of the Society, and two years afterwards received its great prize, the Wollaston Gold Medal. To Mr. Arnold's "Geological Series" he contributed the volumes on water supply and on soils. He was also closely connected with the geological part of the last edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' and for many years acted as one of the assistant editors of *The Geological Magazine*. By his singularly modest and amiable disposition, Horace Woodward endeared himself to a large circle of scientific friends, including almost every geologist of note in this country.

We regret to learn that Miss Julia Anne Hornblower Cock died on Saturday, the 7th inst., in her 54th year. She was a Doctor of Medicine of Brussels and Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, as well as an examiner for the Board of Education. She wrote the memorandum on 'Medical Inspection of Secondary Schools for Girls' in the fifth volume of the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, 1895, being herself inspector of the North London Collegiate and the Camden Schools for Girls. She had also been in practice at Braintree.

FINE ARTS

Portfolio of Drawings. By W. Orpen. (Chenil & Co., 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

In these reproductions the slight tendency to a relative thickening of line consequent upon reduction has sometimes gone uncorrected—wisely, we think, as the drawings are in each case improved thereby. The work is such as comes out well in photogravure, the cleanness and delicate execution which were virtues in the original losing hardly at all by this process. The Portfolio will be in universal request in Art Schools, as Mr. Orpen is on the whole the most capable living exponent of the art of drawing from the posed model as now in vogue in such institutions. Mr. John—more brilliant—would also be more suspect because of his less photographic standard of accuracy.

Such a single-figure study as 'Kit' shows the possibilities of Mr. Orpen's method. An elaborate composition like 'The Yacht Race,' obviously compiled a figure at a time, and connected by an embroidery of landscape detail, shows its limitations. In 'After Bathing' the embroidery is more ingenious, the compilation more artfully concealed; yet it has constructive unity only as a thing in the flat, though the individual figures are elaborately modelled. Such works are perfect models for students so long as we regard the sole object of their education to be a highly trained hand and eye. To a purist the actuality of these drawings, the sinuous quasi-perfection of their line, appears a pretension not quite warranted by the facts. The artist's hold on the plastic design of his subject is never so complete as to justify the inclusion of such delicate variations—variations which have been observed, indeed, by the eye in their effect on the contour as a flat thing, but not apprehended by the intelligence as connoting a line in three-dimensioned space at such and such an angle to the other lines of the composition. The practice of drawing the figures of a composition separately, each with a fresh "point of sight," implies a fundamental indifference to such finer relations in space.

This criticism is, of course, on the ideal plane. Mr. Orpen sins in illustrious company, and would have little difficulty in pointing to compositions by Titian and others in which figures of as convincing solidity have evidently been pushed this way and that about the surface of a picture till they make an agreeable façade. None the less, we think such drawing tends to fall between two stools. It is permissible for an artist—absorbed in the beauty of undulation of the line as such—to forget the real form it stands for, and become inaccurate. Yet if truth to fact be professed, he is really a more accurate artist who confesses his incapacity to keep in touch with the very skin of the object, and analyzes the relative "set" of every plane he uses in the picture, however few they may be, with some attempt at perfection.

THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

How docile and formless a thing oil painting may become is displayed in most of the more capable exhibits in this show. The slow-drying medium allows the painter to soften his edges, to smooth his surface till the painting has almost as little trace of the hand of the craftsman as the subtly modulated face of a photograph. Mr. Alan Beeton's portraits (1–5) are the most completely successful in realizing this ideal of an elusive surface of paint which, like that of the photograph, becomes transparent: we cease to think of it as interesting, or indeed existing at all, but look through it at a forged reality—adequate or inadequate as the case may be, but in any case an attempt to reproduce reality in an absolutely literal manner rather than to adapt what is essential in that reality for expression in terms of paint. There is something almost uncanny in the spectacle of a man with the dexterity in the use of paint of Mr. Beeton, who has yet acquired that cleverness without ever being moved by zest for the real idiomatic use of the language he handles so deftly. Imitatively these portraits are exceedingly clever. They belong to a family which has grown large since the invention of photography set a standard of literal exactitude which the client could hold up against the portrait painter for emulation. We have always wondered what became of them, for though they are common (though not always up to the pitch of competence of Mr. Beeton) in current shows, no one ever seems to think it worth while to disinter them for the purpose of a retrospective exhibition of painting. We imagine that, as is the case with photographs, their power to interest only prevails with the beholder who is already interested in their subject-matter. Mr. Beeton has in more than one instance been fortunate with his, and wins the success which a good story may gain even in the hands of a somewhat pedestrian and colourless author.

Mr. James Quinn (*Henry Fulwood, Esq.*, 6), and even to some degree Mr. Glyn Philpot in his portraits of *Sir Philip Sassoon* (44) and *Lord Balcarres* (46), fall in the same category of painters. One can imagine them perambulating the world on the look-out for striking sitters, *i.e.* sitters by whom their public would be impressed if they could see them in the flesh. The true masters of form are rather those who reveal to us the interest and significance of a type which in life or in the passive reproduction of photography we should pass by as of no account. In proportion as portraiture assimilates itself to a passive report, it abrogates its higher functions, however skilfully it may meet the patron's demand to be told again what he knows already. Mr. G. Festus Kelly—in his smaller portraits more colourless by far than Mr. Philpot—shows rather more independence in his large full-length *Alma di me Alma* (10), in which the sitter's somewhat wooden figure in an awkward and ill-designed dress is used with some sense at once of character and decoration.

Most of the other paintings suffer from (while their painters probably reap the advantage of) the same enthusiasm for the copious and unmistakable iteration of the obvious. Mr. Oswald Birley (15–18) is one of the more capable, as is also Mr. Fiddes Watt, whose *Rev. John Hart* closely resembles the well-known work of Sir George Reid. Mr. G. W. Lambert's portrait of the latter (23) is the one trenchant, if rather ordinary design in the show. It resembles some American poster for a "business" exhibition. The ambition of delicacy distinguishes Mr. Ginnett's *Head of a Girl* (8), in which both the type of sitter and the method of painting recall Courtois and his mannered accomplishment. The drawings of Mr. Alan Beeton (87–95) also deserve mention.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

All the three exhibitions at these galleries are of some interest. Mr. H. M. Livens, recommended by a very friendly and quite interesting letter from the late Vincent van Gogh, which is reproduced in facsimile as an introduction to his catalogue, reveals himself even more convincingly than usual as a little master in water-colour, almost every one of his thirty-two drawings being well designed, delightful in their demure, restrained colour, sufficient in their revelation of the beauty of everyday sights. The spaciousness of Nos. 28 and 31, the originality of theme in No. 20, the silvery delicacy of No. 2, may be specially insisted on. As an oil painter, on the other hand, he does not appear to us to approach the modest perfection of the water-colours, nor does he appear to be making progress with what, to him, is the more refractory medium.

An exception should perhaps be made for the still-life *Plate of Pears* (41), in which the fibre of the paint, building up the form of the fruit in a complex and singularly happy combination of irregular improvised strokes, expresses magically the harsh, forbidding, yet attractive nature of that particular kind of pear—the kind which offers us perennial astonishment that a thing so hard should melt so completely as soon as it is crushed. In his other oil paintings Mr. Livens uses pigment with the zest of a virtuoso, yet the result is usually uncomfortable. He loves the "quality" got by playing with semi-opaque and semi-transparent paint; he loves also to use violent extremes of positive colour. We are of opinion that the combined gratification of these tastes offers, from a colouristic point of view, an inherent difficulty which he hardly realizes. For the colourist, juggling with semi-opaque and semi-transparent paint, depends on an obvious physical law that the same mixture—say of black and white—which, dragged thinly over a dark ground, looks cool and bluish, dragged thinly over a light ground, looks hot and tawny. Differences of colour so produced may, of course, be modulated with a delicacy greater than is possible by the use of mixed tints, of complete opacity. It is thus a very tempting method. On the other hand, the range of variety produced by these means is definitely limited. It is sufficient to make a firmly marked step in the short scale of a sober scheme of colour (in No. 39, for example, it appears more or less functional). If you use as short a scale between more violent extremes, you are apt to find it only dirties tones which need to be more strongly divided to appear firmly struck notes at all, and this is what appears to be happening frequently in Mr. Livens's pictures, particularly in the flower-pieces, in which the extreme hues emerge baldly in garish solidity from a jumble of insufficiently separated central tones. It is not, perhaps, entirely an accident that the Old Masters of the later Renaissance, who modelled by weight of paint—*i.e.*, by glazings and scumblings—worked also with a limited palette, while the modern painter with his more brilliant pitch of colour works with a monotonous wall of thick mixed paint; and although we would not deny the possibility of Mr. Livens combining his two ambitions, it appears to us that it could only be by a more elaborate scheme—a longer scale of smaller colour-intervals throughout. But such elaboration calls almost essentially for a deliberate building-up of the picture on a preconceived plan, distasteful to a man too much of a modern not to feel so systematic an approach rather cold-blooded.

In the upper galleries Mr. L. D. Luard shows occasionally some draughtsmanship in his horses—notably in No. 42, *The Shirker*. He has, moreover, wisely returned again and again to the admirable motive supplied by a certain steep slope down to the Seine, a little outside Paris, where ascending and descending teams furnish an excellent series of fine subjects. No. 10, *On the Hill, Villejuif, near Paris*, is on the whole the most complete of the pictures resulting, though in No. 50 the long lines of the straining backs of the team contrasted with the conflicting welter of scrambling legs make a dramatic design.

Mr. Ian Strang is an artist of more varied possibilities—so varied, indeed, that the general effect of his exhibition is somewhat diffuse. He is the most adequately trained of the three painters showing here, yet inadequately for his roving ambitions. From the general impression of wide superficial accomplishment rather dissipated in direction, there emerges the definite achievement of a little portrait of a *Gypsy Girl* (74); of the quite delightful landscape design, *Plage, Valentin* (64); and, in a rather less original way, of certain of his etchings (Nos. 4, 5, 17, 18, and 19). A few more finds like the 'Plage, Valentin,' are needed to give point and purpose to so varied and professional a fluency.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

The late Sir Alfred East was so popular an artist that it could hardly be expected that the memorial exhibition at the Leicester Galleries would reveal him in any new light. Yet to some extent the etchings and combinations of etching and mezzotint now brought together do give us an increased sense of the fertility of his power of design. Perhaps Mr. Gosse, in his Preface to the catalogue, is inclined to insist unwisely on East's scorn of tricks; surely he knew and used them all, and it is this sophisticated cleverness which in a large exhibition of his works sometimes obscures a very real feeling for the romance of landscape. He was penetrated by the amenity of nature, and such a picture as No. 91, *The Park*, with its suave grace and sense of ordered well-being, represents the most personal contribution to landscape art of an artist whose influence was none the less salutary because it was consolidating rather than innovating.

With Mr. Newton Benett (at the Walker Galleries) the love of suavity is almost soporific, yet in such drawings as Nos. 52, 56, and 58 there is great technical skill. There seems little observation of colour, but comparison of such works with his monochrome drawings shows how invaluable his conventional use of colour is to him.

At the Fine-Art Society Mr. Elgood's familiar flower-drawings have a similar mannered daintiness, the foregrounds of Nos. 4 and 63 being good examples of his work. He is quite unable to invent even plausible generalizations for the multiplicity of distant forms.

At Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's Galleries we have the facile generalizations of Mr. James McBey, at the opposite pole of water-colour practice, equally mannered, and at his best when most recalling Rowlandson, as in such a drawing as No. 16, *Zaandam*.

Loose and "staccato" as is Mr. McBey's style, his water-colours would seem vivid

compared with the dull level of the works in that medium which the Ridley Art Club are showing at the Grafton Galleries. Miss Amy Atkinson's compact design and buoyant colour emerge refreshingly in Nos. 130 and 169. Among the oil paintings Mr. A. Thornton's *White Arch* (7) also affords a well-placed silhouette, but his technique of spots on a barely covered ground of ordinary colourman's priming seems a doubtful policy from the point of view of permanence, while it seems to have no real function as furthering his design. Mr. Dacres Adams shows a well-devised portrait in the earlier manner of Mr. William Nicholson, but painted with a rather surer hand; and Mr. Anning Bell a large *Marriage at Cana*, full of varied ability, somehow uncoordinated by a definite creative act.

Finally, among the crowd of exhibitions opened this week, we must cordially recommend a little collection of paintings by the Dutch artist H. A. van Daalhoff at the Van Wisselingh Gallery. The work of a poet in a narrow field, they may sometimes recall Matthew Maris, as in No. 21—sometimes, oddly enough, Calvert in the landscapes of green tonality (2–4); but the inspiration of all is obviously genuine.

Fine Art Gossip.

Mr. Reginald Blomfield, the well-known architect, was elected R.A. last Wednesday; and Mr. Richard Jack, a painter who has won success both at home and abroad, an Associate of the Academy.

The Academy has undertaken to erect an inscribed slab on the grave, in St. Paul's, of Sir L. Alma Tadema. It is desired to have some more important public memorial set up—perhaps a bust of the artist. A further proposal has been made to purchase for presentation to some public institution the fine archæological library which Alma Tadema collected with much care and enthusiasm, and which, it is known, he wished not to be dispersed.

Mr. P. A. Widener of Philadelphia has just bought the small "Cowper Madonna." One of the most charming examples of Raphael's work—belonging to his Florentine period, and next in succession to the 'Madonna del Gran' Duca'—it was in the Cowper collection at Panshanger, and was inherited, on Lady Cowper's death, by Lady Desborough, who offered it to the Trustees of the National Gallery last September for 70,000*l.*

The Committee of the Capt. Scott Memorial Fund have appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Sir Edgar Speyer, Sir Thomas Brock, Mr. Harry Lawson, and Mr. Lionel Earle, to decide the question of the erection of memorials in London to Capt. Scott and his companions.

Mr. S. Nicholson Babb is to design the bronze tablet which is to be placed in St. Paul's, on the wall by the door leading down to the crypt.

A sum of 7,500*l.* has been reserved for the outdoor memorial, and, though the site has not yet been settled the Committee have invited six well-known sculptors to send in designs for a group.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr. Edmund Gosse unveiled, in the Cuming Museum at the Southwark Central Library, a panel presented by Messrs. Doulton to commemorate George Tinworth. The panel, one of his characteristic works, depicts the Jews making bricks under Egyptian task masters, and is inscribed:—

"Panel in Terra-Cotta by George Tinworth, born Nov. 5, 1843, died Sept. 10, 1913. George Tinworth, a Walworth wheelwright, after winning his way under arduous conditions to the Royal Academy Schools, was for nearly fifty years modeller and sculptor at the Royal Lambeth Potteries, where, encouraged by Sir Henry Doulton, he produced strikingly original works of art which, now to be seen in places like Truro Cathedral and York Minster, won him enduring fame. This panel was presented by Messrs. Doulton as a memorial of the artist in his native parish. Dec., 1913."

The Dutch artist Albert Neuhuijs died recently at Locarno. He was born at Utrecht in 1844, and did a certain amount of undistinguished work as a young man, till he came under the influence of Israëls and James Maris, and was diverted from historical work and portraits to genre painting. In this line his soundness of technique and unpretentiousness made him a worthy inheritor of the traditions of the Dutch little masters of the seventeenth century.

On the north side of Clapham Common—close to the parish church—stands a row of old houses, which, it is said, were designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and are beautiful enough to support that conjecture. Macaulay and Hood were at school in one of them. The Governors of Westminster Hospital some months ago proposed this spot to themselves for the site of their new hospital, but the intervention of the L.C.C.—on the ground of its being very undesirable that buildings possessing so many features of interest should be demolished—put an end to the negotiations. The houses have, however, now been sold. The leases fall in in March. It remains to be seen what are the intentions of the purchasers.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council at the Guildhall on the 5th inst. a letter was read from Mr. Philip Norman, drawing attention to the Roman "pot-holes" which have been discovered in a bed of cement under the site of the old General Post Office, and asking for assistance in opening them. The Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. Kekewich, said that the cost of the undertaking would be small, and the matter was left in the hands of that Committee.

The Building Committee of Khartum Cathedral have issued an appeal for funds to complete their work: 33,000*l.* has been raised, and 11,000*l.* more is needed.

A definite scheme has been made for the erection of memorials in the cathedral, certain spaces being allotted for them, which will not admit of haphazard design. Those who died with Gordon or in the expeditions for the relief of Khartum will be commemorated by memorials in the Gordon Chapel. Others may have memorial tablets erected to them in the transepts.

The recent discovery in Russian Poland, in the trunk of a tree struck by lightning, of a golden crown alleged to be that of the old kings of Poland, has attracted some attention. As the result of careful examination Dr. Radzikovski states that it is really the Czech crown of the Kings of Bohemia, and that the Emperor Charles IV. had it made for himself, and wore it at a wedding in Cracow in the year 1363. The chroniclers reported that he lost it on his journey back to Germany, and that all efforts to recover it were in vain. Now an accident has revealed its place of concealment.

MEDAL SALE.

The following medals were included in Messrs. Sotheby's sale of the 3rd and 4th inst.: Officer's Gold Medal, Battle of Maida, 1806, struck in platinum, 23*l.* 10*s.* Albert Medal, First Class, gold, awarded to P.C. Cole for gallantry at a dynamite explosion at Westminster Hall, Jan. 24, 1885, 75*l.*

MUSIC

THE MUSIC AT THE SAVOY.

The question as to the right handling of the songs and music in the acting of Shakespeare has been discussed by Mr. Cecil Sharp in the interesting article 'The New Shakespeare Music at the Savoy,' which appeared last week in these columns. It is, as he remarks, a question "hedged with difficulties." He himself has made a bold experiment with 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and if he has not removed all difficulties, his attempt deserves serious consideration. On the value of folk-song there is no need to insist, and, owing in large measure to the efforts of Mr. Sharp himself, its importance is becoming more fully recognized by musicians; while from Bach onwards all the great composers made use of it, but as a means, not as an end. Mr. Sharp makes, by the way, an interesting remark which lends support to our view. Speaking of the steps and figures of the Russian Ballet, he says that they are "very intimately related to those of the folk-dance," and that the latter have been adapted to "freer and more irregular rhythms," and blended "in fresh combinations"; and the same also applies to the music. Folk-music, by reason of its simplicity and other striking differences from that to which we are accustomed, would throughout a Shakespeare play—with exceptions, among which the one in question—not make the proper appeal to us. Elizabethan music sounds to us "archaic," says Mr. Sharp, and that, we think, can also be said of folk-music, especially at the present day.

Mr. Sharp believes that folk-music, like Shakespearian drama, is for "all time." That may be true, but cannot be proved. Again, Mr. Sharp states that a composer, if he prefers to write music of his own for the plays, can claim full liberty to do so, "realizing," he adds, "of course, that his own experiment will sooner or later be itself superseded." It is, however, probable that few realize this. The hope—nay, belief—in the case certainly of the greatest musicians, that they are writing works which may win for them immortality, stimulates and encourages them. The swift changes in the art are too evident to be ignored, but reminding composers of these serves no useful purpose.

"This, indeed [continues Mr. Sharp], is the fate that has now overtaken Mendelssohn's incidental music to 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' though it won the admiration of his contemporaries, whose ideals it faithfully reflected."

If by "contemporaries" Mr. Sharp refers to the general public, he is right: but if to notable contemporary composers, we do not agree with him. The reason of Mendelssohn's music no longer being satisfactory is not "because it is an echo of a past age," for much older music still has living force; but because, as Mr. Sharp admits, for Mendelssohn "the words were mere pegs on which to

hang his music." Much of the music is still enjoyable in the concert-room.

We believe that the present expressive powers of harmony and rhythm, if properly used, offer means for writing music which will enhance the greatness of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. O'Neill, in his recent lecture on 'Music to Stage Plays,' truly remarked that "almost all of Shakespeare's plays gave the composer [of to-day] opportunities for expressing himself appropriately, if at no great length."

Many good composers have written excellent music for Shakespeare's plays, but the fact that much of it is effective in the concert-room proves of itself that it was not of the right kind.

We comment here on only one or two points, and would like to add that the performance, including the music, at the Savoy was delightful and thought-prompting. Any further steps Mr. Sharp may take to illustrate his views will indeed be welcome.

'PARSIFAL' AND ITS RECEPTION.

Perhaps I may be permitted—as one of the many who "receive 'Parsifal' with enthusiasm," as mentioned in your excellent notice of the performance in London—to differentiate the blind enthusiasm of some from that which, for the want of a better qualifying word, I will term the reasonable enthusiasm of others. Having been present years ago at the Bayreuth production, I have little doubt that the mixed feelings with which I anticipated witnessing a performance of 'Parsifal' in London were fully shared by others. It is to me, however, very pleasant to join in the general congratulations on a conspicuous and praiseworthy success.

Yet there are those, as the writer of your notice deprecates, who make "idle" comparisons as to 'Parsifal' with other of Wagner's works. There are those also, more seriously, who plunge into the question of his ethical teaching, and contrast its value with risk in stage representation. Of course, persons who thus late in the day raise such questions forget that we have already accepted as operatic themes even more objectionable matter, and its performance is not winced at.

Without defending the representation of questionable subjects, one must say that, from an art point of view alone, it is not fair to ban a German mode of pointing a moral from Wagner in a Tristan or a Parsifal, when we freely attend a French musical interpretation of Goethe and witness the fall of Marguerite.

As to the question of any particular performance, there is much—too much to say here; but I must take the opportunity presented to refer to the remarkably magnificent acting of Frau Rüsche Endorf on Thursday in last week as Kundry. The question naturally arises whether, indeed, in the strictly artistic sense, the acting was not more than adequate. Has it come to this, that, regardless of proportion and consistency with the character of a work like 'Parsifal,' we are to accept the fine impersonation as a necessary concession to realism, alike with the beautiful scenery and even the excellently painted panorama?

But what I desire to say, and especially emphasize, is in relation to the enthusiasm for Wagner's works being sustained or sustainable. I think it is admitted that the emotional strain of such a work as 'Parsifal' creates very great physical exhaustion; and although, as we are told, "a genius must be taken as he is, not as some would like him to be," that dictum, in the present case, is not without risk to his continued popularity.

Our critic does not fail to point out that there are more causes for the exhaustion we suffer in 'The Ring,' and of a far more inexcusable nature, than in the instance of Gurnemanz in 'Parsifal,' who admittedly is necessary to an extent, in the Greek sense, in his chorus rôle. Yet, after all, this is caviare to the general, who would prefer to take many things for granted, rather than endure lengthened boredom long drawn out. We know that the general verdict in regard to this would include passages in many works of our great composer besides 'The Ring' and the product of his later years. In too many cases the length and strenuous character of the music impose a tax on the listener which militates against appreciation or enjoyment.

Now I am merely echoing sentiments I heard expressed in the theatre the other night when I repeat: "Why cannot we have a more popular and condensed version?" I am almost afraid the heterodox thought is anathema, but certainly it is widely participated in. A friend and companion at Thursday's performance voiced a practical suggestion in his question: "Why cannot we, who are still alive to enjoy it, and know the men—happily still alive—who could, having known Wagner, do the work reverently, save him from himself by discreetly cutting out his boring passages?" Wagner's music is too emotional to be ever lost sight of, and to share the limbo of forgotten contrapuntal operas; his works will be played for many years to come; they will fade in interest, and then there will be a time of revival, when those who knew him not, nor will know nor care for his or our traditions, will assuredly and fatally score and prune his scores, not reverently, but probably damning by giving a false impression of the work of the man whose genius it should be our effort to save from its redundancy, exaggeration, and insistence.

Philip H. Newman.

SHAKESPEARE AND FOLK-MUSIC.

The thoughtful paper by Mr. Cecil Sharp is good to read. He boldly faces a problem which has outfaced most musicians this three hundred years. In folk-tunes he finds its solution. There is much to be said for this theory, but there are some thorns in the way of it.

It would cut out altogether such gems of music as Schubert's "Who is Sylvia?" (most perfectly adapted to Mr. Sharp's views of not repeating the words unnecessarily,) "Hark, hark, the lark!" &c. It seems to have cut out Mendelssohn's music to 'The Midsummer Night's Dream.' This is surely a very sorry decision. The Overture is one of the most delightful pieces of fairy music ever written, and the four chords which announce the Overture and close the play with Puck's words are, in their very fashion, supreme. How many have copied Mendelssohn's fairy music! Of course, most of the incidental music is impossible—to English people. It was not to German. And the resolute elimination of such fungus as "I know a bank" is a self-evident boon.

I am leaving out many things to return to the English folk-song point of view. While I most thoroughly agree with Mr. Sharp in the main, I think there are some difficulties. Folk-music is itself open to query very often. Many examples come to mind at once. It is very well that Mr. Sharp proposes to keep all the genuine Shakespeare music. We could scarcely do without Morley's "It was a lover and his lass," for instance; but if the traditional tune (printed in 1599) to the clown's song in 'Twelfth Night' be anything like its tradition, we can only pray to be saved from it.

The Shakespeare glory could not be dead, one would think, less than seventy years after his death. Yet if we compare Purcell's setting (*e.g.*) of "Come unto these yellow sands" with the modern attempt of Sullivan, we can only be amazed. It is true that Purcell wrote for Shadwell's adaptation of 'The Tempest' (1690), but the fact remains that the later delicate work of Sullivan is far the better of the two. Sullivan was very happy in some of Shakespeare's songs. Compare the "traditional" clown's song (mentioned above) in 'Twelfth Night' with Sullivan's delightful mocking melody.

These be small matters. The thanks of all are due to a new experiment in what Mr. Cecil Sharp wisely says is an essential of the Shakespearian drama.

George Marshall.

Musical Gossip.

'Tristan und Isolde' was given on Wednesday evening at Covent Garden, and the rapt silence during the performance was far more eloquent than the applause at the end of each act. Frau Eva von der Osten as Kundry proved herself a great artist, but the best artists are not always at their best in every part they undertake. In the first trying act she sang with unwonted clearness, power, and true intonation; while in the second charm and tenderness were not lacking. Herr Jacques Urlus was an excellent Tristan, though his voice is not so rich as that of his partner. The whole cast was good. Mr. Albert Coates, the new conductor, who holds a high position at St. Petersburg, greatly distinguished himself; and the way in which he helped the singers by reducing the tone at times almost to a whisper was a notable feature. Frau Osten was, in fact, the most impressive Isolde we have heard since Frau Ternina.

The sixth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Monday evening last was interesting, especially to those who follow the evolution (not necessarily progress) of the art since the classical period; for the programme included Beethoven's 'Pastoral Symphony,' the work which seems to give the composer's sanction to programme music of the realistic order. There are in it certain touches of the kind, but they have been more talked about than the important words written by Beethoven in which he describes the music as "expression of feeling rather than tone-painting." Realism dates from before Bach and Handel, and all great composers have made use of it. Beethoven's Birds offer a weak specimen, but the Storm one of the strongest. The performance of the Symphony under the direction of Herr Fritz Steinbach was excellent.

Herr Bronislaw Huberman played the Brahms 'Violin Concerto.' The tone was scratchy, and the reading, at any rate of the first movement, jerky. There may, however, have been something wrong with his strings, for Herr Huberman left the platform for a few minutes after the second movement had begun.

The native novelty at the concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society on the 19th inst. will be an 'Irish Rhapsody' by Sir Charles Stanford, which, if one may judge from his previous Rhapsodies, promises to be of no little interest. It has a sub-title 'The Fisherman of Lough Neagh and What He Saw,' and in addition bears as motto "Land of Song," &c., the second half of the first stanza of Moore's 'Minstrel Boy.' Three folk-tunes from Ulster furnish thematic material. The composer himself tells us that the poetic basis of the work is the fisherman's "vision of the triumph of heroism"; and at the end of his score he has written "Dark and true and tender is the North." He seems therefore to have done much, *à la Gluck*, to prepare his audience for the character of the music.

Beethoven's 'Christus am Oelberge,' according to Ries, was completed in 1800, and produced three years later. The text by Franz Huber, and Beethoven's music, were both written rapidly, and the composer did not regard the latter as by any means a masterpiece. That may explain why it had not been heard in London for very many years until last Wednesday, when it was performed by the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. The instrumental introduction and the closing "Hallelujah" chorus are the strongest movements; the latter is somewhat Handelian. Mr. Fagge perhaps selected the work to show that Beethoven could write uninspired as well as inspired music. The latter was shown in the great 'Missa Solemnis' which followed. The choral singing was very good.

'In the Clouds,' a pleasing fantasy of music and mirth in two scenes, written and produced by Mr. Alfred de Manby and Mr. Bertrand Davis, with music by M. Jacques Sennoi, was introduced into the afternoon programme of the Palladium on Monday and Wednesday last.

Musical enthusiasts may be glad to know that last week's number of *The Musical Standard* is specially devoted to 'Parsifal,' being illustrated with a portrait and several caricatures of Wagner. It deals with 'Parsifal' from many points of view, including the beginnings of 'Parsifal,' 'Parsifal' at Bayreuth in 1882, the full story of the music-drama, and other articles upon the philosophy and history of the work.

The music of 'The Joy Ride Lady,' which is to be produced at the New Theatre next Saturday evening, is by Jean Gilbert, who is described as "the most popular light-opera composer in Germany." If the new "musical play" has work which is at once tuneful and strikingly original, it will have a marked advantage over its contemporaries.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Concert, 4.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon. Mr. F. Bonham's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Tues. Lois Meyer Gunther's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Henriette Michelsen's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
— Christian Carpenter's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Wed. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Katharine Eggar's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Francesco Vigliotti's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Thurs. Twelve o'Clocks Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
— Lena Kerr's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Savoy Hotel.
— Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Madame Le Grand Reed's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Fri. Olive Byrne's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Maria Carrandini's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— London String Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Princess Theatre and Mrs. Hamilton Soley's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Sat. Chappell Ballad Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Elsie Horne's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's (Small) Hall.
— Gwynne Kimpton's Chamber Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Lucy Pidgeon and Thomas Fussell's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

The Drama To-day. By Charlton Andrews. (Lippincott, 6*s.* net.)

"There is no brief compendium of the drama to-day, as it is practised, not only in England and America, but also upon the Continent," is the author's *apologia*. His qualifications for the task are incomplete in one important respect—he cannot divest himself of the influence of the popular mind. His judgments are the judgments of the crowd, and whatever is unfamiliar to him he is inclined to belittle, if not to misrepresent. Mr. Andrews is consequently at his best when dealing with American drama. After a brief survey he is forced to the uncomfortable conclusion :—

"Our stage to-day is, for the most part, thoroughly Belascoized. That means that commercial rather than artistic ideals too often animate our producers, authors, and players; that novelty is more sought after than any real criticism or reflection of life; that theatrical effectiveness—the 'punch'—is often considered more desirable than truth."

Nevertheless, Mr. Andrews has little to say in commendation of those who leave the beaten track. He confesses to some degree of admiration for Sir A. W. Pinero and Sudermann, but more daring experimentalists leave him horror-stricken. He writes of "the close and stuffy atmosphere of Ibsen, the misty, sickly gloom of Maeterlinck, the loathsome putrescence of Hauptmann," and so on. A statement characteristic of his outlook is that 'Maeterlinck's reputation as a playwright chiefly rests upon 'Monna Vanna' and 'The Blue Bird.' He can, at any rate, understand a children's play, although the discarnate souls and the incarnate symbols of which the main body of the Belgian's work consists are entirely beyond his comprehension. He gently reproves Ibsen and his successors for venturing to strike out into the unknown: "Mysticism and symbolism are dangerous tools for dramatists to play with, especially in combination with each other and with realism."

This opposition to innovations, added to a contempt for the existing order of things, is not calculated to make the chapter 'Prospective' altogether exhilarating. Only by the coming forward of people with "souls above dollars" is there any likelihood of a permanent improvement. But with the extremely limited scope granted them by the author, we fail to understand how the soulful rich are to be of any use to the drama. Nor do we see much point in the author's suggestion that kinematograph theatres should be endowed by millionaires or municipalities. The organization of the Irish Theatre, with its freely given service, is regarded by Mr. Andrews as the most hopeful of auspices. This may well be, but can America father a nationalist movement?

The book is a valuable illustration of the deadening effects upon criticism of a monotonous environment. While American dramatists are enthusiastically specializing in melodrama, and seeking for extravagant additions to the long tale of stage thrills, we can scarcely expect American critics to appreciate the things they have not seen, or the tendencies they have not felt.

'A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM' AT THE SAVOY.

There is no play from which one can draw more justification than from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' for bringing together, out of any country or time or mythology one likes, details to compose or to decorate the production. Mr. Granville Barker has availed himself gallantly of this liberty. There is hardly any idiom of pictorial art of which some trace may not be discovered in the rendering of the 'Dream' now being given at the Savoy; and so strongly are all the diverse elements suffused with the peculiar qualities of twentieth-century imagination, that, for the most part, they appear as natural in their places as stones do in some elaborately wrought setting of gold.

Gold is one of the prevailing ideas of the play: every one knows by this time that a golden Oberon and Titania reign over a population of golden fairies. There is something a little trying, especially for Titania, in the high lights that come on the shiny golden faces, and in the scene with Bottom one has almost a surfeit of gold; but the first scene in which the fairy nation appears is a triumphantly beautiful spectacle, nor can it be denied that by this device they are admirably separated from the human inhabitants of the country.

Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry made an ideally graceful and majestic Oberon, and Miss Christine Silver's Titania was no less charming; but both alike illustrated one of the weaknesses of the production—the uneven and inadequate treatment of the verse of the play. One gets irresistibly the impression that these actors belong, by instinct, so to speak, to a school of drama so widely different from the drama of pure poetry that they are embarrassed by the very loveliness of the lines they have to speak. They have no convention to serve them, and seem to have no exact conception of their function. This weakness, apparent even amid the unfailing grace of diction in Titania and Oberon, was much more conspicuous in Puck. Puck—as being the *clou* of the play—was assimilated to the human beings in his "get up," allowed to retain his natural complexion, and dressed in scarlet with black trimmings. Mr. Donald Calthrop worked hard, and there was no lack of happy touches, but he never seemed to hit the mark. His general appearance suggested a combination of Paderewski and Struwwelpeter, which in itself we cannot but think unfortunate. There was no touch in him of genuine, spontaneous mischievousness, or of the

woodland spirit, or of rustic humour. He was nearer a clown than an elf, and despite his praiseworthy antics suggested more distinctly than did any other figure indoor life—the life of a comfortable, bourgeois interior, from which, like a naughty boy, he had run away without his hat. This jarred against the verses provided for him: these, indeed, he rendered on occasion admirably, but even more unequally than the others, and sometimes actually with heaviness—which is the more pity because the play, as a play, depends greatly on the satisfactoriness of Puck.

The night-scene, with the "bank whereon the wild thyme blows," was charming. Mr. Nigel Playfair as Bottom was great, and in general Quince (Mr. Arthur Whitby), Snug (Mr. Neville Gartside), Flute (Mr. Leon Quartermaine), Snout (Mr. Stratton Rodney), and Starveling (Mr. H. O. Nicholson) were all that could be desired. Mr. Baliol Holloway as Theseus started rather woodenly, but improved in every way as the play went on. Miss Laura Cowie's Hermia contributed the most markedly "twentieth-century" element to the whole. Her appearance was like a résumé in one person of the prettiest and most up-to-date ladies on recent posters, and her playing was delightful. Miss Lillah McCarthy gave Helena a dignity which redeemed the absurdity of the part by rendering the incongruity just faintly distressing—an effect which was excellently calculated, being nowhere over-emphasized.

The last act, where the ducal party recline on couches in front of the stage, with their backs to the auditorium, and watch 'Pyramus and Thisbe' performed on the terrace of the palace, is one of the most admirably devised and most tellingly enacted scenes of recent contrivance, and the close of the play is beautifully, if a little over-seriously imagined.

The total impression it leaves with one is that of something in itself rich, graceful, and authentic as a work of art, but having in many parts as slender a relation as is well possible to the spirit of the play as it is expressed in the text, and diverging from it chiefly in the direction of too much solemnity.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Melting-Pot,' Mr. Zangwill's remarkable racial play recently introduced to an English audience by the Play Actors, is now being presented to a larger public at the Queen's Theatre. Its many interesting features should commend it to those to whom the theatre does not ordinarily make a great appeal. A second visit only deepens the impression of its sincerity and vitality.

Miss Nolan O'Connor as the Irish maid-of-all-work, Miss Inez Bensusan as the old Jewess, Mr. Clifton Alderson, and Miss Gillian Scaife were all in the original cast, as was also Miss Phyllis Relph, who now acts with additional distinction the part of Vera Revendal. Mr. Walter Whiteside, who replaces Mr. Harold Chapin as David Quixano, musical genius and prophet, has played that character during the long American run which preceded the English production. His is a striking performance, obviously founded on careful study. He never quite convinces us, however, of the boy's genius, and does little to sustain the illusion of his virtuosity. The festal music played "on" is a poor piece of mimicry. The high spirits, too, which, according to the author's direction, his entry is supposed to bring, are but faintly suggested, and the tender passages as he interprets them are apt to provoke a smile from the unkind.

Mr. Edward Cass, by another change in the programme, plays the Russian baron, director of the Kishineff massacres, the grim tragedy described with such awful intensity by David. Here Mr. Whiteside excelled.

Five years ago the People's Free Theatre Company was founded by Miss Gwendolen Bishop in order to present masterpieces of classical drama to working-class audiences, and the response has been most encouraging from the start. The play selected this year is Euripides's 'Trojan Women,' and the first performance took place last Saturday at the Mansfield House University Settlement in Canning Town. The play was simply and barely presented against a background of drab hangings, which harmonized well with its unrelieved gloom. Miss Jeanette Sherwin sustained the exacting part of Hecuba with remarkable flexibility of voice and expression; whilst the intensity of her scorn for Odysseus and her fierce invective against Helen compelled admiration. Miss Sherwin should be heard of in the future.

Miss Bishop gave a gravely tender rendering of Andromache; and Astyanax, delightfully played by a boy of six, added a much-needed human touch to the play. The actors did justice to the music of Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation, and it was not their fault if occasionally the click of a rhyme seemed to detract a little from the dignity of tragedy.

It should be added that the audience were very quiet during the play, and enthusiastic afterwards. Though their impression might be somewhat confused, it was evident that they had felt the beauty and the pathos of the play. Miss Bishop's belief in the ability of the working-classes to appreciate the best in art was justified, as it has been before.

Canon Hannay's 'General John Regan' is having in the West of Ireland a curiously diversified reception. At Westport, where the author was rector for twenty-one years, the audience became strangely infuriated, rushed the stage, set themselves to destroy the scenery, and in particular attacked the actor who was playing the Roman priest, tore off his collar, and solemnly burnt it. The police were quite unable to control the crowd, which yielded only to the remonstrances of the Administrator of Westport, Father Canavan.

The other towns visited by the play in its tour were Kilkenny, Galway, Castlebar, Ennis, and Sligo. At the last two it met with a welcome, at Kilkenny with only half approval; Galway was unfriendly, and Castlebar even hostile. The explanation offered by the press is that the people are sensitive about representations on the stage of the Roman priesthood, and in some places more acutely so than in others.

Sir George Alexander proposes, when the run of 'The Attack' is finished at the St. James's, to follow it with 'The Two Virtues,' a play by Mr. Alfred Sutro.

On Saturday next Mr. Cyril Harcourt's comedy 'A Pair of Silk Stockings' begins at the Criterion.

At the Royalty 'The Pursuit of Pamela' ends on the same day. Its place will be taken a week later by 'Peggy and her Husband,' a comedy by Mr. Joseph Keating.

The next production of "The Play Actors" will be 'The King,' a play by Björnson, translated by Mr. Farquharson Sharp. This will be given on the night of Sunday, the 22nd inst., and the following day in the afternoon.

A rather interesting case on copyright in plays was concluded last week, when judgment was given for Mr. Robbins, the defendant, against Miss Rosemary Rees, who alleged that his play 'The Beggar Girl's Wedding' was taken from a work of her own. The most instructive part of the proceedings was the illustration afforded of the strict continuance of a rigid and elaborate convention in what Mr. Justice Warrington called "the class of rough or East-End melodrama." His lordship gave a full and neat account of the convention—the three pairs of characters: hero and heroine; male and female villains; and the two "comics," whose function is to relieve the melodramatic gloom, and also "to hold the stage in front while something happened behind which might disturb a more serious act." To these must be added the second leading lady and gentleman, who assist generally, and the "character" part, to which is commonly annexed an inconvenient acquaintance with past details of the villain's career. A point perhaps less generally familiar, which the Judge brought out, is the convention that one move of the villain should be defeated at the end of each act. Like a Greek tragedy, this "rough East-End melodrama" depends more on the satisfaction of time-honoured expectations than on evoking surprise at novelty.

It may be worth while to notice Mr. Justice Warrington's reiteration of what had been admitted in Corelli *v.* Gray, that a copyright is not infringed if the same result is reached from independent sources, so that a defendant produces something like the work of a plaintiff.

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THEOLOGICAL SUPPLEMENT.

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THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MANY proofs come before us of interest in religion; and therewith in theology, which is an attempt (never quite successful) to state religion in scientific terms. Books on all sides of this topic would not continue to be published in such numbers were there not readers for some of them. No single point of view may be accepted by all, or even predominantly. Still, one may be certain that so vast an output implies a very widespread interest. This is the more noteworthy as many nowadays treat theology as entirely outworn, a mere survival with no attraction for any modern man or woman. That cannot be the case. This wide and diverse literature must perforce have a public far more varied than the spinsters of Bournemouth or the curates of Plymouth. The books which form the matter of this Supplement give some notion of the width and range of the subjects now treated under the head of theology. In truth, the reader would find himself deceived if he were limited in his notice even by a list so comprehensive.

Theology being a departmental study concerned only with its own interests; rather it involves—directly or indirectly—nearly every branch of human science. What is less patent in these books is the bearing on it of the kindred pursuits of art and literature. No greater error can be made than that of ignoring the importance, for the religious investigator, of artistic and poetic ideals. The renaissance of poetry, about which we hear so much, is a part of the same spiritual movement which displays itself on another side as a revival in religious interest.

Experts in criticism or comparative religion—and especially the theological schools of the Universities—are, in our judgment, making a great mistake in ignoring the religious significance of writers like Mr. H. G. Wells or books like the anthology of 'Georgian Poetry.' One of the first elements in the equipment of every modern theologian ought to be a first-hand acquaintance with the popular novels and dramas of the day. Religion, when it is vital, tends ever to be prophetic; and who shall deny the prophetic character to many of our best-known writers?

For, as we have said, this revived interest in religion is a fact. It need not, and does not always, mean a revived orthodoxy, though doubtless orthodox Christianity reaps part of the harvest of the new spirit. It does not always mean religious belief, even of the nebulous kind; for it can be fostered out of purely scientific curiosity, as the study of a human phenomenon, all the more attractive if the student happens to think that we are at the end of a specifically religious force. This is most apparent in fields such as those of the comparative study of early religions and in some of the works on the "Psychology of Religious Experience." But the point to note is the selection of this interest by an increasing number of persons, and the vast amount of new knowledge, both external and internal, that is pouring in upon the world. There is new historical knowledge, new anthropological knowledge, new psychological knowledge, and fresh knowledge of texts and documents; besides the vast increase in range of Oriental studies, and the expansion of our acquaintance with the mystery-religions.

It is impossible to say in what way this vast inrush of knowledge is going to affect traditional standpoints. We do not pretend to predict how the various problems will ultimately be solved, but we can indicate one or two important considerations, the weight of which will be apparent to any one who reads the signs of the times.

There is first, and perhaps at this moment foremost, the impact of comparative religion. Years ago Creighton discerned the importance of this, and it is now patent to all. Are the traditional religious organizations going to find therein a further support? Or will it have a solvent influence, leading, perhaps, to a general estimate of the value of religion, but to a diminished sense of the importance of any one now existing? Again, our horizons are widened. The couple of millenniums that have scarcely elapsed since the birth of Christ seem to us far less than they did to our fathers. The centuries have begun to shrink before our eyes, and, indeed, Mr. Bernard Shaw has helped as much as any one to bring this vividly to light. Is Christianity to be what it claims to be, the central fact in the spiritual experience of humanity, or is it only one episode soon to pass? Obviously if, as Christians claim, it be the first, the Christian Church has a great work before it in the assimilation of all this new matter, and some of the attempts at this work are to be seen among the books reviewed.

Another fact emerges of no less significance. "Christianity is Christ" has been the cry for some time, and every other element in historical Christianity has been regarded as having worth only in so far as it helped better to express a living faith in Christ. Now, however, an American philosopher, quite independent of ecclesiastical attachments, has come forward to argue that the person of the Founder is of no importance at all, and that the whole notion is summed up in the claim of loyalty to a great community, and thus Church authority seems coming to its own once more, and that in an age singularly impatient of authority.

But that raises an even more vital problem. If Christianity be above all things fellowship and a sense of brotherhood, how can the Churches reassert for themselves a position which they have lost? No one can say that at this moment the average man in the street feels that the Christian Church is promoting this sense of fellowship. It may be that he is wrong—that he ought to feel it. But he does not. The ordinary working-man is probably of Mr. Bernard Shaw's opinion, that "all religious organizations have sold themselves to the rich." However powerful the individual exceptions to this rule may be, it can hardly be denied that there is ground for this as a rough generalization. If Christianity is to be what it claims to be, it will have to adjust itself far more drastically than it has yet done to the new movements in favour of social justice, and to cease to wear that aspect of patronage with which, even in its more self-denying forms, it often presents itself to the poor. Books noticed in these columns bear witness to this claim.

A further important matter is the resurrection of the layman. Some of the books here discussed, and not the least important of them, are by laymen. There appear grounds for taking Dr. Hill's 'Interregnum' as an earnest of the fact that most of the best apologetic is being done by laymen; and we notice to-day a volume in a new "Layman's Library," which testifies to the same

interest. Another book reviewed here, that of Dr. Figgis on 'Churches in the Modern State,' declares that the Church of the future must be a layman's Church, although the writer does not mean to abolish the ecclesiastic. More and more does it appear that the layman is going to count in the future; and even Papal encyclicals cannot alter this return to the primitive custom.

This book is only one of the many evidences of the problem of the Churches in relation to the State, which Dr. Figgis asserts to be but a particular case of the problem of the relation of smaller societies to the *communitas communitatum*. We say nothing as to the thesis developed in that book; but the problem to which it draws attention is obviously one of the most urgent in modern society.

The truth is that the whole of the Western world is in a condition of crisis, of fever, of opportunity. Theology reflects this condition and shares it; we are witnessing the birth-throes of a new world. That is the explanation of the apparent anarchy of the day—an anarchy of thought first and foremost, but likely soon to be one of practice and morals. What the new world will be like we dare not prophesy. Meanwhile, it is very interesting to be alive. Part of this interest has begun to attach even to theology, and, if theology becomes quickened with a genuine religious and social enthusiasm, and it shakes off the academic incubus, there may be in store for it even greater triumphs than its votaries themselves could forecast.

MODERN VIEWS AND DISCUSSIONS.

The study of Apologetics has attracted many laymen, and they have taken no mean part in adding to its literature. The philosophy of religion gains by their excursions, for they bring to it, not the language and categories of the professional theologian, but a fresh and often a wise training. Dr. Hill's book 'The Interregnum' is a worthy contribution. It consists of twelve essays on religious doubt. These "were not written to prove Christianity," he tells us, for he rightly believes that it is neither desirable nor possible "to make a man a Christian by argumentation." They have been designed to help a class of men at a particular stage in their mental and religious development—the stage

> "when the old beliefs and sanctions of childhood are lost, and they have not yet had time to form new views of their own."

That is the Interregnum; and Dr. Hill's aim is to help his fellows over its troublous and momentous times. He warns us that the "meagre, outline Christianity" presented in his essays is not his final, full-orbed faith, but rather the minimum to which he would ask allegiance from the perplexed and wavering.

The first part of the book has as its object to show that

> "it is a natural, right, reasonable, and desirable thing for a man who would follow 'the good' to associate himself sympathetically with Christians as a Christian during the interregnum, even when the balance of evidence may seem to him against Christianity."

Later a case is made out for Christianity against rival systems now in vogue. Dr. Hill is hard on the clerical apologist. Much that is taught in theological schools does not go to the root of the matter, and is useful only for "skirmishing"; while some of the apologetics "recommended by well-known preachers and evangelists is positively dishonest." We hope that his verdict is too sweeping.

One essay deals with Faith, three with various kinds of Belief, and three with Creeds. Faith "is the assumption underlying the course to which a man chooses to commit himself." It is the most fundamental thing in Christianity, and it produces the cardinal parts of doctrine by its reaction on the indisputable facts of life. We are morally justified, Dr. Hill tells us, in choosing to follow the highest and to maintain the beliefs involved in it, irrespective of the "conclusions about the universe" forced on us by our intellects. These beliefs are of three kinds—fundamental, adjuvant, and accessory. Adjuvant beliefs are the implications of the desire to follow the highest, and amongst them are the anthropomorphic figure of thought, the practice of Bible-reading, prayer, and association with others for religious matters. It is characteristic of Dr. Hill that he believes the first of these has "complete justification from the usage of mathematics," an ally which has already served him in making immortality a fundamental belief. The miraculous element in the Gospels provides an illustrative discussion of accessory beliefs, and introduces questions on which Dr. Hill, as a man of science, can speak with authority. Like many other apologists of modern times, he fastens on David Hume.

> "It will be seen at once [he says] that too rigorous an application of Hume's doctrine would produce an absolutely unprogressive science. Its canon would be closed, and would claim an infallibility beyond that of any Bible, Church, or Pope."

The author is happy in his chapters on Creeds, which are the media of communication of beliefs. "No article of a creed is of religious value, or can be, unless it can influence conduct"; and the utmost caution should be used in the adoption of any creed, for its value lies in its conversion into belief.

> "The historic doctrines [he says] are venerable, not because they are old, but because they represent the experience of the spiritual geniuses of the world, men of many temperaments and ages, but real, living, flesh-and-blood men, faced with perennially recurring difficulties and problems ....mostly much the same as those we meet with to-day."

Dr. Hill has enough wisdom and historic sense to remind us that, as our thought and language will be classed as old-fashioned by succeeding generations, we need not be deterred by the ephemeral characteristics of bygone confessions. It is his opinion that the adoption of the essential doctrines of Christianity "saves a man's view of life from futility." He has much that is wise to say on the difference between the fact and the theory of Atonement, as well as on the dangers of making Eternal Punishment a vital article of Christian faith.

The second part of Dr. Hill's book is less important. He discusses at some length the claims of the "moral sense," and he pitches these claims high. He adduces evidence to show that men of science, on the whole, have been in favour of the main portions of Christian doctrine, and he seeks to blunt the barb which Determinism points at the faith of the Church.

We believe that Dr. Hill has succeeded as well as most in keeping an open door for those who would enter the kingdom of Christian belief, and we approve his desire that

> "the openness of mind of the interregnum should remain through life as a broad-minded sympathy with the difficulties and different views of others."

At times the author's illustrations do not convince, and his mathematical equations seem out of place. He has left some questions without a sufficient answer. He has not, for example, adequately discussed the relation of his "moral sense" to reason; he might be hard pushed, too, by pertinent questions regarding his exact selection of adjuvant and accessory beliefs. But no apologetic yet constructed is perfectly unbiased, and it may be doubted if unbiased apologetic is either possible or desirable. Dr. Hill's book savours of Pragmatism; but the spirit of William James is characteristic of our age, and it is a mark of true apologetic that it reflects prevailing tendencies.

Whether he writes on history or on religion, Dr. Figgis is always interesting and attractive. He knows so many of the old writers (ecclesiastical and historical) that he has learnt some of their quaintnesses, and come to know how to give "a privie nippe" to an opponent with the best of them. But he is also

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The Interregnum. By R. A. P. Hill. (Cambridge University Press, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Churches in the Modern State. By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co.)

Studies in Modernism. By the Rev. Alfred Fawkes. (Smith, Elder & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Studies in Christian Truth. By the Rev. H. R. Mackintosh. (Student Christian Movement, 8*d.* net.)

Studies in New Testament Thought. By Rev. B. K. Cunningham. (Same publishers, 8*d.* net.)

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The Latest Light on Bible Lands. By P. S. P. Handcock. (S.P.C.K., 6*s.* net.)

The Present Relations of Science and Religion. By T. G. Bonney. (Robert Scott, 5*s.* net.)

Faith and Reality. By J. Hilton Stowell. (Same publisher, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Our Task in India. By Bernard Lucas. (Macmillan & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

steeped in modern literature, and he is able, indifferently, to imitate to the life the style of the Bishop of Oxford or Mr. Bernard Shaw, while he is never without a touch of the manner of Maitland or Lord Acton. Any one who takes up a book of his may be quite sure that he will not find himself engulfed in a mire of dull reading. He may think his author disagreeable or shallow, arrogant or flippant; but he certainly will not think him uninteresting. We find ourselves generally in agreement with the writer, so our enjoyment of his books is the keener and less critical. When we do criticize, it is as though we found faults in a friend whom we know very well and regard very highly. This position Dr. Figgis has won for himself by the thoroughness, as well as the cleverness, of his literary work.

'Churches in the Modern State' is made up chiefly of four lectures delivered at Gloucester more than two years ago. Dr. Figgis tells us that he has rewritten them since they were delivered, but they still bear the marks of a date which, in our rapid movement, we have left behind; nor has he always revised them even in trivial matters: he speaks, *e.g.*, still of "Canon Hensley Henson." It is nothing to the author's discredit that they are less full in treatment than some of his earlier volumes. We find repetitions in the book, and a certain amount of irrelevance to the main issue. It was quite a good thing to reprint as an appendix a long paper from the *Transactions* of the Royal Historical Society, though practically all that it says is said more briefly in one of the lectures themselves; and there was no harm in reproducing from *The Guardian* the interesting reminiscences and criticisms in which a clever and candid disciple summed up his memories of Creighton and Maitland and Acton, though there is something in them which we should like to contest. The book would have been short without them; that is the main, and not insufficient, defence.

The four lectures themselves are entitled 'A Free Church in a Free State,' 'The Great Leviathan' 'The Civic Standpoint,' 'Ultramontanism.' They start from an emphatic statement of the independence of the Church, not in itself or by virtue of its peculiar functions, but simply as a corporation or *communitas*, and as having a right, as such, to separate rules and separate rights. Dr. Figgis attracts attention at once by a sharp criticism of Mr. Justice Darling. He does so, of course, with a touch of that exaggeration which is natural to him when he wants to score a point. The judge, he declares, stated that a law of God had been altered by an Act of Parliament. What he really said was that an alteration had been made with regard to a particular marriage "which before was contrary to the Law of God *merely because the statute condemned it as such*," which, whether true or not, is a very different thing. But this is only the First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of the Lawyers.

The reasoned position of the writer is a more serious and a much more convincing matter. He points out, to begin with, that the recognition of the claim he makes for the Church is in no wise dependent on questions of Establishment or Disestablishment: Scotland, and other countries, afford proof of this, in different ways. "Establishment" is a misleading word, and one that, in the sense in which it is used popularly to-day, would have been quite unintelligible in the Middle Ages. Partly in consequence of this fallacious view, lawyers have grown to deny to the Church any real inherent life. Dr. Figgis quotes Prof. Dicey to that effect; but in doing so he exaggerates the view of the Professor. "It is clear," he says, "that the writer deprecates the notion that the Christian Church can have a higher law than that of the State." This is hardly so; all he does is to say that it may have a different one. And in his Erastianism does Prof. Dicey go so far as Hobbes?

Again, Dr. Figgis appears to be very angry, and even rather contemptuous, because a member of Parliament, who represents a great University

> "denied that it was in the power or right of any Church to superadd its own conditions on what the law considered to be sufficient *in the case of civil marriage*"—

surely an obvious fact; and he asserts it to be clear

> "that on this principle the Christian Church in its early development was acting wrongly in establishing *for its own members* a higher standard of morality than that of the Pagan world."

The italics are ours, but they seem to show that Dr. Figgis has misconceived the member of Parliament, and is tilting against a windmill. But when he warms to his work Dr. Figgis makes no such slips. He explains his contention by the Free Church case, after reminding us of an argument of Lord Haldane's "designed to show that from the higher Hegelian standpoint Calvinism and Arminianism were really the same thing." He illustrates it by the Law of the Associations and that of Separation in France—

> "under the former the property of the English Benedictines was confiscated, although they had settled in France for a perfectly lawful purpose and on the faith of State protection. It was made criminal for men or women to live together in a common life without special leave obtained from the Government";

by the statements as well as the policy of M. Combes; and he finds, with obvious, even if pardonable exaggeration, in the famous statement of a deputy, "We have extinguished in heaven those lights which men shall never light again," the "clear evidence" of a definitely organized attempt "to set up a Positivist State Church." He tells again the history of the Kultur-Kampf, and declares that there is no security, in England or elsewhere, that the Church, established or disestablished, will be allowed the possession of corporate freedom. Any real social entity or any standard of doctrine or discipline is denied to the Church by popular opinion: the action of the Bishop of Hereford in inviting Dissenters to Communion, and the writings of Mr. James Thompson, are quoted as instances. Dr. Figgis says, happily, that

> "the hopeless confusion of thought between the right of the individual to choose for himself and his right to remain in a society pledged to one thing while he himself is pledged to the opposite would be incredible were it not so widespread."

He concludes, then, that in the assertion of the Church's liberty he is concerned, not with details of ecclesiastical privilege, "but with the very nature of the corporate life of men, and therefore with the true nature of the State." What he sets out to refute is the view of M. Émile Combes that

> "there are, there can be, no rights except the rights of the State, and there can be no other authority than the authority of the Republic."

In his interesting attack on this view he shows it to be ultimately the same as Ultramontanism; while he himself claims liberty for the Church on exactly the same grounds as the Taff Vale case shows it to be claimed for trade unions. From this point he is largely dependent on Gierke, and we entirely agree with him that the whole of that illuminative writer's work on political theory should be translated.

It is certainly true that the relations between Church and State cannot be made an isolated case in political philosophy. That was the whole meaning of Anselm's conflict with the two Norman kings, though, strangely enough, Dr. Figgis never mentions him. These relations are but one aspect of the whole question of liberty; they go down to the very basis of the constitution of civil society and the nature of man as a political animal. In many of the assertions of the modern Church she is simply the champion of a liberty which, it was supposed, was won for every man as an individual, and could not be denied to societies, which have, as Hobbes well knew, though he resisted the consequences, an organic life.

That is the main contention of this book; and it is sound. But Dr. Figgis's theory sometimes involves him (or he thinks it does) in strange consequences. Thus, when he finds the State in legislation taking a view which is contrary to the Christian—or the Church's—moral teaching, he thinks that a Christian "ought not to be asked to oppose" such legislation "on grounds of loyalty to the Church"; and he adds:

> "What I object to being asked to do is to vote one way or the other on account of my Churchmanship in matters which concern the life of millions of people, many of whom have not the smallest intention of ever being Churchmen. The Christian law is the law of Christians: what may be wise and right for a body of all faiths and every fad is no matter for the Christian Church to decide."

This seems to abandon any belief in there being an absolute standard of morality, or even a progressive one, as it certainly abnegates the position which Christianity

has always assumed, of being the teacher of the nations. It is difficult to understand why Dr. Figgis can object to being asked to vote for a proposal which embodies Christian moral teaching, or to vote against one which runs counter to it. He would not believe in Christian morals (or, at least, as a Christian does) unless he thought them good for all men. Why then should he deny to the cause of morality his vote for or against a particular measure? He may not wish to enforce his own views on others outside the Christian Church; but undoubtedly he must wish that the State should act on Christian principles. Should he not then desire to influence the State in that direction?

When he goes on to apply this view to social legislation, he seems to us to assume a position which, from the Christian point of view, is grotesque. "I do not think," he says, that

"any policy ought to be forwarded by the Church as a corporate society, and imposed in its name, in a State of which Churchmanship has no longer anything to do with the qualifications of a citizen."

He would thus, we presume, not have the Church as a corporate society oppose slavery, or the White Slave Traffic, or unfettered freedom of gambling. He even says:—

"I do not see how such things can be preached to an agnostic or a hedonist; they are absurd on his principles."

It is a curious reaction of modern individualism (and it sounds contrary, by the way, to Dr. Figgis's corporate feeling) which brings a man to argue that nothing is to be preached to persons "outside" which they are not ready to accept. The Christian aim has in the past certainly not been to accommodate its morals to the principles of others, but by its preaching to alter the principles of the world into the principles of Christ.

'Studies in Modernism' by the Rev. Alfred Fawkes, is made up of essays from quarterly reviews, most of them from *The Quarterly* and *The Edinburgh*. The earlier papers, we are told, were "written from the standpoint of a Roman Catholic, desirous, if not very hopeful, of reconciling the Roman Catholic standpoint with acceptance of the methods and results of historical and critical science"; the later essays, "from a position of greater freedom." The writer's aim, we are also told, was to see things as they are; and it is his belief that the difference between the perspective of the earlier and the later papers is slight. All his readers will approve of his literary object, and most will admit that he has largely achieved it; but the dual outlook is at times puzzling. One cannot conveniently view theology from two "standpoints" without change of vision.

It is always difficult to find a title for essays that have been gathered from various sources, and probably "Modernism" is as suitable as any; but it is somewhat inexact and misleading. Historically, we know what Modernism is, and can trace it to its origin; but at times our author means by it something much wider and more significant than the by-product of the Renaissance pontificate of Leo XIII. Oftener than not it represents the attitude towards Church and creed of the modern man imbued by the spirit of loyalty to the findings of history, science, and culture that are freed from the shackles of authority—Roman or Protestant. This is evident from the almost motley character of the page of 'Contents.' Anatole France, Émile Faguet, and Zola come between three liberal theologians and six essays on phases of dogmatism, and the whole is completed by a criticism of Mrs. Humphry Ward's evangel.

Mr. Fawkes is at his best in his studies of character, and his papers on Tyrrell and M. Loisy are particularly good. They represent types that appeal to his intellect and sympathy, and he has much to say of them that is both shrewd and illuminating. Tyrrell's was not a happy life; as a Churchman he lost his way, and to the end he was a stranger and a wanderer. Miss Petre's 'Life' makes that plain, and our author resorts to psychology for his commentary. In a comparison with Newman, the "most self-centred" of men, Tyrrell is the "most selfless." The former was a Puritan in temperament; the latter was a curious Greek—both were painfully introspective.

There was always something incalculable in Tyrrell. Shy and sensitive as he was, he could deal trenchant blows at opponents, as Cardinal Mercier knew, for he was a Newman in dialectic. He showed little mercy in historical judgment, as a quotation from his 'Medievalism' will prove:—

"Not till the world learns to look to Rome as the home of truthfulness and straight dealing will it ever learn to look to her as the citadel of truth."

For Mr. Fawkes, Tyrrell was a constructive and conservative critic who was not deterred by fear of consequences, but followed where thought led. The verdict is substantially true, though one must look narrowly at the word "conservative." Intellectually he was advanced, and no Church could have delivered him from the irksome bondage against which he finally rebelled. Catholicism may represent "an arrested development," and to develope it may be to break with it; yet most men are Protestant or Catholic not by argument, but by temperament. Despite his fateful criticism of the Encyclical 'Pascendi,' Tyrrell was to the last a Catholic.

One need not expect an essayist to say much that is novel in regard to Newman, and Mr. Fawkes adds little to our knowledge; but his selection of important points is unerring, and he is as sympathetic as he is penetrating. It may be true, as Gladstone said, that Newman placed Christianity on the edge of a precipice, Huxley might have compiled his primer of infidelity from the Cardinal's apologetics, Stanley and Pattison may not have been wrong when they beheld a different Church of England had the convert to Rome read German; but such criticisms point to the one significant truth that Newman, who could have made most men Charles Kingsleys in debate, distrusted his own weapon of reasoning, and regarded it as little more than sophistry. "The tragedy of Newman's life," as our author characteristically writes, "is that with his rare gifts, his in many ways unsurpassed powers, and his unique personality, he was the father of them that look back."

One suspects that Mr. Fawkes finds satisfaction in repeating Gottfried Arnold's paradox that "the true Church in every generation is to be found with those who have just been excommunicated from the actual Church," for a sympathetic and suggestive paper on M. Loisy follows hard on Newman and Tyrrell. He properly pointed out what has not been often seen, that, though M. Loisy's reputation and excommunication rest on his Biblical criticism, he is not so much a critic as a philosopher. Despite the Vatican and its ruthless dealing, he has achieved a philosophic defence of Catholicism that ranks with the 'Essay on Development.' He has insisted on the necessity of treating Christianity in strict relation to the Christian community; and he has repudiated the fashionable attempt to select one satisfying feature of Christianity and label it as the "essence" or the kernel of the whole. On these his notable contributions to religious theory rest; and naturally they suggest to our author a comparison between him and Prof. Harnack, and prepare the way for a neat use of Jowett's criticism of Hegelianism.

Further essays deal with Leo XIII., who "started with one great advantage: he succeeded Pius IX."; 'Pius X. and France,' an expert review of recent events; 'Anatole France,' a stylist who has now come into his own; and 'Faguet' and 'Zola,' whose contributions to letters include reflections on religious ideals.

Some of the later papers—those on 'Development,' 'Historical Christianity,' 'Evolution and the Church,' and 'The Age of Reason'—touch matters that appear in the earlier reviews; but all of them, especially in their asides, if one may say so, reveal a sufficient knowledge, breadth of view, and ingenious criticism that make them noteworthy. These 'Studies' are a well-considered plea for liberalism in theological matters, and while they invite opposition, they demand attention.

The two booklets issued by the Student Christian Movement suggest earnest souls, though limited in outlook. The Rev. H. R. Mackintosh in his 'Studies in Christian Truth' is not in touch with human realities, although he claims intimacy with the divine. To say that "guilt arises when an individual or society fails in duty to God," and "we are self-made men, all of us," is to challenge retorts from slum-dwellers. He shows insufficient knowledge of other religions, and even of developments in his own. The constant harping on the sense of sin

seems to the present reviewer unhealthy: the attempt to disparage mankind which is often made, and to insist on its degradation instead of encouraging its aspirations, will end in failure, if it has not already done so.

The Rev. B. K. Cunningham in his 'Studies in New Testament Thought' gives daily readings, meditations, and questions, with comments for circles of students. All this seems elementary, the only interesting suggestion being "Compare and contrast the death of Christ with that of Socrates." We confess that we should like to see the results of this inquiry.

The "Manuals for Christian Thinkers" serve a purpose in giving information in a condensed form. Mr. Bedale in 'The Old Testament and Archæology' sketches the condition of Canaan and the occupation of its inhabitants, chiefly from material supplied by Prof. Macalister. He gives a different version of the Creation story, and quotes Babylonian prayers and hymns. The beauty of some of these will surprise readers who have not seen them before.

Dr. Banks in 'The Books of the New Testament' gives notes on the writers, dates, and doctrines of these books. Very little critical spirit is shown, and the following remark is typical: "Take away Christianity, and the Old Testament is left hanging in the air."

'The Latest Light on Bible Lands' is thoroughly good, and evinces both learning and careful research. No prejudice is shown, but scarcely any controversial matter is introduced. Mr. Handcock is content mainly to let facts speak for themselves, as when he gives the similarities and small differences between the Khammurabi and Mosaic codes, but makes little comment. The book is written for the ordinary reader, and contains numerous illustrations, many of which frequenters of the British Museum will recognize, and we pause in admiration of the real artistic merit shown in some of the Assyrian and Babylonian tablets. The book is arranged historically, and with special reference to the Israelites, whose story has been amplified by the use of the wonderful Babylonian cylinders and tablets.

Excavations, the development of modern science, the "higher criticism," and philosophy are all data open to Christian apologists, and their conclusions may well profit from these directions of advanced thought; yet the Rev. Prof. Bonney actually remarks that "to know what others have just been saying hampers more than it helps me," and adds that "the philosophy of science and of religion lie outside" his present purpose, confessing that "questions of this kind" have never attracted him. Then why does he write a book on 'The Present Relations of Science and Religion'? The first chapters, giving an account of the advance in science and the position of biology, form a useful résumé in spite of their being collections of quotations and of the unnecessarily long account of the well-known coincidence in Darwin's and Wallace's ideas on the origin of species. But scarcely any mention of theology is made, and no refutation supplied of statements, based on scientific facts, made by Rationalists. The quotation from 'Creative Evolution' gives a wrong impression of Prof. Bergson's meaning. The grave discussion on miracles ends:—

"If we admit the possibility of any revelation, we also admit that miracles.... cannot be summarily rejected as impossible."

The analogy of electricity, magnetism, &c., is not convincing.

Prof. Bonney discusses the credibility of Christianity in great detail, but makes no connexion between these chapters and the preceding ones. An instance of his method is the following. He is speaking of recognition after death:—

"It is, of course, possible that recognition may be a consequence of some other attribute than those dependent upon the sense of sight, but is it not equally possible that the appearance which one embodied spirit presents to another in the life to come may often be subjective rather than objective, so that the same person may wear a different aspect to different individuals? Parents may seem young to the child whom they lost in the earlier years of their married life, and old to those who, some forty years later, had been the solace of their age."

The author calls Christ the "offering for sin," and asserts that his own belief in the

"great Christian verities....those embodied in the two great creeds of the Catholic Church, is greater than ever."

We leave him there, but we wish we could more heartily agree with him in the statement that the clergy especially

"have made it their business to secure proper nursing and due medical care for the sick, and to lighten the burden of ill-health. ....They have striven to understand the needs of the labourer in the country, the worker in the mine, and the artisan in the city, and to become their helper and friend."

In 'Faith and Reality' Dr. Stowell is philosophical in method, and he does attempt to refute systems inimical to Christianity, but he is confused in thought and words, and does not fully comprehend the systems he criticizes. He thinks that "faith....is an essential element, both subjectively and objectively, in the approach to reality"; but he changes his ground in saying that

"finite persons live, move, and have their being, only in their relationship to the Absolute Person. This relationship is the constructive principle of all reality, and is sustained by the movement of faith."

The confusion between faith and the object of faith continually occurs throughout the book, notably so when he speaks of the systems "which would eliminate faith," and includes among them pantheism, ethicism, and positivism, each of which extols faith, though the object of their faith is not that of Christians. Dr. Stowell is fair in general in his exposition of systems other than Christianity, though it is a mistake to speak of "Comte's refusal to look for *cause* in any case." He is not so successful in combating the principles of these systems. His statements concerning the intellect and its powers are contradictory. He says:—

"The strictest inductive science for its own advance must look to its inner possibilities through fertility in hypothesis, through flashes of deductive insight, suggesting new lines of induction";

and quotes Bergson, Eucken, and others with approval when they assert that the intellect is inadequate for solving the problems of life; yet he concludes that

"the question that intellect asks can be answered only by intellect, though the answer urges us with a still more comprehensive process than the intellectual."

We yield to the temptation to quote from 'Creative Evolution':—

"There are things that intelligence alone is able to seek, but which, by itself, it will never find. These things instinct alone could find; but it will never seek them."

Dr. Stowell shows a wide sweep of philosophical knowledge, but he carries us back to the Middle Ages when he asserts that moral evil originates with the devil, who is personal.

All will admit the responsibility of England for the true welfare and prosperity of her Indian Empire. Now the religious well-being of the native races is an essential element in that welfare, and therefore the missionary problem in India which confronts the Christian Church is deeply significant. The aim of Mr. Bernard Lucas in 'Our Task in India' is

"to give a fresh presentation of Indian Missions....more in accord with our modern thought and feeling on the subject, and to offer suggestions for its more effective working."

Its opinions are based on a lengthy experience of missionary labour, and are published with the supreme desire for a nobler Church and a worthier empire in India.

Mr. Lucas's contribution depends on a striking contrast which he makes between two conceptions of Christian activity, and these he names Proselytism and Evangelism. He is careful in their definition, and he does not carry the contrast too far, but he contends that these stand for two attitudes adopted by the Church towards the Hindu. The difference in method represented by these is traced back to the days of St. Paul, whose success against the Jewish proselytizers was owing to his statesmanlike Evangelism. The pertinent and opportune question which the author asks is:—

"Is our message of Christ to India to be confined within Western theological and ecclesiastical moulds, as it was once in danger of being confined within Jewish moulds, or is it to be a message of spiritual life, free to be cast in fresh moulds which Indian religious thought and feeling are able to provide?"

The final success or failure of Indian missions, we are assured, depends on the answer. Even at its best Proselytism implies that one particular religion must

be advanced; that the convert to that religion must be separated from the religious thought and feeling in which he has been born and brought up; and that such a convert should unreservedly accept the creed, ritual, and organization of his new faith. Mr. Lucas contrasts the spirit of such ideals with that of our Lord's ministry, and it is the latter that helps him to sketch the true Evangelism. It may be that some races need first to be proselytes before they can be converts; but Proselytism must "rise into Evangelism"; for, "where the mere Proselytist might feel he had finished, the Evangelist would probably feel he had hardly begun." The author advocates the adoption of the conception of evolution as a practical working basis in the religious as in other branches of human development.

"The true missionary evangelist recognises in India a religious soul of a special type, evolved and nurtured by the same Divine Spirit which has evolved and nurtured his own."

The Hindu must be saved *for* and not *from* India.

Enough has been said to indicate the ideal which Mr. Lucas would set before the Christian Church in its missionary enterprise. In the light of this ideal he discusses the motive of Evangelism, the requisite training and sympathy of its pioneers, the necessity for an Indian Church in its own rights, and the advantages of co-operation and union in the Indian field amongst our Church workers of every creed and polity. Mr. Lucas has made a broad-minded and well-considered appeal to the Christian Church, and we believe that he has pointed out the true, if difficult path of happier achievement.

THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Profs. F. C. Burkitt and G. E. Newsom, who are the editors of "The Layman's Library," of which the first volume, devoted to 'The Faith of the Old Testament,' now lies before us, have set themselves the praiseworthy task of building up, among laymen or "non-specialist" Bible readers, "a constructive religious ideal." The critical and historical difficulties "which perplex many thoughtful minds" are to be faced, and "while taking full account of the results of modern criticism," the contributors aim at offering a system of teaching, "in the spirit of a large and firm churchmanship," calculated to "satisfy both heart and mind."

It is, of course, clear that, in order properly to fulfil their purpose, works of this kind must resolutely go to the heart of things. They must lay hold with force and enthusiasm on the eternal verities which lie above the disintegrating activities either of literary or historical criticism. This requirement has, we are glad to say, been to a very considerable extent attained in the volume now under review. A note of encouragement and reassurance is sounded throughout the work, and the language rises at times to something like real eloquence. "Those prophets," Prof. Nairne, for instance, writes,

"were indeed idealists who made no truce with superstition. But they were idealists who strove at every step to apply their ideal practically. If their supra-natural inspiration is remarkable, so is the natural variety of its operation. Isaiah has left us the account of his tremendous call in chap. vi. It was as tremendous as St. Paul's ecstasy in which he heard unspeakable words; yet Isaiah has attempted to describe what happened, and his attempt is marked by consummate art."

It would be easy to collect a number of other striking passages from Prof. Nairne's volume, but we must content ourselves with saying that a similar high tone is maintained in the subsequent chapters of the book, which deal respectively with 'Ezekiel and the Law,' the Wisdom Books, the Apocrypha and Daniel, and the Psalter.

The only criticism we are inclined to make—and it will be seen that it is a criticism which carries with it high appreciation as well—is that Prof. Nairne's style and mode of viewing things are often pitched too high to be sufficiently useful to the rank and file of intelligent readers. In order to follow him successfully, his public must first of all rise to the level from which he addresses them. They must not only be able to appreciate his allusions to such writers as Plato, Hegel, Æschylus, and the Cambridge Platonists, but must also have passed through a course of mental development which will enable them to come into close touch with the author's own atmosphere. To take one concrete instance showing Prof. Nairne's manner—an extreme case, we own—of referring to famous writers, how is a "layman" who does not happen to have had a public-school training, or something equivalent to it, to appreciate the following quotation from a letter addressed by Fitz-Gerald to Cowell, introduced by our author for the purpose of illustrating the effect which the utterances of the Hebrew prophets make upon a person fresh from a perusal of the Book of Kings?—

"And it came upon me, 'come stella in ciel,' when, in the account of the taking of Amphipolis, Thucydides, ὅς ταῦτα ξυνέγραψεν, comes with seven ships to the rescue."

Our conclusion, then, is that Prof. Nairne's volume is likely to prove very useful to many, but that a work of a similar tendency is still needed for the use of large numbers of readers who belong to the intelligent, though not academically cultured classes of persons.

'The Layman's Old Testament' is hardly likely to be received with equal favour by all sections of Bible readers. Its very title seems calculated to invite attack. Is there to be one Bible for the clergy, people may ask, and another for the laity? And if this is so, should not the form of the layman's Bible be determined by corporate ecclesiastical authority rather than by an individual scholar, however high his attainments? Nor can the prejudice—or, from another point of view, the legitimate opposition—be overcome by a closer acquaintance with the contents of the volume. Persons accustomed to treasure their Bible in its entirety are not likely to be appeased by what they get if they find that five books have been entirely omitted from the collection of sacred writings, whilst all others have been more or less shortened; and a not inconsiderable number of old-fashioned readers will find an additional stumbling-block in the admission of parts of the Apocrypha on an apparently equal footing with the canonical writings of the Old Testament as current in the reformed Churches.

Having thus indicated the objections which might from certain points of view be reasonably levelled against the publication, we can for the rest congratulate Dr. Glazebrook on the manner in which he has accomplished the task, no doubt undertaken by him under a due sense of public duty and responsibility. Particularly praiseworthy is the use he makes of the marginal readings of the Revised Version, though there is naturally room for diversity of opinion on a number of points.

"The Revisers of the Old Testament, as is well known [he writes], placed a great deal of their most valuable work in the margin. There, in hundreds of cases, are to be found correct translations, while the old errors remain in the text. But, so placed, they are almost useless to the ordinary reader, since the margin also contains hundreds of wrong translations, which were found in the Authorized Version, and rejected by the Revisers."

So far, therefore, as the present edition of the English Old Testament extends, Dr. Glazebrook deserves thanks for giving readers the text of the Revised Version considerably amended from the materials provided by the Revisers themselves.

The brief notes at the foot of the pages, though "not in any sense a commentary," will be found very useful in providing information about the meaning of Hebrew names and phrases, the position of places, and other topics. Of great value are the maps (no fewer than eleven in number) given at the end. Everything stands out clearly on them, and not in the almost bewildering aspect such guides often present to the eye. Dr. Glazebrook has evidently paid special attention to this part of his subject, and nothing can be wiser or more helpful than the advice he offers on the use of the maps in the long note which follows the Preface.

The Faith of the Old Testament. By Alexander Nairne. "The Layman's Library." (Longmans & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Layman's Old Testament. Edited, with Brief Notes, by M. G. Glazebrook. (Oxford University Press, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Religious Ideas of the Old Testament. By H. Wheeler Robinson. (Duckworth, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Literature of the Old Testament. By George Foot Moore. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1*s.* net.)

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. By Loring W. Batten. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

Many books have been written regarding the religion of the Hebrews, and one need not always expect them to furnish wholly new material. Scholars have busied themselves for many decades in Old Testament criticism, and have made it hard for their successors to win fame through their researches. But there is always room for fresh treatment of results, and Mr. Robinson in 'The Religious Ideas of the Old Testament' is happy in his selection and arrangement of relevant ideas. He is an avowed critic, and he

> 'believes critical study of the Old Testament to be no obstacle, but a great help to the progress of the Gospel of the New Testament."

It is his aim in this book to present the leading religious views of the Hebrews in their historical setting, and to give some indication of their theological and philosophical value, as well as their significance for Christianity.

The scheme of the book is good. Three chapters deal respectively with the Ideas of Religion, God, and Man; two treat of the 'Approach of God to Man' and the 'Approach of Men to God'; the problems of sin and suffering, and the national hope, occupy further sections; while the whole is completed by a discussion of the permanent value of the Old Testament. What are some of these religious ideas? They are the product of the remarkable history of a notable race, and, if we know the characteristic features of that history, we can understand its philosophy of religion. The Hebrew nation was, first of all, "exposed to a remarkable series of foreign influences." Again, the history of Israel furnished wide scope for "individual initiative." Each crisis in its story produced an interpreter of the providential order, from Moses to Ezra, who took his stand on moral principle. A third aspect was the Hebrew self-consciousness as a nation whose privilege it was to preserve and distribute a unique religion. That self-consciousness revealed itself in the Messianic hope, and resulted in an undaunted vigour which appropriated for its own the most alien elements. The "teleological or providential aspect of the history of Israel" may be taken as the fourth feature of a history "progressively creative of the great ideas which are the foundation of the Christian faith." In the final chapter Mr. Robinson makes the claim that these ideas form part of a divine revelation. "No purely naturalistic formula will ever explain Israel's history," for that history discloses intense belief in the "real Spiritual intercourse of God and man." That intercourse might be broken, and man was estranged from God; but through suffering and discipline he learnt the divine purpose.

The book is supplied with copious notes, which not only illustrate the argument, but also reveal an exact and wide scholarship.

The task of giving a critical account of 'The Literature of the Old Testament' in a form that is at once concise, comprehensive, and clear is by no means easy; and Prof. Moore is, therefore, to be congratulated the more heartily on having accomplished it with a high degree of felicity. Complete success is rendered unattainable by the limitation of space. In order to be comprehensive in the fuller sense of the term, a book of this kind should provide, in an easy form, sufficient indications of divergency of critical opinion on all the more important debatable points; but no such fullness of treatment could have been contemplated by the publishers at the outset. Apart, therefore, from the general outline of critical theory on which most modern scholars are agreed, the author could, on a number of details, give us only his own opinion; and exigencies of space made it also necessary for him to refer the reader to some of his other writings "for a fuller statement of the reasons for his views and a more detailed analysis." Criticism can naturally have but little to say regarding the different parts of a work which thus, from its very nature, avoids critical controversy, and we therefore only set down a few remarks that may serve the purpose of drawing attention to some of the more noteworthy features of the little book.

Of great excellence as a popular exposition of the theme is the opening chapter, which deals with the formation of the Canon of the Old Testament and its history down to late Reformation times. In the second introductory chapter the Hebrew Scriptures are with equal clearness treated as a national literature, possessing an almost unique importance in this respect, "apart from its religious value and authority for the synagogue and the church."

Passing over the narrative portions of the Canon—to which, by the way, the Book of Jonah is attached in chap. xiv. by the side of Esther and Ruth—we note that Prof. Moore favours in a rather extreme form the theory of multiple authorship of the second part of Isaiah, holding that portions of it belong, perhaps, to the third century B.C., "with some minor additions of even later date." In the treatment of the Book of Job we miss a reference to the tone of irony with which the hero of the work sometimes confronts the self-constituted defenders of the Almighty. Prof. Moore's remark, on the other hand, that Job "appeals from the injustice of God to the just God who some day will have to justify him," savours rather strongly of paradox.

We conclude with a mention of our author's view that the language of the Song of Songs proves that it belongs "to a very late period in Hebrew literature," and that the work represents "an anthology of love songs," nothing requiring us to suppose "that they are the production of one poet."

Prof. Batten has, in his investigation of the many interesting and complicated problems presented by the twin books of Ezra-Nehemiah, aimed at critical thoroughness and fullness of detail, and he has, besides, evinced a considerable amount of independence and originality in several of his conclusions.

The theory of the original unity of Ezra-Nehemiah with the Books of Chronicles, to which he unhesitatingly adheres, is held by most modern scholars. But there is much diversity of opinion with regard to the character of the sources that were used by the Chronicler, and the amount of revision which they had to undergo in order to be made conformable to the general trend of his narrative; and in his treatment of the questions thus raised Prof. Batten often takes a moderate and what, in the present stage of critical controversy, may almost be called a conservative line.

The edict of Cyrus for the return of the Jews from the Babylonian exile, for instance, which has been declared unauthentic by several leading scholars, our author is strongly inclined to regard as genuine. The corollary, of course, is that the historicity of a return from the exile in the time of Cyrus is, notwithstanding a strong current of adverse opinion, once more vigorously defended, with the qualification, however, that the number of persons who took advantage of the edict was comparatively insignificant.

Prof. Batten also rejects the view held by several critics that the Chronicler himself composed the Aramaic documents given in Ezra, though he considers that only the correspondence with Artaxerxes embodied in chap. iv. represents historical fact in the full sense of the word. The edict of Artaxerxes authorizing Ezra's mission, to name only the last part of the Aramaic section, has, according to him, been largely amplified "by one who exaggerated Ezra's mission more than even the Chronicler did." One of the grounds alleged by several critics for assigning a late date to these documents is of a linguistic nature, the assumption being that the language of the Elephantinê Papyri, which belongs to the fifth century B.C., is much earlier than the Aramaic of Daniel and Ezra; but Prof. Batten ranges himself on the side of those who consider that the Aramaic of the papyri is identical with that exhibited in the Biblical documents.

In discussing the relation of 1 Esdras to the canonical Ezra, our author pays due attention to the theory put forward with much ingenuity by Sir Henry Howorth, that the first-named recension was the original Septuagint rendering of the Hebrew text, whilst the Greek version standing second in our form of the Septuagint is really Theodotion's translation. After allowing that much credit is due to this indefatigable English investigator "for his persistent efforts to bring Esdras into the prominence it deserves," the Professor expresses the view that

> "his fundamental mistake is the underlying theory that there was an authoritative and standard Greek translation of the Old Testament comparable to the Authorized Version in English, a sort of official *textus receptus*. The fact is that 1 and 2 Esdras [2 Esdras meaning here our Ezra-Nehemiah] are quite independent transla-

tions of Semitic originals....1 Esdras had one Semitic text of which it is a free and idiomatic version; 2 Esdras is a slavishly literal rendering of our present Masoretic text."

A considerable degree of sound judgment is shown by our author in his rejection of the theory strenuously advocated by his American colleague Prof. Torrey, that the person of Ezra never existed, and that the account of his labours is a creation of the Chronicler. He regards as the strongest of his opponent's arguments the absence of any mention of Ezra in the 'Praise of the Fathers' composed by Ben-Sira about 180 B.C., and embodied in Ecclesiasticus, chaps. xliv.–l. Much force is, of course, added to this argument by the fact that Nehemiah and two other leaders of the period do get brief mention in the composition referred to. Prof. Batten, however, decides that in any case an account of Ezra's activity must have lain before Ben-Sira in the Books of Chronicles, which at first included Ezra-Nehemiah, and that it is now "impossible to learn" why he omitted a name of such importance.

Our author's independence of judgment asserts itself particularly in his view of the historical periods to which Ezra and Nehemiah respectively belonged. In opposition to the general trend of opinion among critics, he separates the mission of Ezra from that of Nehemiah by, roughly, a period covered by two generations, Nehemiah having been, according to him, governor of Judah in 444–432 B.C., under Artaxerxes I. Longimanus, who reigned from 464 to 424, and Ezra having received his commission rather late in the time of Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, whose reign began in 404 and ended in 359. But interesting and important as this hypothesis may be, if viewed in the light of an all but fresh battle-ground for critics, present and to come, we cannot say that the arguments as presented here are sufficient to convince us. Some of the few passages in Ezra-Nehemiah on which Prof. Batten relies seem to us entirely devoid of the cogency which we are asked to see in them, and the remaining verses, dealing as they do with names which may occur in successive generations, are also of little value in the argument. An attempt has been made to add strength to the theory from the mention in the Elephantinê Papyri of a Jehohanan who was High Priest at Jerusalem in 407 B.C., the supposition being that he is identical with the Jehohanan with whom Ezra is stated to have been associated; but unfortunately the Jehohanan of Ezra's time is not styled High Priest, nor would identity of name in any case, as has already been intimated, necessarily imply identity of person.

In the textual notes great importance is attached to the evidence provided by 1 Esdras; but many of the emendations and restorations are, in our opinion, of a doubtful character. A special surprise is the presence on p. 68 of a supposed Hebrew form (סביבתים) meaning "surrounding places." Such a form does not, as a matter of fact, exist.

THE MESSAGE OF JESUS.

A CONTRIBUTION by Prof. Swete to the exegetical literature of the New Testament is certain to be received with gratitude by those who recognize that the documents of religion must be subjected to examination, and at the same time feel that reverence should direct the operation. His book on 'The Last Discourse and Prayer of our Lord' is manifestly the work of a man at once devout and learned, who makes use of his scholarship to determine the exact meaning of the words of the sacred text, and his critical power to interpret the thought of the Lord. We are told in the Foreword that critical problems have been almost wholly passed over, not as being unimportant, but as foreign to the intention of this book, and also that the book makes no claim to the character of a formal commentary. The fact that the book is not a formal commentary increases its literary value; and the notes are of special worth, since they do not record the opinions of eminent scholars, but are mainly devoted to throwing light on the thought conveyed.

Prof. Swete admits that the words of Christ as they are given in the Synoptic Gospels cannot be regarded as the *ipsissima verba* of our Lord, since they have come to us through a translation and from sources which were originally not documentary, but oral. He sees, however, in the Fourth Gospel a difference between the earlier discourses and the last discourse and prayer. It is not unreasonable, he thinks, to suppose that words spoken on the last night of the Lord's life produced an impression which could not be effaced, and that one of the hearers found at the end of a long career the very words still ringing in his ears. Repeated study confirms Prof. Swete in his conviction that the words approach as near to those spoken by our Lord as the memory of one who heard them can bring us. There is in them, he says, "a severe simplicity, a divine dignity, a mystery of paradox in which the reader catches sight of unexplored depths of truth; features which, if not absent from the earlier discourses, are present here far more conspicuously"; and he concludes that it is incredible that the last discourse and prayer of Jesus rest upon no historical foundation, and that they represent only what the Evangelist conceived that He would have said.

It is open to any one to affirm in opposition to Prof. Swete that the author of the Fourth Gospel is responsible for the style of the last chapters, and that the style is affected by the greatness and solemnity of his subject; while, on the other hand, since the trained thought of an experienced critic must have a high value, many may choose to accept Prof. Swete as a director worthy to be trusted. Yet there is a serious difficulty in his contention which cannot be overlooked when we are dealing with shades of meaning expressed by the tenses of verbs or by specific words as opposed to words with a general significance. The last discourse and prayer of Jesus were uttered not in Greek, but in Aramaic; and even if the Apostle John composed the Fourth Gospel, he did not write it, according to tradition, till his old age. But could he so remember the words of Jesus as to render them exactly in Greek? and can it be shown that Aramaic could express the fine meanings or minute distinctions detected by Prof. Swete in the Greek words of the Gospel?

The examination of John xiv. 2 illustrates the significance attributed to the words used by Jesus; but as he admits that Jesus spoke in Aramaic, it is necessary for Prof. Swete to show that the significance of the Greek words is to be found in corresponding Aramaic words. This, however, he does not attempt to do. After quoting the English words of the verse he adds this commentary: "*I am going*, He repeats, though He now uses a word which speaks of His departure as a journey rather than as a permanent withdrawal from the world." The word used is πορεύομαι and not ὑπάγω. Regarding the meaning of these two words reference is made to Dr. Abbott, who in his 'Johannine Vocabulary,' says concerning John xiv. 2, "There remains the most difficult passage of all, in which the Saviour gives up, for a time, ὑπάγω, and substitutes πορεύομαι, *go* (*on a journey*)." In the verse there is mention of "many abodes" or "many mansions," and Prof. Swete points out that the disciples, to whom Jesus was speaking, might picture these if they gazed on the different chambers of the earthly Temple.

> "Mansions [he says] has come into our Authorized and Revised versions, through Tyndale, from the Vulgate and Old Latin, where the word bears its proper meaning, 'places where a traveller halts and rests upon his journey'";

and he proceeds to indicate that Jesus meant that the disciples should think of the heavenly temple, not as a sanctuary for the Divine Majesty alone, but rather as a vast palace of shelter and rest for as many as the Lord willed. The suggestion is made that

> "perhaps there is also latent in the word the thought that the future life is for the blessed a progress in which they 'go from strength to strength,' as men in a long journey go from halting place to halting place, until the end is reached."

Undoubtedly Prof. Swete's commentary on the words as he finds them in the Greek text is good, since it is suggestive without being strained; but what of the Aramaic words? The commentary on the "many mansions" is excellent indeed, but it makes mention of the Church in a strange fashion. Jesus teaches that the way of the disciples into the heavenly world

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The Last Discourse and Prayer of our Lord: a Study of St. John xiv.-xvii. By Henry Barclay Swete. (Macmillan & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Eschatology of Jesus. By H. Latimer Jackson. (Same publishers, 5*s.* net.)

Unwritten Sayings of our Lord. By the Rev. David Smith. (Hodder & Stoughton, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

must be made ready by His entrance; and we are told, in Prof. Swete's words, that "He is Himself the forerunner of the universal Church: the Church cannot enter until He has entered first."

An interesting problem is suggested, but not solved, in the disquisition on the statement, "None cometh to the Father except through Me." It is alleged that from one point of view the Gospel is exclusive, and that its very comprehensiveness and divine sufficiency forbid an alternative; but it is admitted that it is another question how inclusive the One Way may be. In significant words Prof. Swete sets forth that "many, it may be, have travelled over it, and reached the end with little knowledge of Christ or none; saints of generations before He came, saints who never heard His name, and yet in some measure partook of the truth and the life." If we ask how saints who never heard Christ's name have reached the presence of the Father, we are not answered, but are told "that it is enough to know that all who have reached the Father's house have come through Him, and that all who come through Him attain at last." In ancient times Justin Martyr had the problem before him, and he attempted to answer it through his doctrine of the Logos.

Many examples might be given of exegesis which shows a clear understanding of the mind of Jesus, and is not a mere interpretation of words. One of these may be noted. "He that believeth in me," Jesus says, "the works that I do, he shall also do; yea, and greater than these shall he do, because I am going to the Father" (John xiv. 12). There is the promise that the disciple is to do greater things than the Master, and in reference to it Prof. Swete points out that, when Jesus sent the disciples of the Baptist to their master with a record of wonders heard and seen by them, He gave the highest place in that record to the preaching of the Gospel to the poor. In this preaching there is an indication of the fulfilment of the promise. Prof. Swete shows that, judged by outward appearances, the ministry of Jesus was a failure; and he proceeds to say that "greater things were done by the Eleven, by St. Paul and his followers, by the Church of the early centuries; greater things are being done by the Church of the present age."

In 'The Eschatology of Jesus' Dr. Jackson is not always easily heard amidst the multitude of authorities he has assembled, but when his voice is detected his words are unmistakable. He examines the sources of the Life of Jesus in order that the narratives and sayings which bear the hall-mark of substantial genuineness may be determined, and conclusions reached bearing on His beliefs and opinions regarding the Last Things. After making a survey of the Old Testament and Apocalyptic literature, he contrasts the Eschatology of contemporary Judaism and that of Jesus. The most significant chapter in the book is devoted to the Person of Christ, and it is followed by "an attempt to differentiate between the transitory and the permanent elements of an Eschatology which points to One who, if human and divine, both spoke in the language and shared the conceptions of a remote antiquity." The inquiry closes with reflections occasioned by eschatological survivals in the Church's Creeds.

In the examination of the sources of the Life of Jesus no theory of special inspiration of the New Testament writings is admitted; and Dr. Jackson, when carefully inspecting the Gospels, acts with perfect freedom in separating the ideas of Jesus from those of the Evangelists. There is, of course, grave danger of error in any such method of separation, since the investigator or critic of the Gospels must be the divider of their substance, giving to Jesus or the Evangelist a portion according to his own opinion. Yet it is to be admitted that there may be necessity, in order to secure a Christology satisfactory to the highest spiritual demands, to mark off Christ from His biographers; but, none the less, wherever this separation takes place, there is danger of opinion interfering with judgment, and therefore the onlooker, the reader, student, or whoever he may be, must be on his guard. The difficulty of reaching truth or fact in history is implied in Dr. Jackson's statement that a possibility must be reckoned with that "the early Church has projected the glory of its risen and ascended Lord back into the earthly life of Jesus."

Remarkable results, however else they may be styled, are reached by Dr. Jackson in the process of determining the ideas of Jesus. Regarding the predictions of the Passion, he says that in His earlier anticipations Jesus had expected that His appearance at Jerusalem would bring the decisive moment, God would intervene on His behalf, and His recognition and acclamation as Messiah-King would ensue forthwith. Then we are told that "later on He begins to realize that, while God's cause must triumph, it will not be on the lines of earlier expectations." Further, it is made plain to us that in the thought of Jesus He is Himself peculiarly related to the kingdom, and very conspicuous is "His rôle in the drama of the Last Things." It is indicated that, "throughout conscious of limitations, He, destined Messiah that He is, eagerly awaits emancipation; the supreme moment when He shall have passed through the gate of death to be exalted, as the Son of Man, at the right hand of God." Jesus was absolutely persuaded, Dr. Jackson asserts, that He would shortly come to this earth, in glory with the clouds of heaven, that there would be a tribunal for the nations with Himself as judge, and that there would be no interregnum or period of Messianic rule. No dubiety is to be detected in Dr. Jackson's statement and the fact remains that Jesus did not return with the clouds of heaven.

In the contrast between the conceptions of Judaism and the ideas of Jesus it is shown that the Jews believed that the new kingdom was to be a kingdom of the Jews, while Jesus, though it might seem that He too conceived of an essentially Jewish kingdom, did actually place the genuinely devout Gentile on an equality with the genuinely devout Jew. Thus there was a difference between Jesus and the Jews in regard to the kingdom; but Dr. Jackson, while very strongly asserting that Jesus was separated from contemporaries who satisfied themselves with low ideals, and admitting that now and again He transcended the very noblest representatives of Judaism, declares that it is at best a precarious assumption to hold that He adopted the general idea of the miraculous introduction of the kingdom by God in the near future, and "transmuted it into that of a spiritual kingdom, already set up in the present." The assumption may be precarious, but none the less it may be a fact that the spiritual kingdom was not recognized by men who were looking for a material kingdom, and could think of or understand no other. It is argued that Jesus must have had in His mind a visible kingdom, since the Evangelists could not have misrepresented Him entirely; but it may be argued, on the other hand, that He who thought so clearly on other subjects could not have been altogether mistaken in regard to the Last Things. The conclusions of Dr. Jackson are unmistakable. No external coming of the Son of Man is to be looked for; there can be no anticipation of a Last Day, of Judgment set and books opened, of a kingdom to be established by the omnipotent God when He shall have upheaved the heavens and the earth, raised the dead, and vanquished and destroyed the devil and all his angels. Yet, says Dr. Jackson, "it was of such things that Jesus thought; of such things He was wont to speak; for such a kingdom His disciples were taught by Him to pray in the petition 'Thy kingdom come.'" But surely the idea of the kingdom, when that petition was first uttered, could not have had such a content as that suggested by Dr. Jackson. Jesus, according to the Gospel narrative, had not propounded a doctrine of the Last Things when He taught His disciples to pray, and how could they have interpreted the idea of the kingdom as Dr. Jackson now interprets it? One could not refute Dr. Jackson's statements by merely saying that, when men now repeat the Lord's Prayer, they petition for a kingdom which can never come, according to the conception in the mind of Jesus: yet the fact remains, if Dr. Jackson's contention be true, that the kingdom as thought of by Jesus must not or should not be solicited in prayer, since it can never come.

In a significant chapter—'Husk and Kernel'—the statement is made that it is imperative to distinguish between the transitory and the permanent between husk and kernel in the Eschatology of Jesus. There is comparatively little difficulty in recognizing the husk. It is the specifically Apocalyptic Messianism of

Jesus," which cannot "do otherwise than wax old and vanish away." Dr. Jackson claims that there must be, on the other hand, an element in the Eschatology of Jesus which has a present value and significance, and it is the kernel. That element was essential to primitive devotion; and it is asked, in what way does it affirm itself indispensable as a source of vitality and energy in modern religious life? Dr. Jackson represents that the idea embodied in the Eschatology of Jesus is that of the ultimate triumph of the cause of God. We are told that the embodiment belonged to its own day, also that the idea is so grand that it cannot be other than divine and of abiding significance. The quality of grandeur, however, does not prove that the idea is the essential element in the Eschatology of Jesus. Between kernel and husk there is an intimate physical relation, but what intimate relation is there between the idea of the ultimate triumph of the cause of God and the Eschatology of Jesus? Were the Apocalyptic vision of Jesus, with its specific details, merely a picture, would it directly suggest the triumph of the cause of God? It does seem as if Dr. Jackson felt that he must discover an apology for the Eschatology of Jesus, and as if he were satisfied that Jesus was none the less the prophet of the ultimate triumph of the cause of God, even though He was limited by the ideals of His age and predicted events which could not come to pass. Yet many of those who accept the judgment of the Christian world, that there has never been a greater spiritual teacher than Jesus, will find that the difficulties in the Eschatology ascribed to Him are due to His biographers.

The volume entitled 'Unwritten Sayings of our Lord,' is almost entirely made up of lectures delivered by Dr. Smith in Londonderry on the Smyth Memorial Foundation. Its aim appears to be twofold: to deal with a subject of theological significance, and to treat it in popular fashion. The author has not been more than partially successful in his difficult task. As popular pulpit discourses the lectures are good. They all follow one pattern: short introduction, historical setting, exposition, and moral, the whole being rounded off by pleasing phrase, allusion, and anecdote; and it is a pattern approved by many speakers and audiences. Some of the illustrations, however, are so trite as to be unworthy of Dr. Smith's undoubted range of reading. Sir Isaac Newton and his renowned apple, James Watt and his boiling kettle, have already done more than their fair share of service, and should be allowed to rest on their homiletic laurels. The like privilege might be now given to the unhappy James VI., whom countless sermons have pilloried as "God's sillie vassal."

The elucidation of the selected Sayings is not always convincing; in some cases it is far-fetched and fanciful. Among the 'Agrapha' is the inscription which Dr. Alexander Duff found on the gateway of the Mohammedan mosque near Agra:—

> "Jesus, on whom be peace, has said: 'The world is merely a bridge: ye are to pass over it, and not to build your dwellings upon it.'"

The tradition that St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew evangelized part of Hindustan makes it possible that Akbar, like Alexander Severus, was willing to ornament a sacred edifice with a sentence from Christ's teaching. But the character of the saying presents difficulties which Dr. Smith would solve by an "attractive possibility"—that Jesus in his journey to Tyre was moved to speech by the mole of Alexander the Great. One cannot help feeling that the possibility of this explanation is less than its attraction. The exegesis of the first and third Sayings seems open to question, and the author reveals the Scotsman when, from the words "My mystery is for Me and the sons of My house," he deduces arguments for the "spiritual independence" of the Church as taught by the Reformers.

There are ample foot-notes in the book, and these show both a thorough knowledge of patristic literature and a considerable power of turning it to advantage in commentary. But there is little or no discussion either of the sources or authenticity of the Sayings. The volume will appeal not so much to the scholar whose main interest is theology, as to the layman who cares for a popular rendering of things not generally known. This appears to be recognized in the opening pages, where the author is at pains to conciliate those whom the existence of "Unwritten Sayings" might take by surprise.

ST. PAUL AND THE EARLY CHURCH.

Sir William Ramsay has paid remarkable attention to the claims of St. Paul and his theology. For him they are so notable that he has in previous books discussed with scrupulous care every aspect of the Græco-Roman world which throws light on Paulinism. But he believes that as a creed, either of religion or of philosophy, it is too great to be measured merely in terms of its day. It is the aim of his volume 'On the Teaching of Paul in Terms of the Present Day' to show that the teaching of St. Paul (or rather of Paul, for he has a reasoned objection to this use of "Saint") is significant for all time; that it actually rids itself of traditional difficulties, and gains in lucidity when interpreted in the light of modern scientific principles. The author's estimate is sharply opposed tothat of Deissmann. To the Berlin professor Paul was

> "an uneducated man, possessing no literary excellence and no learning, a mere writer of letters in the vulgar speech, having a certain quickness in picking up scraps of philosophy and poetry that circulated among the people unknown to and unmarked by the world."

To St. Luke, the historian, Paul was

> "the centre of interest wherever he went, dominating all by his personality, heralded before he came, the man that has 'turned the world upside down,' educated in his thoughts, and polished in his tone of courtesy, versatile and adaptable so that he moves at his ease in every class of society."

Sir William Ramsay is on the side of St. Luke; and he seeks to make good his judgment in this book, which has "not a paragraph that has not been pondered over for years, and composed word by word in hard labour, before it was put on paper." His unique qualification for this task is that he has laboriously followed the very footsteps of Paul the Traveller, and he makes the most of this, often to the disadvantage of the less favoured Deissmann. Every question is discussed with minute reference to topography and ancient culture.

In the first part of the book, a treatment of preparatory questions, the author deals with the influence of Hellenism on Paulinism, and has a friendly dispute with Principal Garvie, who minimizes its significance. But there are not the makings of controversy, for Sir William does not belittle Hebraic elements.

> "Hellenism [he says] never touches the life and essence of Paulinism, which is fundamentally and absolutely Hebrew; but it does strongly affect the expression of Paul's teaching."

In the light of this the statement on p. 13 might be modified. We are convinced also that it is too rash to say that

> "no development in the religious position of Paul can be traced in the letters. His religious thought is as complete in the first as in the last."

In this section, too, our author gives reasons for his belief that St. Paul knew Jesus on the Damascus road because he had previously seen Him in life. He is, therefore, at one with Johannes Weiss, but he differs from him in his methods of argument. His discussion of the relation between St. Paul and St. John gives him the opportunity of criticizing Dr. Moffatt, who differs from him in other matters of Pauline research.

The most noteworthy part of the book concerns the interpretation of the thought of St. Paul. The basis of this is found to be twofold—God is, and God is good—and faith is the "initial force" which compels recognition of this creed, a creed that is saved from pantheism by the strength of its Hebrew traditions. When Sir William descends to the particulars of the teaching he is beset by many difficulties, but he declares that, "when the true nature and meaning of the Pauline term 'faith' is understood," these are seen to rest on misconceptions. It is "the power that sets man moving in the right direction," not an external power, but one that works in and through the mind of man; it is at once divine and human.

The Teaching of Paul in Terms of the Present Day: the Deems Lectures in New York University. By Sir W. M. Ramsay. (Hodder & Stoughton, 12*s.*)

St. Paul and the Mystery-Religions. By H. A. A. Kennedy. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s.* net.)

Rome, St. Paul, and the Early Church. By W. S. Muntz. (John Murray, 5*s.* net.)

Human conduct is a problem of growth, and St. Paul is the preacher of growth. This is the category which resolves every antinomy. The righteousness which justifies a man, which he is attaining and yet never attains, is a process of growth toward the supreme righteousness of God. A man is free, not because of what he is, but of what he may be. Salvation is a free gift, yet it is earned by man, because "the Divine in man answers to the Divine above man, and makes a step in the long course towards reunion." The power of God works in and through the individuality of man. But there is a condition of growth, both for the individual and for the nation, and that is hearkening to the Divine voice.

In the third part of the book subsidiary questions are discussed. The author criticizes M. Loisy and others who believe that "the mystery of Paul's conversion is his conversion to the Mysteries"; and he has been at some pains to enlist medical authority for his conviction that St. Paul was not an epileptic, but probably subject to malarial fever. In another chapter he restates and supports his theory of the imprisonment and "supposed trial" of St. Paul in Rome; while an important section on the date of the Galatian letter gives him the opportunity of modifying his previous opinion and criticizing the views of others. The vexed question of St. Paul's literary style is also treated at length; and though Sir William dissents from the findings of Blass, he strongly opposes the strictures of Deissmann, maintaining, with good reason, that the style of the Pauline epistles, by its perfect compatibility with their thought, satisfies the highest requirement of art.

The book is a considerable contribution to Pauline literature, and by its firm grasp of essential principles shows that its author must be judged by more important matters than South Galatian theories. If there are in it frequent criticisms of fellow-scholars, there are also frank admissions of fallibility and openness of mind to alien opinion. On many pages, however, there are expressions—personal, colloquial, and discursive—that are better suited to the platform. The volume would have gained by delay in publication, as its lack of exact reference to authorities, its frequent reminders that the author is "away from books," and its subdivision into fifty-four sections the connexion of which is not always obvious, suggest.

The study of Comparative Religion has led many workers to extreme positions, and too often similarity has been translated into identity, while similarity itself has been detected by men having the will to detect. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that if the work of all the labourers in the field of Comparative Religion was accepted at the value claimed for it, one result would be that there would be nothing new and unique found in Christianity. Learning and severe exactness of method are specially necessary in dealing with the facts revealed by such study, since these may affect the cherished faith of Christian men.

Undoubtedly Prof. Kennedy possesses the knowledge and sobriety of judgment which should be found in a critic of New Testament ideas, and his 'St. Paul and the Mystery-Religions' illustrates the temperate and serious decisions which are characteristic of our best English theologians. He examines the State-Mysteries of Eleusis, the Mystery-Cults of the Great Mother (with Attis) and of Isis (with Serapis), and the typically Hellenistic religious phenomena connected with the Hermetic mystery-literature; and he claims that this examination provides an atmosphere for the detailed comparison of their conceptions with Pauline ideas. A chapter is devoted to Mystery-Terminology, and it is found that St. Paul frequently employs terms which have a more or less technical meaning as used in Mystery-Religions; though at the same time it is admitted that side by side with these terms are found far-reaching conceptions "to which there are at least thought-provoking analogies in Pagan religion." Reasons are given for the assertion that it is sheer hypothesis to ascribe to St. Paul any direct acquaintance with Mystery-ideas through the medium of literature, but it is granted that liturgical formulæ and technical terms of ritual would be familiar to him. Then, the question is asked, how far does the use of mystic terminology involve the adoption of the ideas which it expresses? In seeking an answer to this important question, Prof. Kennedy pays special attention to the words *πνεῦμα* and *ψυχὴ*, and finds that St. Paul's religious use of these and cognate terms "has its root in the soil of the Old Testament."

In an interesting section, 'St. Paul and the Central Conceptions of the Mystery-Religions,' the chief aim of the Mystery-Religions is set forth, and that is the offer of salvation (*σωτηρία*) to those who have been duly initiated. We are told that the element prized above all others in *σωτηρία* is the assurance of a life which death cannot quench, a victorious immortality, and that this boon is reached by the process of regeneration. "The full significance of the process," Prof. Kennedy says, "becomes clear from its being frequently described as deification (*θεωθῆναι*, *ἀποθεωθῆναι*), and it always seems to depend on some kind of contact with Deity." Here we come into touch with conceptions which are at least suggestive of certain Christian ideas. Prof. Kennedy quotes a summary given by M. Loisy of the Pauline conception of Jesus Christ, and in it the first statement is that "He was a saviour-god, after the manner of an Osiris, an Attis, a Mithra." Like them, M. Loisy affirms, He had a celestial origin, made an appearance on earth, accomplished a work of universal redemption; like Adonis, Osiris, and Attis, died a violent death and was restored to life; and like them prefigured in His lot that of the human beings who should commemorate His mystic enterprise, and prepared and assured the salvation of those who became partners in His passion.

M. Loisy's statements are in many ways typical of the rashness with which an analogy between Christianity and the Mystery-Religions is asserted. Prof. Kennedy, after observing that nothing is more misleading than an inaccurate use of terminology, proceeds to say that St. Paul never speaks of Jesus as a "saviour-god," and that he knew Him as an historical person, while Osiris and Attis were originally mythological personifications of the processes of vegetation. The legends of their deaths had nothing to do with a spiritual redemption, and it is a caricature, Prof. Kennedy holds, "to compare the murder of Osiris or the self-destruction of Attis with that of the self-sacrificing death of Jesus." He maintains, too, that there can be no real comparison between the New Testament view of the resurrection of Jesus and the restoration to life of Osiris and Attis.

Much more important for religious thought is the contention that there is no true analogy between the New Testament idea of fellowship in the sufferings of Christ and the ritual sympathy with the goddesses who mourned the loss of Osiris and Attis. Self-sacrificing devotion is the core of Christian experience, and the love of Christ constrains men to dedicate their lives to His obedience. This, however, is not ritual, but an "assent of the will to that estimate of things which is involved in the cross of Christ. It means a new moral attitude to the world and to God." The effect of the ritual, on the other hand, depends on pompous processions and ascetic prescriptions. In like manner *σωτηρία* in the Mystery-Religions, though it implies immortality, does not necessarily involve a new moral ideal; but the Pauline conception, which is many-sided, is charged with moral implications. In the Apostle's mind salvation is the New Life, and regeneration, through which the New Life is attained, is intimately related, as in the Mystery-Religions, to communion with the divine. It is pointed out that there is scarcely even a difference of metaphor in his affirmation, but none the less his idea of communion with Christ stands out against the background of the Cross. Further, Prof. Kennedy claims that, though we admit that the initiates in the mystic cults regarded themselves as having died with the divine persons whose restoration they celebrated, we must consider the death of which St. Paul speaks as something wholly different. "It is," he says, "exclusively a death to sin, and its correlative is a life to holiness in the most ethical sense conceivable." Prof. Kennedy is on sure ground when he insists on the ethical significance of the Pauline conceptions, and he makes good his contention that the use of mystic terminology does not necessarily involve the ideas which it expresses.

A chapter is given to a consideration of Baptismal Rites and another to Sacramental Meals, and the author suggests that one of the chief impressions left upon the careful reader of the Epistles

must be that of the Apostle's detachment from ritual in every shape and form. Quoting the statement of Prof. Lake that "sacramental teaching is central to the primitive Christianity to which the Roman Empire began to be converted," he very aptly points out that the Apostle in his first Epistle to the Corinthians thanked God that he had baptized only a few of them, and declared that Christ had sent him not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel. Christian baptism is contrasted with that in the Mystery-Religions, and the spiritual character of the Christian rite is emphasized. Little is known of the significance of the baptismal rites in those religions, but Prof. Kennedy holds it highly probable that they were conceived as working *ex opere operato;* and he maintains that "the faith which welcomes the divine message of forgiveness and new life in Christ crucified and risen is invariably presupposed as the background of the solemn ritual," and, further, that "it is in virtue of their faith that converts proceed to baptism."

A careful examination is made of the aspects of the Lord's Supper which have been alleged to show a kinship with the sacred meals of paganism, and the conclusion is reached that faith is for St. Paul the indispensable postulate of all that has spiritual value in the experience of the Lord's Supper. It is no feast of initiation, since those who partake of it have already professed to surrender themselves to Christ as their Saviour and Lord, and have received and welcomed the good news of salvation through His self-sacrificing death. The bread and the wine, Prof. Kennedy concludes, are to them symbols of all that this death involved.

The subject of 'Rome, St. Paul, and the Early Church,' which is not clearly indicated by Dr. Muntz's title, is the influence of Roman law on St. Paul's teaching and phraseology, and on the development of the Church. In the past writers confined themselves mainly to Judaism as the chief source of the Apostle's teaching, and the fact that he was a Roman citizen as well as a Jew was too much neglected. Attention, however, has been paid in recent years to the intellectual and spiritual influences which affected him, especially in Tarsus, before and after his conversion; and the first and important section of this work, which is devoted to the consideration of a non-Jewish influence, shows very plainly that his thought and speech reveal his acquaintance with conceptions and terms of Roman law. Dr. Muntz explains that the major portion of his pages was written before the publication of Prof. Deissmann's 'Light from the Ancient East'; but there is room for his book in the library of Pauline literature, since it helps us to a clearer understanding of New Testament theology, and he is to be commended for his labour.

It is pointed out in the Preface that St. Paul's conception of Christ's death involved the recognition of Jesus rather as the Divine Redeemer than the Messiah, disclosing a deeper significance in His death and risen life, and unfolding new aspects of His personality and mission; and, further, that some have insisted that the "grandly simple" Gospel of Christ has been misrepresented and obscured by the Pauline teaching. Dr. Muntz, while admitting differences, denies any contradiction in the revelation of the Master and His servant, and goes so far as to say that the earlier conception was inadequate, and that in the later God was continuing the revelation of His Son. The Synoptic Gospels were not written before the Pauline Epistles, though they may contain an earlier conception; but do these Epistles convey a new revelation? or do they not simply set forth a theological interpretation of Christ's Person and work? The type of Pauline doctrine was certainly different from that of other Apostles, and Roman law, as is here shown, supplied terms and figures whereby spiritual conceptions were translated into current speech.

The examination of the word δοῦλος will serve to illustrate the author's exposition. Observing that in the Authorized and Revised Versions "servant" is the synonym for "slave," he insists that by this substitution we lose sight of the aspect of St. Paul's life in which he gloried. The Apostle, he says, claims no rights against the Master who had bought him with a price, nor did he regard his high office as one which he was free to renounce at his pleasure. It is argued, too, that St. Paul's use of the idea of adoption can be explained only by a reference to Roman law. Dr. Muntz points out that English law generally does not recognize adoption as involving any right on the part of the child, whereas by Roman law the bond formed by adoption could not be severed, even by death; and he proceeds to say that St. Paul, in employing the term "adoption," desired

> "to assure his readers that the covenant which God makes with every believer in Christ Jesus is not a capricious undertaking, liable to be broken at any moment, but a pledge to be observed by Him in all its fulness, because grounded on the Eternal Truth and Justice."

Another interesting instance of the use of legal conceptions by St. Paul may be observed. The phrase "heirs of God" is unwarranted if we think only of English law, since heirship connotes death—the death of the father to whom the son succeeds. A man may have an heir presumptive or an heir apparent, but, strictly, no heir; and "heirs of God" would seem to imply that God is capable of death. The phrase becomes intelligible, however, when it is remembered that the Apostle was employing a conception of Roman jurisprudence.

In the last chapters of his book Dr. Muntz turns to the Roman Rule and the conceptions derived from it which were favourable to the growth of the Papacy, and considers the Canon Law as a rival to the imperial jurisprudence. The subjects of this section, however, has often been treated by competent expounders; and the chapters, therefore, are less interesting—as being less novel—than those which deal with the influence of Roman law on St. Paul's theology.

Members One of Another: Sermons preached in Sherborne School Chapel. By Nowell Smith. (Chapman & Hall, 5*s.* net.)

England has at last realized that others than those in Holy Orders are capable of regulating and supervising the intellectual and moral growth of the rising generation. Three or four of our leading public schools are at the present time in charge of laymen. That these distinguished scholars will have no difficulty in training the intellect cannot be doubted, but some people who cling to old-fashioned ways of thought may have felt some qualms about the moral side of the training of our boys, and perhaps have wondered if the chapel services in these schools and the sermons preached in them are as distinguished and effective as in former days. Every old public-school boy will readily acknowledge the importance of the Sunday sermon. It is listened to by a great majority of those present, and often freely criticized, at any rate by the older boys. Apart from the confirmation classes, which in many cases come before a boy has anything like matured views on the matter of religion, the Sunday sermon is the only factor of real importance in forming a boy's attitude towards religion in his school career. He definitely dislikes private talks with his tutor or housemaster if he is of the normal healthy type; but a school preacher, if he hits the right note, can, and often does, help a young mind which is groping in the dark and welcomes a strong, clear lead in matters which he is beginning to realize are a vital issue.

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We can recommend the volume to readers of all ages, with some confidence that they will appreciate the point of view and method of treatment.

*** Elsewhere to-day we print reports of Mr. Balfour's Gifford Lectures, and of a recent discourse by Mr. William Archer on Moral Instruction.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4504 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1914. PRICE SIXPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

LIBRARY MAR 12 1914 UNIVERSITY OF

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F. G. KENYON, Director and Principal Librarian.

British Museum, February, 1914.

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By Order,
W. R. M. LAMB, Secretary.

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ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.

Town Hall, Birkenhead, February 14, 1914.

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By Order of the Committee.
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

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The author does not conclude without a survey of contemporary tendencies in education, and a forecast of probable developments. We are bidden to expect and to welcome "a constant reconstruction of the curriculum and methods of teaching," with certain excellent objects in view. But it might be urged that perpetual flux, the old philosopher's πάντα ῥεῖ, is hardly an ideal one would wish to see enthroned in the high places of education.

Dr. Paul Monroe's 'Cyclopedia of Education,' the first volume of which was published three years ago, has now reached its conclusion in the fifth volume, comprising Pol to Zwi. Each instalment has been duly noticed in our columns, the fourth having been reviewed by us on May 3rd, 1913. Both editor and contributors are to be congratulated on the performance of a great task, the first competent and really comprehensive conspectus of education in English. On our shelves it stands by the side of the seven volumes of the 'Teacher's Encyclopedia,' edited by Dr. A. P. Laurie; but there is room for both of these, their scope and aim being different. Dr. Laurie's work deals adequately with certain select topics in a reasoned order, while Dr. Monroe's is an exhaustive treatment of the whole field arranged alphabetically.

Looking at the 'Cyclopedia' as a whole, one is impressed with the vastness and complexity of educational thought and literature. Interest in educational problems and practices is very vigorous, and theories and methods are healthily diverse. It is also true that, in point of numbers of its practitioners, education is the largest of all the professions; but while it is the largest numerically, it is undoubtedly the poorest paid. The disproportion between what is expected of the teacher and the remuneration he receives is remarkable, and the sort of uncomfortable fact that many centuries of advancing civilization might have been expected to abolish. We doubt if an encyclopædia devoted to the work of any other profession could show so remarkable a body of thought as the one before us, which has, it seems to us, many reasons for being regarded as the best measure of the state of Western civilization in the twentieth century. True, these pages are written by experts, but they would be impossible apart from the conscientious work of the rank and file. We have here positive proof that the teachers of Europe and America are, regarded as a whole, a body of steady-working, sound-thinking men and women. Much is expected from, and achieved by, the teacher. Is he fairly paid for it, especially since the tendency is to throw increasing responsibilities on him? The schools have, to a large extent, taken over the duties of the parents: moral training, physical training, instruction in amusements and social graces, and even feeding, are expected of them. Amid this mass of duties the bewildered teacher is naturally often at a loss for guidance in detail, and naturally also tends to lose all sense of proportion. Much the same difficulties beset educational administrators and officials. Hence the exceeding value of a work like the present, which, though not attempting to treat every subject completely, does aim at, and, within human limitations, achieve, completeness of scope. The systematization of educational ideas presented in these five volumes must necessarily assist towards the unification of educational thought, and a resultant improvement in educational practice. It is to be hoped that all who are connected, in whatever way, with the work of education will speedily recognize that in the 'Cyclopedia' they have an invaluable corpus of educational knowledge, and will refer to it for guidance in difficulties.

As in the case of the former volumes, we will say a word of the contributors, indicate some important articles, and finally direct attention to what is perhaps the chief merit of this volume, the Analytical Indexes crowning the whole work.

The 850 double-column pages of this volume are written by nearly 200 contributors, most of whom are connected with American Universities. There are, however, several British contributors such as Dr. Barber (Leys School), Mr. G. G. Coulton (Cambridge), Dr. Findlay (Manchester), Mr. A. F. Leach, Mr. Aylmer Maude, Profs. Foster Watson, and W. H. Woodward. The following are among the important articles: Poor Law (Marion Phillips), Education among Primitive Peoples (Hutton Webster) Private Schools, Psychology, Punishment, The Reformation and Education (A. F. Leach and others), Religious Education (G. A. Coe New York), The Renaissance and Education (W. H. Woodward), Russia (Anna Tolman Smith), Scotland (John Strong Montrose Academy), Spain. Student Life (E. E. Slosson, New York), Sunday Schools, Sweden (P. E Lindstrom), Universities (G. G. Coulton and others), and Higher Education of Women (A. F. Leach and others). All these topics receive fairly exhaustive treatment.

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So important are these Indexes that we do not apologize for attempting to give some idea of their scope. There are eleven general headings: I. History of Education; II. Philosophy of Education; III. Educational Psychology; IV. Teaching Methods; V. Educational Sociology; VI. Educational Administration; VII. Elementary Education; VIII. Secondary Education; IX. Higher Education; X. Physical Education; XI. School Architecture. It will be seen that these are not strictly logical, mutually exclusive divisions, but rather practical groupings of the matter contained in the 'Cyclopedia'; but they are really all the better for that, and, being few, can easily be retained in the memory. As a specimen of the practical way in which the sub-headings are arranged, we give as a sample the History of Education. The sub-headings are as follows: History of Education as a Study; Primitive, Oriental, Greek, and Roman Education; Middle Ages, Monasticism and Education, Early Revival of Learning, Mysticism and Education, Studies of the Middle Ages, Scholasticism, Universities, Chivalry, Medieval Schools, Renaissance Period, Humanistic Leaders and Educators, Renaissance Schools and Education, Courtly Education, Reformation and Education, Realism and Education, Sense Realism and Early Scientific Tendency, Disciplinary Conception in Education, The Enlightenment and Education, Pietism and Education, Naturalistic Movement, Philanthropinist Movement, Psychological Tendency in Education, Infant Schools, Development of Elementary School Systems, Development of Public School Systems, Modern Tendencies, Educational Leaders of the Nineteenth Century. Such sub-headings, with other lower divisions, should enable the inquirer to light on his particular subject with ease, and see it at once in its broader relationships.

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Mrs. Gretton delights in the lore of old newspapers. They are to her much what the preambles to Henry VIII.'s Acts of Parliament were to James Anthony Froude: the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Her main authority, indeed, is *The Oxford Journal*, a notable old newspaper which J. R. Green often utilized, and occasionally enriched. In several appendixes, too, she revives for us "documents" of importance which we are very glad to see preserved. The best of these is Arthur Young's Report of the Agriculture of Oxfordshire prepared for the Board of Agriculture in 1809. This occupies forty-two pages, about a tenth part of Mrs. Gretton's book. One feels that she, as a Meredithian, has a peculiar interest in the humour of agricultural folk. If she does not always succeed in conveying it to us, she gives the material itself on which she has built it up. Of to-day's records there is a pretty little bit of silver-wedding love-making in the poem of a country worker called 'A Tale of Two Rings,' and there are some charming talks with village folk.

Mrs. Gretton reprints (from *Notes and Queries*, 5 S. ii., Dec. 26, 1874) a mumming play which she attributes to Oxfordshire and "the beginning of the [? nineteenth] century." This is strangely unlike the play now acted in the district from which she writes, but may belong to the south-east of the shire, perhaps.

It is an arbitrary line of locality which Mrs. Gretton draws round her stories, and one which does not answer to any historical, geographical, or racial division. She includes Tetsworth and Kelmscott, Northleach, Bourton-on-the-Water, Wellesbourne, and Chapel House—all names to conjure with among those who know them. But she goes into no tiresome details of topography; that has often, and very lately, been done. She tries rather to collect stories, and now and then to substantiate them by statistics. Of this an interesting appendix on Feargus O'Connor's Socialist allotments at Charterville, near Witney, is a good example, though it might have been improved by a study of the late Arthur Butler's sympathetic account in *The Economic Review*. Except when she quotes the *ipsissima verba* of forgotten authorities, she does not attempt to achieve strict accuracy. At Burford, for example, she does not seem to be quite at home. She thinks that "no addition of any sort" has been made to the church "since the Reformation," not having seen, perhaps, the south wall of the large western aisle, with its Sylvester tombs, none of them earlier than Elizabeth's day; or the curious twentieth-century heating chamber with its absurd battlements; the beautiful glass, old and new, congruous and incongruous, which has been inserted during the last thirty years; or the enrichments due to the generosity and taste of Mr. Meade Falkner and the present vicar. In the town itself, which she describes most happily and sympathetically, surely the illustration of "the courtyard of the Little House" shows what is to a great extent a creation of the present century. The contrasts, too, that she would make are a little forced. The postmaster may be, as she tells us, "motor proprietor, chauffeur, and photographer," perhaps chemist and stationer too, for all we know; but such a conjunction shows no breach with old tradition. Specialism was never at home in the Cotswolds, except among those who make the wonderful unmortared walls. But Mrs. Gretton has a knack of hitting off a place, or an experience, admirably:—

> "To go shopping in a place like Burford is not at all necessarily to get what you want, certainly not to get it with swiftness; but it is to negotiate with persons of dignity and ruminating character—persons of resource too."

On the whole, we are inclined to think that the most interesting parts of Mrs. Gretton's book are those in which she deals with Enclosures, and those in which she investigates the budgets of the rural poor fifty years ago and to-day. For the latter she is indebted to a notable survival of an old family—Mr. Hambidge of Burford—who still carries on a flourishing local business. He has supplied her with an admirable description of a grocer's shop *circa* 1850 which might have come straight out of 'Cranford.' In her account of the Enclosures she keeps a just course between the Radical agitator and the Tory apologist, and she quotes with approval what Mr. W. W. Fowler, who really knows the subject, has written:—

> "The mischief is not to be ascribed so much to enclosures, against which an outcry is vain, as to the neglect of the opportunity arising on every enclosing movement, to take the true interest of the agricultural labourer into consideration, and to redeem him from the semi-serfdom to which he was in danger of reverting."

Apropos of serfdom, one may note the recent use of the word "servitude," for what is now commonly called "service," which Mrs. Gretton quotes, and assure her that, if she were to visit the town early enough in the morning, she would still see a good deal of yearly hiring going on at the annual fair.

Poems. By Edward Dowden. 2 vols. (Dent & Co., 6s. each.)

Perhaps the chief pleasure that Edward Dowden's poetry affords to us lies in our recognition in it of the charm of his personality. The history of his association with poetry is itself illustrative of this charm. He published a considerable body of eloquent and accomplished verse at the age of thirty-three (his 'Poems' of 1876 account for fully three-quarters of the original compositions now put before us), and, in the words of his present editor, "felt the urge very strongly towards making verse his vocation." Renouncing this idea in order to be able to fulfil closer and tenderer obligations, he yet found means, as a recent volume, 'A Woman's Reliquary,' has assured us, to associate his love of poetry with the love to which he had postponed it, and continued to confide his happiness to his wife through the many years of their union in songs which, while he lived, were for her eyes alone.

The 'Poems' of 1876 are remarkable for the high level of execution they display. As a sign of this we note that the collection contains as many as seventy-five sonnets—sonnets handled, for the most part, in the Wordsworthian style, and showing the young artist never at a loss for adequate and appropriate expression. Indeed, the ease and gracefulness everywhere apparent in his work suggest a writer who has found, rather than one who has still to find, his message, and preclude the idea that in adopting criticism as his profession Dowden seriously deflected his powers. A great sensitiveness to beauty breathes through all his poems, associated with an intimate religious dedication; but the forms of verse, with all that the Muse can demand of culture and refinement, seem to flow almost too readily, and though power and originality are present, we have throughout the impression of a relative deficiency in these qualities. Poetry reflects life, but an essentially creative activity is its only means to that end. In Dowden's verse receptivity is the prevailing feature.

Lest these reservations should be applied too broadly, and in order to give a substantial instance of the central impulse which moved Dowden to poetic expression, we shall quote in full a poem, 'The Initiation,' which almost induces us to withdraw what we have said:—

Under the flaming wings of cherubim
I moved to that high altar. O, the hour!
And the light waxed intenser, and the dim
Low edges of the hills and the grey sea
Were caught and captur'd by the present Power,
My sureties and my witnesses to be.

Then the light drew me in. Ah, perfect pain!
Ah, infinite moment of accomplishment!
Thou terror of pure joy, with neither wane
Nor waxing, but long silence and sharp air
As womb-forsaking babes breathe. Hush! the event
Let him who wrought Love's marvellous things declare.

Shall I who fear'd not joy, fear grief at all?
I on whose mouth Life laid his sudden lips
Tremble at Death's weak kiss, and not recall
That sundering from the flesh, the flight from time,
The judgments stern, the clear apocalypse,
The lightnings, and the Presences sublime?
How came I back to earth? I know not how,
Nor what hands led me, nor what words were said.
Now all things are made mine,—joy, sorrow; now
I know my purpose deep, and can refrain;
I walk among the living, not the dead;
My sight is purged; I love and pity men.

The writer of such a piece as this, and particularly of its last two stanzas, might well have contributed, with the directness only attainable in poetry, to our further knowledge of the mysteries and intimacies of the spiritual life. Yet such a communication, to be effectual, must have taken the form of a distillation of essences; a ready and copious utterance would hardly have favoured it.

The second of the two volumes before us is devoted to a complete translation of the twelve books of Goethe's 'West-Oestliche Divan,' in verse which follows as nearly as possible the changing metres of the original. Prof. Dowden was for twenty-two years President of the English Goethe Society, and at one period of his life, Mrs. Dowden now tells us, meditated making a "full study of Goethe's life and works his *opus magnum*" (an unfortunate misprint, *opus magnus*, should be corrected at the first opportunity), only to be turned aside from this project by "a call to write the life of Shelley—a long and difficult task." The translation of the 'Divan' was undertaken, "in one of the later years of his life" (1907), "as recreation in a summer's holiday in Cornwall," and, as he himself modestly says of it, "even to fail in such a game was to enter into the joy of *l'amour de l'impossible*." Certainly the 'West-Eastern Divan' has an unusually large proportion of untranslatable things, and only a craftsman of high resourcefulness could have produced the general effect of aerated, readable numbers to which Dowden attains. But he has given us, perhaps, the sketch for a translation rather than a finished performance, and his attention seems to have concentrated itself upon the substance rather than upon the flavour of Goethe's poetry. The rendering has thus a tendency to weaken at points where the whimsicality or sprightliness of the original requires most from it, and we are more satisfied when we jog along from page to page uncritically than when we examine the turns given to our favourite passages. The concluding stanzas of 'Selige Sehnsucht,' for instance, cannot but disappoint us:—

Distance can hinder not thy flight;
Exiled, thou seekest a point illumed;
And, last, enamoured of the light,
A moth art in the flame consumed.

And while thou spurnest at the best,
Whose word is "Die to be new-born!"
Thou bidest but a cloudy guest
Upon an earth that knows not morn.

Even on Prof. Dowden's authority we could not accept this translation of

Kommst geflogen und gebannt,

for *gebannt* obviously bears here the meaning "enchanted," "compelled," as in *Zauberbann*, &c.; "exiled" is an inappropriate suggestion. As to the last stanza, the power of which, culminating in the immortal

Stirb und werde,

is throughout its simplicity, here, we can only say, a great opportunity is lamentably missed. The translation needed, perhaps, some revision: "masterpieces," for instance (3, i.), is a curious slip for *Musterbilder*. We have noted also a sprinkling of misprints, 2, xi.:—

What woe it works, what wear betimes,

where "weal" was probably intended; and 5, v.,

Nay, none shall draw destructions here,

where "destructions" should be "distinctions."

Maximilian in Mexico: the Story of the French Intervention. By Percy F. Martin. (Constable & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.

The Mexican Constitution on paper is an admirably democratic thing, but the only sort of government of which Mexico has actual experience bears no resemblance to that written document. Under Diaz (who ruled by fear, and whose victims were said by M. Garcia Calderon to have numbered 11,000) she had peace for nearly thirty years; but she is now proving to the world that she has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing since the days of which Mr. Percy Martin writes.

He gives us a portrait of a delicately nurtured Austrian Archduke, whose knowledge of the world, before the Mexican adventure, had been confined to the best that the world could offer, suddenly called on to rule over a half-emancipated hot-headed people; and his picture is in sharp contrast to that of others who have described Maximilian as a man with whom "haughtiness and irritability were constitutional." But before the book is done it is clear why the undertaking of the Archduke was hopeless from the first—as hopeless as Thiers knew it to be, and (after the crash) said it always had been.

The first idea of the Mexican expedition (according to Mr. Martin) originated in the fertile brain of that disreputable person Morny, who saw a chance of making money for himself; and the fundamental cause of Maximilian's failure is ascribed to Napoleon III. and his wish to defeat the influence of the United States in Latin America—matters which lead Mr. Martin to consider carefully the whole question of the Monroe doctrine. The responsibility of Louis Napoleon for the expedition and its disastrous result is obvious, and it was the distrust of Napoleon III. felt by the English and by the Spaniards which led the British and Spanish Governments to withdraw their support and let the French go on alone. Louis Napoleon is described as "one of the most perfidious, as he was one of the most unmindful, rulers who ever occupied a throne"; and to the Empress Eugénie is allotted a heavy share of blame.

We have had Maximilian's own account of his life in Mexico, not to mention many books from other pens; and Mr. Martin

has gathered his materials with great care from all the best sources. The result is a painful picture of a horrible tragedy. Maximilian's worst fault was perhaps his fickleness and his inability to come to a decision or to adhere to a resolution once taken. He committed errors because he tried to rule Mexico as though it were a civilized European state. He endeavoured to govern the country by laws, when it was said of him that "he should have been always in the saddle, with sword in hand."

If fresh evidence is required of the mistakes which—naturally we think—were made by an inexperienced European prince, that evidence is to be found here, and Mr. Martin has collected facts which throw new light on the extravagant fashion in which the household of the Emperor was conducted. Neither the Emperor nor the Empress knew anything of the way to manage household expenses, and their waste was on a grand scale, regardless of the amount of a Civil List which—even if the money had been forthcoming—did not suffice to pay half their bills. The best excuse that can be made for Maximilian is that he did not govern, and that it was Bazaine who exercised real authority, and who should have stayed in Mexico to bear the result of failure.

At a time when relations between the United States and Mexico are, to put it mildly, strained, it is of interest to consider what were the difficulties which the French experienced with their expedition, and the author of this book throws light on the obstacles in their way. It may be noted that in Maximilian's day the United States professed neutrality, but did a good deal to make things awkward for the French. The United States, in the name of Monroe, condemned the Mexican monarchy—a case of intervention against intervention; and there was in the northern republic a society (known as "Defenders of the Monroe Doctrine, D.M.D.") whose object was the transmission of arms and ammunition to the Mexican frontier.

The saddest picture in the book is that of the Empress Charlotte, who became insane while actually in the Vatican pleading with the Pope for his help. She is still alive, and has been confined in a château near Brussels for forty-seven years; and of the royal personages chiefly concerned, two others are still living, the Austrian Emperor and the Empress Eugénie, both of whom are strongly criticized by Mr. Martin.

We admire the author's industry, but cannot praise his style, and much of the book is in the nature of padding. There are some misprints (like Lanenburg for Lauenburg, and Sainte Gedule for Sainte Gudule), but they are not numerous. The work is copiously illustrated—too copiously, for in one instance the same portrait appears twice.

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings, with the Assistance of John A. Selbie and Louis H. Gray.—Vol. VI. *Fiction—Hyksos.* (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1*l.* 8*s.*)

At the beginning of his instructive article on primitive, Oriental, and Græco-Roman fiction, with which the new volume of this great Encyclopædia opens, Dr. L. H. Gray calls attention to Mr. MacCulloch's definition of the Saga on the one hand and the *Märchen* on the other, according to which the main difference between the two lies in this—that in the Saga the heroes and heroines "have definite names and are believed to have once actually existed," whilst "in the *Märchen* all is vague, impersonal, indefinite." But to this undoubtedly true differentiation might be added another which appears to be no less true. The genuine Saga reflects the ideals and traditions of a nation or a race, whilst in the *Märchen* it is chiefly the elements of wonder and folk-lore which strike the imagination. It is on account of these combined differences that the Saga has in it the making of an epos, whereas the *Märchen* must always remain outside this higher field of poetic creation.

Reluctantly passing over Prof. A. J. Du Pont Coleman's very thoughtful contribution on mediæval and modern fiction, as well as over a number of other interesting topics, we note next the two articles under the heading 'First-Born.' Mr. J. A. MacCulloch, who deals with the introductory and primitive part of the subject, arrives at the conclusion that it was only occasionally that the first-born were singled out for sacrifice, the practice having been ominously widespread with regard to children generally; but, so far as the ancient Hebrews are concerned, Mr. J. Strahan is no doubt right in thinking that the redemption of the first-born enjoined in the Pentateuch was in all probability meant to supplant the actual immolation that was in vogue in primitive times.

For convenience' sake we refer also now to the series of articles on 'Human Sacrifice,' the ritual slaying of first-born children being only a species of the wider practice of this terrible form of devotion. We can, however, give only a few quotations. In Mr. A. E. Crawley's paper in the introductory and primitive section the following sentences are given from Dr. Westermarck's 'Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas':—

"The practice of human sacrifice cannot be regarded as characteristic of savage races. On the contrary, it is found much more frequently among barbarians and semi-civilized peoples than among genuine savages, and at the lowest stages of culture known to us it is hardly heard of."

One of the illustrations given by Mr. Crawley of this aspect of the case is the fact that "the Aztecs themselves did not adopt the practice until the fourteenth century." This must, however, be balanced against Prof. R. A. S. Macalister's remark in the Semitic section of the subject that

"although, as the notorious case of the Aztecs shows, the practice of human sacrifice is not inconsistent with a high standard of culture, it is natural that the advance of civilization should develope a repugnance against the rite in its crudest form, and that various devices should be invented to satisfy the demands of the gods without actually taking life."

Under the heading 'Fortune,' accounts are given of the meanings it bore, and the beliefs entertained regarding it, among the Greeks, Romans, Chinese, Jews, and other sections of the human family. M. Delphine Menant contributes an exhaustive article on the 'Gabars,' a name "popularly applied to the Zoroastrians still residing in Persia, in contradistinction to their co-religionists in India, the Parsis." The articles on 'Gambling' and 'Games' (the latter topic being treated in a Hebrew and Jewish section, besides a general one), will naturally attract many readers. Of perennial interest to many others is the subject of 'Giants,' which is treated in a general as well as a Greek and Roman section.

Close upon Prof. E. F. Scott's instructive contribution on 'Gnosticism' follows a long series of articles on 'God.' For a philosophical treatment of the idea of God we are referred to the heading 'Theism,' though, of course, the article 'First Cause' in an earlier part of the present volume supplies materials for some partial view of the subject. The key-note of Andrew Lang's contribution on the primitive and savage section of the theme is that of an "All-Father" (the "Father ours" of the native tribes of South-East Australia), regarded by him, in common with other investigators, as a very early form of belief among savage races.

"The idea of a supreme being [he writes] is not of late appearance in culture, and is not [as Herbert Spencer and others thought] a reflection from human kings. It is found among the democratic tribes of Australia, who, at most, may have a 'head-man' of the community, while the council of the mature men make his position more or less 'constitutional.' The All-Father is not the glorified ghost of such an one, for he was before Death, in the myths, entered the world; and he still exists, usually in a world of his own, above the sky."

The other parts of the subject treated are the pre-Islamic Arabian, Assyro-Babylonian, Biblical and Christian, Buddhist, Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Hindu, Iranian, Japanese, Jewish, Muslim, Slavic, and Teutonic, each of which contributes richly to the great store of facts and ideas which may some day serve as the basis of a comprehensive work on the development of the idea of God in the mind of humanity.

There are articles of appropriate length on Goethe, Herder, and Heine (the last-named paper not being, however, free from inaccuracy); and many will be particularly grateful for the long and excellent contribution by Prof. J. B. Baillie on Hegel, whose ideas were perhaps, not

much behind those of Kant in influencing and moulding the philosophical and religious thought of a great part of the nineteenth century.

Much curious and highly instructive information regarding an important class of myths and mythical history among many branches of humanity will be found in the long series of articles on 'Heroes and Hero-Gods.' Mr. A. C. Hadden, who writes on the general and primitive part of the subject, pays special attention to the evidence to be derived from the folk-tales of the Torres Straits Islanders, and his main conclusion is that "the hero, apart from the ancestor, has slight chance of being worshipped while he is still recognized as a human ghost," and that time, distance, and forgetfulness are required in order to evolve a god or "a worshipful godling." It cannot, however, be said that this principle underlies hero-worship in all parts of the world.

We can make only a brief selection out of the many other valuable articles in the volume. Prof. F. C. Burkitt gives a critical account of the four canonical Gospels. Greek and Græco-Egyptian religion are treated respectively by Dr. L. R. Farnell and Mr. J. G. Milne. The great subject of Hinduism is dealt with by Mr. W. Crooke. The still perplexing topic of the Hittites has been assigned to Mr. B. B. Charles. There are articles on Homer, Hesiod, Heraclitus, and Herodotus, as well as on our own moderns, Hobbes, Hume, Hooker, and T. H. Green. We also note that the papers on 'Gorgon' and 'Harpies' are accompanied by illustrations. The contribution on the Hyksos, which concludes the volume, seems abnormally short, but the subject is still largely enveloped in obscurity.

As the part before us completes the first half of the Encyclopædia, this is a fitting occasion for expressing our warm thanks to the editors, contributors, and publishers of the work for the wealth of well-ordered information which they are placing before the world of intelligent readers and investigators. We hope that the support given to the undertaking will be on a scale commensurate with its usefulness and intrinsic merit.

The Wars of the Roses, 1377–1471. By R. B. Mowat. (Crosby Lockwood & Son, 6s. net.)

The period covered by this useful monograph is from one point of view shorter, from another longer, than the dates on the title-page would suggest. Mr. Mowat has found it indispensable to give a short résumé of the history of the first two Lancastrian kings, and of the early part of Henry VI.'s reign, in order to make his subsequent story intelligible; and he even goes back to the family settlement of Edward III. as the seed-plot of the civil strife of the next century. He gives the detailed sequence of events only from 1450 to 1471; but he also surveys the latter part of the reign of Edward IV., and (though less fully) the circumstances of the accession of the Tudor dynasty. We think, therefore, that if dates are to be given, they should either cover the whole period under review or be confined to the actual era of the war.

Mr. Mowat freely acknowledges his debt to earlier historians, who have treated his subject either from special standpoints or at greater length — such as Stubbs, Sir J. H. Ramsay, and Prof. Oman. But a shorter history often has the advantage of presenting the salient facts in stronger relief; and Mr. Mowat possesses the qualities of a lucid style and a judicial fairness in holding the balance between the contending sides. We are not sure that he is always most effective where he is most original. He states that one of the reasons why Richard II. lost his crown was that he favoured the Lollards. But the documents published by Mr. Powell and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan show how frequently he issued writs for the suppression of innovations in religion, and the latter even calls him "the zealous knight of orthodoxy." There is no evidence of Henry IV.'s disposition towards these sectaries before his accession; but his father had supported Wyclif for political reasons, and, if what the people wanted was a stalwart champion of the mediæval Church, they would scarcely have turned towards a scion of the House of Lancaster. Richard's queen, Anne of Bohemia, had no doubt some sympathy with Lollardy; but the statement that she "had been brought under the influence of John Huss" is simply an anachronism. Huss was only twelve years old when Anne left Bohemia, and had not long graduated at Prague when she died in England. Any influence which she may have had in spreading reforming views was mainly indirect—*i.e.*, through her attendants, who carried Wyclif's tracts into Germany, where they promoted the movement afterwards directed by Huss. When Mr. Mowat comes to the dynastic struggle half a century later, he is doubtless right in his view that the English Church was mainly Yorkist. But it is hardly fair to represent the Papacy as taking the same side, or to say that because the legate (the Bishop of Terni) accompanied Warwick on his raid into England in 1460, therefore the venture was "made under the banner of the Universal Church." We now know that the legate fell into disgrace on his return for exceeding his instructions, and that his action in countenancing the invasion was disowned.

In general, Mr. Mowat's estimate of the character and motives of the chief actors in the drama of the war is sound and free from partiality. He shows the pathos of Henry VI.'s position—that, despite his piety and good intentions, he was incapable as a ruler and neglectful of public opinion; and the picture drawn of the high-spirited queen, with her masterful disposition and tireless energy, enduring poverty, hardship, and exile in vain endeavours to retrieve a lost cause, is true to the life. The portrait of "the Kingmaker" is less clear. We are left in doubt whether he was merely a proud, self-seeking noble, or had occasional gleams of acting for the common good. The characters of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Richard of York, and the two Somersets stand out with vividness, and their careers are related in a judicial spirit. If Mr. Mowat has a hero, it would seem to be Edward IV., though he recognizes that he was ruthless and brutal; he omits some instances of his bad faith, as his execution of Lord Welles, who had put himself in his power on an express promise of safety.

We are not sure that Mr. Mowat is on firm ground in contesting the unfavourable opinion of Edward as a ruler which was held by Hallam and Stubbs. Like Carlyle, he is too apt to condone all faults for the single merit of strength; and we think he mistakes the calm produced by terror and exhaustion for a general spirit of content. It is no excuse for Edward's invention of "benevolences" that they were not unpopular because only a few wealthy people paid them; and if his later reign was so successful, how was it that the address which offered the crown to his brother described his rule as intolerable "thraldom and bondage"? His success in "paying his way," which Mr. Mowat praises, must have been largely due to the great number of forfeited lands, estimated by Fortescue at one-fifth of the kingdom. The struggle was in the main a "Barons' War," and therefore the nobles were naturally, as a class, the chief sufferers. Mr. Mowat gives an extended list of the supporters of each side; but he does not tell us how far the baronage was depleted by the war. It may be true, as he says, that the middle classes held the balance of power, but as yet their voice was not articulate: they had hardly begun to feel their strength. In our view it is this fact, rather than the absence of distress, which explains their apparent apathy. When Mr. Mowat says that "the people as a whole took no part in the fights," he seems to be underrating the deep roots struck by the feudal system. He rightly holds that the barons were a danger, because they were too few, and because their holdings in land were out of all proportion to the rest of the population. Therefore in estimating the comparative strength of the two factions it is more important to reckon the value of their holdings than to count up the barons on each side. Mr. Mowat has furnished an excellent map, which shows how evenly balanced they were over the whole country, and this seems to explain why London, which was steadily Yorkist, was able to turn the scale. He has taken great pains to be accurate on minor points, and he will not think us captious in pointing out that, if the battle of Towton (March 29th, 1461) was fought on Palm Sunday (as was the case), the Easter of that year cannot have fallen on April 19th.

TWO VERSE TRANSLATIONS OF THE CLASSICS.

Passion for the impossible, that disease of the soul, afflicts—surely in its noblest form?—those who strive to translate Horace. Mr. Arthur Sidgwick used to say in Homer lectures, "Everything can be done, if you can only find the way," and it is this lurking hope that one day the entirely happy turn will be caught which lures scholars on, undeterred by their own failures and the failures of better men, still to fit Horace to English metres. Not even Pindar himself presents a harder task. There is first of all the question of form. Does English possess any adequate mould for the recasting of the Horatian line? Tennyson, conscious of failure and ironically willing to expose it, dismissed quantitative English rhythms as a "barbarous experiment," his harsh and forced accent on the last syllable supplying a final touch to the *reductio ad ineptum*. Once, and once only, it seems to us, was the Sapphic metre imitated with any approach to success in our tongue—by Sir Edwin Arnold in his translation of Sappho's great Ode. Wisely, therefore, Mr. Taylor in his version of Horace has contented himself with a few fragments in quantity, not included in the strict text of his work, but printed by way of introduction, to give readers who do not know the original some idea of the Latin rhythms. He does not better the 'Needy Knife-Grinder,' nor does he pretend to any success. The purpose perhaps is served, were it only to emphasize once more the hopelessness of the task. The Asclepiads, one and all, go, like Giant Despair's lock, "damnable hard," and while the uninformed may learn the stresses of the line, they will hardly suspect its beauties in the original.

It is when he uses purely accentual metre that Mr. Taylor finds himself. His success may not be complete—that is not to be expected—and there are long passages where he is hampered by the mere effort to translate rather than transmute. Literal fidelity too often blunts the poetical impulse. The best things, we imagine, arise when the classical text is banished from the desk, and the translator, bringing to his work a memory steeped in the original, gives back the meaning without too much regard to the order of words and phrases in his model. He may have to amplify and make explicit for the modern reader points that are lightly implied in his author. If this leads him into a freedom that will puzzle those who seek only a convenient "crib," the result is sometimes all the more beneficial. Idleness may be mystified, but intelligent industry will find a key to unsuspected wealth. The thought underlying "Quantum distet ab Inacho," for example, has puzzled many a tyro, and, missed, has hastened the rod. Mr. Taylor may puzzle him still more, at first, but he will see daylight at last and be grateful. Nor do we think even past-masters will quarrel very readily with this opening of iii. 19, daring as it is:

> Come, Telephus, we 're getting crusty
> At all your antiquarian lore,
> Your dates and dynasties long dusty
> Too long, methinks, have held the floor.
>
> Who cares for Codrus, death awaiting
> To save his country, what to us
> The silent sæcla separating
> His reign from Argive Inachus?
>
> Leave now the line of great Achilles,
> The war of Ilium resign,
> When here of every man the will is
> To know the price of Chian wine.

"Will is," though questionable, may pass; for the model is obviously the 'Ballad of Bouillabaisse,' a truly Horatian lyric in English. Happier model could hardly be for translating Horace in this vein. We are tempted to quote one more stanza:—

> On with the feast!—Come, slave, a bumper
> To midnight and the new moon fill,
> And to Muræna, now, a thumper—
> The Augur! Drink it with a will.

The purely convivial Horace slips cannily into this metre. For the more exalted lyrics a mould is hard to find. To most of the Sapphic and Alcaic odes a short English line is essential, but that found, the structure of the stanza presents a new problem. Very few recognized schemes will fit. Mr. Taylor struggles with many, *ancipiti marte*. Anything "sing-song" fails. It refuses to suggest the dignity of the Horatian measure. Long lines are equally treacherous. But here (i. 9) we have some real approach to adequacy:—

> Pile the logs high,
> O Thaliarchus, and bring down
> The jar of four-year-old renown:
> The frost shall fly
> To see the Sabine vintage quaffed
> In the long, glorious draught.

That, it is true, though quieter, is still a convivial song. This from ii. 13 better illustrates our point:—

> The shades approve
> Each strain, for sacred silence meet,
> Yet though they find her numbers sweet,
> His more do move,
> Filling the ear with murmurings
> Of wars and banished kings.

The loss of a fine figure by the slurring over of "Densum umeris bibit aure vulgus" is regrettable, but the really poetical effect of the last two lines condones much.

Once or twice Mr. Taylor renders a short lyric in sonnet form, but these are not among his happiest efforts. With the tempting, but perilous metre of the 'Dream of Fair Women' he comes off, now well, now ill: very well in the short hymn to Diana, iii. 22; very ill in the immediately following "Cælo supinas," where Aubrey de Vere so nearly got home. Of the passages of no inspiration it is unnecessary to speak. They are the fate of every translator who attempts a complete version. Mr. Taylor's better moments (and they are many) have given us things to remember with joy.

We note some uncertainty of punctuation, of indentation for rhyme, and a little falsity of rhyme in proper names, due, it may be, to a halting between the English and the Scottish pronunciation of Latin. "Amabœan" (*sic*), twice repeated in a title, seems like an unrepented sin of Bœotian youth; and on p. 116, in the excellent "Quantum distet," l. 10 has come utterly to grief in the press. But the emendation can be puzzled out. Curiously enough, in the passages to which one turns first, in eager expectancy—"O Venus regina," "Persicos odi," "Faune nympharum," "Pindarum quisquis," "O fons Bandusiæ," "Eheu fugaces"—Mr. Taylor strikes no ringing note. For the equally haunting English opening we still wait; shall wait, perhaps, for ever. But here there are compensations for many stretches of plain prose.

The Odes of Horace. Translated into English Verse by A. L. Taylor. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Sophocles in English Verse.—Part I. *Œdipus the King, Œdipus at Kolonus, Antigone.*—Part II. *Aias, Electra, Trachinian Maidens, Philoctetes.* (Macmillan & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net each.)

The first volume of Dr. Way's 'Sophocles in English Verse' appeared in 1909. He has since been busy with other translations of note, but we are glad that he has found time to publish the second this year, giving us a complete version which scholars and men of letters alike can view with genuine satisfaction. These two classes are not always in accord, and some famous scholars have given us strange, crude renderings of the poets they have lived with. Dr. Way's work is of the first order in taste and knowledge.

The supreme distinction of Sophocles as an artist in language makes a heavy demand upon a translator, and puts out of court versions which, tolerable as renderings of the mere words, give us none of the fire and grace of the Greek. Dr. Way is never bald, never misled into idioms which are contrary to the spirit of English. Perhaps it is more to say that he is never dull, having a fine sense of the colour of words, derived, we imagine, from old acquaintance with the best of English blank verse. His verse is less austere, less clear cut, perhaps, than Mr. Whitelaw's, but it has a compensating warmth which is not amiss to-day, when the corpus of the old dramatists is commonly regarded as a mummy to be galvanized into life. The Athenians were as keen and go-ahead a people as the world has seen, and much more capable of appreciating good, live work than the average Briton.

To deal first with the Choruses, they offer a problem which no one has solved; their metrical scheme and language are not easily acclimatized. Unrhymed verse would need the gift of a Milton, and we think Dr. Way's Swinburnian rhythms are as good as anything, though, of course, they represent a paraphrase of the original. Thus the first chorus in the 'Trachinian Maidens' begins:—

> O born of the Night and reborn at the hour when her star-flashing vest
> From her fainting limbs is torn, who art lulled yet again to rest
> By her amid splendours of flame, O Sun-god, O Sun-god, on thee
> I cry—I beseech thee, proclaim where the Son of Alkmena may be.
> Tell, thou whose blaze flashes bright as the levin.
> Is he threading the Strait in his ship?—doth he wait where the mainlands twain are sundered by sea?
> Speak, thou whose gaze is keenest in heaven!

Here, again, is the beginning of the famous tribute to love in the 'Antigone':—

Love, none may withstand when thou workest,
O resistless in fight!
Wealth, power, to thy thraldom thou bendest
When stormlike thereon thou descendest:
In a maiden's soft dimple thou lurkest
Ambushed through night.
Over surges of sea thou ridest;
'Neath the huts of the wilderness hidest;
Not the Gods everliving may shun thee;
Not the sons of a day may outrun thee;
And from him in whose heart thou abidest
Reason takes flight.

In rendering the iambics Dr. Way is both concise and spirited, and, thanks to his excellent vocabulary, is always dignified, yet free from the stiffness which makes us despair over many versions. Not his the *bêtise* of such a rendering as

Thou hast no call to utter that remark,

which in earlier days was considered adequate. Dr. Way makes effective use of compounds such as "presage-echo," "honour-gifts," "warrior-might," and "high-stomached." Conciseness is a great point, for it is fatally easy to fill out the text of an author with superfluities, instead of being plain where he is plain, and marking (as well as may be) his ornament where he is ornate. In the case of a consummate artist like Sophocles we may fairly insist—not, indeed, on a canine fidelity of word for word, but on a rendering as near as English will allow in passages where the poet emphasizes a point or an idea by special language. In that subtle character-study the 'Philoctetes' Odysseus has to win over his young and generous-hearted companion to fraudulent methods, and he ends his appeal by saying:—

I know, my son, thou art not by nature framed
To speak or to contrive dishonesty:
Yet victory is sweet—stoop to it then.
Hereafter will we flaunt our honesty.
But now, for one short hour, forget to blush,
And yield to me thy soul: then, all life through,
Outshine all men in reverence for right.

This is vigorous, and gives the sense admirably, but it might have been nearer the text and equally effective. What Odysseus says is that victory is a sweet thing to possess—"a sweet prize to gain" in Jebb's words. Similarly, "forget to blush," is derived from an adjective which belongs to the previous phrase. "For one short shameless hour, be mine," or some such rendering, seems to us preferable. We hesitate, however, to differ from an artist like Dr. Way.

There are a few notes at the bottom of the page; for instance, the reader is informed that the strange passage in which Antigone explains that she can get another husband, but never another brother, is generally rejected by scholars. Nothing is said precisely of the text; but it may be taken for granted that it is Jebb's. His text and renderings have settled many a doubt for those who come after him. Thus, in the scene where Hæmon confronts his unhappy father, Dr. Way translates:—

Glaring at him with wild-beast eyes, the son
Spat in his face.

Jebb took πτύσας προσώπῳ literally, not as a mere exaggeration of looks of loathing.

The Comic Kingdom: Napoleon, the Last Phase but Two. By Rudolf Pickthall. (John Lane, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"Mon île est bien petite," Napoleon sighed, surveying the limits of Elba, and dispatched his army of forty men to occupy and annex the barren island of Pianosa. It is this comic-opera aspect of the great exile's sojourn upon his tiny kingdom that chiefly exercises Mr. Rudolf Pickthall's light and facile pen in a style familiar to readers of *The Evening Standard*. At the serious purpose and tenacious grasp which underlay it the reader is left to guess.

Small as it is, the island of Elba provides its visitors with a plentiful supply of historical emotions. True, the relics of its king here are, like other relics, not always authentic. The bedstead, for instance, upon which Mr. Pickthall's pilgrims exert much enthusiasm, is no more the bed on which Napoleon slept than is the Maiden at Nuremberg the original instrument of torture there. But your true sentimentalist does not wish to be biased by facts, and, after all, one bedstead is as good as another to promote the exercise of a generous imagination.

Mr. Pickthall extracts as much humour as romance from a visit to the scene where, for a brief interval, Napoleon played at being a great king and a great general. High spirits, a flowing pen, and the researches of M. Paul Gruyer carry him gaily through a volume which in heavier hands might have proved, in the words of his Italian courier, "a dam histerical affair." For those who, like Cecilia in this book, are "dreadfully interested in Napoleon," a visit to Elba in Mr. Pickthall's company is both exciting and instructive, and it has the additional merit of being a little off the beaten track without being too uncomfortable.

Orestes, the courier, is a protagonist throughout the wanderings of the tourist party, and, being the only person fully conversant with Italian, often gets his own way, and speaks his mind. The narrator spies a boat at sea, and, hearing sounds of singing, remarks, "They seem to sing everywhere hereabouts."

"'You mistake,' said Orestes peevishly—nothing annoyed him more than eulogies of his native land—'dey are only piscatori—dey fish.' Orestes' tone was, as I have said, sulky. I had no wish to provoke any more references to London or to the country, so I held my peace. 'Dey are all dam fools,' said Orestes, 'dey tink by singing dey catch de fishes, just like de Syphons in de antique time used to catch de men. I tink it great silliness. But dese Italians are so.'"

The vagaries of great men always make attractive reading, and Mr. Pickthall affords a curious insight into the quick changes between Napoleon's histrionic dignity and his sense of humour. He swindles at cards and relents next morning, except where his mother is concerned; indeed, he seems to have felt that he was entitled at this stage in his career to get what he could out of his family and connexions, perhaps because they had abundantly profited through him in the past.

FICTION.

Here are two studies of war. The first, 'The Iron Year,' has had a large circulation in Germany, and is said to have been much appreciated by the German Emperor. It is the story of a German general's daughter who falls in love with a French staff officer just as the Franco-German War breaks out. She becomes a nursing sister at the front; and subsequent interest centres round her work in tending the wounded, her efforts to discover her lover, and the doings in the war of various characters who cross and recross the pages.

The author has not been afraid to present in all its brutal nakedness what is involved when passions "that see red" are roused. He has painted a powerful and lurid picture of scenes the god of war delights in, and the sacrifices demanded from worshippers at his shrine. The varying feelings and emotions of soldiers going into battle—the metamorphosis, for instance, of a musical genius, who, dreading the possible loss of a hand, is nearly shot for cowardice, into a prodigal slayer of men—are admirably depicted. The remorse of the little German conscript who wins money and a medal for the first "kill" in the war—his sobs and his wail of "Oh mother, Oh God, mother!" as he views the body, that of "a sturdy young fellow with a chubby good-humoured face"—is one of many incidents that leave a deep impression.

It is a striking book and has been excellently translated.

Blood and fighting, disaster and hideous death, is also the theme of 'War.' From the Preface by Monsignor Benson and a hitherto unpublished fragment by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, we learn that Mr. Newton's object is "to make a people who have never known invasion realize what invasion is."

"This book [says the Monsignor] will be called sensational and disgusting. That is precisely what it is, because it is an account of the sensational and disgusting thing called *War*; at least it is an account of a few such incidents as any single individual....might easily see and experience, should his country be invaded by another of the same degree of civilization as his own."

It is an ultra-vivid presentment of the agony, the ruin, the hopeless and helpless state that must be the lot of non-combatants when the tide of war sweeps over them. There is much good writing—at times, perhaps, a little too strained artistically to achieve the desired effect. Despite this, however, the work "gets" near its intended destination, and few readers can fail—when, subsequently, they hear the glories of battle and the joys of conflict extolled—to remember that there is another and an ugly side to "legalized murder."

The Iron Year. By Walter Bloem. Translated from the German by Stella Bloch. (John Lane, 6*s.*)

War. By W. Douglas Newton. (Methuen & Co., 2*s.* net.)

THEOLOGY.

Problems and Discussions.

Naville (Edouard), Archæology of the Old Testament: Was the Old Testament written in Hebrew? 5/ net.
Robert Scott

Prof. Naville's theory is, briefly stated, as follows. The Pentateuch was originally composed by Moses in the Babylonian language and the cuneiform script. The same language and script were employed for the other earlier portions of the Old Testament. The prophetic and didactic books, "as perhaps" also "some of the Psalms," were in all likelihood originally written in Aramaic, or, if they were primarily in Babylonian, they "must have been put" in that language "before the time of the LXX." Certainty of original Aramaic composition is assumed for the latest books of the Canon.

The first great transformation was effected by Ezra. Out of the cuneiform tablets written by Moses arose, under the great renovator of the times following the exile, an Aramaic Pentateuch; and Ezra "perhaps" also "collected and sifted the writings which were to form the sacred volume. As it came out of his hands the volume was entirely Aramaic."

The present form of the Old Testament—Hebrew—was only reached about the time of the Christian era, and it is supposed that the Jewish spirit of exclusiveness supplied the motive for the fresh transformation. "The writings were in Aramaic, the language of a considerable literature; they might be confused with other writings.... The rabbis," therefore,

> "found it necessary to give to their books a national character and appearance. They turned them into Hebrew, the idiom spoken by their fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, which was certainly their own language, that of Jerusalem,"

and which "they did not share with any other people."

By way of criticizing the theory, together with the evidence on which it is supposed to rest, it is necessary to dissect the contents of the volume into the three different elements which Prof. Naville has unfortunately fused into one. The question of the archæology of writing is one thing, that of language is another, and the attack on modern criticism, though no doubt largely intertwined with these, should—in the best interests of critical science—have been treated separately under a third heading.

The two pivots of Prof. Naville's theory are the finds of the Tell el-Amarna tablets and certain later cuneiform inscriptions on the one hand, and the Elephantinê papyri on the other. The former serve him as an indisputable proof that during the time of the Eighteenth Egyptian Dynasty, and for a series of centuries later, Babylonian was the only literary language of Canaan; and the latter provide him with an equally cogent demonstration that Aramaic, and Aramaic only, had at one period or another succeeded Babylonian as the literary dialect of the same country.

But, if it be granted that Moses himself composed, in substance, the contents of the Pentateuch, why should he not have employed one form or another of cuneiform for writing Hebrew? If—as we know—the Babylonian script could be adapted to Persian and Susian, why not also to the closely allied Semitic speech of the Hebrews? Again, why should the use of Aramaic by the Jewish colonies in Upper Egypt be regarded as a positive proof that Hebrew was not employed as a literary language in Palestine till four or five centuries later? By way of proving his case Prof. Naville declares the Hebrew of the Old Testament to be a translation from the Aramaic, but is not this an assumption rather than a proof? Prof. Sayce, who has advocated the same theory for parts, at any rate, of Genesis, has at least tried to do so on linguistic grounds; but Prof. Naville attempts to extend the hypothesis to the widest limits without furnishing any linguistic criteria.

In order to show, furthermore, that any attack on the general position of modern critics should, in essence, be treated under a separate heading, it is only necessary to point out that the chief deductions to be drawn from the Tell el-Amarna tablets and the Elephantinê papyri are in reality in full agreement with the general outline of what are known as higher critical results. For is it not clear that a theory which declares the earliest Hebrew literature to have been written down some time in the ninth century B.C. is perfectly compatible with a belief that for several centuries previously Babylonian was the literary—or, at any rate, diplomatic—language of Canaan, and that a number of centuries later Aramaic was adopted by the Israelites as the *lingua franca* both in Palestine and outside it?

One other important point. If the Rabbis turned the Old Testament into Hebrew at about the beginning of the Christian era, would it not have been natural for them to employ the dialect of the Mishnah rather than classical Hebrew?

Caldecott (W. Shaw), Herod's Temple, 6/
C. H. Kelly

In reviewing the first of Mr. Caldecott's series of four works on the Hebrew Sanctuaries (see *The Athenæum* for July 29, 1905, pp. 139–40) we called attention to the fact that his reading of the standard measures on the Babylonian tablet discovered at Senkereh in 1850, on which his assumption of an 18-inch cubit in area measurements rested, was itself open to much doubt; and as—with the exception of the altar, for which a cubit of $1\frac{1}{5}$ ft. is postulated—the area dimensions of Herod's Temple are now based on the selfsame assumption, our criticism on the author's attempt at solving the problem of the Tabernacle measurements applies with equal force to the ingenious scheme now propounded with reference to the last Jerusalem Temple.

Into this initial difficulty Mr. Caldecott is, moreover, constrained by the data before him to introduce further elements that are open to serious doubt. Whilst firmly adhering to the 18-inch cubit as the basis of measurement for the entire area of Herod's Temple, which according to him was square in form and exactly double the enclosed area of the Temple built by Zerubbabel, he is obliged to assume that in the Talmudical tractate *Middoth* or 'Measurements'—of which he gives a translation in Appendix II.—the Rabbis always give the distances "in building or medium cubits" of $1\frac{1}{5}$ ft.; and as if the confusion introduced by this double reckoning were not enough, he has to add that

> "wherever the Greek foot [of 11·67 inches, or thereabouts] intruded itself, as it did in the Portico called Solomon's, there they [*i.e.*, the Rabbis] omitted it from their calculations and measurements as an alien thing too unholy to form part of the sanctuary of God."

We are for these and other reasons obliged to declare that there is no sufficient ground for the tone of certainty assumed by our author in his writings on the ancient Sanctuaries, to which he has—in a genuine spirit of devotion, let it be added—given his attention with much consistency and perseverance.

Buchanan (E. S.), The Epistles of S. Paul from the Codex Laudianus, 12*s.* 6*d.* net. Heath & Cranton

The Epistles of St. Paul from the Codex Laudianus are now printed for the first time. The MS., produced about 800 A.D., was written by Irish scribes at St. Kylian's in Würzburg, where it remained till 1631, when, after being taken by the Swedish soldiers who sacked the monastery, it was bought for Archbishop Laud, who in 1640 presented it to the Bodleian Library. The editor, who furnishes an Introduction descriptive of the MS. and its correctors, is a strong believer in the value of the Latin texts of the West. He points out that Westcott and Hort distrusted the old Latin evidence, while implicitly trusting Codex B, and asserts that we of the twentieth century have seen deeper, and have come to place no confidence in the Greek text of Jerome's days, for the same reasons that we place no confidence in the Vulgate. "It smells," he says, "of the ecclesiastical lamp, and we have come to believe that, to match the Vulgate, it has been re-wrought." Mr. Buchanan gives in English form some of the more notable Western readings found in the Codex Laudianus, and holds that we are compelled in the interests of truth to listen to the striking Western evidence. The reading of 1 Cor. i. 18 is, "For the mention of the cross is to them that are perishing foolishness; but to us who are being saved, it is the supreme power of God." In 1 Cor. ix. 18 the words are, "What is my reward then? That I have preached to the nations the Gospel of the glory of the Son of God"; and in x. 29 we have, "For why should my liberty be judged? To Christ I stand and fall." A survey of the changed readings leaves Mr. Buchanan convinced that Jerome spoke the sober truth when he declared that the Church of his days suddenly woke up to find that, while men slept, she had been Arianized; and it is pointed out that the Western Empire never espoused the cause of Arius or Macedonius, and hence, while in Egypt and the East in the third and fourth centuries Greek texts were depraved, Latin texts in the West remained pure. There are many scholars who will not agree with Mr. Buchanan as to the value to be given to the Western texts, but even they will be ready to express their gratitude for the extreme care which he has devoted to the preparation of this MS. for the hands of the printer, and for the admirable form in which it is now presented.

Notes on the Intellectual Condition of the Church of England, by A Sexagenarian Layman, 1/ Fisher Unwin

The author of 'Prayer-Book Revision, a Plea for Thoroughness,' here answers his critics, and gives many press cuttings in favour of revision. A strong case is made out, reasonably and calmly, for drastic changes in the formularies of the Church of England. The author is of opinion that

> "religion is essential to man's highest welfare.... Christianity is the highest form of religion, and its Scriptures incomparably the greatest of religious credentials and so-called revelations....It is the duty of the State to see that facilities for religious worship and teaching are duly provided."

But he shows no knowledge of other Scriptures, and does not discuss what Christians other than those of the Church of England think of State provision for worship and teaching. He speaks of the Church thus:—

> "She has a noble liturgy, though it requires some adjustment to bring it into harmony with life and knowledge as we now apprehend them. Her machinery is, it may be assumed, as perfect as the thought and experience of some eighteen

centuries can make it. In her buildings, accumulated funds, equipments, organization, and the *personnel* of her staff; in her adaptation, except—and the exception is extremely threatening and may prove vital—intellectually, to the needs of her people, she is, generally speaking, a model institution with enormous potentiality."

Although the author exhibits a love for the Church and an understanding of the need for reforms to suit modern thought, he is curiously blind to the opinions of those who do not belong to the Established Church. On the whole, however, the book is moderate, and deserves attention.

Lewis (Agnes Smith), Light on the Four Gospels from the Sinai Palimpsest, 3/6 net. Williams & Norgate

Mrs. Lewis, who has reached a high place among living scholars, shows by this book that she is a competent and popular lecturer. When, however, she enters the region of theology she is not so sure a guide as she is in the domain of scholarship. The Sinai Palimpsest was discovered by Mrs. Lewis, and the Syriac text which it contains was published in 1894. The suggestion is made by her that the Gospels as written in Greek were translated into Syriac, soon after their promulgation, by men who had been eyewitnesses of the recorded events or had heard these events described by eyewitnesses. Words and expressions would be remembered by the translators, and the Greek text would be modified. If this theory is correct, the Old Syriac, as Mrs. Lewis styles the Syriac text of the Palimpsest, is earlier than Tatian's Diatessaron (A.D. 160); and she concludes that "the Syriac MSS. give us, in their remarkable divergences from the received text, a true echo of what was in the minds of some of the early disciples, as having fallen from the lips of their Master." Many examples are given of the variants in the Old Syriac. In Luke ii. 5 Mary is called Joseph's wife, and no such word as "espoused" is used. Mrs. Lewis thinks that the English Revisers were not wise when they used the phrase "who was betrothed to him." It is pointed out that, though Matthew xvi. 18 is not found in the Old Syriac, the Curetonian MS., which is supposed to be a revision of it, and the Peshitta, the Authorized Version of the Syriac Church, contain that verse. From the Syriac idiom it is plain that the Church is to be built, not on Peter, but on his confession. The fact that in Luke xvi. 20 Lazarus is "a certain poor man" and not "a certain beggar" leads Mrs. Lewis to say that as such he seems more entitled to our respect, and to begin to entertain a faint hope that the Charity Organization Society would not have improved him away. The reading of Luke xvii. 10 is important, since the word "unprofitable" is omitted, and Mrs. Lewis suggests that it crept into the Greek codices through the excessive humility of some ancient scribe. It is worthy of note "that there are more variations between the Revised Version and the text of the Palimpsest in the Gospel of Luke than in the two preceding ones"; and, observing this fact, Mrs. Lewis says:—

"We do not know if this lends any support to Dr. Blass' theory of two recensions of this Gospel having been made by Luke himself, one which he sent to Theophilus, and one for the Christians in Rome."

In her desire to raise no alarm by talk about various readings, Mrs. Lewis affirms that the Revised Version has not given us the last word; and, declaring that when any good thing becomes stereotyped it ceases to grow, she indulges in the aphorism that growth is a law of life. If this aphorism is of universal application, Mrs. Lewis must be prepared to consider, and perhaps to confirm, Prof. Bury's statement that "Sacred Books are an obstacle to moral and intellectual progress, because they consecrate the ideas of a given epoch, and its customs, as divinely appointed." Dealing with the Magi of Matthew ii., she asks, "How did they lose sight of the star?" She rejects the suggestion that the rain-clouds hid it from their view, and proceeds to say that she imagines that the Magi were so possessed with the idea that the King of the Jews must be born in Herod's palace that they ceased for some days to follow its guidance. It is stated, further, that it is not necessary to suppose that till the time of the travellers' departure from Jerusalem the star had even appeared to move, except for its nightly progress westwards. When the Magi again saw the star they had only seven miles to go before reaching Bethlehem. Unfortunately, Mrs. Lewis, however ingenious her suggestions may be, does not touch the difficulty of a house or a village being recognized by the resting of a star over it. A peculiar theory is put forward regarding the working of miracles in the Apostolic Age. An inexhaustible vital power was in Christ which passed to some to heal them, and also to those who were much with Him to give them power to heal. This power could not be transmitted to those who had not seen God manifest in the flesh.

Capron (F. Hugh), The Anatomy of Truth, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Capron, eleven years ago, published in 'The Conflict of Truth' an argument for religious tradition, as well as a refutation of Huxley, on the basis of Spencer's synthetic philosophy. His present book appears as a companion to the earlier; and from Conflict he turns to Anatomy—indeed, a "genealogical tree of the animal kingdom" faces the first page.

In a preliminary chapter he sketches the change which during the last decade has spread over public opinion on matters of religion. He believes that Science has failed to disturb the equanimity of her supposed antagonist, though she has succeeded in establishing most of the truths which inspired her hostile criticisms:—

"The truth is that the great nineteenth-century struggle between Religion and Science has terminated in the strangest reversal that has ever been recorded in the annals of controversy....We watch Religion insidiously converting to her own uses the engines which were designed for her destruction."

Mr. Capron illustrates this by a comparison of Tyndall and Sir Oliver Lodge on the efficacy of prayer; and he infers that the enemy of religion is now not Agnosticism, but Atheism of a Socialistic type. Such changed conditions demand a twofold method of apologetic—the "programme of Religion must be stated not only in terms of truth and error, but also in terms of gain and loss." Accordingly, the author seeks to demonstrate the indestructibility of religion by

"proving, on strictly scientific lines, that the psychical materials of which Religion is built are at least as real and imperishable as the materials of which the physical universe is composed...."

and, that the "promises and threatenings of Religion" are real and substantial. We cannot follow out in detail the demonstration. It is sufficient to notice the main points: that as Judaism was grafted on to Paganism, so Christianity was a fulfilment of Judaism; that there is a significant reason for this progression in religious ideals; that as man is the product partly of natural evolution and partly of supernatural creation, so Christianity is the product of the joint operation of a natural and a supernatural process; and that it stands to all sub-Christian religions in the relationship in which man stands to all sub-human beings. In fine, human and religious history are each divisible into three stages which exactly and logically correspond to each other. Mr. Capron is so sure of this discovery that he tabulates it as follows:—

1. Inorganic (a) Mineral
2. Organic (b) Plant
   (c) Animal
1. Natural Religion (a) Paganism
2. Revealed Religion (b) Judaism
   (c) Christianity

In this way he claims to have "identified the anatomy, both structural and functional, of Religion with the anatomy of the material cosmos"; and he holds that religion is therefore "a fixed and imperishable part of the permanent fabric of the Universe."

In the second part of Mr. Capron's demonstration he discusses and contrasts self-reliant and God-reliant lives, deals with the problems of time and eternity, and reaches practical results affecting conduct:

"The ideal Christian is a compound being, the product of two reciprocal functions—a trust that resolves itself into mental tranquillity, and a love that is ablaze with emotional energy."

The book is full of scientific illustration, and contains much shrewd, sustained argument; but its usefulness must not be judged by the success of its apologetic.

Spurr (Frederic C.), Death and the Life Beyond, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

The author informs us that these six lectures "evoked extraordinary interest amongst all classes" in Melbourne, and were delivered "to overflowing audiences." But we can find nothing remarkable in this popular exposition of the arguments in favour of immortality. We think Mr. Spurr is open to the charge of interpreting sections of the Bible according to his liking, and rejecting the rest. At least his method is not philosophic. His idea of the "Christian truth concerning destiny" is that

"we have come from God; we return to Him; the present life is simply a passage: here we prepare for a larger life; death being the entrance to that larger life, the character of which is determined by the manner in which we conduct ourselves here below. Nothing whatever can be reasonably urged against this; while everything can be urged on its behalf."

To quote M. Bergson as an authority for the belief in immortality is surprising. Where does that philosopher assert such a belief? and to have "a spiritual conception of things" does not necessarily imply a belief in either God or immortality. There are many, moreover, who would dispute the dictum that

"the destruction of the belief in immortality is the destruction, also, of all great ideals. It encourages selfishness and cheapens human life."

We doubt whether those who hesitate in their belief will find conviction in this volume.

Allen (Roland), Missionary Principles, 2/6 net. Robert Scott

The motive underlying this treatise is good, and much labour has been expended in arranging causes, results, arguments, &c., under headings and sub-headings. Mr. Allen believes that

"the source of all missionary zeal is the presence of Christ in the soul. Missionary life begins with an act of reception, and grows by an advancing knowledge of the Spirit so received as a world-wide, all-embracing Spirit. The end of all missionary desire is a Revelation of Christ, a world-wide Revelation, a more than world-wide Revelation. The means by which we attain is the strongest possible expression of that spirit in outward form over the widest possible field."

The author deprecates appeals for material wealth, but has to acknowledge that the Spirit works through the material. In our opinion the greatest mistakes are made in not sufficiently acknowledging the social work of missionaries, and in advocating and imposing too straitened a form of Christianity. The standpoint of the book is revealed in the following conclusions :—

"The salvation of the nations, the salving of the ship, is not the end. The end is that Christ may be all in all....We see to-day the grave danger which arises if we allow ourselves to dwell upon external conditions. There is a strong tendency to-day towards propagating social theories which seem to us Christian, towards making the progress of the world our hope.... They sometimes talk as if the world were progressing naturally by its own inherent character towards a fulfilment of perfection. Very often they speak as if....the leavening of human thought with Christian ideas were the supreme end. The result is they would make missionaries preachers of social and political righteousness more than preachers of Christ....

"If we habitually speak and think of the perfection of the human race as the hope before us, we inevitably tend to exaggerate the importance of local and imperfect theories of social progress....But if we habitually speak and think of the Revelation of Christ as the end.... we cannot rest in social perfection, we cannot set a false end before us, we cannot degenerate into social reformers."

Beattys (Harry H.), Smith and the Church, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Dr. Beattys's 'Smith and the Church' is a collection of sermons preached in consequence of an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Meredith Nicholson, 'Should Smith go to Church?'—the last-named writer contributing an Introduction to the present work.

We think the author unwittingly gets nearest to the solution of the ordinary man's indifference to all that the Church stands for when he seeks to assure him that the root of the word "good" is God. If our spiritual teachers had confined their aim to instructing their fellows as to ideals for attaining the highest good—*i.e.* God—not only Smith, but also the world generally would have shown vastly more interest. At last the Churches are awakening to their duty to Smith, even to the laying aside of their psychological analysis of what they are still fond of announcing as unknowable. The needs of Smith have been neglected, and he has undoubtedly turned to other ways of filling up the day of rest. Recreation for him has come to mean fitting himself for a week of competition with his fellows—success in which is measured by self-aggrandizement. It is "up to" the Church to convince Smith that what he needs is a weekly re-creation of ideals which will fit himself to serve his fellows better, and therefore himself. Dr. Beattys's sermons contain sound common sense, and if they strike us as rather materialistic, perhaps he is right in judging that the world must retrace its steps for a while if it is to regain the higher path along which a more satisfying future lies.

Translations.

New Testament (The), the Authorised Version Corrected, the Text prepared by Sir Edward Clarke, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder

Sir Edward Clarke has set himself to correct the Authorized Version of the New Testament by means of the Revised. No one need hesitate, he says, "to use this recension, as it does not contain a single word which has not the sanction either of the Authorised Version or of the Revisers." By his own confession he has no pretension to scholarship, though he claims that for many years he has "made a special study of the English language as a medium of expression." Fortunately the corrections are comparatively few, and the face of the Authorized Version has not been changed beyond recognition. Sir Edward displays good taste in his preference for its words and phrases, and, though he has made judicious corrections, familiar sentences abound. Yet it is difficult to understand the principles which have guided him in his work. There is no evidence that he has selected or compiled a Greek text, and followed the Authorized or the Revised Version wherever the one or the other is an exact translation of that text. In the Lord's Prayer as given in the First Gospel, for example, he adheres to the exact words of the Authorized Version and accepts the doxology. We have acknowledged his wisdom in cleaving to that which is old, but why has he rejected the Revised Version with the emendations suggested by scholarship? The words of Matt. vii. 14 may also be considered, and these are: "Because narrow is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." The Authorized Version has "Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way," for which the Revisers substitute: "Narrow is the gate and straitened the way." The translation offered by Sir Edward is his own, and is unnecessary, since it conveys no meaning really different from that given in the Authorized translation, and is not of any special literary value. On the other hand, it gives the same English for two different Greek words. In Romans viii. 24 the Revisers have the sentence "for who hopeth for that which he seeth?" and, commonplace though it is, it is more intelligible than "for what a man seeth, why doth he yet hope for?" which Sir Edward Clarke takes from the Authorized Version. The substitution (verse 20) of "not of its own will" for "not willingly," and (verse 21) of "that" for "because," throws light on the meaning of Romans viii., and may be taken as a simple, but valuable example of correction. The Revisers' plan of indicating Old Testament quotations might have been followed. While readers will have difficulty in determining the principles of correction, they will generally value the recension as one which preserves the literary grace of the old version, and in many instances is a debtor for lucidity to the Revisers.

Moffatt (James), The New Testament, a New Translation, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Dr. Moffatt uses for his translation the text of Von Soden of Berlin, adding alterations of his own in notes here and there at the bottom of the page. Was there not an English recension available—that, for instance, of Westcott and Hort?

The Introduction is so just in its appreciation of the difficulties attached to any version of the New Testament that we study the actual text with high hopes. Dr. Moffatt has certainly achieved his purpose of making the purport of the Gospels and Epistles clearer to a modern English reader, particularly in those personal letters of St. Paul which are really unintelligible as read in the Authorized Version.

A scholar like Dr. Moffatt is able to give the words the sense that the most recent research regards as correct, and it is certainly an advantage to have in English "the gains of recent lexical research." But this, alas! does not amount to English style, which is as subtle and difficult a thing to achieve, perhaps, as any knowledge of the Greek. Dr. Moffatt has apparently consulted no friend as to the adequacy or suitability of his version, and relies solely on his own taste. He gives us the Scotticism of "will" for "shall" repeatedly, and much of his language seems to us lacking in dignity to an unnecessary extent. We wish the Bible to appeal to as many people as possible, but we do not think that a translator need or ought to descend to commercial English like "See what big letters I make when I write you in my own hand." Similarly "These men who are keen on you getting circumcised" is slack English. "That will teach them to stop their blasphemous ongoings!" of Hymenæus and Alexander in 1 Timothy, does not strike us as happy. "The peace of God which passeth all understanding" (Phil. iv. 7) becomes "God's peace that surpasses all our dreams," and the next verse (the familiar invocation beginning "Finally, my brethren, whatsoever things are true") ends, in Dr. Moffatt's rendering, "whatever is high-toned, all excellence, all merit." Is "high-toned" (ἔνδοξα) an improvement on "things of good report"? and is it advisable to suppress the variety in St. Paul's sentence introduced by εἴ τις? The phrase "able for solid food" (1 Cor. iii. 2) does not seem to us English in idiom at all.

Dr. Moffatt is occasionally vigorous, but his version is not likely to satisfy those who keep a jealous eye on their mother-tongue.

A Kempis (Thomas), Of the Imitation of Christ, translated "frae Latin intil Scots," with Glossary, by Henry P. Cameron, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner

The 'De Imitatione Christi' has been translated into many languages, but never before into Braid Scots. Mr. W. M. Metcalfe, who has written a Foreword, regrets that the Bible was not translated into the Scottish vernacular at the time of the Reformation, and thinks that Mr. Cameron's work may become of standard value. Those who are not familiar with Lowland Scots can refer to an exhaustive Glossary at the end. As a specimen of the author's language we give the following :—

"Sith throwe a middlin gainstaunin ye fa' awa frae what ye begude, an' syne owre geenyochly seek eftir consolement. The strang luver hauds his grun i' tempins, an' hunkers-na tae the pawky perswadins o' the fae."

Two Priests of Note.

Mace (Rev. J. H. B.), Henry Bodley Bromby, 6/ net. Longmans

Henry Bodley Bromby was one of those rare persons who, after the slightest contact with them, become unforgettable. His career—active, devoted, and honourable as it was—offers, indeed, no extraordinary adventures or crises. He worked for twenty years in Tasmania, most of them as Dean of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart; then for seven years at St. John's, Bethnal Green; and lastly, for nineteen years, at All Saints, Clifton. His gifts in the way of learning, eloquence, or administration might easily be matched. What puts him a little apart from his compeers is his singular beauty of character. In him an austere, uncompromising holiness was combined with humour, manliness, an ardent love for his fellow-men. His great work as a priest lay on the interior side of religion, in dealing with individuals. He was, above all things, a good confessor. Read by themselves, and by those who never saw him, his letters have no special interest, and nothing that is left of his sermons or addresses conveys what they conveyed to those who heard them.

It is fair to remember, in criticizing this Life, that the author of it had a more than usually difficult task. With but little to go upon in the way of external events, he was

inevitably thrown back upon such skill as he might possess in the presenting of material. Making every allowance, we are, however, bound to say that we think the work less successful than it might have been. It strikes one as rather thrown together than composed; the Clifton part is dull and meagre; even the chapter entitled 'Characteristics and Last Days' has a crudeness about it which may not be the effect of hurry, yet looks like it.

Sower (A) Went Forth, Sermons by the Rev. T. W. M. Lund, selected and arranged, with Memoir, by Gerald H. Rendall, 5/ net. Longmans

Dr. Rendall, during the last ten years of his residence in Liverpool, was a member of Mr. Lund's congregation, and appreciated his unaffected friendship. The Preface by way of memoir shows how attractive Mr. Lund was, eager alike in intellect and organization, but sparing no pains to make his work as thorough as possible. He had made his influence and energy widely felt at St. John's, Cheetham, before he came to the Chaplaincy of the School for the Blind in Hardman Street, Liverpool, which he occupied for the last twenty-eight years of his life. Here again he made his mark by his personal initiative, taking a deep interest in civic obligations.

The sermons show an admirable breadth of mind and an absence of mere rhetoric which is refreshing. The preacher hates cant, comes to the point at once, and argues closely and naturally, and the few stories he quotes are apt. He does not shrink from discussing 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' or the uses of humour in religion, and everywhere he shows a fine humility and a sense of the besetting difficulties of life as well as its opportunities. The sermons are some of the best we have read recently.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Andrews (Rev. H. T.), The Value of the Theology of St. Paul for Modern Thought, 6*d.* net. S.P.C.K.

An examination of Pauline theology, in which the writer protests against any abandonment of Paulinism.

Bertrand (Louis), Saint Augustin, translated by Vincent O'Sullivan, 7/6 net. Constable

With a few exceptions the quotations from the 'Confessions' are here taken from the version of Canon Bigg. The passages from 'The City of God' are taken from the seventeenth-century translation ascribed to John Healey.

Briggs (Charles Augustus), Theological Symbolics, "International Theological Library," 10/6 Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A study of the symbols of the Christian faith. In a prefatory note Mr. Francis Brown says that the aim of the late Dr. Briggs was "to show the prevailing and essential oneness of the various official statements of belief put forth by the Church and its divided parts through the Christian centuries."

Church (Leslie F.), The Protestant Churches: their History and Beliefs, 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

An account of the origin, growth, beliefs, and organization of the various Protestant Churches, pointing out the common principles which make for ultimate unity.

Cohu (Rev. J. R.), Vital Problems of Religion, 5/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A study of the foundations of Christian faith, with a Foreword by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Cook (Stanley A.), The Foundations of Religion, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

This book aims at introducing the reader to certain fundamental aspects of religion, and is "based upon the application of psychology and psychological methods to the comparative and historical study of religions and religious material."

Hall (H. E.), The Shadow of Peter, 2/ net. Burns & Oates

A study of the Petrine claims.

Harden (Ralph William), The Evangelists and the Resurrection, 3/6 net. Skeffington

A consideration of the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, as narrated by the four Evangelists.

Hitchcock (G. S.), The Godhead of Jesus, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton

Four sermons preached last Advent at St. Etheldreda's in Ely Place. They are reprinted from *The Universe*.

Hollis (Gertrude), Gentle Jesus, a Book for His Little Children, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

The story of Christ, told in simple form and illustrated.

Moore (G. F.), History of Religions, Vol. I., 12/ Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

A volume of the "International Theological Library," dealing with China, Japan, Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, India, Persia, Greece, and Rome. The plan of this work, which is to consist of two volumes, deals only with the religions of civilized people. It includes an annotated Bibliography.

Nicholson (Reynold A.), The Mystics of Islam, "The Quest Series," 2/6 net. Bell

A study of the central doctrines of Sūfism, with some account of its origin and historical development.

Practice of Christianity (The), by the Author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia,' 4/6 net. Macmillan

This study is divided into three books, the titles of which are 'The Commonwealth of God,' 'The City of Destruction,' and 'The Pilgrimage of the Soul.'

Richardson (Dorothy M.), The Quakers Past and Present, 1/ net. Constable

The author attempts to show the position of the Quakers in the family of mystics, and a consideration follows of their method of worship and corporate living.

Rudman (Arthur), The Mediæval Revival, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

A short sketch of mediæval religious history from the late twelfth century to the early fifteenth. Chapters are included on 'Forerunners,' 'Founders,' and 'Women of the Revival.'

Toy (Crawford Howell), Introduction to the History of Religions, "Handbooks on the History of Religions," 12/6 net. Ginn

The author's aim is "to describe the principal customs and ideas that underlie all public religion."

LAW.

Holland (T. E.), Letters on War and Neutrality (1881–1909), 7/6 net. Longmans

A second edition, with additional letters from 1909 to 1913.

POETRY.

Dante Alighieri, The Divine Comedy, translated by E. M. Shaw, 8/6 net. Constable

A translation in blank verse.

Harvey (George Rowntree), Green Ears, a Book of Verse. Aberdeen, Milne & Stephen

A slight book of verses, some of which have already appeared in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, *Glasgow Herald*, and *Westminster Gazette*.

Kingsley (Charles), Poems, 1848–70, 1/6 net. Oxford University Press

This Oxford edition includes 'The Saint's Tragedy,' with notes, 'Andromeda,' and other miscellaneous poems. There is a Preface by F. D. Maurice.

Laurence (Margaret), Immortal Commonplaces, "The Malory Treasuries," 1/ net. Erskine Macdonald

A small collection of verses, including 'Summer's Secret,' 'A March Evening,' 'Easter-Tide,' and 'The Story of Madélon.'

Miller (F. Gerald), The New Circe, Poems, wrappers 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Mathews

A brief book of verses, some of which are reprinted from *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Daily News*.

Moore (Bernard), Cornish Catches, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

Some of the pieces in this book, which includes many verses in dialect, are reproduced from *The Westminster Gazette*, *Windsor Magazine*, *Country Life*, and other papers.

Mozley (H. W.), Sequences and Hymns, chiefly Medieval, 2/6 net. Longmans

Includes translations from rhymed and unrhymed originals.

Orde (K. L.), Ballroom Ballads, illustrated by S. L. Vere, 3/ net. Goschen

These verses—humorous, satirical, cynical, and sentimental—are all inspired, as the title suggests, by the modern ballroom.

Raile (Arthur Lyon), The Wild Rose, a Volume of Poems, 7/6 net. Nutt

A new edition, containing some additional verses.

Ransome (Henry), Atil in Gortland, and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

The poem which gives the title to this collection of verses is a notable feature of the book. Other pieces include 'Near Dryborough,' 'A Litany,' and 'A Hymn of Vigil.'

Rickards (Marcus S. C.), Echoes from the Gospels, 2/6 Clifton, J. Baker

A volume of devotional verses.

Rossetti (D. G.), Poems and Translations, 1850–1870, "The World's Classics," 1/ net.

This selection includes 'The Early Italian Poets' and the prose story 'Hand and Soul.'

Tier (N.), Good Bye, and Other Poems, 1/ Drane

A slight collection of pieces, many of which deal with domestic life.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Cohn (Albert M.), A Bibliographical Catalogue of the Printed Works illustrated by George Cruikshank, 15/ net. Longmans

A guide to the collector. It contains 820 headings, arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, with prices and brief descriptive notes. There is a full Title Index.

Congress: Publications issued by the Library since 1897, January, free. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A classified and descriptive list, giving prices.

Congress: Report of the Librarian of Congress and Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1913, 40c. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

These reports describe the present condition of the Library and its building and grounds, noticing changes that have taken place during the year, with financial and other statements. The book is illustrated with plans of the interior and a photograph of the exterior of the Library.

PHILOSOPHY.

Beer (Margrieta), Schopenhauer, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

An appreciation of Schopenhauer's philosophy, with a chapter on his life.

Holt (Edwin), The Concept of Consciousness, 12/6 net. Allen

This volume seeks to indicate some little way of advance on the initial quest of philosophy.

Williams (Stanley), Principles of Logic, 6*d.* net. Jack

A practical handbook in "The People's Books."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Adams (H. Packwood), The French Revolution, 3/6 net. Methuen

An elementary book for general readers, embodying the results arrived at by M. Sorel, Prince Kropotkin, Mr. Belloc, and other writers on the period. It contains a map of Paris in 1789.

Agate (Leonard D.), Luther and the Reformation, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

A discussion of the part played by Luther in the reformation of the Mediæval Church.

Bury (J. B.), History of Greece, 8/6 Macmillan

A new edition, containing several alterations. The greater part of chap. i. has been rewritten; an account of Cretan civilization is included; the view that the pre-Achæan inhabitants of Greece were not Greeks is abandoned; and the Trojan War is recognized as an historical fact. The accounts of the battles of Salamis and Platæa have been partly rewritten.

Cleveland (The Duchess of), The Life and Letters of Lady Hester Stanhope, by her Niece, 15/ net. John Murray

In a prefatory note Lord Rosebery explains that, in view of the recent publications concerning Lady Hester Stanhope, "it has seemed well to members of her family that the book written about her by my mother, and privately circulated, should now be given to the public as the authoritative biography of this strange woman."

Garnett (Edward), Tolstoy, his Life and Writings, "Modern Biographies," 1/ net. Constable

A biographical and critical monograph on Tolstoy, with a Bibliography, selected list of his writings, and an Index.

Giles (A. F.), A History of Rome, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

A sketch of the history of Rome down to the fall of the Empire, with a Bibliography, Chronological Synopsis, and two maps.

Gribble (Francis), The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, 16/ net. Nash

A record of recent events in Austria. The author holds that history and "tittle-tattle" are inextricably bound together, especially in a country like Austria, and accordingly sketches his portrait with "warts and all."

Jones (Arthur), The Period of the Industrial Revolution, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

The period covered by this booklet extends from the abdication of James II. to the accession of Victoria. Political developments, rather than the Industrial Revolution itself, are the principal topics.

Lodge (Henry Cabot), Early Memories, 12/6 net. Constable

A record of the author's recollections of his early life in America and Europe, and of the public men he has met.

Macgillivray (William), Men I Remember, 5/ net. T. & N. Foulis

The reminiscences of a Writer to the Signet, including sketches of the following: Prince Bismarck, Lord Cockburn, and 'Sandy Thomson, the Weaver.' There are four illustrations.

Martins (J. P. Oliveira), The Golden Age of Prince Henry the Navigator, translated, with Additions and Annotations, by Jas. Johnston Abraham and William Edward Reynolds, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The lives, adventures, and discoveries of the Portuguese grandsons of John of Gaunt, with illustrations and an Appendix. For the translation use has been made of the last edition published in the author's lifetime.

Powicke (Prof. F. M.), Bismarck and the Origin of the German Empire, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

The author raises the question "To what extent are political events influenced by political ideas?" and in this little book discusses the relation between Bismarck's career and the recent history of Germany.

Saint-Méry (Moreau de), Voyage aux États-Unis de l'Amérique, 1793–8, edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Stewart L. Mims, 10/6 net. Milford, for Yale University Press

This diary of five years of exile is accompanied by the editor's Introduction on the author's life and works, a frontispiece, and full notes on the text.

Veitch (George Stead), Empire and Democracy (1837–1913), "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

A survey of political and literary movements, with special attention to the period since the Boer War.

West Wales Historical Records, Vol. III., edited by Francis Green.

Carmarthen, Historical Society of West Wales

This is the annual magazine of the Society. Among the subjects discussed in this number are 'Carmarthen Castle,' 'Marriage Bonds and Fiats of West Wales and Gower,' and 'Pembrokeshire Parsons.'

Williams (Harold Whitmore), Russia of the Russians, "Countries and Peoples Series," 6/ net. Pitman

A handbook on the history of Russia, the growth of its constitution, and the life and genius of the Russian people, with chapters on the Russian press, industries, and arts.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

MacHugh (R. J.), Modern Mexico, 12/6 net. Methuen

A study of present conditions in Mexico, with an historical sketch tracing the origin of the revolution of last year. Some of the chapters are reproduced from *The Daily Telegraph*. There are illustrations from photographs.

Wignacourt (John), The Odd Man in Malta, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

An account of an English civilian's life in Malta, with a description of the antiquities of the island, and the language, traditions, and customs of the race.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Dundas (W. H.), Enniskillen, Parish and Town, 3/6 net. Dundalk, W. Tempest

A history of Enniskillen, with a map and illustrations from photographs, portraits, old prints, &c.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Maugham (R. C. F.), Wild Game in Zambezia, 12/ net. John Murray

A description of the big-game animals of the Lower Zambezi Valley, their habits and surroundings, written in non-technical language for sportsmen. There are illustrations from photographs and a map.

ECONOMICS.

Verinder (Frederick), Land, Industry, and Taxation, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

This is primarily a case for the taxation of land values; the booklet also contains a brief survey of taxation and rating as they are to-day.

Education.

POLITICS.

Bennett (Arthur), Some Plain Words to the English People, 2/6 net.

Warrington, "Sunrise" Publishing Co.

A consideration of various political problems, such as the franchise, the House of Lords, Home Rule for Ireland, the party system, and conscription.

Peel (Hon. George), The Reign of Sir Edward Carson, 2/6 net. P. S. King

An account of the military system established in Ulster by Sir Edward Carson since September, 1911.

EDUCATION.

Best (R. H.) and **Ogden (C. K.)**, The Problem of the Continuation School, and its Successful Solution in Germany, a Consecutive Policy, 1/ net. King

An attempt to apply German experience in the matter of Continuation Schools to English conditions.

Classical Association of Virginia (The): A Plea for Greek in the American High School, by Thomas Fitzhugh. Univ. of Virginia

A paper reprinted from *The Virginia Journal of Education*.

Russell (L. J.), An Introduction to Logic from the Standpoint of Education, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A book for teachers, describing the main aspects of the processes involved in thinking. The exercises deal as far as possible with problems arising out of schoolwork.

PHILOLOGY.

Dīwāns (The) of 'Abīd Ibn Al-Abras, of Asad, and 'Amir Ibn At-Tufail, of 'Amir Ibn Sa'sa'ah, edited for the First Time from the MS. in the British Museum, and supplied with a Translation and Notes, by Sir Charles Lyall. Luzac

The two Arabic Dīwāns in this book are from a manuscript transcribed in the fifth century of the Hijrah, and acquired by the British Museum in 1907. There is an Index of Words. The volume is one of the "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial" Series.

Hamdu'lláh Mustawfí-l-Qazwíní Ta'ríkh-l-Guzída, Vol. II. (Abridged Translation and Indices), by E. G. Browne and R. A. Nicholson. Luzac

Another of the "E. J. W. Gibb Memorial" Series.

Simplified Spelling, an Appeal to Common Sense, 6*d.* Simplified Spelling Society

A third edition.

Thucydides, Book VI., edited by Charles Forster Smith, "College Series of Greek Authors," 6/6 Ginn

This edition is based on Steup's revision of Classen's edition, published in Berlin, 1905. Mr. Smith writes an Introduction, and there are foot-notes, Appendix, Indexes, and maps.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Butler (F. W. Robertson), Puritanism in the Poetical Works of Milton, 2/6 net. Hunter & Longhurst

A study of the influence of Puritanism on the poet.

De Sélincourt (Basil), Walt Whitman, a Critical Study, 7/6 net. Secker

The author's aim has been "to lay stress on aspects of the subject which court misunderstanding or have received relatively little attention hitherto." Among the subjects he deals with are 'The Problem of the Form,' 'Style,' and 'Democracy and the Individual.'

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bewsher (Fred W.), Exercises in English, including Dictation, Reproduction, Analysis, Parsing, Classification, Synonyms, Meaning of Words, &c., with Explanation of Methods and Grammatical Terms, 1/ net. Bell

This book, intended for pupils preparing for the London Matriculation and other examinations, consists of passages from well-known English writers, followed by questions on grammar.

Children's Shakespeare (The): Henry V., 4*d.* Macmillan

Containing scenes from the play arranged as a continuous Reader, with introductory remarks to each scene, foot-notes, questions, and exercises in composition.

David (Rev. W. H.), First Steps in German Composition, 1/6 Oxford University Press

A book for beginners, containing graded exercises in simple composition, with notes to each.

Dietrich von Bern, adapted from the German Saga, and edited by A. E. Wilson, 1/6 Oxford University Press

The text has been adapted from Schalk's 'Deutsche Heldensagen,' and is followed by notes, Questionnaire, and Vocabularies.

Hoskyn (E. L.), More Pictures of British History, 1/6 Black

A companion volume to 'Pictures of British History.' More than half the illustrations are in colour.

Kirkman (F. B.), Soirées chez les Pascal. Black

An illustrated reading-book for children, intended to provide a means for creating an early interest in French literature. It is to be regarded as a story-book, and was designed primarily for those who have reached the third part of the author's 'Première Année de Français.'

Source Book (A) of London History, from the Earliest Times to 1800, edited by P. Meadows, 1/6 net. Bell

These extracts, selected mostly from contemporary sources, are arranged chronologically, with introductory remarks to each, and reproduced in modern spelling.

Usherwood (T. S.) and **Trimble (C. J. A.)**, Practical Mathematics for Technical Students, Part I., 3/6 Macmillan

The authors deal only with those parts of mathematics which seem to them to be useful in practical work.

Wetherill (H. B.), The World and its Discovery, a Description of the Continents outside Europe, based on the Stories of their Explorers, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

These stories of exploration and discovery are intended to supplement the ordinary textbook of geography in lower and middle forms.

FICTION.

Bailey (H. C.), The Sea Captain, 6/ Methuen

This story presents an Elizabethan sea captain who seeks adventures as well as merchandise. His voyages take him to the Mediterranean, and bring him into contact with Moorish corsairs.

Bain (F. W.), In the Great God's Hair, translated from the Original MS., "Riccardi Press Books," 120/ net per set. Lee Warner

Another of Mr. Bain's Indian stories in this series.

Benson (E. F.), Dodo, a Detail of the Day, 7*d.* Methuen

A cheap reprint. See *Athen.*, July 22, 1893, p. 126.

Castle (Agnes and **Egerton)**, The Golden Barrier, 6/ Methuen

A rich heiress marries a comparatively poor man who has been acting for some time as her agent. Difficulties arise between their two masterful temperaments, but the inevitable end required by a novel of this genre constitutes a suitable reconciliation.

Cervantes Saavedra (Miguel de), That Imaginative Gentleman, Don Quijote de la Mancha, translated into English by Robinson Smith, Second Edition, 7/6 net. Routledge

For this edition the author has written a new life of Cervantes. There are, too, foot-notes and Appendixes. The short stories of the first issue have been excluded from the translation.

Chase (Beatrice), The Heart of the Moor, 6/ Herbert Jenkins

A Dartmoor book, in which the plot plays a subsidiary part to the atmosphere.

Gibbs (Philip), The Custody of the Child, 6/ Hutchinson

A book on the question of divorce, and especially on the child of divorced parents. The subject is dealt with from the child's point of view as he grows to manhood and is oppressed by the doubts and problems of his position.

Green (E. Everett), Barbed Wire, 6/ Stanley Paul

The heroine, having been robbed of a fortune which she had made by gambling, steals clothes from a friend in order to win back the favour of her wealthy grandfather. She ultimately inherits his fortune, and marries the man whom she had formerly hated.

Gubbins (Herbert), The Elixir of Life: or, 2905 A.D., a Novel of the Far Future, 6/ Drane

A study of the future imbued with a scientific atmosphere.

Hewlett (Maurice), Halfway House: The Queen's Quair; Open Country; Richard Yea-and-Nay; Little Novels of Italy, 7*d*. net each. Macmillan

Re ssues in a well-known series.

Hutchinson (Horace), The Eight of Diamonds, 6/ Hutchinson

The story of a week-end house-party at which a man of weak character cheats at cards. In order to shield the cheat's wife another man takes the blame, but the affair is eventually cleared up satisfactorily.

Inchbold (A. C.), Love in a Thirsty Land, 6/ Chatto & Windus

The heroine is a young French girl whose people refuse to acknowledge her lover while her elder sister is still unmarried. She is sent away and moved from convent to convent, with the hero and an American lady journalist in pursuit. Many of the scenes are laid in Palestine.

Kester (Vaughan), John o' Jamestown, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A seventeenth-century romance concerning the founding of Virginia, in the course of which highway robbers, Indians, and the separation of lovers are important features.

Montgomery (L. M.), The Golden Road, 6/ Cassell

Some young people while away a Canadian winter by running a magazine among themselves, and a few pretty tales are the results of their enterprise.

Palmer (John K.), From Darkness to Light, 6/ Drane

A story of domestic life, with a love-interest and a religious atmosphere.

Penrose (Mrs. H. H.), Burnt Flax, 6/ Mills & Boon

This novel tells of the troublous times experienced in the West of Ireland in the early eighties during the initiation of the Land League agitation. Mrs. Penrose details the cause and course of the discontent, and shows how easily the professional propagandist inflamed the minds of the peasantry against the landlords; the superstitious failings of the latter are generously dealt with.

Perrin (Alice), The Happy Hunting Ground, 6/ Methuen

Another of Mrs. Perrin's tales of Anglo-Indian life, presenting the situation of a girl who is sent to India to find a husband.

Rutherford (C.), The Blazing Star, 6/ Erskine Macdonald

A romance dealing with the reality of constancy in love. The story opens with a dispute between a knight and a minstrel, the latter holding that constancy in love is only a poet's dream. In the end the knight proves his point by his hopeless love for a forest maid, and his vain attempt to save her from the passionate desires of the fierce Lord of Montsauvage.

Selected English Short Stories, Nineteenth Century. "The World's Classics," Pocket Edition, 1/ net. Oxford University Press

This selection aims at being representative of the best work of the kind in the nineteenth century, and includes stories by William Morris, George Meredith, and George Gissing. The scope of the volume ranges from Sir Walter Scott to Hubert Crackanthorpe.

Smith (Essex), Shepherdless Sheep, 6/ Unwin

This tale, which begins with a Hyde Park Corner preacher and his audiences in the Park, concerns a mission with the hero as one of the chief actors, and deals with numerous phases of London life.

Trent (Paul), Max Logan, 6/ Ward & Lock

A story of a duel between two financiers, the elder having been the cause of the ruin and death of the younger man's father. Between them stands the former's daughter, who at one time conspires with her father to effect her lover's ruin.

Vance (Louis Joseph), The Day of Days, 6/ Grant Richards

Deals with the sudden and transitory plunge into prosperity and Society of the hero, who, the evening before, is at work in an office.

Wayfarer's Library: Running Water, by A. E. W. Mason; The Professor's Legacy, by Mrs. Sidgwick; Shrewsbury, by Stanley Weyman; The Defendant, by G. K. Chesterton; The Astonishing History of Troy Town, by Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, 1/ net each. Dent

Five of the first volumes of the "Wayfarer's Library," which is to represent the "lighter field of modern literature." Each book contains a title-page and frontispiece in colours, a bookmark, and specially designed end-papers.

Weyman (Stanley J.), A Gentleman of France, 7*d*. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See *Athen.*, Dec. 30, 1893, p. 909.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Architectural Association Journal, February. 18, Tufton Street, Westminster

Includes a paper on 'Bourges Cathedral,' by Mr. A. S. G. Butler, and 'Some Notes on Egypt,' by Mr. Palmer Jones.

English Review, February, 1/ net. Dixon

Mr. H. G. Wells continues his novel 'The World Set Free,' and the articles include 'El Tango Argentino,' by Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, and 'The White Slave in America,' by Mr. Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo. There are several poems.

Herald of the Star, February, 6*d*. 19, Tavistock Square, W.C.

Mrs. Besant continues her series of papers on 'Ideals of the Future.' Other articles are 'Life, and Life More Abundantly,' by Mr. George Lansbury; 'Leaves and Lives,' by Prof. O. Penzig; and 'The Religious Problem of the Order of the Star in the East,' by Mr. E. A. Wodehouse.

Life-Boat, February, 3*d*. National Life-Boat Inst.

Containing an account of 'Some Heroes of 1913,' a table showing the various motor-life-boats now on the coast or being constructed, and news of the Life-boat service in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Mastery, February, No. 2, 6*d*. Isleworth, New Education University Centre

This second number includes 'Love, Marriage, and Art,' by Mr. Guy Clifford Stanley; and Article I. on 'Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology,' by Miss Miriam C. Gould.

Review of Reviews for Australasia, January, 6*d*. Melbourne, John Osborne

The contents of this number include notes on 'The Progress of the World,' a paper on Earl Grey by W. T. Stead, Mr. Henry Stead's further reminiscences of his father, and extracts from articles in various reviews.

Symons's Meteorological Magazine, February, 4*d*. Stanford

Containing reports of the Royal and the Scottish Meteorological Societies; 'Notes on the Cyclone of October 27th, 1913, in Cheshire,' by Mr. A. H. Hignett; an obituary notice of Dr. R. Traill Omond; notes on the weather and rainfall of last January, correspondence, &c.

Theosophical Path, February, 1/ California, International Theosophical Headqtrs.

The contents include 'The State of the Christian Dead,' by Mr. H. T. Edge; 'The Creative Quality,' by Dr. Lydia Ross; and 'The Testimony of Megalithic Monuments,' by Mr. H. Travers.

GENERAL.

Altmaier (Carl Lewis), Commercial Correspondence and Postal Information, 3/ net. Macmillan

A new and revised edition, giving information on the technique of a business letter, making contracts by mail and telegraph, filing, indexing, &c.

Curtin (Philip), Noted Murder Mysteries, 7/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

Studies of various murder mysteries, including the cases of Mr. Bravo, Marie Lafarge, and Madeleine Smith.

Eddy (George Sherwood), The New Era in Asia. British edition, edited by Basil A. Yeaxlee, 3/6 net. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier

A study of the recent religious, political, and social changes in Asia, ending with a chapter on 'The New Era in World Missions.'

Hicks (Ada), Garment Construction in Schools, 4/6 Macmillan

A manual of method in teaching needlework in elementary schools, with diagrams, illustrations, directions, and measurements, for girls of about 8 to 14 years old.

Methodist Who's Who, 1914, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

Containing over 300 pages of biographies, with some introductory pages giving information on the various branches of Methodism.

National Brotherhood Council, The Campaign Handbook: To Every Man in England, 6*d*. Brotherhood Publishing House

A statement of the aims and methods of the Brotherhood Movement.

Singh (Saint Nihal), Japan's Modernization, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

A study of the recent development of Japan and the problems that face it, with a selected Bibliography.

Singh (Saint Nihal), Progressive British India, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

The author traces the intellectual, economic, religious, social, and political development of India since the British occupation, and gives a selected Bibliography.

Sintram, Herb Moly and Heartsease, 1/ net. Chapman & Hall

An allegory, written in the first person and based on an incident in the story of Odysseus. While at a University which is, the author says, "in many ways like the island of Circe," he engaged in a fruitless search for an indefinable something; in later life he received in a vision a sprig of moly from Hermes, and found it gave not heartsease, but the patience to endure.

Williams (Graeme), Wonders of Land and Sea, 10/6 net. Cassell

This book is divided into five sections: 'On the Land,' 'In the Underworld,' 'On the Sea,' 'In the Depths,' and 'Man and Progress,' each with subdivisions, 'Natural' and 'Artificial.' The contributors include Sir H. H. Johnston, Mr. Grahame-White, Mr. Frank Bullen, and Dr. E. A. Baker. There are numerous illustrations, some of which are in colour.

PAMPHLETS.

Religious Aspect (The) of Home Rule and the Ulster Problem, by R. J. S., 3*d*. Dublin, Hanna & Neale

The author's advocacy of Home Rule rests on his belief that it will le sen the influence of Roman Catholic priests in secular affairs.

SCIENCE.

Brown (Harold), Rubber: its Sources, Cultivation, and Preparation, "Imperial Institute Handbooks," 6/ net. John Murray

An account of the present position of the production of rubber, with special reference to West Africa, written for the student, planter, manufacturer, and merchant. There are illustrations, and a Preface by Dr. Wyndham R. Dunstan.

Heller (Edmund), Four New Subspecies of Large Mammals from Equatorial Africa. Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

A paper describing the new subspecies Hippopotamus amphibius kiboko, Phacochœrus africanus bufo, Equus quagga cuninghamei, and Crocuta crocuta fisi.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII. Part I., 2/8 Kegan Paul

Consists of 'Indian Geological Terminology,' by Sir Thomas H. Holland and Mr. G. H. Tipper.

Ogilvie (Alexander), Applications of Electricity for Non-Technical Readers, "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack

An elementary textbook setting forth some of the more common applications of electricity. Technical detail has been avoided as much as possible, and the text is illustrated with diagrams.

Rolleston (J. D.), The Medical Aspects of the Greek Anthology. Bale

This paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Medicine, vol. vii.

Sheppard (S. E.), Photo-Chemistry. "Text-Books of Physical Chemistry," 12/6 Longmans

An account of the modern development of photo-chemistry.

Skene (Macgregor), Wild Flowers. "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack

A small handbook of botany for beginners, with Indexes of Latin and English Names. The text is illustrated with drawings and diagrams.

Stieglitz (Julius), The Elements of Qualitative Chemical Analysis, with Special Consideration of the Application of the Laws of Equilibrium and of the Modern Theories of Solution, 2 vols., 6/ net each. Bell

The first volume deals with fundamental chemical principles and their application to the subject-matter of elementary qualitative analysis; the second volume is a laboratory manual, covering the study of analytical reactions, and giving an outline for elementary systematic analysis.

St. Mars (F.), Feuds of the Furtive Folk, 5/ net. Heath & Cranton

Sketches of animal life in quiet places where each lives in continual fear of his foes. There are coloured illustrations by Mr. Walter Starmer.

FINE ARTS.

Bell (C. F.), Drawings by the Old Masters in the Library of Christ Church, Oxford, an Alphabetical List of the Artists represented in the Collection (Mounted Series), 2/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This index is abstracted from the detailed manuscript catalogue in the Library, and the volume contains reproductions of one hundred and twenty-five of the most interesting works.

Bell (Clive), Art, 5/ net. Chatto & Windus

See p. 280.

Bell (Mrs. Arthur), Architecture, "The People's Books," 6*d.* net. Jack

A handbook defining the distinctive features of the architecture of ancient races and of modern Europe.

Foster (William), A Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, &c., in the India Office, Fourth Edition, 1/ Eyre & Spottiswoode

This catalogue describes 477 items, 273 more than those enumerated in the first edition of 1893.

Van Pelt (John V.), The Essentials of Composition as Applied to Art, 7/6 net. Macmillan

A new and rewritten edition of the author's 'Discussion of Composition,' in which attention has been paid to the advances made by science.

MUSIC.

Sharp (Cecil J.), A Midsummer Night's Dream Songs and Incidental Music, arranged and composed for Granville Barker's Production at the Savoy Theatre, January, 1914, 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

Includes Mr. Sharp's plea for the folk-music he has used for the Savoy production, as well as the arrangements of the songs and dances.

DRAMA.

Middleton (George), Nowadays, a Contemporaneous Comedy, 6/ net Bell

A Feminist play with an American setting. The author has sought "to reflect some spirit of the moment as expressed in the shifting standards of man and woman in relation to each other."

Morse (Northrop), Peach Bloom. New York, 'Medical Review of Reviews'

A play in four acts dealing with the question of commercialized vice and the ignorance of girls.

Trevelyan (R. C.), The New Parsifal, 3/6 net. Chiswick Press

A modern skit with a classical and Wagnerian background.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Hackmann (H.), Religionen und Heilige Schriften. Berlin, Karl Curtius

This inaugural lecture was delivered last December by the Professor of the History of Religion in the University of Amsterdam.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Maugny (Comte de), Cinquante Ans de Souvenirs, 1859–1909, 3fr. 50 Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The author of these reminiscences has played an interesting part in contemporary history, and this "revue" deals with many phases of his career. There is a Preface by M. René Doumic.

Plutarque, Les Vies des Hommes Illustres, traduites du Grec par Amyot, Vol. I., "Edition Lutetia." Paris, Nelson

Includes an Introduction by M. Emile Faguet, six of the Lives, and a Glossary.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Perret (Robert), La Géographie de Terre-Neuve, 10fr. Paris, E. Guilmoto

A comprehensive study of the subject, and for the purpose of writing it the author spent a summer in "Terre-Neuve." There is a large Bibliography, and a Preface by M. Marcel Dubois. The illustrations are a notable feature of the book.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bossert (A.), Essais de Littérature Française et Allemande, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

French literature is here represented by essays which include 'Louis Ramond' and 'Auguste Comte et Célestin de Blignières,' and German by accounts of 'Un Salon Allemand' and 'Hugo de Hofmannsthal.'

Pellissier (Georges), Shakespeare et la Superstition Shakespearienne, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

The writer herein takes the view that the poet's faults offend, not only the national taste of France, but also, in a slightly more cosmopolitan sense, truth and nature, "au nom desquelles on prétend l'admirer comme le dieu du théâtre."

FICTION.

Acker (Paul), Les Demoiselles Bertram, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The story of three poor sisters, in which their dreams and hopes are confronted by stern realities.

Constant (Benjamin), Adolphe, 1/ net. London, Dent; Paris, Crès

One of the "Collection Gallia," with an Introduction by M. Paul Bourget.

Frapié (Léon), L'Ecolière, et Autres Contes, 1/ Nelson

The other stories of this collection include 'La Ménagère,' 'Les Deux Pauvres,' and 'Le Sergent de Ville.'

Vicard (Antoine), Au Pays des Volcans Morts, 3fr. 50. Paris, Payot

A collection of short stories in which elements of romance and travel are mingled.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 16 Février, 1fr. 50. Paris, 'Mercure de France'

The contents include 'Poésies,' by M. Alphonse Métérié, and 'Utilité de l'Observation des Insectes,' by M. V. Cornetz.

Revue Critique (La), Février, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain

Includes articles on 'Sur le Programme des Néo-classiques,' by M. Henri Clouard, and 'Ni Fleurs ni Couronnes: Marie-Georges Picquart et Francis de Pressensé,' by M. Henry de Bruchard.

Vie des Lettres, Janvier, 3fr. Paris-Neuilly, 20 Rue de Chartres

This number includes poetry by M. Frédéric Mistral and Nicolas Beauduin, and studies by Louis Piérard on 'Le Poète et le Peuple' and A. de Bersaucourt on 'La Promenade avec Tristan Corbière.'

FINE ARTS.

Lavedan (Pierre), Léonard Limosin et les Émailleurs Français. Paris, Renouard

One of the series of "Les Grands Artistes," for which the author has made a special study of enamels. There are photographs of examples in the Louvre, Cluny, and other collections.

Ruskin (John), Les Peintres Modernes, Le Paysage, Traduction et Annotations par E. Cammaerts. Paris, H. Laurens

This translation of the chief passages from 'Modern Painters' is accompanied by sixteen illustrations.

DRAMA.

Schuré (Édouard), La Druidesse, précédée d'une Étude sur le Réveil de l'Ame Celtique, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The play concerns the last struggle of the Gauls against Rome under Vespasian.

'ODD NUMBERS.'

Park View, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks,
Feb. 12, 1914.

May I be allowed to correct a slight misstatement in your notice of my new book, 'Odd Numbers,' which appeared in your issue of Feb. 7th? In what you describe as "a collection of satiric and epigrammatic verses" there are more than fifty pieces which are neither epigrammatic nor satirical. I have used the name 'Robert Calignoc" for ten years past without being aware that it was the equivalent of "Rog. Bacon l'ecrit," so that, in the ordinary sense of the word, there is no question of a cryptogram here. It is merely a discovery. There are, however, cryptograms running right through the book, as indicated in the Preface.

Robert Calignoc.

CANON AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

Canon Augustus Jessopp, who died on Thursday week last at the age of 90, had of late been in retirement. In 1911 he gave up his living of Scarning in Norfolk, and his library was sold, together with the letters he received from George Meredith.

Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, he took an ordinary degree, and held a curacy in Cambridgeshire for six years. This he left for the headmastership of Helston Grammar School, and after four years there became in 1859 head master of King Edward VI.'s School, Norwich. Here he won the regard of Meredith, and was entrusted with the care of his son Arthur. In 1879 he became rector of Scarning, and it was mainly as a country parson that he wrote his successful articles and books. For several years he was an *Athenæum* reviewer, and he contributed to our columns 'An Antiquary's Ghost Story,' which attracted a good deal of attention then, and later in book-form.

There was nothing of the schoolmaster (if scholasticism means pedantry) in his books, which won their way by an easy and attractive style, as well as their entry into fields of research not so crowded as they are nowadays. He wrote both on local history and the life of his time and neighbourhood, and on history of a larger scope, especially on the religious side. His 'Arcady for Better, for Worse,' and 'Trials of a Country Parson,' were the kind of literature which A. K. H. B. provided for an earlier generation of readers, done, however, in an easier style, and with some exaggerations which, if they added piquancy, did not fail to arouse dissent.

His comments concerning Arcady came as a revelation on the huddled existence which leads to profligacy, on religion and superstition and education, the last illustrated by the little girl who, living within a stone's throw of a house which belonged to Nelson's father, was asked about the great admiral, and promptly replied, "Please, sir, we only do nouns and adjectives; we have not got into verbs."

His 'One Generation of a Norfolk House,' dealing with a Walpole of the Elizabethan period, was a labour of love on which he spent many years. Though free from fanaticism, Protestant or Papal, he showed his warm interest in the career of a sixteenth-century controversialist, missioner, and martyr. In this book Dr. Jessopp did much to correct the popular view of the history of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His 'Coming of the Friars' and 'Before the Great Pillage' similarly were well calculated to remove misconceptions due to violent prejudice of one sort or another. He analyzes, for instance, in the latter book the genesis and growth of the parish in the Middle Ages, the position of the priest, and the sources of parish property, and he applies learning tempered by common sense to the controversy concerning Disestablishment. The volume of stray papers called 'Frivola' suggests the defects of Dr. Jessopp's good qualities. Learned, moderate, and sprightly, he occasionally let his pen run away with him, and was too fond of semi-humorous comment. History, however, is of little use unless it is read, and Dr. Jessopp's bright work probably brought more of it to the average man than a whole host of unreadable monographs.

Genial in manner, with a fine face and voice, and genuinely sympathetic, Dr. Jessopp won a host of friends, especially in literary circles. Meredith bears witness in his Letters to the happiness of long intimacy with him and his wife.

THE CASE FOR A CO-OPERATIVE REVIEW.

If imaginative literature is in a satisfactory position in this and other English-speaking countries, any attempt to strengthen or improve it would be superfluous; but if its position is precarious; if novelist and poet are unlike uncertain, not regarding the quality of their work, but as to the reception it will be accorded; if criticism of imaginative literature has become chaotic; if intending readers are bewildered by conflicting pronouncements, so that, while they deliberate as to which is reliable, the books under consideration are pushed aside by more bustling successors, then something may be done to meet existing dangers.

We have a multitude of good writers working busily, and producing, in some cases, admirable results; many novelists are making a great deal of money by their books; nevertheless, the whole art is in an insecure and undignified position. If poets and novelists aspire either to gain real eminence, or to maintain themselves on such eminence as they have attained, it is incumbent on them to consider existing conditions, and to discuss what devolves on them for self-protection.

There is no trade, profession, or association, of anything like the numerical strength possessed by producers of imaginative literature, that is without any periodical mouthpiece of its own. Authors seem to think that if they produce books, other sections of the community will devote the necessary time and attention to classify and duly reward these. But other sections of the community have their own interests, usually of an absorbing kind, to attend to, and while the author is waiting for the verdict of his generation, his work passes into the limbo of forgotten things. When an author comes into the open to fight single-handed for his work, his prestige suffers: his admirers are sorry to see him gain that form of prominence. If authors had a review of their own, for the discussion of what is impersonal, as well as what is personal, in connexion with their art—a co-operative publication, owned and financed by themselves—the present regrettable methods resorted to by some authors for the purpose of attracting general attention would fall into disuse; fine work would be proudly acclaimed by fine writers, and imaginative literature—the oldest art in the world, and the most influential—would take its deserved place in the recognition and the respect of the community.

Could anything be more serio-comic than the present habit of advertising novels as certain to be attractive and excellent because they are the work of new authors? It would be as reasonable to advertise a motor-car as certain to be a good roadster because it had been built by an apprentice. If the newness of the author is a merit, then the accomplished author will necessarily be "old," even before he reaches the zenith of his power. Let the successful men and women of the moment reflect an instant on this suggestion.

Reform of any kind must come from within, if it is to be effectual. If authors desire to re-establish order amid the prevailing critical chaos, they must themselves step into the disordered ranks and play the music of the march which will mean advance. It is not the business of newspapers to determine literary or artistic values; if they choose to spice their columns with items from these sources, well and good; but it may be observed that the folly of fools is more frequently served out to the general reader than the wisdom of the wise. Reviews, properly so called, have come to despise imaginative literature for obvious reasons; *The Athenæum* devotes small space to fiction—to the loss of the novelist and of the novel-reader.

The late David Christie Murray told in his 'Autobiography' an illustrative and illuminating story with regard to newspaper criticism of a sister art. His first press appointment was as musical critic on a daily paper. His musical accomplishments enabled him to distinguish between 'God save the Queen' and other tunes because audiences always rose to their feet when the former was played; nevertheless he went, notebook in hand, to report on musical performances. "I did my best," he says; "I treated the performer as a contortionist, and discussed him accordingly." Performers were not satisfied, and at an early date the critic lost his appointment. Were a novelist to write to an editor that his book had been misunderstood and misrepresented, his letter would certainly not be made to serve his cause, and it is very unlikely that the reviewer would lose his "job." Until poets and novelists have a periodical of their own in which they can discuss with each other all that bears upon their work, they must remain practically inarticulate and defenceless.

In view of the popular belief that all collective effort on the part of writers means an attack on publishers, may I be permitted to state that some publishers know better? It was a publisher who first of all grasped what is contemplated by the Board of Authors of the Lyceum Club, and the first offer of financial assistance to meet initial expenses came from a publisher; the second was from the Editor of *The Athenæum*.

Because the effort to establish an independent review must be co-operative to be successful, there is no great danger of the idea being annexed and exploited by gentlemen of "influence" unobservant of the boundaries surrounding intellectual property still in the nebulous stage. There is not much promise of money in the co-operative paper at first, but so much happiness and honour and friendship can result from collective effort for the general good of any section of the community, that I sincerely commend the idea to all who regard the story as the best source of pleasure, and the parable as the most effectual medium of imparting instruction. A recent issue of *The Athenæum* stated that the taste of the populace is much better in dramatic matters than the community itself is permitted to believe; I would respectfully argue the same regarding poetry and fiction. Let authors make this an article of their faith, show their faith by their works—whether as reviewers or writers—and wait with confidence for what will arrive.

E. Rentoul Esler.

*** Mrs. Esler sent with the above a covering letter so kindly appreciative of *The Athenæum* that we find it rather difficult to reconcile it with her tone of somewhat severe upbraiding. We, at any rate, need not plead guilty to "despising imaginative literature"; a score of columns which we have already devoted to it this year sufficiently attest the contrary, and, so long as *The Athenæum* lasts, it will certainly not be quite correct to maintain that poets and novelists "remain practically inarticulate and defenceless." Nor does it seem to us that our contemporaries merit wholesale rebuke in this respect. A considerable portion of their reviews is devoted by most of them to fiction; and it cannot well be said that these notices err on the side of harshness.

We do, however, sympathize with Mrs. Esler in so far as she wishes to see the criticism of imaginative literature better organized, its principles better understood, and the point of view of the author more explicitly taken into consideration, especially in regard, on the one hand, to questions of craftsmanship, and, on the other, to the more mundane questions affecting distribution, &c. We print her letter as evidence of this sympathy, and shall be glad to open our columns to a correspondence on the subject. At the same time, we may mention that fiction is not to be omitted from the series of 'Supplements' which we are publishing, and that at the present moment a scheme for a year's review of fiction is being contemplated.

Schemes of the kind, however, are somewhat expensive, and to do the justice we should like to the whole literary output of the country needs something near a millionaire's length of purse, when the limited support given to honourable work is taken into consideration.

'CASE FOR LAND NATIONALISATION.'

Our Reviewer writes:—In reply to Mr. Joseph Hyder's letter of the 10th inst., in which it was suggested that I had not dealt fairly with his book, I can but answer the one point he plainly instances. His letter seems to me to consist, with this exception, of generalizations. The review quoted as a characteristic "stumble" these words, "The common fields were invariably divided into three long strips," which is all that Mr. Hyder tells us of common fields. Neither here nor elsewhere does Mr. Hyder say a word which would lead his readers to suppose that these "three long strips" were not the actual holdings. If he had gone on to quote Maine, he would have found in the same passage the words, "The several properties consist in subdivisions of these strips, sometimes exceedingly minute." The three long strips in their relation to collective ownership are almost as irrevelant as the three Ridings of Yorkshire.

Mr. Hyder's plaint that the papers of the party which is most strongly opposed to land nationalization had dealt gently with his book calls for the obvious reply that they could well afford to be generous about it. *The Athenæum* is in the happy position of being able to criticize ammunition without concern for party batteries.

I know you wish your rule of anonymity respected, so I will only add this: a critic cannot write his best criticism for two papers, and I reviewed Mr. Hyder's book for only one.

MR. BODLEY AND 'THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.'

In M. Albert Guérard's interesting 'French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century' (recently reviewed in *The Athenæum*) the author makes complimentary allusion to my work, for a small portion of which, in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' he gives me a collaborator, "M. Paul Wiriath."

I have not the advantage of knowing either "M. Paul Wiriath" or his writings, and, whatever their value, I have no wish to share any of the credit they deserve. My only contributions to 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' are the two long articles, under the heading 'France,' on (1) the Interior History of the Third Republic, and (2) the Diplomatic and Colonial History of the same period. These articles are signed with my initials, and were written without any collaboration whatever.

J. E. C. Bodley.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's lecture on 'Some Aspects of Travel,' given to the Royal Geographical Society on Tuesday last, was a more than usually interesting utterance. It embodied much of the special modern interest in travel, which differs, by the presence of more than one new psychological factor, from that of earlier generations. It had that tingling of expectation about it which, whether one wholly likes it or not, certainly accompanies any consideration of the still fresh fact that men can fly; and it had, further—what seems to be partly an outcome of this recent conquest of the air—that novel sense of the explorer being equal to the regions he explores which is utterly absent from, say, the early travels which the Hakluyt Society publishes. The microcosm in a curious way is coming to contain the macrocosm, and the details of their reaction upon one another, the images—"pressure lines," Mr. Kipling called them—by which the traveller keeps inward contact alike with the scene before him and with his own purpose, seem as important now in their way as any geographical or other discoveries.

Not the least interesting of his remarks were those concerning the avoidance of visualizing on the part of first-rate leaders of expeditions when actually on the march, and their adoption, consciously or unconsciously, of a sort of bald diagram as the inward formula of their task.

The qualities of a leader and the suggestiveness of smells are subjects about which much has been said before; but, if on these Mr. Kipling was rather vivid and entertaining than original, at any rate he did not in his treatment of them decline into the ineffectively literary.

Mr. P. S. Allen, in his second and third lectures on 'The Age of Erasmus,' dealt with school and monastic life. For the descriptions of Deventer he drew upon Erasmus, also upon Butzbach, who was somewhat gloomy in his outlook on the state of education, and apt to extol the past at the expense of the present. Work must, indeed, have been difficult under conditions such as those described by Platter at Breslau, where nine B.A.'s lectured simultaneously in the same room.

The nature of the school-books used was illustrated, among other examples, by the 'Catholicon' of John Balbi, 1286, a popular dictionary arranged, with some misgivings on the part of its compiler, on the alphabetical principle. An example of his style and method may be gathered from this definition:

"glis a glisco: quoddam genus murium quod multum dormit. Et dicitur sic quod sompnus facit glires pingues et crescere."

Butzbach, with his experiences at Laach, and Nicholas Ellenbog, who wrote many letters concerning his life at Ottobeuren, were the chief authorities for the lecturer's description of monastic life.

The triple election on the 12th inst. at the French Academy resulted in the appointment of M. Capus to the chair of Henri Poincaré; of M. de la Gorce to that of Thureau-Dangin, the historian of the Second Empire thus succeeding the historian of the July Monarchy; and of M. Bergson to that of Émile Ollivier. The first of these elections was the most keenly contested. M. Bourgeois, who last year might have been President of the Republic had he consented to be a candidate, represented the so-called *esprit nouveau*. But the reactionary party in the Academy declined to forget his anti-clerical past, and he was defeated by M. Capus by sixteen votes to thirteen. The President of the Republic came to the Institute, in his capacity of Academician, to give his vote for M. Bourgeois as his cousin's successor. The *discours de réception* of M. Capus will be looked forward to. A writer of high comedy is not often compelled to pronounce the eulogy of a mathematician.

The second election was the only one which required two ballots to ensure the requisite absolute majority; but from the first the choice of M. de la Gorce was never in doubt. For the chair of Émile Ollivier, M. Bergson was elected by nineteen votes to nine given to M. Charles de Pomairols, a much larger majority than was anticipated. M. de Pomairols is a poet of nature, and some of his work is of a high order. He is a Catholic Royalist, but the voting showed that he did not poll all the "clerical" Academicians. His warmest supporters were M. Maurice Barrès and Pierre Loti. The latter, of course, is by no means a clerical, but so keen was his support of M. de Pomairols that he is said to have written to M. Bergson begging him to withdraw in favour of his aged *concurrent*, so that he might have the honour of a unanimous election in the near future.

By direction of the L.C.C. a bronze tablet was affixed last Monday to 59–60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to commemorate the residence there of Spencer Perceval.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus have arranged for the first publication in English of a new volume of Dostoievsky's letters. These throw new light upon the novelist's quarrel with Tourguénieff, and in addition contain recollections of Dostoievsky contributed by his friends.

The Swedenborg Society, in co-operation with similar publishing houses in America, has been engaged during some years past in reproducing certain manuscripts of Swedenborg, preserved in the library of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsala and other places.

The 'Index Biblicus,' a subject index to the Bible, compiled by Swedenborg for his own use in the study of Scripture, will be published this spring, as will also the 'Adversaria,' a notebook of Biblical studies he compiled between 1745 and 1747.

The Swedenborg Society has also recently published in Japan 'A Brief Life of Swedenborg,' by Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, who has further translated Swedenborg's 'New Jerusalem and its Heavenly Doctrine,' 'The Divine Love and Wisdom,' and 'The Divine Providence,' which will be published in that language at intervals of a few months.

Mr. Walter Emanuel, who writes the 'Charivaria' of *Punch*, is lecturing for the National Book Trade Provident Society on Friday next at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill. His subject is 'British Wit and Humour of To-day.'

It was announced a few weeks ago that 'An Anglo-Manx Vocabulary,' compiled by the late A. W. Moore, Speaker of the House of Keys, with the assistance of Sophia Morrison and Edmund Goodwin, would be published if sufficient subscribers were willing to pay 15*s*. net for it. Although the work is of undoubted interest to students of dialects generally, and the Manx language in particular, the promises hitherto received do not justify publication, which will have to be abandoned unless more support is assured. Prospectuses may be obtained from Mr. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, through any bookseller.

The library of Miss M. E. Gaskell was sold by auction lately at Manchester, and a first illustrated edition of 'Cranford,' a presentation copy, went for 31*l*., and a similar edition of 'Cousin Phyllis' for 13*l*. 6*s*. A first edition of 'Wives and Daughters' fetched 13*l*.

We regret to hear of the death on Sunday last of Mr. John Merrie, head of the publishing department of *Punch* for many years. Mr. Merrie was born on January 18th, 1839, and was educated at the Lasswade School, Edinburgh, where he took several prizes. He came to London from Scotland as a young man, and found employment at Messrs. Hamilton's, leaving them for Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., the proprietors of *Punch*. He was a keen business man who took a pride in his work.

He knew London by heart, spending many hours of his leisure in exploring back-streets and ways where others feared to tread. His memory was most vivid and accurate, and up to his last days it never failed him.

Mrs. Jacintha Shelley Leigh Hunt Cheltnam, the youngest daughter and last surviving child of Leigh Hunt, died at Hammersmith on Thursday of last week at the age of 86. Upon the death, nearly two years ago, of her husband, Charles Smith Cheltnam, an appeal by Sir William Bull brought her a Civil List pension of 50*l*. Till that time, for some thirty years, her life had been a difficult one, chequered by much misfortune, which originated with the breakdown of her husband's health. He had worked as a wood-engraver under Linton on *The Illustrated London News*, and had been also on the staff both of *The Morning Chronicle* and *The Daily Telegraph*, and had, in his earlier years, produced some dramatic work.

SCIENCE

Maize: its History, Cultivation, Handling, and Uses. By Joseph Burtt-Davy. (Longmans & Co., 1*l* 5*s*. net.)

Mr. Burtt-Davy has for some years filled with marked distinction the arduous post of Botanist, first to the Transvaal Government, and now to the Union Government of South Africa, and in the book before us he puts on record his wide knowledge and experience of the maize crop. It is difficult for the average Englishman to realize what an enormous part maize plays in the economy of the agriculture of the world, and still more difficult to realize that it is more extensively grown than any other cereal, even than oats, wheat, or rice. Seventy-five per cent of the world's supply comes from the United States, where no illusions are held as to its value; indeed, American economists are not wanting who declare that maize is the leading product of the States.

Maize requires a climate somewhat between temperate and subtropical; it grows to perfection in the so-called corn belt of the United States, which runs through Nebraska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and so on to the East. It is not very exacting in its requirements; indeed, Mr. Burtt-Davy considers it one of the easiest crops to grow, for it stands more rough usage, perhaps, than any other. A favourite Kaffir method of planting is to scatter the seed broadcast over the unbroken veld, and then plough the ground; even with this crude treatment 1½ to 2 muids of grain (*i.e.*, 300 to 400 lb.) per acre are obtained. The demand is enormous and constantly increasing.

Wide areas of the British Empire seem suitable for maize, and the author has rendered a very useful service in gathering into one book so large a fund of information as to the varieties, methods of treatment, harvesting, diseases, and the hundred-and-one matters on which the grower is likely to want advice. The book is written with special reference to South Africa, and brings out vividly the great possibilities for the crop there. Large areas seem to be eminently suitable for maize: it is necessary to mention only the Heidelberg, Standerton, Ermolo, and Lichtenberg districts; the wide stretch of country known as the Springbok Flats; the alluvial soils of the Vaal River, Kaffir Spruit, the Crocodile, Hex, Marico, and other Transvaal streams; and patches of rich soil on the eastern slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains. Hitherto the practice has been to break up the veld, grow maize for three years, and then abandon the land, either because it is worn out or spoilt by weeds. Experiment has shown that this is not a wise plan. The new land usually gives poor crops: not till the fourth or fifth year of continuous cultivation are the best yields obtained. For example, it was found at Vereeniging that new land only yielded 2½ muids per English acre, while the sixth successive crop gave as much as 18. Suitable manuring produces good increases in crop; summer fallowing has been found helpful; this, however, is essentially an economic problem, the return not always repaying the loss of rent and interest on capital charges. Green manuring has also been tried with advantage. No systematic rotations have yet been evolved, but this is obviously a matter of time and experience. Numerous experiments have been made with artificial fertilizers, but, as all of these have to be imported from abroad, the cost of transport is very high, particularly in the internal provinces. Where they can be used, certainly they give marked increases. Instances are recorded in the book where crops were raised from 3½ to 8 muids per acre by the use of phosphates. At Potchefstroom superphosphate proved the most profitable manure, giving gains of 300 per cent in yield, and over 2*l*. per acre in profit, at a cost of 18*s*. 8*d*. In general, however, the author states that Holm recommends a mixture of superphosphate and bone manure. A remarkable feature is that phosphatic manures often have a better effect on the second crop than on the first; indeed, the author thinks that nowhere else is the question of residual manurial value so important as in South Africa. Nitrogenous manure is sometimes a useful addition to phosphates, but not always. Potassium salts did not prove profitable in the experiments recorded here.

The diseases and pests of maize are a source of some trouble, but they have not proved beyond the control of the Department. The conquest of the locust is a feat of which any Department might be proud. Shortly after the War the crops were decimated by enormous swarms of this pest. During the season 1906–7 the scourge was very severe in the northern, central, and western districts of the Transvaal; the wet, cool summer was partly responsible, as the crops were late in maturing, and the plague came at a time of the year when normally they would have been ripe and free from danger. The situation was met with characteristic vigour and promptitude: a Locust Bureau was established; watch was kept on the laying of eggs, the hatching of *voetgangers*, and the migration of swarms from one part of the country to the other. All these movements were reported by post and telegraph; mixtures of molasses with sodium arsenite were sprayed on to the veld immediately surrounding the swarms; while various locust-eating birds were encouraged. The result was entirely successful; the pest was practically "wiped out," and the record of the work remains, so that the machinery can again be set up if ever an invasion comes from the north.

Harvesting and marketing problems are also dealt with, and the whole volume will be found most useful by all who have to deal with the development of land in regions where the summers are hot enough for the crop.

NEW PLANTS FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Further details are now available as to the collection of plants from Southern Nigeria lately received at the Natural History Museum from Mr. and Mrs. Amaury Talbot. Last year a special catalogue of new flowers obtained by the same collectors in the hilly region round Oban was published by the Museum authorities. This contained full descriptions, in Latin and English, of 195 new species and 9 new genera, and is but another example of the extraordinarily accurate and brilliant work continually being carried out by the officials of this Museum.

The collection just received comes from the low-lying marsh lands of the Eket district, which borders the Gulf of Guinea, and is drained by the Cross River and the Kwa Ibo. Although not yet fully worked out, this also contains a large number of new and interesting plants; among them a new genus of Leguminosæ, allied to Cynometra, which has been called Talbotiella (Baker fil.). This is a bush with white flowers and pink bracts, the young leaves of which shade from bright mauve into delicate green, making a beautiful contrast with the darker tones of the older foliage.

There are a number of new Rubiaceæ, the most striking of which are the Randias, Galtonii and Cunliffeæ. The flower-tube of the former is eight inches in length, and of the latter over six inches. As pointed out by the Keeper of Botany, Dr. Rendle, this presents an interesting problem as regards insect visits for the purpose of fertilization. It is hoped, on a subsequent tour, to secure examples of the night moths by which the flowers are fertilized, as their proboscides must be enormous in order to reach the honey sac at the base of the long trumpet-like tube.

Until these collectors started work upon the Napoleona family, only a few of this interesting genus—a very abnormal member of the Myrtaceæ group—were known. In some of the new species the flowers are about two inches in diameter, white and pink in colour, and resemble a catherine-wheel. An allied genus is the Crateranthus (Baker fil.), also discovered at Oban, the cup of which strongly resembles a ramequin case, of fluted crimson and white in one variety, while another shades from shell pink to vivid rose. Instead of being only borne upon branches in the usual way, these strange flowers grow also straight from the old wood—often right from the roots to the topmost bough—producing the effect of being artificially fastened on to the bark, which, in many cases, they cover so thickly as almost to hide it.

One of the new Napoleonas has a winged stem, another is borne upon a liane, while several of the new species in the Oban collection differ entirely from those previously known in the character of the inflorescence. All the new species of this interesting family have been worked out by Mr. E. G. Baker, the distinguished son of the veteran botanist.

The *Cyclocotyla oligosperma* (Wernham) is a new species of a genus hitherto known merely by a small fragment from the Congo. This, one of the most interesting plants in the collection, is a member of the Apocynaceæ, to which the rubber-bearing plants belong. A new species of coffee shrub and some new orchids have also been brought home.

Besides those already described, perhaps the most beautiful of the new flowers are the *Gardenia cunliffeæ* (Wernham), and a new leguminous plant, the exact affinity of

which has not yet been determined, but which may be allied to the new genus Talbotiella. These two were found upon the upper stretches of the Ubium River, which had never before been explored. Both are of exquisite fragrance. The first-named is a creeper, the long trails of which bear great bunches of flowers, their large white petals splashed with vivid purple. The second is a tree some seventy feet in height; the great tufts of its milky-white blooms, each outlined by a fine line of brightest crimson, stood out with startling directness from amid dark glossy leaves, and mirrored themselves in the clear, swift-flowing waters of this mysterious river, in the depths of which dwell strange fish, thought to be inhabited by the souls of men.

Another very beautiful flower is one of the Acanthaceæ, *Thunbergia talbotiæ* (Spencer Moore), the great white blooms of which were found hanging in festoons among the thick, dark bush which still survives in one or two parts of the district.

A striking feature of the Eket, as of the Oban, collection is the remarkably large n mber of cauliflorous (*i.e.*, bark-flowering) trees—a proportion hitherto unapproached in any other part of the world. The reason of this preponderance presents another interesting problem, the more so as some trees found flowering in the ordinary way at Oban were discovered bearing cauliflorously at Eket.

Life-sized water-colour drawings of most of the plants were made upon the spot, and detailed notes taken of every flower in the collection, the first section of which contained over a thousand varieties, and the last more than eight hundred.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 12.—The Earl of Crawford, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper (in continuation of that of the preceding week: see *Athen.*, Feb. 14, p. 233) on the tomb and monument of King Henry V. at Westminster. The site of the King's burial-place had been fixed by the King himself in 1415 to be "among the tombs of the kings in the place where the relics of the saints are kept." This was behind the Trinity altar to the east of St. Edward's shrine, and here a platform of Caen stone, supplied by John Arderne, was built out into the ambulatory in September, 1422, for the King's grave and tomb.

The platform was afterwards cased with marble, and a tomb of the same material set up on it, carrying an effigy of the King made of oak, with a plating and ornaments of silver-gilt. The tomb was protected by a closure of iron and wood made by Roger Johnson, smith, in 1431. The wonderful bridge-like chapel that forms a canopy to the King's tomb was begun in 1439, of stone obtained the previous year, and its setting up is marked by an entry, in the Sacrist's account for 1440–41, of the plucking down and sale of Johnson's ironwork, and of the taking down of the wooden closure of the Trinity altar *pro novo edificio ibidem erigendo.* The chapel is built partly of Purbeck marble, and partly of a hard limestone, but mostly of firestone, and consists of a vaulted basement spanning the King's tomb and the ambulatory, and a chapel above reached by twin stair-turrets. The tomb was again protected by an iron grate, but this was not sufficient to hinder the theft of all the ornamental parts of the King's effigy before 1467. On account of this a further protection was added, it is said by King Henry VII., in the form of the existing iron screen and gates at the west end of the chapel; but burglars again broke in in 1545–6, and robbed the effigy of the rest of its silver-gilt plating. Mr. Hope described at length the statues that adorn the turrets, including those of King Sebert and King Henry III., St. John as the pilgrim, and King Edward the Confessor, St. Katharine and King Edmund, with two figures of cardinals, who, the Provost of King's thinks, may be St. Ambrose and St. Bonaventura. Mr. Hope also described the arrangements of the chapel, with the remarkable series of cupboards around the altar, and the great display of imagery over the altar with large figures of the Holy Trinity (lost), the Blessed Virgin and the Angel of the Annunciation, St. Edmund and St. Edward, St. George and St. Denis. The numerous figures on the outside of the chapel were associated on each side with a coronation scene. Mr. Hope suggested that these depicted the acclamation, with the simultaneous donning of their hoods (before coronets had come into fashion) by the lords present, and the enthronement and homage of the peers. The King was also represented riding across country, in England, perhaps, and in France, with allegorical figures over him of ladies holding books with accounts of his great deeds and works. The master mason of the chapel was John of Thirsk, who was appointed master mason of the Abbey in 1421, and died in 1452. Above the chapel are now fixed a tilting helm, a shield formerly bearing the King's arms in painted gesso, and a saddle once covered with blue velvet. These interesting objects, which were exhibited by kind leave of the Dean of Westminster, Bishop Ryle, probably formed part of the funeral trappings which became the perquisite of the abbot and convent, through their being brought into the abbey church on the day of King Henry's burial. Lastly, Mr. Hope referred to the considerable traces of the limewash with which the whole of the marble and firestone portions of the tomb and chapel, including all the imagery, had originally been covered. Where this remained, the surfaces were still intact; where it had gone, the surfaces were crumbling to powder, and there could be no question that common sense called for the bold policy of a speedy renewal of the protective distemper, if so grand a monument was to be handed on to posterity in its present condition.

Mathematical.—*Feb.* 12.—Prof. H. F. Baker, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. W. E. H. Berwick and A. G. Veitch were elected members of the Society. Prof. S. B. McLaren was admitted as a member.

Mr. G. T. Bennett gave an exhibition of some models illustrating kinematics. The fundamental basis of the models was the skew isogram discovered by Mr. Bennett in 1903 (*Engineering*, Dec. 4, 1903, p. 777), and about a year later independently by M. Borel (*Comptes Rendus*, Dec. 19, 1904.) The skew isogram consists of four rods equal in pairs, each two adjacent rods being jointed by a hinge perpendicular to them both; with this particular arrangement of hinges, the figure is capable of continuous displacement, although a skew quadrilateral with four hinges is in general over-stiff.

The models were made to illustrate certain new properties of the skew isogram, contained in a forthcoming paper in the *Proceedings*. In particular it was pointed out that a succession of skew isograms could be jointed together so as to form a pseudo-spherical surface, the edges of the isograms being asymptotic lines of the surface. Some recent developments of the theory of skew isograms have appeared recently in the *Comptes Rendus* from the pen of M. Bricard.

Dr. F. W. Sheppard read a second paper on 'Fitting of Polynomials by the Method of Least Squares.'

Mr. S. T. Shovelton made an informal communication relative to a paper which he had read at the January meeting.

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair:—'Formulæ for the Spherical Harmonic $P_n^{-m}(\mu)$ when $1-\mu$ is a Small Quantity,' by Prof. H. M. Macdonald; 'The Representation of the Symmetrical Nucleus of a Linear Integral Equation,' by Prof. E. W. Hobson; 'The Differential Geometry of Point Transformations between Two Planes,' by Mr. H. Bateman; and 'Studies on the Theory of Continuous Probabilities,' by Major A. G. McKendrick.

Folk-Lore.—*Feb.* 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—Dr. R. R. Marett, President, in the chair.—The annual report of the Council and the accounts for the year 1913 were presented, and the Council and officers for the ensuing year were elected. An address on 'Folk-Lore and Psychology' was delivered by the President.

He began by congratulating Dr. J. G. Frazer, a Vice-President of the Society, who was present, on the completion of the third edition of 'The Golden Bough.' Two things are especially to be noted in regard to this great work: first, that it is primarily intended as a study of the mind of the primitive type of man; secondly, that, with this end in view, it approaches the anthropology of savages by way of the European agricultural rites first elucidated by Mannhardt—in a word, by way of folk-lore. This method differs from one that has been recently recommended by Dr. Rivers in a paper read before the Sociological Society, entitled 'Survival in Sociology.' Dr. Rivers holds that until further advance is made in the purely sociological correlation of social phenomena with one another, and their reference to social antecedents, it will not be profitable to apply psychology to the explanation of social life in general, and to that of survivals in particular; supporting his contention by the analogy of geology, which resorts to physics and chemistry only after having first worked out the stratigraphical order of the deposits forming the earth's crust. Criticizing this view, the speaker deprecated the comparison thus instituted between the study of the inorganic and the study of the living. To abstract away the purposive aspect of human history in order to apply methods appropriate to the lifeless is fatal. If science treats man as if there were no life in him, there will be no life in it. How, then, is psychology to assist and vitalize the study of survivals, which is to say folk-lore? By concentrating on the question, Why do survivals survive? Survivals are no by-products of a latter-day civilization, but an essential feature of human history. Something is always disappearing, while something else is coming into being; and this continual give-and-take finds its ultimate explanation in terms of will, namely, as rejection and selection. To examine such a process from within is hard in the case of peoples of alien culture; so we must use the peasant as a sort of middle term between ourselves and the savage, studying the play of psychological forces that underlies the movement of history amongst conditions near at hand, before we confront conditions with which we are far less familiar.

The speaker next gave some detailed illustrations of how this might be done. The folk-dances, folk-songs, and folk-dramas of Europe, if studied sympathetically, as notably by those who learn to dance, sing, and act them for themselves, reveal an internal dynamic which helps us to understand a great deal otherwise obscure in the ceremonial dances, songs, and dramas of aboriginal Australia. Again, the workings of the belief in luck, or of the fear of witchcraft, can be analyzed as the one or the other occurs among unsophisticated persons at home (a most remarkable case of alleged witchcraft has, for instance, occupied the Guernsey police court this year), and the results so obtained form a stepping-stone to the study of similar phenomena among savages. It might be shown in the same way how a civilized observer who has had personal experience of initiation as a Freemason is in a better way to grasp the inner meaning of the primitive puberty rite. Or once more, the inarticulateness so often ascribed to the savage is on a par with that which the folk-lore hunter encounters amongst peasants just in so far as he cannot inspire confidence by conversing with the rustic in his own dialect. In short, so-called survivals survive because they are the constantly renewed symptoms of that life of the folk which has an inherent power of surviving in the long run, and constitutes as it were the germ-plasm of society. Because civilizations do not take sufficient account of this side of human nature, they are apt to be transitory; whereas mankind endures.

Eugenics Education.—*Feb.* 16.—Major Darwin, President, in the chair.—The Chairman said they had met to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Francis Galton, the great pioneer of eugenic thought. They desired an outward expression of their belief that posterity would owe a great debt to the man who first made it possible to start a campaign in favour of racial advancement. They hoped it would be the first of a long series of such meetings. The aim of eugenics was to increase the probability of the men of the future being hereditarily endowed with noble qualities, and Galton not only taught them how that aim might be accomplished, but also showed in his own person what those noble qualities were.

Sir Francis Darwin, in referring to the Galton Lecture and its objects, began by showing, in a manner more imaginative than scientific, that the subject of his discourse, Francis Galton, was no enemy to a simple form of ceremonial. He instanced the inscription with which Galton headed his first notebook in preparation for his autobiography, "Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying!" as an inverted appeal to the goddess of truth, which no man ever needed less.

Certain characteristics of Francis Galton's mind were then considered, leading finally to his devotion to experiment. A striking feature was his love of method. He liked to know the right way of doing all things, and he was as original in everyday matters as he was in scientific investigations. He liked also to teach his methods to others, and here the lecturer made an emphatic protest against the idea that he ever wearied

or bored his audience. He wrote with the same keenness, and in the same semi-humorous atmosphere, whether he was telling a traveller how to find water or break-in oxen, or whether he was instructing a more stay-at-home audience in the scientific method of cutting a cake.

His experiments were frequently tried on himself. Thus, when a pupil at the Birmingham Hospital, he determined on a personal test of the British Pharmacopœia. With this object he dosed himself alphabetically, but he got no further than C, where he was finally discouraged by the violent effects of Croton oil. But his most interesting experiments were made on his own mind. He is doubtless the only man who ever tried to solve the mystery of free will by systematic self-observations. Again, did any one before or since induce himself to acquire the terror of the savage for his idols by an imaginative gazing on the image of Mr. Punch, as he appears outside his well-known pages? In the same way he contrived to build up the sensations of a madman, which lasted an hour or so longer than he bargained for. These experiments have a certain interest in relation to his studies in eugenics. He believed that a semi-religious horror of non-eugenic marriages might be developed. After making a name as a traveller and meteorologist, he gradually settled into the line of work by which he will always be remembered, the study of heredity leading up to his work in eugenics.

He was profoundly impressed by reading 'The Origin of Species' in 1859, and it was this that led him to take up with fresh energy inquiries into heredity which had long interested him. He characteristically ascribes the ease with which he assimilated that book to the fact that he and Darwin had a common grandfather in Erasmus Darwin. His first publication on evolution was in 1865, when he wrote two remarkable articles in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Here we have the germs of nearly all his future work. The first book to develope from this embryonic stage was 'Hereditary Genius,' which to many readers seems his greatest work. It was on reading this book that Darwin wrote in a letter to Galton: "I must exhale myself, or something will go wrong in my inside; I do not think I ever in all my life read anything more interesting and original." Galton is also celebrated for his application of statistical methods to the general problem of inheritance, a study which led him to formulate what is known as the ancestral law.

But to future ages he will be pre-eminently remembered with gratitude and admiration as the founder of the beneficent science of eugenics. Though he had written on eugenics in 1865, and though he cared for the subject with an almost passionate zeal, yet the biological writings ending in eugenics form a procession of nearly forty years in extent. In this he showed his practical wisdom and his scientific restraint. By his munificent Eugenic Foundation at University College, he finally proved to the world the value he set on this science. The Eugenics Education Society is justly proud of the fact that Francis Galton was its first Honorary President.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Highest Period of Greek Sculpture,' Sir C Waldstein.
— Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Valuation of Benefits dependent upon Promotion to a Higher Status,' Mr. E. C. Thomas
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'London Railway Stations,' Mr. P. Waterhouse.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Artistic Lithography,' Lecture II., Mr. J. Pennell (Cantor Lecture.)
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Sea Route to Siberia,' Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Mr. Jonas Lied.
Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'The Use of Explosives and of the Blow-Lamp in the Garden,' Dr. H. E. Durham.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Animals and Plants under Domestication,' Lecture VI., Prof. W. Bateson.
— Colonial Institute, 4.—'Nigeria and its Development,' Mr. J. Ashley Cooper.
— Society of Literature, 5.—'George Meredith—France and the French,' Dr. W. G. Hartog.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Rail-steels for Electric Railways,' Mr. W. Willox; 'Rail Corrugation and its Causes,' Mr. S. P. W. D'Alte Sellon.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Bantu Coast Tribes of the East African Protectorate,' Miss A. Werner.
Wed. University of London, 5.30.—'National Service in Australia,' Mr. L. S. Amery.
— Geological, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Rural Housing,' Mr. T. Brice Phillips.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Hamlet in Legend and Drama': (2) The Play, Prof. I. Gollancz.
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Period of Decline,' Sir C. Waldstein.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Diffraction of Light by Spheres of Small Relative Index,' Lord Rayleigh; 'Studies of the Properties of Surfaces. Surface Energy in Solutions. XXXI. and XXXII.,' Profs. H. E. Armstrong and F. P. Worley, and other Papers.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Motor and Control Equipments for Electric Locomotives,' Mr. F. Lydall.
— English Goethe, 8.30.—'Goethe's Key to Faust,' Mr. W. Page Andrews.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'English Silversmiths' Work of the Mediæval and Tudor Periods,' Mr. W. W. Watts.
Fri. Institute of Civil Engineers, 5.—'The Use of Reinforced Concrete in connexion with Dock and other Maritime Work,' Mr. C. S. Meik. (Vernon Harcourt Lecture: Students' Meeting.)
— Swedenborg, 8.15.—'The Body and the Soul in Swedenborg's Philosophy,' Mr. L. de Beaumont-Klein.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Surface-Combustion,' Prof. W. A. Bone.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture I., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson

Science Gossip.

Mr. H. G. Plimmer, the pathologist of the Zoological Society, has recently issued his annual report on the post-mortem examinations of animals which have died in the Zoological Gardens during the past year. Nearly half the total number of deaths are those of animals which have been under six months in the gardens. The journey, and some injudicious treatment on the part of their captors, to a great extent account for this. In 1913 the death-rate of mammals and birds was 16 per cent, of reptiles 13 per cent, which is a slight rise for birds, and a slight decline for reptiles, compared with 1912.

Pneumonia remains the most serious disease among them, and is rather promoted than diminished by the improvements in the heating of the reptile-house, which have made the inhabitants livelier than they were. Of the animals which succumbed to other than infectious diseases it is observed that many show traces of senile degeneration, though not enough is known of their longevity under natural conditions to suggest any conclusions as to the results of captivity.

On Saturday next (February 28th), at 3 o'clock, Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson begins a course of six lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science.' On Tuesday, March 3rd, Prof. Sir J. H. Biles delivers the first of three lectures on 'Modern Ships'—(1) 'Smooth Water Sailing,' (2) 'Ocean Travel,' (3) 'The War Navy'; and on Thursday, March 5th, Prof. C. F. Jenkin begins a course of three lectures on 'Heat and Cold.' The Friday evening discourse next week will be delivered by Prof. W. A. Bone on 'Surface Combustion.'

Mr. Martin C. Hinton is completing the late Major Barrett-Hamilton's work on 'British Mammals,' the publication of which will be carried on without interruption.

Miss E. M. Elderton's lecture on Tuesday last, at the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, 'On some Further Points in connexion with the Fall in the Birth-rate,' gave particulars, chiefly concerned with Lancashire, from the Census returns and the last Annual Report of the Registrar-General, going to show that the fall had been greatest in residential districts, and less marked in mining and metal-working districts, as also in the cotton towns. Her data, however, showed that unhealthy stocks were multiplying more rapidly than healthy ones, and that this selective birth-rate was not completely counterbalanced by a selective death-rate.

In view of these facts, the only practical remedy suggested for the declining birth-rate—the preservation of infant life at all possible costs—did not seem very helpful, since the diminution of the infantile death-rate would not add considerably to the number of healthy survivors. That death-rate is, in fact, highly discriminative, as was shown by the effects of an epidemic in Bradford, which proved nearly six times as fatal to unhealthy as to healthy children.

A committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society has for some time been engaged in the preparation of a Flora of Norfolk, with Mr. W. A. Nicholson as editor, and the book will shortly be published. The only previous Flora of the county was issued in 1866. In addition to full lists of the flowering plants, ferns, mosses, and liverworts of the county, and the places in which they have been noted, specialists have dealt with the climate, soils, physiography, and plant distribution. The book will be published by the editor at 81, Surrey Street, Norwich, and by Messrs. West, Newman & Co.

A writer in *Symons's Meteorological Magazine*, who has made observations on visibility for some twenty-three years, produces data to show that the time-honoured notion that extreme visibility is a prognostic of rain within the next twenty-four hours is an error. He has noted 83 instances of extreme visibility at 9 A.M., of which only 35 per cent were followed by rain, a smaller percentage than that of the average number of rainy days during that period, which was 41.

M. Alphonse Bertillon, famous for his contributions to criminology, died on the afternoon of the 13th inst. He had been ailing for many months; and last November was in so serious a condition from anæmia that it was thought necessary to carry out transfusion of blood into his veins from those of his brother M. Georges Bertillon, an operation which for a time restored his strength.

Bertillon's taste for statistics, with his skill in handling them, was something of an inherited faculty. Both his father and grandfather were students of ethnology from the statistical standpoint, and the family aptitude has also been evinced by M. Jacques Bertillon, who till lately was Director of the Statistical Department in Paris. From an interest in racial, Alphonse Bertillon passed to a closer preoccupation with individual physical peculiarities, especially in regard to their use for the identification of criminals. As long ago as 1882 he brought forward his anthropometric system, which did not at first commend itself greatly to the police authorities of Paris, and, in fact, labours under the somewhat damaging disadvantage of requiring considerable allowance for the personal equation in actual application. The system was, however, adopted, and alongside of it, as a secondary mode of classification, Bertillon's system of finger-prints, which was also introduced into England. Here, however, after some eight years' use, it was superseded in 1901 by the Henry system.

Scarcely less important were Bertillon's studies in the use of photography for the reconstruction of the details of the commission of a crime; and yet another branch of his detective ingenuity may be seen in his systematization of handwritings.

It is said that Bertillon himself would have been, if a criminal, beyond the reach of the most formidable of his devices, for the surface of the skin of his fingers was so unusually irregular that he could never make a distinct imprint. No doubt, since it has been ascertained, he would like the fact to be recorded that his brain was found to weigh 1,525 grammes, which is 165 grammes above the average.

Col. Alexander Ross Clarke, the eminent geodesist, died last week at Reigate at the age of 85. He was superintendent of the trigonometrical work of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom from 1854 to 1881, and he wrote a treatise on 'Geodesy,' which remains a classic on the subject.

His determination of the figure of the earth won for him one of the Royal Medals of the Royal Society. It has long been common knowledge that the earth is not a perfect sphere, but the exact measures of the difference are difficult to ascertain. Those fixed by Col. Clarke have now been almost universally accepted as the most correct hitherto found.

FINE ARTS

Art. By Clive Bell. (Chatto & Windus, 5*s.* net.)

Several different kinds of people will be violently irritated by this book. It has a malignant ingenuity which will put most painters, art-critics, art-historians, archæologists, and connoisseurs beside themselves. "Another literary defence," they will cry, "of that pestilent charlatanry which is sapping the foundations of modern art." The air will be thick with their epithets: "impudent," "shallow," "pretentious," "inaccurate," "ignorant," and so forth. For here is a book, mostly about painting, by a man who has probably never handled a brush in his life, which dismisses as garbage—or, at least, as all more or less soft fruit—the vast bulk of Italian painting, the Renaissance, the eighteenth century—everything before the French Impressionists began to break away. No idol, however holy, is spared. The Elgin marbles are overblown, and by the fourth century B.C. Greek art is "en pleine décadence." Hellenistic art and all the products of Imperial Rome are the abomination of desolation. Then, with Christianity, comes the breath of a new life, mysterious and mighty. The revival—far superior to the best Greek period—is at its height about 500–600 A.D. But the curve gradually sinks again. Giotto is already decadent, and since him visual art has only sunk deeper into the mire: through Gothic "juggling in stone and glass," through Renaissance rounding of ladies' thighs, until about 1880 a new movement begins, with Cézanne for its genius—a movement which, when we see it in its true perspective, will probably appear as great an upward lift as that which produced St. Sophia and the mosaics of S. Vitale. A few geniuses here and there, but no strong stream of great art between Giotto and Cézanne: thus may Mr. Bell's historical view be roughly summed up. But the worst of it is that innumerable young painters are inspired by this doctrine. It is on Mr. Bell's historical chapters that the critics and connoisseurs will fasten with particular fury. They will pull them to pieces with gusto, accusing them of thinness, and triumphantly pointing out, for instance, that from most of his great period (500–900 A.D.) practically nothing survives. Their triumph, or their eagerness, will be the louder, because this champion of Post-Impressionism is far the ablest that has yet appeared.

But Mr. Bell can perfectly well take care of himself. One thing is certain: the hangers-on of official art who cross swords with him will not be nearly so entertaining as he is. He has an almost Gibbonian way with an adversary; he gibes and is remorseless, he recks nothing of good taste, and is sure to have the laugh with him. A couple of quotations will illustrate his touch:—

"In Tiepolo there is hardly anything but brilliance; only when one sees his work beside that of Mr. Sargent does one realize the presence of other qualities. In Hogarth there is hardly anything but illustration; one realizes the presence of other qualities only by remembering the work of the Hon. John Collier."

Whistler was

"using his rather obvious cleverness to fight for something dearer than vanity. He is a lonely artist standing up and hitting below the belt for art."

Mr. Bell, too, hits below the belt; that is one of the reasons why his book is so refreshing. But there is more in it than unacademic sparring; nor is it merely a defence of Post-Impressionism; it is an impassioned apology for Art. It is the first book, since Ruskin began to publish 'Modern Painters' in 1843, that could even conceivably convince a serious-minded person of good judgment that Art is something more than an agreeable ornamentation and seasoning of life. For that is the normal view of cultivated people; asked what æsthetic emotion is, they will say that it is a feeling of pleasant satisfaction evoked by beautiful objects—a feeling which gives interest, colour, variety, nobility, to the hard facts of existence, but not a thing to make a religion of. Ruskin saw that Art was something much more tremendous than that, and for a moment, because he thought its importance lay in its connexion with morals, he was almost able to convince the British public. Mr. Bell, like Ruskin, rebels against the normal view; for him, too, there is a profound connexion between art and morals; but the connexion is different, and though his theory is not nearly so absurd as Ruskin's, there is much less chance that he will persuade the masses. He is disquietingly precise, where Ruskin was mellifluous, nor has he any impressive system of classifications calculated to lull and ensnare the mind.

The theory by which he answers the fundamental question of æsthetics, What is the quality common and peculiar to all good works of art? involves at least one serious shock to received ideas. His answer is, The possession of significant form. All works of art that have any merit—a Peruvian pot, a Giottesque fresco, a Rembrandt, a splash of water-colour by Cézanne—have it for one and the same reason, to which all else is irrelevant: the artist has created significant form. Æsthetic emotion consists solely in the contemplation of significant form. There are, of course, other pleasures that pictures can give. They can please by imitating things we recognize, and by suggesting romantic ideas and associations; but these are not æsthetic pleasures, and in themselves have nothing to do with Art. They are even a hindrance to Art. For not only, by distracting attention, do they prevent us from getting the full æsthetic rapture, but also, because an ever higher premium is set on the skill necessary to imitate reality, the artist is encouraged to cut capers, to flatter, to suggest morals—to do anything and everything rather than attend to his proper business of the creation of pure form. Thus the corruption of Art proceeds apace, and the stream which began at Ravenna and Constantinople filters out at last in the muddy swamps of the Tate Gallery.

The hinge of the theory, then, is the exaltation of the formal element in Art, and the rejection of representation as theoretically irrelevant and pernicious in practice. Evidently this view, in spite of our common assumption that the merit of all pictures lies at least partly in their representative quality, is not absurd in itself, though it may be doubted whether even Mr. Bell will be able to maintain it for long in the extreme form in which he now states it. He suggests a metaphysical justification for it, asking whether the forms created by artists may not be significant because, in the emotion with which we seize them, we have a glimpse of the ultimate reality that lies behind appearances. This is a very dubious speculation, but, as he rightly points out, the fate of his theory is not bound up with the fate of his metaphysics; even if the connexion between significant form and ultimate reality be merely a pleasant dream, it might still be true that significant form—form, namely, that excites a certain emotion called "æsthetic"—is the one thing that makes visual art valuable. The point round which controversy must turn is whether imitative representation is really as valueless as Mr. Bell thinks—a thorny question, as to which we can only say here that his attack on representation suggests rather a clever counsel for the prosecution in a case that looks rather black for the defendant, than a philosopher who has considered all the possible arguments.

Be that as it may, his attack disengages the importance and vindicates the dignity of Art. If he is right, the function of Art is not to suggest ennobling ideas, or to reflect Nature, or to gratify the pride of the eye, but simply and solely to give us the rapture of apprehending pure form. This rapture he describes as one of the most intense of all the passions of which man is capable. It is touched with eternity; it is like the rapture of the religious mystic or of the mathematician in his world of abstract entities. It is something to live and die for. Whatever else this remarkable book may do, it should make the reader, unless he has tied up his spiritual capital in a cultivated hedonism, feel uneasy. He may disagree with much, but it will set him wondering whether there is not something in works of art which, poor pervert of centuries of bad tradition, he has hardly ever or but faintly noticed—something which, if it were more keenly felt, might make him revise all his judgments about visual art. If he goes so far as that, if he ends by thinking Cézanne a great artist, and Sir Joshua, for instance, a manufacturer of elegant upholstery, this will be but the least of the services Mr. Bell will have done for him. He will find that the revision of his values applies not only to Art, but to life and conduct as well.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

This exhibition at the Alpine Club Gallery is a typically modern jumble of diverse aims, in which conspicuous promise is more than usually plentiful, though sustained achievement is rare. Few of the drawings lack something to recommend them, whether it be the clear, candid aspiration of Mr. Paul Nash's *Trees in the Morning* (37) and *A Garden Landscape* (39), the firm, authoritative draughtsmanship of Mr. Randolph Schwabe's *Woman Reclining* (57) and *Ablution* (59), or the naive seriousness of the design *Fear* (50), by Mr. Morris Goldstein. The drawings of Messrs. Harold Squire (35) and Gerald Summers (45) with a less conscious seriousness show an easy, spontaneous execution, while the workmanlike proficiency of Mrs. Summers's etchings (24 and 33), the more concise and concentrated design of Madame Raverat's *Poplars* (22), and, at the opposite pole of invention, the copious resource shown in Mr. Allan Odle's illustrations (58, 67, and 72), win our respect. The last are, indeed, rather in the nature of ingenious compilations, yet, in comparison with the compilations of such an illustrator as Mr. Kay Nielsen, they show such a flood of unctuous observation of detail that they deserve some of the superlatives lavished on that artist.

So we might continue the list of works which successfully appeal to one mood or satisfy one kind of demand, to the complete neglect of all others, and, indeed, we may admit that this single-mindedness is of the essence of slight drawings like these, each of which represents a single jet of artistic productiveness. When we turn to the paintings, however, we find, as is usual in these ultra-modern shows, a similar slenderness of content, a similar short-winded inspiration. While we admit that the art of the immediate past was such as to call for a period of this devotion to bare directness of expression, yet repeated and copious doses of the medicine "indicated" convince us that there is something to be said for the older ideal. A modern painter is apt to be harsh and doctrinaire in his manner; you may take him or leave him, and, if your mind has not been specially prepared for his approach, you are as like as not to leave him. In a mixed exhibition of modern paintings all the onus of adaptability is thrown on the spectator. In the art of the past—even that which we think of as most aloof and severe—painting was a many-sided thing, appealing to many moods, yet so single and well-knit that the spectator, by whatever side he approached it, was instantaneously made aware of its other elements, made free of a larger presence than the particular aspect which first captured him. The painters here are inclined to be not merely uncompromising, but even too intolerant to admit *en passant* that the art with which they are preoccupied can have any relation with that of others. Taking them as we find them, we can appreciate the charm of the landscapes of Mr. Allinson (*Haze*, 82) and Mr. John Currie (15); the freedom from extraneous ornament shown in the linear schemes of Mr. Hubert Schloss's *Thornhill Wharf, Regent's Canal* (162), and Mr. Nevinson's *La Villette* (116); and the ingenuity of Mr. Bomberg's *Ezekiel* (19), in which Dutch dolls engage in an elaborate gymnastic act in imitation of a Greek fret. Effective, however, as this last undeniably is in its complete abandonment to a single means of interesting the beholder, we are more inclined to linger before Mr. Nevinson's *Portrait* (102), with its restrained notation of an element of Cubist design as it arises from the study of a striking head.

PAINTINGS BY THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP.

Although this group must now be considered as dissolved in the larger London Group—if not, indeed, the victim of more definite disintegration—most of its earlier members are exhibiting (along with Mr. Henry Bishop, the well-known painter of Moorish subjects) at the Little Gallery in Great Marlborough Street.

Few of them are quite at their best on this occasion. Mr. Walter Sickert gives suggestions of the two sides of his talent: his early suave mastery in the classic use of paint in No. 3 (*Danseuse*), and his masculine interest in contemporary life in *Chicken* (2) and *Œillade* (4). In the latter pair we feel the artist's attempt to design in forms too small for the scale of touch he has allowed himself, and a certain doctrinaire refusal to make use of the adroitness of brushwork which might overcome that difficulty. Mr. Gilman's *Indian Images* (19) shows unusual adaptability in this respect; its subtlety appeals almost entirely to our interest in seeing a clumsy brush so deftly used. The *Portrait of the Artist's Mother* (11) which is his principal exhibit shows him at his maximum of cleverness in pitching an elaborate colour-scheme, but hardly at his best as a master of form. Mr. Spencer Gore's *Orchard* (9) is a charming but minor work. Messrs. Pissarro and Ratcliffe are adequately represented by *Winchelsea from Cadborough* (10), and *Victoria Embankment Gardens* (22); Mr. Charles Ginner less happily by certain pictures of his more cloying period. Mr. Drummond's *London Flats* (12) and Mr. J. B. Manson's *Flowers* (13) are bright and unpretentious, and Mr. Robert Bevan's *The Drought* (18) offers an example of the occasional value of a title as a pointer to the sluggish intelligence. Without this aid it might not impress one as a piece of painting; with it, one sees that what expressiveness it has is admirably illustrative of its theme.

Not the least important items in the show are the three exhibits of Mr. Epstein. His admirable *Romilly John* (3) is well known, as also the bronze figure (2), which we take to be a survival from an earlier period of his career, when his bent towards stylistic simplification was less pronounced than now, and the gulf between it and the naturalistic simplification of M. Rodin also less pronounced. His *Bird Pluming Itself* (1) treats a theme of suave and rounded forms only open to a sculptor who is absorbedly interested in planes. We think that the conception of Mr. Epstein as the most representative figure among younger British sculptors is just, though based probably on wrong reasons.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Maddox Street Galleries the Camsix Art Club has reached a twelfth exhibition on what appear to us hardly sufficient grounds. Commonplace vision and sloppy execution are the rule, but Mr. M. W. Patterson's water-colours (12–14), and in less degree Mr. E. M. Lister's *Granchester Mill* (9), have a certain decorative tranquillity, while some of the flower pieces of Mr. H. d'Arcy Hart (45, 89, 91) make true bouquets of colour, brilliantly varied and adroitly balanced.

The Triangle Club in the adjoining gallery has a more ambitious programme, that of the recovery by sculpture and painting of their true relation to architecture. As is usual in such circumstances, the sculptor seems sometimes to have derived advantage from the pious aspiration on the part of the architect, the poor painter never. It is, perhaps, because of this disability that the promise held out in the Introduction to the catalogue, of the production of work of an ideal nature, is hardly fulfilled. All the members "have passed through the schools of the Royal Academy," and on the whole this exhibition shows little progress towards emancipation from its influence. The portraits are dull, and the landscapes merely literal. Mr. D. S. Gray, whose student work at the Royal Academy held out promise of colour, sends a *Pool of Bethesda* (27), deplorably tame in this respect, and without distinction of form. Mr. Blair Leighton's alfresco *Tea-time* (43) is somewhat more spontaneous, but its modelling is heavy and material in comparison with Mr. Savage's more spacious *Piazza del Campo, Siena* (63). In the latter broadly designed picture, as well as in certain water-colour sketches by the same artist (64, 66, and 67), there is a move towards decoration.

The work of the sculptors also tends to naturalism, and shows little signs as yet of the chastening influence of association with architecture: witness pre-eminently Mr. Allan Wyon's amazing design for a King Edward Memorial. Mr. Ferdinand Blundstone's *Boy and Fruit* (8) and *Study of a Tiger* (9), the latter somewhat recalling the manner of Barye, are the best. They have an attempt at breadth, in the first instance by means of a rather monotonous roundness of form; while in the tiger, if the surface is better analyzed into planes, the artist is apt to find himself with so many to handle that he is unable to divide them clearly into categories, and incurious as to what exactly becomes of them when they vanish beneath the surface of his figure. To Mr. Angel's *Bacchante* (3) a similar objection might be made. It is fumbled over from point to point on the surface, with no vigorous sense of interpenetration.

ETCHINGS.

At the exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers dynasties of artists handling the customary themes of landscape and architecture in the customary fashion succeed each other so rapidly, and with so nearly equal merit, that detailed review becomes impossible. On the whole, except for an occasional etcher of outstanding individuality, such as Messrs. Cameron and Strang, now no longer members, and Mr. Robert Spence, who is not this year at his best, we incline to think that the level of capacity is higher now than it used to be; *e.g.*, the careful detail drawing of Mr. Raymond Ray Jones (17 and 21) is better phrased than that of his predecessors. Mr. Herman Webster's *Vieux Pont, Notre Dame* (55), is also well combined and confidently characterized; while Mr. Frank Short (48) and Mr. Sydney Lee (97) handle tone, the one with sobriety, the other with vigour. Mr. J. R. K. Duff's representations of sheep (18 and 23) show also a modest competence.

At the Galleries of Messrs. James Connell & Sons, Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. Strang are the principal attractions, the latter being particularly successful with his vigorous landscape *Bourg de Batz* (65). Mr. Tom Maxwell follows close on the heels of Mr. Cameron in his romantic *Edinburgh from Castle-phire*, and, indeed, in all his work a high level is maintained. M. Béjot recovers in *Les Peupliers* (41) from the smallness of focus which has spoilt his most recent work, while Mr. Ian Strang has a handsomely proportioned design in *Tagus at Toledo* (81).

Fine Art Gossip.

Mr. G. A. Storey has been appointed Professor of Perspective at the Royal Academy. This post has been in abeyance for half a century, and is now revived for a teacher of the subject who has written on 'The Theory and Practice of Perspective.' It may be recalled that this professorship was held for thirty years by Turner, whose success in practice was by no means equalled by his power to convey theory to other minds.

The exhibition of Sir Alfred East's works at the Leicester Galleries has been visited by a large number of people during the first week of its opening, and a considerable number of pictures have already found purchasers, including the large painting entitled 'Autumn in England,' which has been acquired by the National Gallery of Brisbane.

Next Tuesday week, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, Mr. G. A. T. Davies will lecture with lantern illustrations to the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies on 'The Dacian Campaign of Trojan in A.D. 102.'

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the same place on Tuesday, May 12th.

Herr Boerner of Leipsic, the well-known art dealer, is holding from March 16th to 20th an auction which should attract many lovers of art. A main feature of the sale is the collection of Arnold Otto Meyer, who died in 1913, and, through inheritance as well as personal association with artists, formed one of the finest private collections known of nineteenth-century German drawings. The first of the well-illustrated catalogues before us reveals the variety and worth of the collection. Romanticists and classicists are both well represented; and a charming reproduction shows the gifts of Ludwig Richter as a depicter of childhood.

The second catalogue records an exceptional collection of the work of Anton Graff, most of the items being of high rarity, and an extensive gathering of fine drawings ranging from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth, beginning with Albrecht Altdorfer, and ending with Federico Zuccaro. The thirty-eight plates are sufficient to indicate the importance of the sale.

Mr. Thomas H. Mawson, Special Lecturer in Landscape Design at the University of Liverpool, has been entrusted by the King and Queen of the Hellenes with the enviable but rather awe-inspiring task of preparing plans for the extension, and even for the beautification, of Athens. That an Englishman should be chosen for this may occasion many pretty reflections on the cosmopolitan character of the beautiful, or, perhaps more reasonably, on the cosmopolitan outlook of Europe. Mr. Mawson is required to devise a new railway station, new law courts and other official buildings, new hotels and boulevards, a system of parks and playgrounds, and a great avenue from the city to the Piræus.

Moreover, there is an important housing problem to be solved, for a number of hovels gathered at the base of the Acropolis are to be demolished. Mr. Mawson has already been busy with the royal gardens in Athens, and the planning of the royal burial-ground at Tatoi, a few miles away, and has also work on hand for Corfu.

While digging gravel in a quarry at Caversham workmen have opened up an ancient pit-dwelling. It has a perpendicular passage leading to a large circular chamber several feet in diameter. The whole was found full of black earth and charcoal, wherein were the fragments of two cooking-pots—one of them shows a rough attempt at decoration—a piece of flake flint, and a bronze pin, which are thought to belong to the Bronze Age. These have been placed in the Reading Museum.

Capt. Campbell Besley, who has returned from exploration in South America to New York this week, reports wonderful discoveries of the civilization of the Incas at Cuzco. An Indian showed him, buried in the luxuriant vegetation, buildings which are said to be highly remarkable both from the architectural and the engineering point of view. The palaces were on a huge scale; the vessels used were elaborately ornamented; and stone walls were used to bank up the adjacent river as well as for purposes of fortification.

Hydon Ball is a hill-crest rising out of a wild, heathery tract called Hydon Heath, about three miles south of Godalming. The summit rises to about 600 feet above sea-level, a height which, in that neighbourhood, gives it a fine pre-eminence over the surrounding hills, and a surprisingly wide and beautiful prospect towards each of the four winds. Godalming with the Hog's Back on the north; the Weald and the South Downs and Chanctonbury Ring on the south; on the west Hindhead and Blackdown, and something of that "vast hill of chalk rising 300 feet above the village, divided into a sheep-down, the high wood, and a long hanging wood, called the Hanger," with the description of which Gilbert White begins his history of Selborne; and fine slopes of wooded country on the east.

The land near by is being "developed" (the "eligibility" of such a site is only too patent); and we learn with pleasure that the National Trust is warily securing a six months' option to purchase for 5,000*l.* ninety-two acres of this ground, which will include the Ball. The price has been fixed so low because the present owner generously desires to see the spot permanently preserved as an open space; and the National Trust propose to acquire it as a memorial to the late Octavia Hill, the Memorial Committee agreeing to adopt the proposal if sufficient public support for the scheme is forthcoming.

A sum of 5,500*l.* is being asked for, since legal and other expenses, as well as the erection of a caretaker's cottage, have to be provided in addition to the purchase money. Contributions should be sent to the National Trust, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

Mr. F. W. Speaight sends us details of a scheme by which Goodrich House, Hatfield, is to be made into a depot for the collection and sale of furniture, china, prints, &c. Repairs will be a special feature, and the genuineness of all the antiques will be guaranteed. They will not be huddled together, but placed about the various rooms of the house, which has Adam mantelpieces and other attractions.

Mr. Geoffrey Scott has written a book which, it seems, may be expected to prove original. It is a defence of Renaissance architecture, entitled 'The Architecture of Humanism,' and will be published by Messrs. Constable in the course of the spring.

Prof. Flinders Petrie's book on 'Amulets'—which is to appear shortly with Messrs. Constable—is based chiefly on the collection of these objects at University College. A good deal of illustrative material from other sources, and relating to other countries, has also been worked in, and the book is abundantly illustrated.

Musical Gossip.

Sir Henry J. Wood introduced three novelties at his Symphony Concert last Saturday. First came Strauss's Overture to 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' and the one to 'Ariadne auf Naxos.' The former, written more or less in the style of the period, is excellent in its place, though scarcely important enough to figure as an overture in the concert-room; still less so is the 'Ariadne.' Stravinsky's 'Fireworks' Fantasia was given for the first time in England. It is an early work, and, if it offers promise of a skill in orchestration which later was amply fulfilled, it can only count as an attempt to give a musical picture of fireworks. Fortunately, like fireworks, it was of brief duration.

M. Alfred Cortot, the distinguished French pianist, made his first appearance at these concerts, and gave an admirable rendering of Schumann's Concerto. An impressive performance of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony also deserves record.

Mr. Victor Benham at his pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall last Monday afternoon played two sonatas, and, naturally wishing to pay due honour to Beethoven, placed his Op. 111 in C minor first, following it immediately by his own in the same key. This at any rate the two works had in common. The exacting sonata form demands very different treatment from that displayed by the concert-giver. In music of a lighter kind he would probably appear to greater advantage.

As a pianist Mr. Benham has agile fingers and a delicate touch, and if all the six Chopin Etudes which he selected, principally from Op. 25, had been rendered as well as certain portions, the result would have been favourable. Mr. Benham, however, took certain liberties with the music. He apparently lacks the power of self-criticism, a gift which many well-intentioned artists do not possess.

The performance of Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives' at the concert of the London Choral Society on the 11th inst. at Queen's Hall served two good purposes. It acted as a foil to the great 'Missa Solemnis' which followed, and it probably satisfied the curiosity of those present, some of whom must have wondered why an oratorio by Beethoven—the work was originally announced as such, but Mr. Fagge's announcement of it as a "cantata" is much more appropriate—had not been heard for many years, with the exception of the final 'Hallelujah' chorus. The reason is now clear: 'The Mount of Olives' was a *pièce d'occasion* written in a great hurry, and one with which in later years Beethoven himself was dissatisfied. The choir, we should add, was at its best in the Mass.

The Popular Concert to-morrow at South Place will be devoted to the compositions and arrangements of Sir C. Villiers Stanford, and the principal items will be the String Quintet, Op. 85, and the Piano Trio in G minor, with Mr. Herbert Sharpe as pianist. Mr. Plunket Greene will be the singer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.–Sat	(Friday excepted). Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues.	Jetty Ingenius's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Vivian Langrish's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
Thurs.	Twelve o'Clocks' Chamber Concert, Æolian Hall.
—	George Lalewicz's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Meta Diestel's Song Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Katherine Doubleday's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Bronislaw Huberman's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.
Sat.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Olive Byrne's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

The Playhouse.

Mr. Harold Chapin's 'Dropping the Baby,' which was produced at the Playhouse last week, is a provocative play—the provocation being meritorious so far as it induces thoughtfulness, but a cause of annoyance in those to whom it conveys no new light on the rights and wrongs associated with Feminism. Did woman, as suggested in this play, break in a pet the continuity of her concentration on the duties of motherhood because man (over-concerned with guarding material things of which he had possessed himself) failed in his service of woman? Was it all for the best that it so fell out? Is history now repeating itself with slight variations? Does Mr. Chapin suggest that woman is dropping her concentration on the home and entering commerce because man does not supply her efficiently with what she needs for the home? We are insufficiently informed concerning what happened in the age of the play—ten thousand years ago — but we do not think it would be a fair generalization to say that to-day woman is merely pettishly concerned with her own comfort, or that she will tolerate greater idleness in man because she seeks to help in disentangling the snarl that competitive commerce has got the world into. If in widening her own sphere she does perpetuate such evil, she will have more to answer for than the hideousness of men's apparel, with which, incidentally, Mr. Chapin seems to credit her. Anyway, woman is a rebel to-day against that extreme specialization which is accountable for much that is narrow-minded.

'Thank Your Ladyship,' by Mr. Norreys Connell, need not long detain us, as the theatregoing public has by now endorsed our opinion by refusing its support. The subject of clothes again intruded itself, Miss Marie Tempest making it apparent how much a piquant face can make tolerable, even of the monstrosities that meet our eye when we turn in our morning paper to the page devoted to ladies' fashions. The only other item worthy of note in an inconsiderable play was the acting of Mr. Browne as a footman trying to restrain an uncontrollable adoration for his mistress and of Mr. Clarence as a decrepit and imbecile duke. We congratulate the latter on the fact that there are signs of revival of the old-time harlequinade. If Pantaloon delays his coming to the zenith of popularity for some years, we shall also be able to congratulate the public on retaining for a while a clever actor in farcical drama.

The Little Theatre.

Last Monday afternoon 'Damaged Goods,' an English version by Mr. John Pollock of M. Brieux's 'Les Avariés, was given at the Little Theatre. The production was denounced by at least one of our daily contemporaries in advance. The publicity thus given to the subject of syphilis seemed to us to militate against the line of argument taken. For ourselves, we should require to believe, before denouncing discussion, that we might with safety leave that duty to parents and guardians; failing them, to secular teachers; or, lastly, to those whose main concern should be with the spiritual. But if all such agencies fail to effect reform by dispelling ignorance, then we welcome the stage, which some good, but narrow-minded people still look upon as the work of the devil; even if they be right, we accept the devil's aid in the assurance that from his point of view he has made a *faux pas*.

Before the rise of the curtain Mr. Henry Arthur Jones appeared in person. In an address concerned with the subject of Art for Art's Sake, or Art for Morality's Sake, he suggested that, if Art was to serve morality on the stage, then it must be sufficiently good art to make the lesson worth repetition even when it had been learnt. Proceeding, we understood him to suggest that M. Brieux's play would stand even when a remedy like salvarsan had effected a cure for syphilis. Here he seemed to join with M. Brieux in confusing the alleviation of a consequence of an evil with the cure of the evil itself. The evil is prostitution in all its forms, and we should not welcome as an unmixed blessing anything which rendered it free from unpleasant consequences. In other words, we could only accept it wholeheartedly if side by side with the alleviation of such consequences went the eradication of the evil. True, M. Brieux brands prostitution in unmeasured terms, but he fails to attack the indirect self-indulgence which is so largely responsible for its vogue. Of sexual indulgence he speaks strongly; but what of the far greater self-indulgence in a dog-in-the-manger cornering of life's pleasures, and even of life's necessities, the lack of which sends many a girl to the streets? How many of the assembled audience were prepared, the next time they visited a theatre, to go in the gallery instead of the stalls, and with the money thus saved buy tickets for those who, finding life all too drab, are tempted to fling themselves into the vortex in order to secure what is denied them? We agree with M. Brieux in his reaffirmation of the demand for knowledge of the consequences of evil, but knowledge of retribution will not alone deter those for whom the present is one of hellish monotony.

Our thoughts have perhaps carried us beyond the exact limits of the play under discussion, and we may now only briefly refer to the acting. If we mistake not, Mr. Fisher White as the doctor had a real grip of his subject and his sincerity achieved a result which his undoubted possession of histrionic art would not alone have accomplished. We do not wish it to be inferred that the rest of the cast were callous in this respect, but their art was more obvious. We congratulate the producer, Mr. Kenelm Foss, on bringing together such an efficient company.

The Vaudeville.

On Tuesday Mr. Norman McKinnel produced Mr. Richard Pryce's stage adaptation of Mr. Arnold Bennett's 'Helen with the High Hand.' Though in lighter vein, Mr. McKinnel as James Ollerenshaw, the close-fisted owner of house property, rivals in quality his impersonation of the name-part in 'Rutherford & Son.' The weaning of the old bachelor from his penuriousness necessarily suffers from the concentration of the stage, but we are unable to suggest where the actor's indication could be bettered.

Miss Nancy Price, who plays Helen Rathbone, an English Bunty, is also admirable, though purists may think that she gains her dominion over her step-uncle by more of the methods of a sly puss than we should expect of a high-handed heroine.

Mr. Trevor, too, as her lover hardly prepared us sufficiently for the direct action which made him duck the suitor Helen employed to raise jealousy, or for the masterfulness which secured her in the end; and the angling of the widow after Ollerenshaw might have received more emphasis at the hands of Miss Rosina Filippi.

The adapter has allowed himself some latitude, and has not thereby improved the last act; but the whole is sweetly savoured, and we believe there is now a large public ready to welcome drama of the Five Towns.

Playgoers who hurry to the theatre with a view to prevent the discomfort occasioned to others by late arrival may not be pleased to find the time advertised for the beginning of the play slip by. The fact would require more serious comment were not the half-hour so pleasantly whiled away by Mr. Norton's clever impersonation of singers and reciters who conceal their insufficient memories.

Dramatic Gossip.

Miss Rosina Filippi's experiment of presenting Shakespeare at popular prices will, it is hoped, begin shortly at the Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road. The plays selected for production are 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Julius Cæsar,' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' while the prices for seats range from 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Matheson Lang has lent the scenery and costumes for three of the plays, but 450*l.* is still needed to cover the expenses of the first month.

To-day, Mr. Philip Carr will open a new theatre in Paris (Salle Villiers, 64 Rue du Rocher), to be known under the name of Petit Théâtre Anglais. He intends to produce about twice a month English plays, which will be performed by English actors. The first play will probably be 'The Merchant of Venice,' and the second Mr. G. B. Shaw's 'Man and Superman.' Among the patrons of this theatre we notice Sir Francis Bertie, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador in Paris, Anatole France, and M. Auguste Rodin.

On Monday, the 9th inst., 'La Triomphatrice,' a new play in four acts by Mlle. Marie Lenéru, was read to the Committee of the Comédie Française by M. Léon Blum. The members of the Committee were of opinion that it should be reduced to three acts, and this the author undertook to do. When the alteration has been made the play is to be read a second time, and will then, in all probability, be accepted.

The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, President of the Imperial Academy of Science, and Inspector-General of Military Schools, has recently brought out a sacred play on the subject of the Passion, called 'The King of the Jews.' The members of the Holy Synod examined and consulted at length over the play before sanctioning its production, which took place at the Hermitage Theatre, belonging to the Winter Palace.

The King of the Jews Himself does not appear upon the scene, and the leading characters are Joseph of Arimathæa and Procula, Pilate's wife. The first scene represents the gates of Jerusalem, through which the entry into the city has just been made; the last is the garden of Joseph, where the details of the Passion and the Resurrection are related in the conversation of the soldiers forming the Roman guard. The Grand Duke himself acted Joseph of Arimathæa.

Eight one-act plays were produced at the Pavilion on Wednesday afternoon, but the curtain is hardly likely to rise on any of them again except the last, entitled 'You,' though some of the others shared the capable acting of Miss Helen Russell and Miss Doris Bateman.

Mr. W. L. Courtney began lecturing last Wednesday to the Royal Society of Literature on 'The Idea of Comedy.' Quoting Meredith's definition of comedy as that form of drama which provokes "thoughtful laughter," he distinguished between the various kinds of plays often included under that title, and showed that pure comedy is a late arrival in dramatic art which is only possible in a highly civilized society, and concerns itself primarily with characterization.

The lecturer then traced the slow development of this kind of drama out of the burlesques of Aristophanes, and passed on to the consideration of Shakespeare's difficulty in evolving his formula of comedy. The lecture will be continued next week.

The British Board of Film Censors have issued their report for the first year of their existence, ending December 31st, 1913. Sixty-six producers of films have agreed to submit their productions to this body for censorship, which is as much as to say that the world's output of films goes through their hands. 7,488 subjects have been examined by the censor, a number which signifies 7,628,931 feet of film. 166 films were objected to by the examiners, but of these the greater number were eventually passed after the alteration of some particulars. 22 films were entirely rejected. For these rejection certificates were issued, the producers undertaking not to sell them in this country. This undertaking, so far as the Board have been able to ascertain, has not been violated.

Meanwhile we note that at Sutton Coldfield recently the picture-theatre problem was presented in a practical form. A number of lads were brought before the magistrates charged with theft; in fact, the shopkeepers of the town were being terrorized. This was said to be the result of suggestions from the picture theatres, and a petition was presented to the magistrates asking for closer supervision of these places. Several of the lads were bound over not to enter a picture theatre for twelve months.

Whether the American cowboy, ready with his horse and revolver, who still seems the most frequent feature of these entertainments, is a desirable model for our own civilization may be doubted. More subtle in influence is the pervading atmosphere of sentimentality.

To Correspondents.—A. P. G.—R. C. J.—P. O.—J. N. F.—Received.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914.

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LITERATURE

THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.

The way for what has been called the Irish Literary Renaissance, well defined by Mr. T. W. Rolleston

"as the impulse to seek for Irish themes, to treat the history, scenery, legendary literature, and current life of our country with the ennobling touch and the revealing insight of poetry,"

had been paved by a group of Irishmen in the forties of last century, led by such writers as Carleton, Ferguson, and De Vere, and such editors as George Petrie, Charles Lever, and, later, Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu. To Thomas Davis, too, and his Young Ireland associates, including James Clarence Mangan, is due the credit of awakening the Irish imagination in an Irish way.

But the arousing of real interest of this kind within this generation owes its prime impulse to the memorable romantic work of Mr. Standish O'Grady, to whom, we believe, Mr. Yeats, Mr. Graves, and others of the new school have freely acknowledged their obligations. Without this impulse Mr. Yeats might have taken the place of Blake or Rossetti in English literature, and Mr. Graves might have confined himself to Irish peasant themes as a song-writer.

Sir Samuel Ferguson lamented that in his day there were only a select few to listen, amid the din of politics, to Irish literary themes such as those he nobly illustrated, but he prophesied that his time would come. It has not quite come yet, although Mr. Yeats's description in 1886 is no less true to-day:—

"The author of these poems is the greatest poet Ireland has produced, because the most central and most Celtic. Whatever the future may bring forth in the way of a truly great and national literature—and now that the race is so large, so widely spread, and so conscious of its unity, the years are ripe—will find its morning in these three volumes of one who was made by the purifying flame of national sentiment the one man of his time who wrote heroic poetry—one who, among the somewhat sybaritic singers of his day, was like some aged sea-king sitting among the inland wheat and poppies—the savour of the sea about him and its strength."

But Ferguson passed away, and the country was in the throes of a fierce political conflict. Indeed, in the year 1891 it was in a state of civil war between the Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites. This seemed a very unpromising time for a revival of Irish literature, yet Mr. Yeats and his friends, supported by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy—who had returned to this country full of the desire to revive the literary traditions of the Young Irelanders—strongly felt that it was possible to unite thinking men and women, "who understood and valued the moral, spiritual, and industrial nationality of Ireland, no matter what were their political views," in cordial co-operation within the circle of two Irish Literary Societies, one to be formed in London, and the other in Dublin.

The inaugural lecture before the Irish Literary Society of London was delivered by the Rev. Stopford Brooke, and among the speakers was Dr. Douglas Hyde, then President of the National Literary Society of Dublin, just inaugurated. Mr. Brooke took for the subject of his address 'The Need and Use of getting Irish Literature into the English Tongue."

"We have had enough [said Mr. Brooke] of the Greek stories of late; enough of the Italian mediævalism, whether its tales be of saints or sinners. The Norse tales will also for a time be laid aside; and though they have a powerful humanity, they have little love of nature. We have even been enforced of late to go to India for our subjects. But the Irish stories are as yet untouched; and they have imagination, colour, romance of war and love, terrible and graceful supernaturalism, a passionate humanity, and a vivid love of natural beauty and sublimity."

The response to this suggestion has been remarkable. As Mr. Rolleston has well put it in his 'Twenty-One Years of Irish Art and Thought,' delivered as an address before the Irish Literary Society on its coming of age:—

"When we recollect that at the time when he spoke 'Silva Gadelica' had not been published, and that Mr. A. H. Leahy's 'Heroic Romances of Ireland,' Miss Hull's 'Cuchullin Saga,' the two well-known volumes of Lady Gregory, practically all the best work of Kuno Meyer and of Alfred Nutt, Hyde's 'Literary History of Ireland,' and the thirteen stately volumes of the Irish Texts Society—to name only a few of the outstanding works—were still to come, we can realize something of the richness of the inheritance which for modern Ireland, twenty-one years ago, still lay unexplored, unknown, and, except to a very few scholars, inaccessible."

For a year Mr. Rolleston threw all his energies into organizing the London Society, and joined with Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, its President, and Dr. Douglas Hyde in bringing out the "New Irish Library," which contained not only the President's own 'Life of Thomas Davis' and Davis's 'Patriot Parliament,' but also such brilliant and useful work as Richard Ashe King's 'Swift in Ireland,' Mr. Standish O'Grady's 'Bog of Stars, Dr. Douglas Hyde's 'Story of Gaelic Literature,' Mr. J. F. Taylor's 'Owen Roe O'Neill,' and Mr. A. P. Graves's 'Irish Song-Book.' It is interesting to be able to announce, as we do in another column, that the two Irish Literary Societies are again uniting, this time under Mr. Graves's and Dr. Hyde's editorship, to produce a fresh series of books to be entitled "Every Irishman's Library."

Meantime Dr. Hyde vacated the presidency of the National Literary Society of Dublin in favour of Dr. Sigerson, who has held the post ever since, in order to take the lead in the Gaelic League movement, one of the most remarkable efforts ever made to carry on linguistic propagandism in the face of great difficulties. Though it is nominally non-political, and actually so in great part, its general tendency has been to de-anglicize, and therefore to draw off Irish men and women from the study of English literature, or even Anglo-Irish literature. On the other hand, the movement has drawn together people of all classes and creeds, and stimulated study amongst those who had previously been in the habit of reading little but the newspapers. The leaders of the Gaelic League have naturally aspired to a literature of their own in the Irish tongue, and are not too ready to support translation from Irish into English on the lines suggested by Mr. Stopford Brooke. It is probable that this extreme attitude has prevented that sympathy with their movement on the part of middle-aged and elderly Irish people which would have materially helped to promote it. For the Irish language is extremely difficult, and cannot readily be learnt by any but the young and enthusiastic, whereas had their elders been encouraged to read Irish books in translation, they might have gone much further on the road with them than they have been inclined to do. But the movement has set hundreds of young Irish folk studying and thinking, and has indirectly promoted their general reading, where circumstances have prevented them from carrying the study of the Irish language beyond a certain point. Whether the object with which the Gaelic League set out, the restoration of the Irish language as the common speech and the literary tongue of the country, is ever likely to be realized is another matter. Present indications do not support such a belief. Still there is no doubt that but for the movement nothing like the attention now given to the study and publication of Irish manuscripts would have resulted, and thus a sufficient stock of Irish scholars is now being reared, under

competent teachers to make it certain that the great hoard of Irish literary remains still undealt with will ultimately pass through the hands of Irish scholars, competent to translate them into the homes of the people.

The history of the Irish Literary Theatre, the proposal for which was first brought by Mr. Yeats before the Irish Literary Society of London, is too well known to need more than a few words of appreciation. Ireland, which had till then been without a national drama, has in a few years, under the energetic leadership of Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory, found a singularly individual group of dramatists, including themselves, of whom Synge has attracted the greatest attention. They have trained, moreover, a set of actors unique of their kind, including the brothers Fay and Miss Sara Allgood. They are being followed, at no great distance, by the Ulster Literary Theatre, led by Mr. Rutherford Mayne, the author of 'The Drone' and other plays.

Apart from the translations from the Irish, and books closely founded upon them, a series of interesting folk-lore and folk-song collections have been made, on the one hand, by writers such as Jeremiah Curtin, Larminie, and Dr. Douglas Hyde—on the other, by Dr. Joyce, Mr. Herbert Hughes, and Mrs. Milligan Fox, while Miss Eleanor Hull and the contributors to *The Irish Folk-Song Journal* have been collecting for the Folk-Lore and Folk-Song Societies.

Irish myths and fairy tales have been beautifully dealt with by Lady Gregory, Miss Hull, and Mr. Rolleston. Novels and stories of a finer technique than those known to the last generation have been written by Emily Lawless, Martin Ross, George A. Birmingham, Mr. Shan Bullock, Mr. Frank Mathew, Mrs. E. M. Field, Seumas MacManus, and others; while Mr. Yeats and A. E. have been followed by a host of younger poets, more or less of their school, yet containing individual characteristics, amongst whom may be named Mr. Padraic Colum, Mr. Joseph Campbell, Miss Eva Gore Booth, and Mr. George Roberts. Standing apart from this school, yet not less remarkable in their own way, are Katharine Tynan, Dora Sigerson, Emily Lawless, Miss Susan Mitchell, Miss Alice Milligan, Moira O'Neill (the author of the delightful 'Songs of the Glens of Antrim'), John Stephenson (the author of 'Pat Carty his Rhymes'), Padric Gregory (whose ballads are suffused with the true spirit of the Border minstrelsy), and last and latest comers in this group of poets, for the most part of Ulster origin, William Drennan's great-granddaughters, the Misses Duffin. Fresh and poignant of their kind, moreover, are the poems of Miss W. M. Letts, the author of 'Songs of Leinster.' Mr. James Stephens alike in prose and verse stands out, perhaps, most prominently of the new Irish writers.

Amongst the group of Irish literary song-writers, apart from the author of 'Songs of Old Ireland' and many other Irish songs and ballads, including 'Father O'Flynn,' may be mentioned Mr. Francis Fahy, Mr. P. J. McCall, and, of course, Dr. Douglas Hyde. Of those who unite the gifts of narrative and lyrical verse, still living or but lately passed from amongst us, are Dr. John Todhunter, George Francis Savage-Armstrong, Mr. George A. Greene, Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and Mr. A. P. Graves.

In conclusion, the name should not be forgotten of one recently called away from our midst in the ripest age, who in his Old Irish Romances furnished a beautiful theme and a beautiful inspiration to Tennyson and Burne-Jones; who by his great treasure stores of folk-songs has given Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. Charles Wood material for their fine arrangements of Irish music; and by his 'Irish Names of Places' and his 'Social History of Ancient Ireland' put every lover of his country under the deepest obligation to him—Dr. Patrick Weston Joyce.

Irishmen All. By George A. Birmingham. (T. N. Foulis, 5*s.* net.)

When Theophrastus, long ago, wrote his 'Characters,' he probably set before him, not pictures of real life, but what was suitable to the "Middle Comedy" on its stage. In the same way George A. Birmingham's sketches seem admirably fitted to afford sketches for the clever young men who write for the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. The foibles of the Irish character are painted in very decided colours. There are also some virtuous people who spend their life in doing their duty, either consciously, as does his country parson, or unconsciously, as does his farmer. But these are obviously not prominent, and therefore not interesting characters for the stage. Even in these cases the picture of the farmer's death-bed, pathetic as it is, is not complete, for the priest is not there—a necessary figure at that moment, whose absence would cause great distress to the family. Of the rest we like the publican best, because he gives the reader an insight into the realities of Irish politics. There was probably never a democratic society where the majority of its politicians did not seek to make profit out of their profession, and the way in which the publican bows before the storm when a movement adverse to his trade comes like a wave over the land, and then manages to draw a red herring across the trail and turn the whole thing to his advantage, while preserving his character as a spirited public man—all this is drawn with great skill, and, as we might expect, with a great deal of humour. In his essay on the priest the writer sets forth clearly the violent contrast between the good and the bad. We might say, adapting Tennyson :—

> For men, at most, differ as heaven and earth,
> But clerics, best and worst, as heaven and hell.

But in this essay the writer becomes political, and this is not the nature of his book. For it is distinctly social, not political.

The English reader will find all through that unreality which is the most difficult quality for any critic to fathom and understand. All the various classes are playing a part, and they know they are not honest, and the people round them know it also; but both the spectators and the agents are quite satisfied, and nobody resents it. The one hateful thing to do would be to tear off the mask and expose the sham and humbug of the actors. There are, *e.g.*, a great many people in Ireland who are really Home Rulers, and expect not only improvement for their country, but also emoluments for themselves, to flow from it. But there are a vast number also who do not believe in it, and, nevertheless, go on shouting for it at meetings and voting for resolutions in favour of it, though they do not want it at all, and would be much alarmed were it to come upon them suddenly.

That is the mental attitude of the people all through this book, and to a man who really knows the country this is the sad feature of it. How is this insincerity to be purged out of the people? how are they to be taught that serious conviction and serious living are better than this life of masquerading? It is not self-deception, for they know perfectly that what they are saying and doing is not the naked truth; but, then, the naked truth is indecent in good society there, and must be draped to avoid offence. In ordinary society, and at convivial entertainments, this laxity regarding the truth tends to make things pleasant. What hurts any one is avoided, or misrepresented *in bonam partem*; stories are told which are not quite true—why should they be?—but which are very good, and the Englishman present who asks "Is that story really true?" is looked upon as a stupid Saxon who does not understand the amenities of social intercourse. The Radical M.P. who pays a flying visit to Ireland, and attempts to solve the Irish question for himself, is treated to a perfectly acted comedy of poverty and rags, of desolation and oppression, by actors who burst out laughing the moment he disappears on his outside car. The driver, too, is a perfect stage critic, who knows how to emphasize the points that suit the views of his fare. It was said some years ago by an Irishman whom most people know: "Ireland is a country where the impossible is always happening, and where the inevitable never comes off." The Duke of Marlborough, who was Lord Lieutenant there for some time, said to the same critic the day before he left: "The longer I live in Ireland, the more impossible I find it to discover *what is a fact*."

George A. Birmingham's book is an illustration and a commentary on these statements. We are already familiar with his easy, clear, and attractive style. Such books as these from his pen will teach us how hard it must be to solve the Irish problem, if it can be called one, and not a cluster, like the knot of serpents that encircle Medusa's head.

Lyrical Poems. By Thomas MacDonagh. (Dublin, 'The Irish Review,' 6s. net.)

We have here all Mr. MacDonagh's lyrical work written since the publication of 'Songs of Myself' in 1910, with some of the best poems from 'Through the Ivory Gate' (1902) and 'April and May' (1903). Mr. MacDonagh has not merely improved upon his earlier work, he has also succeeded in freeing himself very largely from the conventional obsessions of the Irish poet, major or minor. 'April and May,' for example, led off with a poem which began :

> Let Erin remember the heroes brave,
> And gild their names in her story;

and continued in an equally severe state of indebtedness to its end. But 'Lyrical Poems' is the work of a writer who stands on his own feet. There are affinities with other modern Irish poets—Mr. James Stephens might well have written 'The Man Upright,' or A. E. some parts of 'The Tree of Knowledge'—but there is also a distinct personality in these poems. Mr. MacDonagh says what he has to say clearly and almost coldly, but never artificially. Only in the 'Litany of Beauty' and 'The Golden Joy' do we notice a strength of conviction which deserves to be entitled passionate. Even the epithalamium 'Song of Joy,' though perfect in its workmanship, somehow leaves us unmoved. Mr. MacDonagh seems to recognize this quality himself :—

> What of my careful ways of speech?
> What are my cold words to the heart
> That lives in man? They cannot reach
> One passion simpler than their art.

This coldness saps the mystical verse in 'The Book of Images' of half its exaltation. Perhaps Mr. MacDonagh is at his best when dealing with simpler subjects. 'The Coming-in of Summer,' though virtually a translation, is a thing of real beauty. It begins :—

> Yesterday a swallow,
> Cuckoo-song to-day,
> And anon will follow
> All the flight of May,
> For Summer is a-coming in.

'In Paris' is another little piece which succeeds by its very simplicity.

It is extremely satisfactory to find an Irish poet who is free from the influences which mark and mar the work of many of the young generation. Here we have no mystical roses introduced at every opportunity. Mr. MacDonagh's mysticism even hesitates at a white lily. If the twilight does occur in his verse, it does not, at any rate, suffer from moth-grey wings. Imitation and repetition have been the bane of recent Irish poetry, just as, in the early part of last century, it was dominated by an exclusive handful of subjects, traditions, and methods. The use of familiar metaphors and driftings into conventional moods are conducive to a slovenliness of thought which has spoilt the work of many young Irish poets. In Mr. MacDonagh's verse, happily, the cliché has no place.

The Stones of Bray. By George Digby Scott. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., 6s.)

This book is written in a very pleasant way, and mainly with the purpose of educating the population round Bray, in co. Wicklow, a population curiously ignorant of the traditions of the place. So long as it was a fashionable watering-place, in the last generation, such a state of things was perhaps natural, but now that there is a considerable resident population, apart from the country squires of the neighbourhood, it is time that they should wake up to the fact that the whole neighbourhood is full of antiquities, and that Bray has a very interesting ancient and mediæval history. Unfortunately, the absence of good maps makes this book troublesome reading for any but local people. At the outset there should have been a coloured geological map, for from this science the author starts, and we have no complaint against him except that he assumes the great stones of a cromlech must have been carried to the place by nature. Surely the evidence of Stonehenge is against him. The great stones there are held to have come from Cornwall, or else from Brittany. Then, apart from geology, he should have provided readers with a section of the Ordnance Survey of the barony in a pocket inside the cover, for this would have saved them from puzzling over the homonyms (Tullow, Tallaght, New Castle, &c.) with which the country abounds.

We only make these suggestions because the book is so interesting, and because we have extracted (that is the right word) so much information from it. Mr. Scott tells us interesting things about the echoes of pre-Celtic inhabitants in Ireland, but seems inclined to class them with fairies and goblins. In recent years the question of the population of pre-Celtic Ireland has become far more serious than that, and there is now little doubt that the great stone monuments in England and Ireland date from an age long before the Celtic invasion. How far the present population of Ireland represents pre-Celtic types is an attractive problem. The two great houses in the barony are still occupied by their ancestral families, and from the Earl of Meath's documents, to which the author has had access, he has supplied many interesting details. But seeing the noble owner's extreme kindness in giving all help to reasonable inquirers, why did he not learn something more of Kilruddery (the Earl's residence) than the derivation of the name, and the fact that the present house is the result of Morrison's rehandling of it? Now Morrison was a fashionable architect living at Bray in George IV.'s time, a sort of Irish Wyatt. The outside (which the author pictures) has no merit, but inside there are at least two carved wood mantelpieces—one is Jacobean, the other of Queen Anne's time—which show that there was an older, and probably far better, mansion on the spot. Perhaps the Chippendale bookcases, evidently made for the library, would have been worth reproducing as an illustration.

The same want of closer study applies to the stray notices of Powerscourt, the second mansion in question, for its owner is equally accessible and sympathetic. Here our author should have sought the origin of the name, which points to the fact that long ago the Norman family of Power (now De la Poer) erected a castle there. Even now Lord Powerscourt is always called Poerscourt. Then, as we have been told that Morrison remodelled Kilruddery, we should have heard that about a century earlier a far greater man (Richard Castle) remodelled Powerscourt, of which the north front (looking inland) is the finest exterior which that architect has left among the many fine houses he built for Irish gentry in George II.'s time. We might also have had a paragraph on the visit of George IV. to Powerscourt, when there were great changes made inside the house, and probably an upper story taken out over the grand saloon, where the king held his receptions. We should also have liked something about Tinnehinch, an old inn close by Powerscourt, bought by the nation for Henry Grattan, and dwelt in by him for years—this too still in the hands of his descendants; and then (to copy the author's chatty style) we might have turned in amazement to look at the beech tree, on the right side of the entrance gate, which is over 23 ft. in girth, and larger than any beech even in Powerscourt, the home of a splendid avenue of that tree. Indeed, the trees and woods of the co. Wicklow have been a subject of great interest since Hayes (who lived at Avondale) wrote his book on 'Planting,' chiefly illustrated from the trees then in the county (1790).

Any critic even tolerably intimate with the district could add many more interesting facts; and this leads us to express the hope that Dr. Lane Poole's history of the county Wicklow may soon see the light. Of course, when a learned man like him settles in such a country, he finds it impossible to avoid diving into its history, yet how few and poor are the histories of Irish counties! The majority, too, of these studies date from long ago, when the method of research was not so well understood; and, moreover, almost all of them were published in small editions, and are now dear to buy. As for the scattered memoirs of local owners and local societies, even their very names are mostly unknown. We trust that will not be the fate of Mr. Scott's book in twenty or thirty years.

Irish Witchcraft and Demonology. By St. John D. Seymour, B.D. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.; London, Milford, 5s. net.)

Many books have been written on Irish folk-tales, fairy legends, and ghost stories, but Mr. Seymour claims to be the first "to collect the scattered stories and records of witchcraft," and to trace the development and decline of supernatural practices in Ireland from the

earliest times down to the present day. Writers on witchcraft appear to have ignored that country, believing it to have been either entirely immune from this particular superstition or so slightly infected as to be negligible. As a matter of fact, witchcraft developed in Ireland on much the same lines as in England, but it was practically confined to the Protestant population. Thus it prevailed chiefly in the north, and had its strongest hold upon the Irish imagination during the seventeenth century, at the time of the invasion of Ulster by Cromwellian settlers. But, unlike Scotland and England, Ireland apparently possessed no literature on the subject, and so it may fairly be assumed that witchcraft never flourished greatly there. Mr. Seymour is able to record only one instance when torture was applied to a witch in order to extract a confession, and believes that burning at the stake was extremely rare.

It is not unnatural that witches and sorcerers should have attracted most attention, arousing both enemies and sympathizers, at times of ecclesiastical and secular interference. A reputation for learning was sufficient for a man to be credited with supernatural powers, and it was not an uncommon thing for a man of rank or power to be accused of practising sorcery by his enemies.

The minds of the people became so much imbued with stories of the supernatural that coincidences were regarded as miracles, homicidal mania as demonic possession, and religious hysteria as the devil's "playing the ape and counterfeiting the works of the Lord." Mr. Seymour gives several stories which may be founded on fact, the supernatural element being due to the credulous minds of the onlookers. At the close of the seventeenth century a girl in Antrim "innocently put a leaf of sorrel which she had got from a witch into her mouth, after she had given the begging witch bread and beer at the door." The result was terrible. She trembled, gave way to convulsions, and swooned away as dead. When the minister laid his hands upon her "she began first to rowl herself about, then to vomit needles, pins; hairs, feathers, bottoms of thread, pieces of glass, window-nails, nails drawn out of a cart or coach-wheel, an iron knife about a span long, eggs, and fish-shells." The witch confessed, and was "apprehended, condemned, strangled, and burnt." Mr. Seymour gives a common-sense explanation of this marvel :—

"The oxalic acid in sorrel is an irritant poison, causing retching and violent pains. But when once the suspicion of *witchcraft* arose the ejection of such an extraordinary collection of miscellaneous articles followed quite as a matter of course—it would, so to speak, have been altogether against the rules of the game for the girl to have got rid of anything else at that particular date."

The book should prove of value to the student of folk-lore, and is written in such a lively manner that it should secure a wider public.

[Reviews of other Irish books will be found in other sections of the paper.

The Life and Letters of Lady Hester Stanhope. By her Niece, the Duchess of Cleveland. (John Murray, 15*s.* net.)

In a single sentence of Preface Lord Rosebery explains that, a variety of publications having shown that a flicker of general interest still exists with regard to Lady Hester Stanhope, the family of his mother, the late Duchess of Cleveland, have decided on issuing her book about that strange woman as the authoritative biography. The publications to which he alludes are no doubt those of Mrs. Roundell (1909) and of Frank Hamel (1913). The Duchess's volume was printed for private circulation in 1897 ; and though copies of it are to be found in the Library of the British Museum and elsewhere, the decision to make a wider appeal deserves a grateful reception. Sticklers for literary "scholarship" may complain, indeed, that it resolves itself into documents loosely held together by a running commentary, and that its "sources" are vaguely indicated. Yet the Duchess's criticism is so wise, her knowledge of the period so intimate, that she has produced by far the best record of a woman who, though passing strange, had about her many of the elements of nobleness.

Lady Hester Stanhope was rightly inspired when she gloried in being the granddaughter of the great Lord Chatham. She might have added that she was the great-niece of his sister, the turbulent Ann Pitt, whose career was a counterpart of her own, though on a smaller scale. For a father she had "Citizen" Stanhope, that eccentric genius, who combined the public profession of democratic principles with the domestic exercise of an iron tyranny. It was no wonder that Grenville common sense counted for but little in her composition. The Citizen's share in her education consisted in sending her out to herd geese on a common ; on her own account she waged battles royal with her various governesses. Lady Hester's biographer treats most judiciously the episode of the smuggling abroad of her eldest brother—who was subsequently to become the fourth Earl Stanhope and the sanest of historians, if possibly one of the tamest. As the Duchess remarks, her affection for him was purely maternal ; and in arrogating to herself the right to lecture him freely on the slightest pretext, she sowed the seeds of their subsequent alienation.

Pitt, whose family instincts were firmly rooted, did a fine thing when he took his vagrant niece into his home. It meant the sacrifice of all his bachelor habits, and the responsibility for a high-spirited young woman whose disposition was utterly unlike his own. Yet Lady Hester played her part worthily, in spite of her indiscreet sallies and disconcerting talent in mimicry. She revered her uncle—"a guardian angel to her and hers"—and fully appreciated her position as the adviser of statesmen and prompter of patronage. Her social triumph lasted, unhappily, for less than three years.

The tragedies of Lady Hester Stanhope's life were the deaths of Pitt and of Sir John Moore, whom she hoped to marry. The Duchess of Cleveland acutely defines the relations between the two as "an understanding" ; no formal engagement existed between them. "Stanhope, remember me to your sister," was the brief message of the dying man. The union between the quiet, melancholy soldier and the excitable, optimistic woman would admittedly have been one of incongruities. But such marriages have been known to turn out happily, and at least it would have given Lady Hester the anchorage she sorely needed. As things were, she quarrelled with her friends over the memories of Pitt and Moore—not altogether without cause ; she wandered abroad and picked up Michael Bruce for a squire. We see that the Duchess of Cleveland has been blamed for ignoring the fact that the pair were lovers. But the suppression, if suppression it is, cannot be called vital, since the connexion was probably a mere caprice. Lady Hester was reckless with the recklessness of Byron, her fellow-exile ; they both in their bitterness delighted in flouting the respectabilities. Since the Duchess quotes her familiar description of the poet, it seems a pity that she has omitted his equally penetrating and uncomplimentary allusion to Lady Hester :—

"I saw Lady Hester Stanhope at Athens, and do not admire 'that dangerous thing a female wit.'....She evinced a....disposition to *argufy* with me, which I avoided by either laughing or yielding."—'Byron's Letters and Journals,' ed. Prothero, i. 302.

Lady Hester had not yet become a prophetess.

A prophetess she became, however, on reaching Asia Minor, and the examination of the process requires no profound acquaintance with psychology. Her ascendancy over pashas and tribesmen depended on gifts partly physical and partly moral. Lady Hester was an incomparable horsewoman, and her length of sight enabled her to descry roving bands that escaped the vision of the Bedouins. She knew no fear ; her generosity knew no limits ; and she had an undeviating feeling for justice. The mysticism planted in her mind by the impostor Brothers before her arrival in the East was watered by the half-crazed Frenchman, General Loustaneau, and the study of astrology completed the indoctrination. The foolish thought her mad—much as they held General Gordon to be mad after her day, and her enthusiasm was no doubt by several degrees in advance of his. But Kinglake hits on the truth in the sentence :—

"I plainly saw that she was not an unhesitating follower of her own system : and I even fancied that I could distinguish the brief moments during which she contrived to believe in herself, from those long and less happy intervals in which her reason was too strong for her."

Through all Lady Hester's credulities there ran a strong vein of common sense. There was always some basis for her beliefs, whether in the buried treasure at

Ascalon or the property alleged to have been left her in Ireland. She made short work of pretence. If she did not absolutely pull the leg, as they say, of Lamartine, she extracted fine fun from his aristocratic instep. When Prince Pückler Muskau sent flummery to her in order to gain admission to Djoun, her answer was :

"Is your object in coming here to laugh at a poor creature reduced by sickness to skin and bone, who has lost half her sight and all her teeth; or is it to hear true philosophy?"

The Prince should have felt rather small; still, he wrote about her like a gentleman, and had the discretion to suppress her manifestos. But, above all, Lady Hester's judgment never erred when her heart got into play. Not long before her death she dissuaded an English merchant at Beyrout, who was a total stranger to her, from prosecuting a French doctor whom he believed to have mismanaged his wife's case, and that in a letter which is a model of reasoned sagacity.

Prophetesses, unfortunately, cannot conduct their mundane affairs without money. Lady Hester, like her uncle Pitt, was mercilessly fleeced by her servants, and, like him, with her eyes open. Her noble liberality in harbouring the refugees from Acre after its siege by the ruthless Ibrahim Pasha was to the honour of the English name, but it completed her ruin. And then, as the grip of Levantine moneylenders closed upon her, Palmerston stopped her pension. Lady Hester did her case no good by an intemperate address to Queen Victoria, but her reply to the Foreign Secretary, though it rambles in parts, hits the nail squarely on the head. What right had the future author of the "Civis Romanus sum" doctrine to commit such a deed of oppression? Palmerston's letter hints that, if the Consul-General had been compelled to act, Lady Hester would have been involved in some embarrassment. Her rejoinder is fine, and it is to the effect that, as a few true Englishmen must remain, she should rely in confidence on their integrity and justice when her case had been fully examined. "Those who have Pitt blood in their veins," she wrote to her true friend Lord Hardwicke, "are no *swindlers*, nor are they cowards."

We cannot help thinking that the Duchess of Cleveland is hard on Lady Hester Stanhope's much-tried attendant, Dr. Meryon. She censures the publication of his well-known 'Memoirs,' though she makes free use of them, and though it is pretty clear that Lady Hester intended them to serve as her vindication. They certainly appeared too soon, and the numerous allusions to family dissensions should have been edited out of them. Again, Meryon's conduct in leaving Lady Hester to die in want and without a single European near her has this much to be said for it: he was married, he was poor, and his mistress practically ordered him to go. The doctor was no hero, but his situation was most difficult. Yet Djoun had, besides Lady Hester, a genuine heroine in the timid maid Elizabeth Williams, who endured its squalor without repining until fever carried her off. She ought to have married Byron's Fletcher, and to have shared his Italian warehouse in Mayfair. How interesting would their fireside recollections have proved of the two gifted beings who found their graves in the East!

A Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words. Collected by Walter W. Skeat. Edited, with Additions, by A. L. Mayhew. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5*s*. net.)

No one who has duly realized the ardent and effective devotion of Prof. Skeat to Anglo-Saxon and English literature will be surprised to find that he left material for a valuable addition to his mass of published work; and the pages of this welcome bequest of a great scholar furnish abundant proof that his collaborator in 'A Concise Dictionary of Middle English' (1888) is the right editor for this useful and interesting Glossary. Mr. Mayhew has displayed great tact and judgment in the preparation for press of material to which Dr. Skeat "had not put the finishing touches....and had not even finally settled the scope." The vocabulary "remains much as" the author left it, and consists in the main of words now obsolete or dialectal, or of current words bearing meanings no longer current, all being found in literature of the period indicated in the title.

The work constitutes a useful and handy aid to the study of a most important period of our literature; and owners of the 'New English Dictionary' will be glad to supplement its lavish quotations with those provided by Mr. Mayhew's unselfish industry in adding them to Skeat's references or with the references left alone. For instance, under "sow"= "mass of metal," the 'N.E.D.' gives no poetic illustrations of a "sow" of precious metals, while "'sowes of gold,' 'Mirror for Mag.,' King Chirinnus, Lenvoy, st. 1," is twenty-seven years earlier than the 'N.E.D.'s' "sowes of silver" from Webbe's 'Travels' (1590), the Dictionary presumably preferring prose to verse for illustrating general usage in the limited space allowed by its scheme. We read under "elder," "It was an ancient belief that Judas Iscariot hung himself on an elder tree," with a reference to Shakespeare's punning allusion in 'Love's Labour's Lost,' V. ii. 610, as well as to 'Piers Plowman' (quoted in 'N.E.D.') and "Jonson, 'Ev. Man out of Humour,' IV. iv. (Carlo)." Under "ilke," "an 'elk,' a wild swan," is a suggestion as to the origin of this "elk": "Drayton, 'Pol.' xxv. 86, where it is remarked that it is 'of Hollanders so term'd.'" For "sort"=rank, degree, Shakespeare, 'Hen. V.,' IV. vii. 143, "A gentleman of great sort," is quoted. The 'N.E.D.' corresponding instances leave one to choose between the meanings "character, disposition, or rank." The reference to Jonson for "epitrite" in prosody is earlier than any previous illustration of the term.

The work is laudably free from errors, and the choice of the Italian form "Spargyrica," as correcting B. Jonson's "Ars Spagyrica," is neutralized by the defence of the poet from French usage in 'Additions and Corrections." The 'N.E.D.' heading, "Spagyric" is more correctly "Spagiric(a)," after Paracelsus, to whom this term for the alchemy of metals is traced. For an inadvertently repeated quotation under "sooth" before "Kyd, 'Span. Tragedy,' III. x. 19," substitute "Salve all suspitions, onely sooth me vp."

From "traicte," "to treat, Sir T. Elyot, 'Governour,' bk. i. c. 15, § 1," high up on p. 416, to the end of the volume, p. 461, more than 500 words or phrases are explained and illustrated, as to which help from the 'New English Dictionary' will not be available until various numbers of months or years have passed, and in many cases no help is forthcoming from any dictionary of the English language: for instance, "transversaries," "the cross-pieces of a cross-staff, which was an old instrument for taking altitudes and measuring angles. Dekker....Wks. ii. 233"; "twissell," "the part of the tree where the branches divide from the stock," illustrated from Turbervile; "ugsome"= frightful, horrible, from Surrey; and "ugsomeness," from Latimer. Under "unfolding" (participle) the u. or morning star, which is the signal for letting sheep out of foldings, is illustrated from Shakespeare, 'Meas. for Meas.,' IV. ii. 218; and its opposite, the folding or evening star, from Collins and Shelley.

References to Shakespeare and Fletcher are given for "unvalued"=invaluable, inestimable. Under "ure"=destiny, we read "Hence as vb. *to be ured*, to be invested with as by a decree of fate, 'Men nowe a dayes so unhappely be uryd,' Skelton, 'Magnyfycence,' 6," which differs trivially from the 'N.E.D.' version under "eure," vb. A quaint abbreviation of "what shall I call" produced "washical" —"a name for a thing one does not care to mention, 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' V. ii. (Hodge)," which is nowadays paralleled by the colloquial sound of "what d'ye call." The 'N.E.D.' illustrates fully, "entreat"=to treat, use; yet here we find five more references or quotations —Shakespeare, Fletcher, Spenser, Bible, Tyndale—a striking example of the value of this Glossary to the study of Tudor and Stuart drama. Perhaps in a new edition a little more help as to pronunciation—like "envỳ" distinguished from "envy" —might be added; the accentuation of "epiky" = reasonableness, equity, for example, is not obvious, especially in view of Old French "epyeykie," though perhaps analogy permits the accented *e-* of the 'N.E.D.'

The list of books referred to occupying about ten pages, constitutes a useful guide for students of the English language, and the 'Glossary' reminds us once more of the great learning and indefatigable industry of Skeat.

The Colonization of Rural Britain: a Complete Scheme for the Regeneration of British Rural Life. By the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P. 2 vols. (Rural World Publishing Co., 10*s.* 6*d.*)

Mr. Jesse Collings may be congratulated on the appearance of his book at the present opportune moment. He says towards the conclusion, "All measures of reform are effective in proportion to their timeliness." Likewise any sociological work must be timely if it is to attract the attention of those large sections of the public which only take an interest in such things when they become prominent on the political platform.

As Mr. Collings claims that his suggestions have so far the support of Lord Lansdowne, and that possibly the Unionist leaders may frame their policy partly under his direction, his scheme is entitled to serious consideration.

Mr. Collings points out in his Introduction that we have purchased commercial supremacy at the cost of decay in our former great industry of agriculture. This neglect Mr. Collings attributes partly to the concerted action of the rulers of the manufacturing industries, who declared land to be a "raw material," yet refused to give it the protection accorded to their own raw material, and mentions their efforts in securing the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, as destructive to agricultural industry.

Although he dissociates himself from anything like land nationalization that can be termed Socialism, and also from the presumed policy of the Liberal Government, which, he says, is Socialism adopted in instalments, it is difficult to read his book without coming to the conclusion that, had there been no Birmingham school of Unionism and Tariff Reform, he would at the present time have found a place in the ranks of those whose policy he now fails to approve.

All through the book recurring phrases show an underlying approval of what are usually regarded as Socialistic principles, *e.g.*:—

"All the means of production are in the hands of comparatively few persons, by whom the mass of the people (who have neither capital or land) are controlled."

"Absolute and unqualified ownership of land apart from its uses is not recognized by old English law."

"There is no such thing as an absolute property in land—a man can only have an estate in land. Every landowner in the popular sense of the term is, in the eye of the law, a tenant only."

The last, by the way, seems to militate against his advocacy of small ownerships as shown later.

Again we read:—

"A boom in trade which secures great wealth to the capitalist class brings no permanent improvement to the worker."

Here is a quotation from a former work, 'Land Reform':—

"Land being one of the elements indispensable to human life and happiness, its ownership is naturally subject to certain conditions for the public good which are attached to no other form of property."

The policy which the author presents as the only practical and efficient remedy for the regeneration of rural life and the repeopling of our country-side is that of small ownership as adopted by the Rural League, an organization with which he has been connected for many years. The League's programme sets out six separate proposals, each to be embodied in a Bill introduced into Parliament.

1. The Purchase of Land Bill. Part I. For the creation of a class of yeoman farmers, *i.e.*, to enable the tenant farmers to become the freeholders of the land they cultivate. (No limit is stated as to the acreage of farms that may be occupied by this class.) Part II. For the creation of peasant proprietors with holdings of not less than 3 acres and not more than 100 acres in extent.

2. A Bill to amend the Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1908. Mr. Collings maintains that the provision for payment of 20 per cent of the purchase money by the suggested proprietor renders this Act practically abortive.

3. The Agricultural Education Bill for the Promotion of Nature Study and for the Teaching of the Elements of Agriculture in Rural Elementary Schools. It is pointed out that this country is well equipped with colleges and institutions for higher agricultural education, but that in the Écoles Primaires which flourish in France we are greatly deficient, the Dauntsey Secondary Agricultural School in Wiltshire being considered successful, and the nearest approach to this type.

4. The Rural Cottages Bill for the Provision of Cottages at such Rents (2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a week) as will be within the means of the labourers. It is claimed that under the provisions of this Bill landowners would be enabled to build cottages with at least one-eighth of an acre of garden land, at a rent not exceeding 2*s.* a week, without laying any new charge on the Imperial Exchequer or any unproductive burden on the local rates. This is to be brought about by the formation of a "Rural Housing Account," under Treasury regulations, which is to be credited with 200,000*l.* called the "Rural Housing Grant." Approved grants to owners or Councils are not to exceed on an average 200*l.* in respect of each cottage, the grants to be repayable in 68½ years by means of an annuity of 3¼ per cent per annum, or at such other rate as will secure the Treasury against loss. The rate charged is to include 10*s.* per cent for a sinking fund, and the residue is to pay the interest on the money advanced.

5. The Rural Credit Banks Bill, to provide small owners with money at the lowest possible rate of interest. Examples are given of the increase of these banks in France and Denmark, and it is claimed that they are one of the chief factors in the agricultural prosperity of these countries. In the former, in 1898, these banks numbered 1,484, and in 1908 numbered 8,780. In Ireland great success has also attended similar organizations, which between their initiation in 1889 by Sir Horace Plunkett and 1912 have had a turnover of 25 millions sterling. Of England all that can be said is that the Agricultural Organization Society is doing excellent work in educating the cultivators in the idea of co-operation.

It is proposed to open an account called the "Rural Credit Bank Account," for which an amount not exceeding 250,000*l.* is to be provided from the Consolidated Fund. Advances from this are to be made to the County Councils, which will be empowered to make grants to Rural Credit Banks. Such Councils are to be charged, in addition to interest, not less than 10*s.* per cent as a sinking fund for repayment of the loans advanced to them. Borrowers, or, as they are styled in the Bill, "cultivators," will include cottage gardeners, horticulturists, allotment holders, and small holders of not exceeding fifty acres or 50*l.* rateable value. The loans are only to be used for reproductive purposes, *e.g.*, seeds, implements, manure, drainage, insurance of stock and crops, erection of greenhouses, sheds, and similar requirements.

6. The Agricultural Loans Bill, to provide loans to farmers holding over fifty acres, at the lowest possible rate of interest. The machinery in this case is the opening of an "Agricultural Loan Account" to be provided with up to half a million sterling from the Consolidated Fund. Loans are to be for any period up to seven years, to be repaid by agreed instalments plus interest, and a further sum equal to one-fourth of the total of the interest, this obviating any permanent charge on the Imperial Exchequer or the local rates. The committees responsible for lending the money must take such guarantees as they consider desirable.

The author claims for this measure, which is framed on the lines of a Belgian Act of 1884, that it would enable a farmer

"to hold his produce and to choose his time for selling to the best advantage when the markets are favourable."

Now he is often forced to sell immediately after harvest in order to raise money for the purchase of stock or to pay for feeding-stuffs and manures.

We are inclined to think that these suggestions will find considerable support during the coming controversy, and we expect that the main issue will be between small ownerships and long leaseholds with security of tenure.

As regards the former, Mr. Collings speaks of "the magic of property," and in chap. xi. on 'Agriculture' makes the following points:—

"In former times our land system was based on cultivating ownerships. Nearly all the cultivators owned the land, or had important and extensive rights akin to ownership.

"The present land system is bad for the landlords, who, in respect to numbers, are in an isolated position. They are open to the misrepresentation and attacks of agitators ....These attacks will continue and increase until landlords are reinforced by large numbers of proprietors, large and small, a landed democracy."

He gives other instances in support of his policy of small ownerships. He refers to the measures for the invigoration of Prussia which after the reverses at Jena and Auerstadt were proposed by Stein and Hardenberg at the request of the King. The principle they advanced was that

"the welfare of the State was best controlled by maintaining the forces of the individual and increasing the number of free peasant proprietors."

Again, it was decided by the Select Committee on the Small Holdings Bill, 1887,

"that a system of ownership, however qualified, is preferable to any system of tenancy."

The Liberal policy of 1886 was that of "three acres and a cow," which enabled Gladstone to take office, but was shelved for Home Rule.

"All the discussions and suggestions as to 'security of tenure' are but sops. There is no security equal to that of occupying ownership.

"As for the peasant, he has, as the result of the system, practically disappeared.

"The system, moreover, is bad, most of all for the community, who are deprived of the full yield of the soil, which ownership alone can give."

Whether ownership or tenancy is preferred, the State will have to provide the money, and the community in general will in its turn have to furnish it by means of taxation in some form or another. If it is provided that cultivating ownership is the essence of the contract (this, we believe, is the intention), and there are proper safeguards against the aggregation of big quantities of land under one proprietorship, the objection to that policy becomes largely diminished. It is suggested that small owners would have a much more lively interest in the increase of the productive qualities of their land than under the alternative policy of "Long Leaseholds with Security of Tenure." But, again, in the latter case it is to be presumed that provision would be made for the cancellation of any leases in the event of a tenant under-farming or neglecting the land, so that an incentive to proper cultivation would exist under this system also.

Mr. Collings devotes a long chapter to 'The Emigration Peril.' We are inclined to think that this is somewhat overstated and the evil exaggerated. As an Imperialist the author ought to give some amount of credit to our colonizing instinct. Colonies without population can hardly be considered as healthy appendages to the Empire. The comparative table of British and German emigration is, in the circumstances, beside the question.

If in due time our own land is brought under more beneficent agricultural conditions, we may hope for a healthy reinflux of younger and invigorated men from the Colonies, with broader views, and experience acquired under stern conditions, who will help the old country to regain its former pre-eminence in agricultural industry.

A valuable chapter is devoted to 'Food Supply in the Time of War and National Safety.' The following observations must suffice under this head :—

"Of wheat we have seldom or never more than seven—often only three—weeks' stock on hand.

"Even so late as the Crimean War, in 1854, we practically produced all the grain and other foods that we needed.

"Naval and military authorities....agree that the conditions of modern warfare are such as to make it extremely unlikely.... that a war would last more than six months. ....In that case the extra production needed over existing supplies would be 12½ million quarters. This would require an addition to the present area in wheat of about 3½ million acres....out of a cultivable area of 47 million acres."

In respect to land available for cultivation, we find Mr. Collings in agreement with Mr. Lloyd George as to the waste lands of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. He refers to the Royal Commission of 1892, which in its Report of 1895 declared that 1,782,785 acres were suitable for new holdings, the extension of existing ones, or moderate-sized farms. He adds that

"Mr. Lloyd George's land policy should convince landlords—if they be not blind—that things cannot go on as they are, but that a change is necessary both in their own interests and in those of the country."

FICTION.

Shepherdless Sheep. By Essex Smith. (Fisher Unwin, 6*s*.)

Mr. Smith has touched here a world-wide problem — the search after a religion which will satisfy life's longings. We doubt, though, whether even he appreciates the fact as well as did Sir J. M. Barrie in 'The Twelve Pound Look' that the religion of each and all to-day, with the few exceptions which prove the rule, is their own individual success.

Was it really the consumptive preacher's object to save souls?—was it not to be successful in keeping an audience together, a very common trait in those who desire to shine on the platform? The man who took his place sought success in the love of women. His business manager, who made the latter gentleman so great a lion, sought his success in gross and material comfort. The Cockney who became his secretary sought his own success as a necessary help to the popular preacher. So we could go through the characters in this book, which is not strongly written.

Read in this light, it is, however, of great human interest. Why are we nearly all sheep—more shepherdless even to-day than yesterday? Probably because the old idea of a hereafter is rapidly being exploded, and, not having yet realized that spiritual reward is attainable during life by selfless devotion to the welfare of others, we are concentrating on a reward entirely material, or seeking complaisance in self-satisfaction.

A Lady and her Husband. By Amber Reeves. (Heinemann, 6*s*.)

This is a straightforward and simple tale of a problem which, if it is not already making itself felt in many rich households, will, in one of its many modifications, intrude itself there in the near future. In this instance the husband is responsible for his own disturbance of mind; in the majority of cases it will probably be due to the awakening of the social conscience among women.

The wealthy owner of a large number of tea-rooms, fearing that the marriage of his last child will bring a sense of loneliness to his wife, suggests that she should amuse herself in making some kindly inquiries into the comfort of the girls he employs. The wife thereupon engages a lady secretary, who sees to it that her employer shall look below the surface of tea-room livelihood, not only literally by inspecting the kitchens, but also more broadly, by considering what effect long hours and low wages have on health and morals. The good woman's responsibility, since she has supplied half the capital employed in the concern, preys upon her mind, and the seriousness with which she regards her position becomes vastly annoying to her easygoing husband, whom she has hitherto petted and indulged. After some futile endeavours to get her husband to improve conditions at the expense of profits, she comes to the practical conclusion that she at least must sacrifice a large part of her income on behalf of the girls. At this point the author makes the husband confess to an infidelity, and also introduces an invertebrate brother of the wife. Neither the one nor the other serves the main purpose of the story, though they permit the author to discuss the first of the two themes at some length. For our own part we should have preferred more on the main subject, which is somewhat unsatisfactorily closured by the decision of the husband to pose as a model employer with M.P. after his name, since he cannot get his wife's consent to turn the business into a limited company.

Our pleasure in perusal is mixed with some disappointment because the author is a serious artist, and we feel that she might have done better with her subject, especially as we believe her eminently qualified to write on it.

A man might well present the other side of the picture. It is, at least, equally true that there is many a rich woman who forces a weak husband to spend money in providing her with enervating luxuries when he might employ it in bettering industrial conditions. There is a reference to the Employers' Liability Act and factory inspectors which puzzles us, coming from one to whom error in such a matter would seem impossible; and there is something more important even than the careless production of the work to cause us surprise in the same way.

Two in the Wilderness. By Stanley Washburn. (Melrose, 6*s.*)

Solitary life in the South Canadian Rockies, before engineering triumphs disclosed virgin forest, swirling rapid, and towering peak to the tourist's gaze, is the setting of Mr. Stanley Washburn's latest novel. There are two characters. "He," filled with restless obstinacy and a somewhat truculent desire to show his father he was capable of winning wealth and recognition unassisted, had rejected a generous allowance, and had been wandering in the wilderness for seven years, too proud to return East, a self-admitted failure, to receive a modern prodigal son's welcome. Persistent hardship and disappointment had dogged him, and his reputation on the trail was that of a "moody fellow who travelled so long, so fast, and so continuously that no normal man could keep the pace he set." At last, however, he had "struck" gold, and was trekking towards civilization when "She" comes into the narrative. Her history till then was similar to that of many a single child of New York millionaires. Beautiful, but terribly spoilt and pampered, she had developed an imperious rudeness—we ought, perhaps, to say vulgarity—towards those she deemed beneath her that descended with full force on the hero at their first meeting. Unusual, certainly, are the circumstances which compel the two to journey alone through 600 miles of uninhabited grandeur, but the author makes things possible without undue and inartistic straining of coincidence and possibility. Love of course, despite themselves, grows fast in the soil of propinquity. Its subjective working on two diverse natures is henceforth the main theme. The effect on her is to bring about an appreciation of the realities of life, and one is left with the impression that her selfishness was but a cloak for a glorious womanhood. In less skilful hands her companion would have become a prig or a muscular nincompoop.

MRS. R. L. STEVENSON.

On Wednesday of last week Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson died in Montecito, California, having thus survived her husband nearly twenty years. Of Dutch origin, Fanny van de Grift was born in Indiana in 1838. She married in 1857 Samuel Osbourne, and lived for some years in California, going, about 1874, to France with her three children. The story of Stevenson's meeting with her, of her return to California in 1879, and Stevenson's following her thither, her divorce and their subsequent marriage, are well known to every reader of Stevenson's work, as are also her devoted care of him, and the stimulus and criticism which she administered to him in his literary undertakings. After his death she sold all of the Vailima estate, except the patch of ground on the top of Mount Vaea, which is his tomb, and went to live in California.

Mrs. Stevenson's ability as a critic of literature was not merely a reflection of her husband's, but a genuine independent gift, which, however, seldom found expression in any literary work of her own. 'The Dynamiter' (1885), which she wrote in collaboration with her husband, is not exactly a success. The stories of 'The Destroying Angel' and 'The Fair Cuban' were entirely hers, and do not carry off the atmosphere of unlikelihood, like the rest of 'The New Arabian Nights.'

She was, however, a potent influence in keeping the atmosphere of romance, and even of make-believe, about Stevenson. At Vailima she was the doctor of the household, and a successful gardener, working hard with her own hands and cultivating many rare plants. Throughout his career Stevenson paid much attention to her judgment, and she was, as Sir Sidney Colvin has said, "the most exacting of his critics." After reading her detailed comments the novelist burnt the whole of the first draft of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,' which came to him as an inspiration on his sick bed.

His tribute to her in 'My Wife' is at once charming and decisive :—

> **Trusty, dusky, vivid, true,**
> **With eyes of gold and bramble-dew,**
> **Steel-true and blade-straight,**
> **The great artificer**
> **Made my mate.**

'FAITH AND REALITY.'

77, West Side, Clapham Common, Feb. 16, 1914.

Your reviewer has honoured my 'Faith and Reality' with a notice in your Theological Supplement. But it is evident the book has failed to convey to his mind its main idea. What he speaks of as a "confusion" between faith and the object of faith throughout the book is directly pertinent to the effort throughout to show that there is objectivity as well as subjectivity in faith, and that faith is a constituent inseparable from all reality whatsoever. But chiefly I demur to the unkind haste of his concluding paragraph :—

> "Dr. Stowell....carries us back to the Middle Ages when he asserts that moral evil originates with the devil, who is personal."

My contention is fairly plain, and is almost the full reverse of this. Instead of moral evil originating with the devil, it is that the devil originates with moral evil; and in any case is "personal" only in a modified and incomplete way. May I quote these few lines from the discussion (p. 62) ?—

> "Upon God lies a responsibility for the possibility of evil, though, as this possibility is inseparable from the conditions under which moral personality is realizable in a finite world, its consistency with moral perfection is inferable. But responsibility for the *actuality* of evil lies on the first evil-doer, and on all subsequent evil-doers, in respect of their free choice of evil rather than good. The cumulative *committed* evil of the world becomes the personal principle of evil or the devil."

J. H. Stowell.

A LEASE FOR 999 YEARS EXPIRED.

Waltham Abbey.

The letter of your Ohio correspondent Mr. W. P. Reeves, in *The Athenæum* of Jan. 24th, as to a lease for 999 years having expired, raises a question of considerable interest to both lawyers and antiquaries. In *Notes and Queries* of June, 1887 (7 S. iii. 450), there was a question asking for information on the subject; but although there was considerable subsequent correspondence as to long leases generally, no evidence, so far as I am aware, has ever been produced to show that a lease for such a term has ever fallen in. It would be interesting to learn whence such a careful writer as Dean Stubbs obtained his authority for the statement attributed to him by your correspondent.

A. Collingwood Lee.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

On Wednesday, the 11th, Messrs. Sotheby sold autograph letters and historical documents, including some important manuscripts from Castle Menzies, Perthshire. The most notable lots were the following: J. S. Bach, signed document, 1731, 38*l.* Beethoven, A.L.s. to Herr Hartmann, 29*l*; A.L.s. to Anton Schindler, 1823, 24*l.* Schiller, A.L.s. to Archenholtz, July 10, 1795, 32*l.* 10*s.* Mozart, A.L.s., Feb. 7, 1778, to his father about Aloysia Weber, 35*l.* Chopin, autograph music from the Third Prelude, 24*l.* Mendelssohn, autograph music entitled Scherzo, and dedicated to Fräulein Crull, perhaps unpublished, 38*l.* Washington, A.L.s., Aug. 11., 1784, to the Hon. Jacob Read, 45*l.*; another long letter to the same, Nov. 3, 1784, accusing Great Britain of want of faith, 100*l.*; another, Dec. 30, 1773, about apportioning the land under Governor Dinwiddie's proclamation, 41*l.*; another to Messrs. R. Cary & Co., Nov. 10, 1773, 48*l.* Burns, autograph poem, 'New Year's Day,' to Mrs. Dunlop, 1791, 125*l.* Byron, A.L.s. to R. C. Dallas, Sept. 15, 1811, referring to 'Childe Harold,' 20*l.* Charles I., signed answer to the propositions of the Parliament, May 12, 1647, 56*l*: A.L.s. to Prince Rupert, July 26, 1645, 28*l.* Thomas Fairfax, A.L.s., Sept. 12, 1645, to Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, giving news of the capture of Bristol, 23*l.* Goethe, A.L.s., Oct. 21, 1790, 30*l.* Henry VI. of England, sign manual to a money order, 26*l.* Nelson, A.L.s., June 4, 1801, to A. J. Ball, 20*l.* Montrose, A.L.s. to the Laird of Weems, 51*l.* Mackay, fifteen letters to the Laird of Weems, 1689–90, 43*l.* James V., signed letter, Dec. 6, 1537, to the Chancellor, President, and Lords of Council and Session, 40*l.* Mary, Queen of Scots, signed letter to the Laird of Weems, Aug. 31, 1566, 300*l.* James VI., signed letter to the Earl of Athole, Jan. 2, 1580, and another sign manual, 21*l.* Henrietta Maria, A.L.s., Aug. 20, 1650, to the Marquis of Argyll, expressing her confidence that he will support Charles II., 59*l.* Argyll, A.L.s., May 11, 1661, to his second son, Lord Neill Campbell, during his trial, 35*l.*; another to the same, May 26, 1661, the day before his execution, 39*l.*

The total of the sale was 2,591*l.* 2*s.*

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., and three following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books and manuscripts, including selections from the libraries of Major Hendricks, Sir J. E. Gorst, Mr. H. Martin Gibbs, Major Ricardo, and Mr. B. H. Webb, the most important books being the following: Mayer, 74 aquatints of views in Turkey in Asia, n.d., 25*l.* 10*s.* Britton, Picturesque Works, 23 vols. in 15, 1807–38, 21*l.* Dallaway and Cartwright, History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, 4 vols., 1815–32, 27*l.* Dugdale, Monasticon Anglicanum, 6 vols. in 8, 1817–30, 24*l.*; Antiquities of Warwickshire, 2 vols., 1830, 19*l.* 10*s.* Hoare, History of Wiltshire, 9 vols., 1810–43, 36*l.* Nichols, History of Leicester, 4 vols. in 8, 1795–1815, 71*l.* Sowerby, English Botany, 41 vols., 1790–1863, 39*l.* R. L. Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 32 vols., 1894–9, 61*l.* Burton, Arabian Nights, 16 vols., 1885–8, 26*l.* Chaucer, Works, Kelmscott Edition, 1896, 72*l.* English Chronicles, 1780–1813, 38*l.* Architecture à la Mode, 3 vols., Paris, n.d., 86*l.* Sternhold and Hopkins, Psalms, 1623, in a contemporary needlework binding, 20*l.* 10*s.* Boccaccio, Decameron, 5 vols., 1763, with the Estampes Galantes, 65*l.* Horæ B.V.M., printed by Simon Vostre, *c.* 1508, 51*l.*; Horæ B.V.M., English MS., 14th century, 30*l.* R. Gough, autograph notes for a history of Enfield, 5 vols., *c.* 1771, 37*l.* Le Pautre, Œuvres d'Architecture, 3 vols., 1751, 28*l.* Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Leodiensis, 14th century, 23*l.* 10*s.* The Kit Cat Club, one portrait missing, 1735, 30*l.*

The total of the sale was 3,360*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Publishers' Spring Announcements.

We have been obliged to make a selection from the almost innumerable paragraphs sent to us for insertion by the publishers under the above heading.

Theology.

Kikuyu Tracts. (Longmans.)—The authors (each of whom is responsible only for his own pamphlet) do not attempt to discuss the immediate points at issue, but rather aim at giving help towards clear thinking on the larger questions which lie behind. The pamphlets will be published at 1*d*.

The Gods of India. By E. Osborn Martin. (Dent.)—The author aims at giving the student a book accurate in detail, and covering in a small compass the general scope of the subject. He has avoided so far as possible technicalities and controversial details.

The Holy Communion: What mean ye by this Service? By Edmund Sinker. (Longmans.)—Written in a popular style for the ordinary churchgoer and the Confirmation candidate.

The Life of Jesus in the Light of the Higher Criticism. By Alfred W. Martin. (Appleton.)—Dr. Martin's object is to point out the great ethical significance of the teachings of Jesus and of the Gospels as given in the New Testament.

The Self-Limitation of the Word of God. By Forbes Robinson. Edited by Charles H. Robinson. (Longmans.)—The two essays which are included in this volume won the Burney and the Hulsean University prizes at Cambridge.

The Sequel to Catholic Emancipation. By the Right Rev. Mgr. Bernard Ward. (Longmans.)—A continuation of the books by the same author on English Catholic history.

The Vatican: the Centre of Government of the Roman Catholic World. By the Right Rev. Edmond Canon Hughes de Ragna. (Appleton.)—A description of the government of the Roman Catholic Church, and a discussion of its functions and method of operation throughout the world.

Poetry.

Cubist Poems. By Max Weber. (Elkin Mathews.)—It is claimed for the author, who is an American of Russian descent, that he is the first exponent of the "very latest expression" in poetry.

England Over Seas. By Lloyd Roberts. (Elkin Mathews.)—These lyrics, by a son of Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, deal mainly, but not exclusively, with the spirit of the wilderness and the backwoods of Canada.

Notions for Nations, a Psychical Geography. By M. F. Trew. (Cambridge, Heffer.)—A book of humorous verse, with illustrations by W. H. Toy.

Philosophy.

Psychology in Daily Life. By Earl Emil Seashore. (Appleton.)—Deals with such topics as Play, The Law in Illusion, Mental Measurement, Mental Health, and Mental Efficiency.

The Humanists' Library.—Pico Della Mirandola, A Platonick Discourse upon Love. Translated by Thomas Stanley, and edited by Edmund G. Gardner. **Giovanni Della Casa, The Galateo—Of Manners and Behaviour.** Translated by Robert Petersen, and edited by J. E. Spingarn. (Grant Richards.)—The purpose of this series is to print certain books selected from Renaissance literature in a worthy form. The volumes will be set in the "Montallegro" type, and printed on hand-made paper. The edition is limited to 150 copies.

The Psychology of Learning. By E. Meumann. Translated by J. W. Baird. (Appleton.)—A description of the various theories of memory.

History and Biography.

Demosthenes, the Last Days of Greek Freedom. By A. W. Pickard Cambridge.—**Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy,** 1810–1861. By Count Pietro Orsi. (Putnams.)—Additions to the "Heroes of the Nations Series."

Emerson's Journals, Vols. IX. and X. Edited by Edward W. Emerson and Waldo E. Forbes. (Constable.)—These two final volumes cover the years 1856 to 1873. An Index is included in vol. x.

Footfalls of Indian History. By the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble). (Longmans.)—The author is concerned with the reinterpretation of the great ages of Indian history, in relation especially to the social and religious consciousness of the Indian people.

Harriet Beecher Stowe. By Martha J. Crow. (Appleton.)—The biography of the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

Malcolm MacColl: Memoirs and Correspondence. By the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell. (Smith & Elder.)—Mr. Russell divides his volume into Part I. 'Memoir,' Part II. 'Correspondence,' and he adds to Part II. a short introductory note about the circumstances in which Canon MacColl became acquainted with each of his various correspondents. Many interesting letters from Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Cardinal Newman, Dr. Döllinger, Dean Church, and other well-known people are included in the correspondence.

Margherita of Savoy. By Signora Zampini Salazar. (Mills & Boon.)—The author emphasizes the part played by Margherita di Savoia in encouraging every legitimate and practical effort to enlarge the sphere of feminine action in her country. Mr. Richard Bagot contributes a Preface.

On the Left of a Throne. By Mrs. Evan Nepean. (John Lane.)—A personal study of James, Duke of Monmouth.

Ouida, a Memoir. By Elizabeth Lee. (Unwin.)—Miss Lee was the writer of the article on Ouida in the 'D.N.B.' Assistance in the shape of letters and information has been generously rendered by many who knew Ouida personally.

The Correspondence of Mary Russell Mitford. Edited by Elizabeth Lee. (Unwin.)—These letters to Charles Boner were written during the last ten years of Miss Mitford's life. The first is dated December 12th, 1845, and the last, Christmas Day, 1854. Contemporary literature plays a large part, and the writer also records her impressions of the people she met, among them being Ruskin, Browning, Charles Kingsley, and Hawthorne. It is hoped to include new unpublished material bearing on these years.

The Hussite Wars. By Count Lützow. (Dent.)—A sequel to the author's 'Life and Times of Master John Hus,' mainly founded on documents written in Bohemia.

The Keats Letters, Papers, and Other Relics. (John Lane.)—These are reproduced in facsimile from the late Sir Charles Dilke's bequest to the Corporation of Hampstead. There are full transcriptions and notes edited by Dr. George C. Williamson, forewords by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, an Introduction by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, and an Essay upon the Keats Portraiture by the editor. The edition is limited to 320 copies.

The Life and Letters of Edward Young. By Henry C. Shelley. (Pitman.)—Mr. Shelley has had access to a large collection of Young's letters, and these, with numerous unpublished documents in the British Museum and the Bodleian, have furnished his principal data.

The Life of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.B. By Edward Salmon. (Pitman.)—Sir Charles Saunders was Wolfe's admiral at Quebec, but comparatively little is known of him. Mr. Salmon has been engaged in research during the last four years at the Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere, and with the help of members of the Saunders family has got together much hitherto unpublished material.

The Lord Advocates of Scotland. By G. W. T. Omond. (Melrose.)—This is the second series (1834–80) of these historical studies and appreciations. They are enlivened with numerous anecdotes.

The Millers of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dunfermline, a Record of Scottish Bookselling. By W. J. Couper. (Unwin.)—The story of a versatile Scottish family of authors, publishers, printers, and booksellers.

Winchester Cathedral Close: its Historical and Literary Associations. By John Vaughan. (Pitman.)—Contains chapters on the Monastic Walls, the Prior's Refectory, the Pilgrims' Hall, the Underground Water-Courses, &c. The author is a Canon of Winchester, and lives in the Close.

With the Turk in War-Time. By Marmaduke Pickthall. (Dent.)—Contains the narrative of a five months' sojourn among the Turks during the Balkan War, together with the views Mr. Pickthall formed upon the state of Turkey.

Geography and Travel.

A Pilgrimage in Surrey. By J. S. Ogilvy. 2 vols. (Routledge, and Kegan Paul.)—Mr. Ogilvy traversed the county on foot, and has both described and painted it. The first volume contains forty-seven, and the second forty-five coloured plates.

Egyptian Days. By Philip Sandford Marden. (Unwin.)—The first object of Mr Marden's book, we gather, is to be useful to travellers in Egypt, and with this end in view he details the necessary preparations and gives some account of the conditions of life in modern Egypt, besides relating the history of the Pyramids and the story of the Nile.

In Abyssinia, the Land of the Barefooted King. By Herbert Schulein. (Hutchinson.)—The author has recently travelled in Abyssinia, and gives here an account of the life and manners of the country. He also describes its commercial resources.

Italian Yesterdays. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson.)—Mrs. Fraser has retold some of the less-known legends and stories of historical events in Italy, and also includes descriptions of works of art, buildings, and scenery.

Jungle Days. By Arley Munson. (Appleton.)—The record of a woman doctor's work in India. She sought out the villages in the depths of the jungle, and successfully doctored the physical ailments of the natives, falling in with many adventures.

Reminiscences of the South Seas. By John La Farge. (Grant Richards.)—A record, in the form of a continuous narrative, of the author's travels in the South Seas, and his observations of the lands and peoples with whom he came in contact.

The Cradle of Mankind. By W. A. and Edgar T. A. Wigram. (A. & C. Black.)—A description of life in the highlands of Eastern Kurdistan, written by two Englishmen who have enjoyed many opportunities for exploring them. One of the authors has lived for ten years among the hill-men.

The Motor Routes of Germany. By Henry Hecht. (A. & C. Black.) — Written for English motorists visiting Germany. There are numerous maps and town-plans to show the best main routes into Germany from French and Dutch ports.

Sociology.

British Work and Wages. By J. Ellis Barker. (Smith & Elder.)—Deals in popular form with this problem, and the solutions offered by various schools of thought.

Industrial History of Modern England. By George Herbert Perris. (Routledge, and Kegan Paul.)—Among the subjects dealt with by Mr. Perris are the First Factory Acts, The Chartists' Employment and Education, The Sweating System, Unemployment, The Minimum Wage, &c.

Principles of Property. By J. Boyd Kinnear. (Smith & Elder.)—Sets forth in simple terms the fundamental principles on which the doctrine of Private Property rests.

Prostitution in Western Europe. By Abraham Flexner. (Grant Richards.) — Mr. Flexner spent the greater part of a year in studying this problem, and the various methods of dealing with it in the great cities of Europe. In this book he has summarized the results of his inquiry.

The Social Worker and Modern Charity. By William Foss and Julius West.—**Unemployment.** By Frederick Keeling. (A. & C. Black.)—In the "Social Workers Series," in which the publishers hope "to cover with authoritative handbooks the whole field of social endeavour."

The World's Cotton Crops. By Prof. John A. Todd. (A. & C. Black.)—An attempt to provide a comprehensive survey of the production and consumption of the raw material. The writer's point of view is that of the economist rather than the botanist.

Women Workers in Seven Professions, a Survey of their Economic Conditions and Prospects. Edited for the Studies Committee of the Fabian Women's Group by Edith J. Morley. (Routledge, and Kegan Paul.)—The professions dealt with in detail consist of Teaching, Medicine, Nursing, Sanitary Inspection, Civil Service, Women Clerks and Secretaries, and the Stage.

Politics.

Clear Thinking; or, An Englishman's Creed. By L. Cecil Smith. (Pitman.)—The main article of this creed is belief in Imperialism and in Hereditary Monarchy, but a variety of subjects is introduced.

Forces Mining and Undermining China. By Rowland R. Gibson. (Melrose.)—Mr. Gibson has spent many years in China, and is familiar with the language. He writes, among other things, on the commercial possibilities of the Chinese mines.

Land and the Politicians. By H. Grisewood and E. Robins. (Duckworth.)—The subject is here discussed from the Conservative standpoint.

Practical Statesmanship. By J. Ellis Barker. (Smith & Elder.) — A compendium of the sayings of great statesmen and writers on the application of political principles to practice.

The Government Ownership of Railways. By Samuel V. Dunn. (Appleton.)—The author deals with the agitation for the nationalization of railways, and discusses its probable advantages and disadvantages to the travelling public.

The Political Shame of Mexico. By Edward Bell. (Heinemann.)—A record of the recent political history of Mexico, in which the author claims to expose "the methods and doings behind the scenes of government."

Education.

Education and Psychology. By Michael West. (Longmans.)—The author's belief is that the tendency of modern psychology is to show that the purely liberal education is diverting the energies of the future generation in a useless direction, and retarding national development.

The Backward Child. By Barbara S. Morgan. (Putnam.)—A practical manual for teachers and students.

The Montessori Manual. By Dorothy Canfield Fisher. (Constable.)—Mrs. Fisher had the advantage of living with Dr. Montessori when she was testing her educational ideas, and thus gained an insight into the main principles of the system.

Literary Criticism.

Edmund Spenser and the Impersonations of Francis Bacon. By Edward George Harman. (Constable.)—Among the subjects Mr. Harman deals with are Spenser's Life and Circumstances, The Poet Gascoigne, The Voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and The Works of Samuel Daniel.

Notes on Novelists. By Henry James. (Dent.)—A collection of studies of writers of fiction which have appeared from time to time in various periodicals. They include Stevenson, Zola, George Sand, and D'Annunzio.

Studies of Living Writers, a New Series dealing with the Psychology and Art of Present-Day Authors. (Routledge, and Kegan Paul.)—The first two volumes in this series will be 'Joseph Conrad,' by Mr. Richard Curle, and 'Bernard Shaw,' by Mr. Joseph McCabe.

Fiction.

A Castle in Bohemia. By David Whitelaw. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A romance similar in style to the author's 'Man with the Red Beard.'

Belle Nairn. By Roy Meldrum. (Melrose.)—The story of a Scottish peasant girl who is thrown into fashionable society and eventually achieves fame as a dancer.

Broken Music. By Phyllis Bottome. (Hutchinson.)—A study of a young man's passions and ambitions. He eventually becomes famous as a musician.

Curing Christopher. By Mrs. Horace Tremlett. (John Lane.)—The complaint of which Christopher finds it necessary to be cured is "loss of memory"; but in reality his troubles are caused by his infatuation for a musical comedy artist, followed by a rough handling from one of the lady's admirers.

Down among Men. By Will Levington Comfort. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The earlier part of this story is an intimate study of a young journalist in the Russo-Japanese War. The second part has to do with love and ambition.

Gold. By Stewart Edward White. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A tale of the rush for gold to California.

Handicapped. By David Lyall. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A collection of "human documents" illustrating the power of Christianity.

Hell's Playground. By Ida V. Simonton. (Gay & Hancock.)—Concerns the conditions of life on the West Coast of Africa.

James. By W. Dane Banks. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—The story of the rise of a Lancashire lad from office boy to financier.

Lismoyle. By B. M. Croker. (Hutchinson.)—Describes the experiences of an English heiress who spent six months with an unknown aunt in Ireland.

Love in a Thirsty Land. By Mrs. Inchbold. (Chatto & Windus.)—The scene of Mrs. Inchbold's new novel is laid in the East, and the plot concerns the romantic history of a young novice who is pursued and captured by her lover before she can be immured, as her parents desire, in a convent.

Maid of the Mist. By John Oxenham. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A tale of love and adventure, beginning on the strip of sand known as Sable Island.

Mrs. Vanderstein's Jewels. By Marion Bryce. (John Lane.)—A detective story.

Oh, Mr. Bidgood! a Nautical Comedy. By Peter Blundell. (John Lane.)—The action of this story takes place on board a steamer carrying contraband in the Eastern seas during the Russo-Japanese War. The first mate, the second engineer, and another minor officer all enter, against regulations, into contracts to carry passengers. Consequently, a strangely assorted group, including two ladies, make an adventurous voyage.

Only a Dog's Life. By Baron von Taube. (Lynwood.)—The story of a Siberian hound, with a description of Russian characteristics and social conditions.

Silver Sand. By S. R. Crockett. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mr. Crockett has chosen for his period the stormy one of the Claverhouse dragonnades, and his hero, who is of the gipsy blood-roval, is loved by two women.

The Crowning Glory. By E. R. Punshon. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The story of two sisters, one of whom becomes a hedonist, the other a mystic.

The Fortunate Youth. By William J. Locke. (John Lane.)—Mr. Locke's new hero is a child of the slums who wins his way in remarkable fashion, but later has to struggle with adverse circumstances.

The Last English. By George Bartram. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—The scene of this novel is laid in a Midland village of 1840, amidst an atmosphere of poaching, rustic love, and jealousy.

The Lost Tribes. By George A. Birmingham. (Smith & Elder.)—A tale of Irish life in a remote village of the West, which is agitated by visitors from America—a subject which should give scope to the author's humour.

The Making of a Bigot. By Rose Macaulay. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Miss Macaulay's hero, the son of an old-fashioned Dean, comes from Cambridge, and is attached as a social worker among the London poor to a High Church organization in South London. After many adventures he becomes convinced that to be successful "a man must be a bigot and have no belief that anybody can be right but himself."

The Making of a Soul. By Kathlyn Rhodes. (Hutchinson.)—The marriage of a girl with a man intellectually and socially her superior provides the theme of this story.

The Making of Blaise. By A. S. Turberville. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—A study of heredity.

The Ragged-Trousered Philanthropists. By Robert Tressall. Edited by Jessie Pope. (Grant Richards.)—A posthumous novel by an author who worked as a labourer.

The Sorcerer's Stone. By Beatrice Grimshaw. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—The part of narrator is undertaken by an Australian, and the story deals with the discovery and acquisition of the Stone, a colossal diamond, originally the property of a New Guinea sorcerer.

The Strong Heart. By A. R. Goring-Thomas. (John Lane.) — Mr. Goring-Thomas's new novel is simple in theme, but contains an abundance of character-sketches.

The Tail of Gold. By David Hennessey. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—An Australian story on somewhat similar lines to those of the author's previous novel 'The Outlaw.'

The Tresleys. By Henry Cockburn. (Melrose.)—The tragic failure, many years ago, of the City and Glasgow Bank forms the basis of this story.

The Witch. By Mary Johnston. (Constable.)—A romance of the seventeenth century, the scene of which is laid partly in England and partly in the Bermudas. The principal characters of the story are a man banned by the country-side as a heretic, and a woman banned as a witch, who escape from England together.

Unto Cæsar. By the Baroness Orczy. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—A romance of ancient Rome, in which the patrician heroine is loved and converted by a Christian.

General.

A Dickens Pilgrimage. (Murray.)—A reprint of the series of articles which recently appeared in *The Times*.

Advertising and Selling. By H. L. Hollingworth. (Appleton.)—Intended for sales managers, advertising managers, and such people as are interested in the practical side of advertising and selling.

British Shipping: its History, Organization, and Improvements. By Adam W. Kirkaldy.—**The Coal Trade.** By H. Stanley Jevons. (Routledge, and Kegan Paul.)—New volumes in the "National Industries Series," edited by Mr. Henry Higgs.

Cambridge in South London, the Work of the College Missions, 1883–1914. Edited by N. B. Kent. (Cambridge, Heffer.)—As its title indicates, this little book is an attempt to give an account of what has been and is being accomplished. Each College Mission has its own section, written by some one intimately acquainted with it, and there are numerous illustrations. The Bishop of Southwark has furnished an Introduction summing up the significance and value of the movement as a whole.

Club-Makers and Club Members. By T. H. S. Escott. (Unwin.)—Treats the subject from the evolutionary standpoint, starting with the beginnings of the club idea, and showing its development into the club life of the present day.

Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné. By Edward FitzGerald. Edited and annotated by his Great-Niece, May Eleanor FitzGerald Kerrick. 2 vols. "Eversley Series." (Macmillan.)—Consists of essays by FitzGerald on persons mentioned in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and also notes by him on the various subjects. Annotations by the editor follow.

Friends round the Wrekin. By Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell. (Smith & Elder.)—A collection of history and legend, garden lore and character-study, similar to that contained in the author's 'Spring in a Shropshire Abbey.'

Garden Cities and Canals. By J. S. Nettlefold. (St. Catherine Press.)—Mr. Nettlefold is an enthusiastic advocate of effective waterways. In the present book he also suggests a land and housing reform policy for existing cities and towns.

Lancashire Legends. Selected from Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire,' and edited by M. Dowdall and E. T. Campagnac. (Constable.)—Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire,' from which the stories included in this volume have been taken, originally appeared in two parts, the first in 1829, the second in 1831.

Leaves from a Housekeeper's Book. By the Author of 'From Kitchen to Garret.' (Nash.)—Designed to meet the needs of present-day housewives.

Our Lady Cinema. By Harry Furniss. (J. W. Arrowsmith.)—Mr. Furniss has illustrated his dissertation on the kinema by many characteristic sketches.

Practical Town-Planning. By J. S. Nettlefold. (St. Catherine Press.)—Mr. Nettlefold deals with his subject on non-party lines. He has had the advantage of putting some of his ideas into practice, and we gather that his methods are to open up cheap land and protect it from overcrowding, but not to provide facilities for development, such as roads, trams, sewers, &c., until hygienic and economical housing has been ensured. He also advocates a reform of our by-law system, and reasonable State loans.

The Indelicate Duellist. Adapted from the French by Mrs. Irene Osgood. (John Richmond.)—M. Jean Joseph Renaud contributes the Preface, and Mr. W. Gordon Mein the illustrations.

The Principles of War Historically Illustrated. By Major-General E. A. Altham. "Military Text-Books." (Macmillan.)—An attempt to illustrate the principles set forth in Field Service Regulations, Part I., by a study of recent campaigns. On account of the magnitude of these campaigns, major rather than minor tactics have for the most part been considered, and restrictions of space have made it possible to deal only with the most important of the Regulations. There is a separate volume of maps, and an Introduction by General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien.

Science.

Flowering Plants of the Riviera. By H. Stuart Thompson. (Longmans.)—A descriptive account of about 1,700 of the commoner and more interesting species, with an Introduction on Riviera Vegetation by Mr. A. G. Tansley, and twenty-four coloured plates.

India-Rubber Laboratory Practice. By W. A. Caspari. (Macmillan.)—An attempt to give the specialized practical information—at least, in broad outlines—required by chemists of sound general training who may be called upon, in whatsoever capacity, to deal with india-rubber and its accessories.

Insect Artisans and their Work. By Edward Step.—A new volume in Hutchinson's "Nature Library."

Rock Gardening for Amateurs. By H. H. Thomas. (Cassell.)—Aims at dispelling the idea that rock gardening is difficult and expensive. It contains full, simple, and practical instructions concerning the making and planting of a rock garden, together with descriptive lists of the most attractive flowers.

Submarine Engineering of To-day. By C. W. Domville-Fife. (Seeley & Service.)—A popular account of the methods by which sunken ships are raised, docks built, tunnels excavated, &c., together with a description of the latest types of submarine.

The Annals of the Bolus Herbarium, Vol. I. Part I. Edited by H. H. W. Pearson. (Cambridge University Press.)—This work will be mainly concerned with botanical work directly or indirectly inspired by Dr. Bolus, and with investigations conducted in, or connected with, the Bolus Herbarium. The subject treated is the vegetation of South Africa—in particular, its taxonomy, ecology, and economic and geographical side.

The Cambridge British Flora. (Cambridge University Press.)—A new and fully illustrated British Flora, written by C. E. Moss, assisted by specialists in certain genera, and illustrated from drawings by E. W. Hunnybun. Vol. II., with which publication of the work begins, will be ready in March, and will deal with the earlier Dicotyledonous families, including most of the British trees, as well as the Docks,

Goosefoots, and Glassworts. An interesting contribution will be that on the Birches, by the Rev. E. S. Marshall. The work will be completed in about ten volumes, which, so far as is practicable, will be issued annually.

The Progress of Eugenics. By C. W. Saleeby. (Cassell.)—A review of the subject for the last five years, based on Dr. Saleeby's lectures at the Royal Institution.

Woman in Science. By H. J. Mozans. (Appleton.)—Dr. Mozans outlines woman's capacity for scientific pursuits, and takes up her achievements in all departments. Besides this, he discourses upon woman as a collaborator, and concludes with a hopeful forecast of her future in this field.

Fine Arts.

Adventures with a Sketch Book. By Donald Maxwell. Illustrated by the Author. (John Lane.)—Mr. Maxwell has travelled over Europe for his subjects. All the illustrations are in the text and printed on rough surface paper, so that they form an integral part of the book.

Amulets. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Constable.) — This study of Egyptian amulets is based upon the collection at University College, but in order to make clear the purpose of the amulets, and the beliefs underlying them, the author has discussed their use in other lands.

A Short History of Italian Painting. By Miss A. V. V. Brown and William Rankin. (Dent.)—A guide for the beginner, embodying the results of modern criticism.

A Study of Gothic Architecture. By T. Francis Bumpus. (Werner Laurie.)—A general survey of Romanesque and Pointed Gothic Architecture in Europe, a prominent place being assigned to that of our own country. It is fully illustrated.

Brush and Pencil Notes in Landscape. By Sir Alfred East. (Cassell.)—A series of thirty reproductions in colour, and twenty-four in pencil, of sketches by the late Sir Alfred East, which form an interesting record of the artist's method of work and selection of subject. Mr. Edwin Bale contributes an Introduction.

Frans Hals: his Life and Work. Edited by Wilhelm von Bode. (Berlin, Photographische Gesellschaft; London, Berlin Photographic Co.)—A sumptuous work in two large quarto volumes, printed in red and black. It contains an historical Introduction, a catalogue of the existing paintings of Frans Hals arranged according to the places where they now are, and nearly 300 pictures reproduced in photogravure. The English letterpress has been supervised by Mr. Maurice W. Brockwell, and there is an essay by M. J. Binder.

Greek Sculpture and Modern Art. By Sir Charles Waldstein. (Cambridge University Press.)—Lectures delivered before the Royal Academy. Illustrated by more than seventy full-page plates.

History and Methods of Ancient and Modern Painting. By James Ward. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)—The second volume of this work will be devoted to the history of the various schools of painting, with descriptions and illustrations of the more important works of the chief artists who flourished from the days of Giotto to modern times.

Lives of the Painters, &c. By Giorgio Vasari. (Lee Warner.)—The seventh of the ten volumes in which this new translation by Mr. Gaston de Vere is presented. The ten painters in this volume, from Il Tribolo to Il Sodoma, being closer to the author's own time, are dealt with at greater length than the earlier painters. Illustrations in colour and monochrome are liberally provided.

Mexican Archæology. By Thomas A. Joyce. (Lee Warner.)—An introduction to the archæology of the Mexican and Mayan civilizations of pre-Spanish America on the same lines as the author's 'South American Archæology.' The volume forms one of the series of "Handbooks to Ancient Civilizations," in which a feature is made of numerous illustrations of the objects of art and industry which have come down to us.

Mont St. Michel and Chartres. By Henry Adams. (Constable.)—This book deals with the details of the great cathedral and the "abbaye-château," and is also a study of the development in France of that spirit for which we seem for the moment to have no better name than "Mediævalism."

Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By A. E. Richardson. (Batsford.)—Illustrates and records the examples of monumental classic architecture to be found in Great Britain and Ireland, many of the buildings and their designers being but little known. Mr. Richardson's book, the result of many years' enthusiastic labour, promises to have a marked influence upon the future of architecture both in this country and abroad. It is illustrated by a series of photographs specially taken by Mr. E. Dockree, and measured drawings of the more important Neo-Classic buildings.

Northern Buddhism. By A. Getty. (Milford.)—Gives a systematic account of the iconography of the several deities, and is illustrated by nine plates in colour after the original objects and a large number of half-tone plates. The author has laid under contribution the "Collection Getty" of Northern Buddhist idols, and others in various European and Eastern museums.

Oriental Rugs: Antique and Modern. By Walter A. Hawley. (John Lane.)—For several years Mr. Hawley has devoted his whole time to studying Oriental rugs, and he has succeeded in revealing many new facts which should prove of interest.

Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. (Milford.)—Miss Bell is already known as one of the first explorers of the palace of Ukhaidir, a great mass of ruins on the eastern side of the Syrian Desert. She is mainly concerned here with these buildings, but deals also with other monuments of early Mohammedan architecture, and combines all the known data in a comparative study. There are nearly a hundred plans and photographs of Ukhaidir and other buildings.

Religion and Art. By Alessandro Della Seta. (Unwin.)—A study of the development of religious art from prehistoric times to the Renaissance.

Romney. By Randall Davies. (A. & C. Black.)—Mr. Davies claims for Romney third place in England as a portrait painter—next to Reynolds and Gainsborough.

The Book of Genesis. (Lee Warner.)—The Riccardi Press edition, which will be uniform with 'Marcus Aurelius' and 'The Heroes'—both of which are now out of print—will contain ten water-colour illustrations by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson.

The History of Sculpture. By Basil Gotto. (Chapman & Hall.)—A short history of the art of sculpture from the earliest times, divided into six epochs: (1) Egyptian, Cretan, Assyrian; (2) Greek; (3) Græco-Roman and Roman; (4) Gothic; (5) Renaissance; (6) French Eighteenth Century. One of the objects of the author is to show the influences which animated each age of sculpture, and the relation of each school to the one which succeeded it. He also deals with the influence of religion upon sculpture.

The Indian Stories of F. W. Bain. (Lee Warner.)—This ten-volume edition in the "Riccardi Press Books" will be soon well on its way to completion by the issue of regular monthly volumes. The set is strictly limited to 500 sets on hand-made paper. Next in order to appear will be 'A Draught of the Blue.'

The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters. With a Special Chapter on **The Microphotographic Study of Brushwork.** By A. P. Laurie. (Macmillan.)—The researches, the results of which are recorded in this volume, were undertaken by Dr. Laurie with a practical object. It seemed to him that more exact knowledge of the pigments and mediums used at various dates in the history of art, along with methods of identification which could be carried out without injury to the painted surface, would prove of great value in determining the dates of works of art and detecting forgeries. He here gives the results of his investigations.

The Principles of Greek Art. By Percy Gardner. (Macmillan.)—This is a revised and largely rewritten edition of Prof. Gardner's 'Grammar of Greek Art.' The changes and additions are considerable.

Velasquez. By Randall Davies. (A. & C. Black.)—The author has taken Señor Beruete as his chief authority.

Drama.

Damaged Goods: a Play. By Eugene Brieux. Translated by John Pollock. (Fifield.)—The text of the play produced recently at the Little Theatre. For notice see last week's *Athenæum*, p. 283.

Five Plays. By Lord Dunsany. (Grant Richards.)—Contains 'The Gods of the Mountain,' 'The Golden Doom,' 'King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior,' 'The Glittering Gate,' and 'The Lost Silk Hat.'

Playing with Love. (Gay & Hancock.)—A translation by P. M. Shand of Schnitzler's three-act play 'Leibelei.' There is an Introduction by the translator, and the volume also includes a verse-rendering, by Trevor Blakemore, of Hugo von Hofmannthal's 'Prologue to Anatol.'

The Two Virtues. By Alfred Sutro. (Duckworth.)—A new play to be produced on March 5th at the St. James's Theatre.

The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd. By D. H. Lawrence. (Duckworth.) — A drama in three acts by the author of 'Sons and Lovers.'

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Abbott (Edwin A.), The Fourfold Gospel, Section II., 12/6 net. Cambridge Univ. Press

This section, entitled 'The Beginning,' belongs to Part X. of the author's 'Diatessarica.'

Bethune-Baker (J. F.), The Miracle of Christianity, a Plea for "the Critical School" in regard to the Use of the Creeds, 6*d.* net. Longmans

This letter is addressed to the Bishop of Oxford, in reply to one of his which appeared in *The Times* last December.

Biggs (C. R. Davey), Comity, Concord, and Communion, an Appeal to Anglicans, with a Note on the Proceedings at Kikuyu, 6*d.* net. Oxford, Blackwell

A paper reproduced in a slightly abridged form from *The Contemporary Review*, with some additional remarks on 'The Proposed Scheme of Federation.'

Drake (F. W.), The Call of the Lord, 2/6 net. Longmans

A devotional book on the appearances of Christ to His followers after the Resurrection.

Montefiore (C. G.), Judaism and St. Paul, Two Essays, 2/6 net. Goschen

These essays are 'The Genesis of the Religion of St. Paul' and 'The Relation of St. Paul to Liberal Judaism.'

Some Counsels of S. Vincent de Paul, to which is appended The Thoughts of Mademoiselle le Gras, translated and selected by E. K. Sanders, 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

The 'Counsels of S. Vincent de Paul' were addressed to the Companies of Mission Priests and Sisters of Charity; the 'Thoughts' were written for the help of the Sisters of Charity, of whom Mlle. le Gras was the first Superior.

Wilberforce (Archdeacon), Mystic Immanence, the Indwelling Spirit, 1/6 net. Stock

A book of meditation in the "Purple Series," containing four sermons.

LAW.

Clark (E. C.), History of Roman Private Law: Part II. Jurisprudence, 2 vols., 21/ net. Cambridge University Press

This work is intended for students, and is supplied with foot-notes and a selected Bibliography.

Trial of the Seddons, edited by Filson Young, "Notable English Trials Series," 5/ net. William Hodge

A verbatim report of the ten days' trial of Mr. and Mrs. Seddon, with an Introduction and Appendixes.

POETRY.

King (Edw. G.), The Poem of Job, translated in the Metre of the Original, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press

In this translation, made according to the principle of accented syllables, the author has avoided reference to textual criticism. There are foot-notes and a brief Introduction.

Mügge (Maximilian A.), Darts of Defiance, Sonnets and Other Poems, 2/6 net. Lynwood

Some of the pieces in this collection are entitled 'Fuge Quærere,' 'The Lover's Vow,' 'Oxford and London,' 'Wahre Grösze,' and 'Fortschritt.'

Shirreff (A. G.), The Tale of Florentius, and Other Poems, 1/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

A small collection of verses, with illustrations by Miss Elsie Lunn. The contents, which the author describes in a ballade, include a narrative piece 'The Tale of Florentius,' an ode to Hood, triolets, parodies, and translations from Italian, Hindi, and Sanskrit.

Warrack (Grace), Florilegio di Canti Toscani: Folk-Songs of the Tuscan Hills, with English Renderings, 10/6 net. Moring

These Tuscan folk-songs, including songs of lovers, mothers, and children, and songs of sacred story, are printed in the Italian, with an English rendering on the opposite page. Miss Warrack has written an Introduction, and there are illustrations from paintings, pencil drawings, and photographs.

PHILOSOPHY.

Walter (Rev. Johnston Estep), Nature and Cognition of Space and Time, $1.35. West Newton, Pa., Johnston & Penney

This discussion is based upon the "fundamental postulates of dualistic Realism."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Taunton Public Library, Eighth Report of the Librarian, for the Year ended 31st December, 1913. Taunton, E. Goodman

A report on the issues of books and condition of the library during the year, with statistical tables.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Goncourt (Edmond and Jules de), Madame Du Barry, 12/6 net. Long

An illustrated Life, including an account of contemporary history.

Haggard (Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P.), Remarkable Women of France, from 1431 to 1749, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

Thirty-one sketches of women whose actions influenced the course of public affairs in France during the period. There are illustrations.

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part II., 7*d.* net.

The article on the Egyptians is here concluded, and Prof. H. A. Giles writes on the Chinese.

James (Mary E.), Alice Ottley, A Memoir, 6/ net. Longmans

This memoir of the first Head Mistress of the Worcester High School for Girls, has an Introduction by the Bishop of Worcester; it contains an Appendix on Miss Ottley's influence, reprinted from *The Treasury* of November, 1912, and some of her letters.

Ledger-Book of Vale Royal Abbey (The), edited by John Brownbill. Record Society

A translation by Miss Ethel Stokes of a seventeenth-century transcript of the Ledger-Book of the Cistercian Abbey of Vale Royal in Delamere Forest, comprising a history of the abbey, an account of the pleas and evidences, and a collection of Papal bulls granting privileges to the Cistercian Order. There are Appendixes and an Introduction by Mr. Brownbill.

Moses (Robert), The Civil Service of Great Britain, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University." King

A study of the reforms which have taken place during the last sixty years in the English Civil Service, with special reference to the influence these have had on the Civil Service of the United States.

Mumby (Frank Arthur), Elizabeth and Mary Stuart, the Beginning of the Feud, 10/6 net. Constable

A history of the first phase in the rivalry between the two queens, illustrated by contemporary letters. The book ends with Mary's marriage to Darnley.

Navy Records Society: Vol. XLIV. The Old Scots Navy, from 1689 to 1710, edited by James Grant.

Containing papers relating to the Scottish Navy during the period, with a General Introduction, Introductions to each chapter, and an Index.

Nepean (Mrs. Evan), On the Left of a Throne, a Personal Study of James, Duke of Monmouth, 10/6 net. Lane

The author aims at giving a study of the Duke's personality, and indicating the part he played in the political intrigues of his day.

Pape (T.), Warton and George Washington's Ancestors, 6*d.* Morecambe, Visitor Printing Works

An illustrated description of the neighbourhood and its associations with the Washington family.

Pollen (Anne), Mother Mabel Digby, a Biography of the Superior General of the Society of the Sacred Heart, 1835–1911, 12/ net. John Murray

Cardinal Bourne has written a Preface to this biography, which throws light on the recent expulsion of the Orders from France.

Reyburn (Hugh Y.), John Calvin, his Life, Letters, and Work, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A detailed account of Calvin's life, with chapters on his personal characteristics, his work and theology.

Robinson (Fr. Paschal), The Seventh Centenary of Roger Bacon, 1214–1914. Washington, D.C.

A paper reprinted from *The Catholic University Bulletin*.

Rowan-Robinson (Major H.), The Campaign of Liao-Yang, 6/6 net. Constable

A study of modern warfare in the series "Campaigns and their Lessons," in which the author records the chief events of the Russo-Japanese War down to the battle of Liao-Yang. The narrative is illustrated with maps and plans.

Shortt (L. M.), Lives and Legends of English Saints, 6/ net. Methuen

Accounts of native saints, told with due attention to historical detail and the beauty of the various legends.

Wylie (James Hamilton), The Reign of Henry the Fifth, Vol. I. (1413–15), 25/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

This work, which will be completed in four volumes, is a continuation of the author's 'History of England under Henry IV.' The present volume deals with Henry's preparations for the French campaign, and ends with the sailing of the first expedition for Harfleur.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bosanquet (Mrs. R. C.), Days in Attica, 7/6 net. Methuen

A book for the traveller to Athens who is not "the professed scholar." It gives sketches of the history of the city from legendary times to the present day, and describes the antiquities belonging to each period. There are illustrations and plans.

Hyatt (Stanley Portal), The Old Transport Road, 7/6 net. Melrose

Memories of life on the old transport road of South Africa, in the days before railways had been built. There are illustrations.

Ordnance Survey, England and Wales, Sheet 35, "Large Sheet Series," paper 1/6 net, linen 2/ net. Unwin

A map of the district of Bolton, Warrington, and St. Helens, on a scale of 1 inch to a mile.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Gathorne-Hardy (Alfred Erskine), My Happy Hunting Grounds, with Notes on Sport and Natural History, 10/6 net. Longmans

A sportsman and naturalist's reminiscences of his hunting grounds in Scotland, Sark, and Norway. Portions of the book are reproduced from *The Cornhill*, *Country Life*, and other magazines. There are illustrations from drawings by Mr. G. E. Lodge, Sir Frank Lockwood, and Mr. W. A. Toplis, and photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Blaiklock (George), The Alcohol Factor in Social Conditions: some Facts for Reformers, edited by John Turner Rae, 1/ net. King

This is the report of a special inquiry into the social and economic evils of alcoholic drinking, made by a Sub-Committee for the National Temperance League.

ECONOMICS.

Halifax, Bankfield Museum Notes, Second Series, No. 3, The Letter Books of Joseph Holroyd (Cloth-Factor) and Sam Hill (Clothier), transcribed and edited by Herbert Heaton, 2/ Halifax, F. King

These letters illustrate the nature and organization of the Yorkshire woollen and worsted industries in the early eighteenth century. Mr. Heaton writes an Introduction, and Mr. Ling Roth (Keeper of the Museum) a Preface.

Knauth (Oswald Whitman), The Policy of the United States towards Industrial Monopoly, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University," 8/ King

An analysis of the policy of the Congress, Executive, and Supreme Court towards some specific questions relating to industrial monopoly.

Liverpool Economic and Statistical Society: The First Year's Working of the Liverpool Docks Scheme, by R. Williams. King

This paper, giving an account of the organization and working of the Liverpool Dock Scheme, was read before the Society last November.

Osborne (Algernon Ashburner), Speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, September, 1904, to March, 1907, "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University," 6/ King

A critical analysis of the functions of organized speculation, in the light of events which took place during the period under discussion, with a chapter on remedial measures.

POLITICS.

Ottoman Public Debt: Special Report, followed by a Translation of the Annual Report of the Council of Administration for the Thirty-First Financial Period (14th March, 1912, to the 13th March, 1913), by Sir Adam Block.

Containing a special report on the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, and the annual report on the revenue, expenses of management, and service of the debt.

Sands (Bedwin), The Ukraine, Reprint of a Lecture delivered on Ukrainian History and Present-Day Political Problems, 2/ net.
Francis Griffiths
A second impression of a study of a problem of international politics.

Wakefield (Edward Gibbon), A View of the Art of Colonization, in Letters between a Statesman and a Colonist, with an Introduction by James Collier, 5/ net.
Oxford, Clarendon Press
In his Introduction Mr. Collier gives a sketch of Wakefield's life, and discusses the circumstances in which this famous treatise was written.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Johnson, Life of Dryden, edited by A. J. F. Collins, 2/ University Tutorial Press
The essay is fully annotated, and is preceded by an Introduction giving a life of Johnson, an appreciation of his critical writings, and a life of Dryden.

Poetry and Life Series: Browning and his Poetry, by Ernest Rhys; Wordsworth and his Poetry, by William Henry Hudson; Schiller and his Poetry, by the same, 1/ net each. Harrap
Three more volumes in this series, which aims at illustrating the life of a poet by his writings.

Verrall (A. W.), Lectures on Dryden, edited by Margaret de G. Verrall, 7/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
These lectures on the character and influence of Dryden's work as a prose writer and poet were delivered at Cambridge in the autumn of 1911, and have been edited by Mrs. Verrall from the original manuscript notes.

EDUCATION.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), The Schoolmaster, a Commentary upon the Aims and Methods of an Assistant-Master in a Public School, Third Edition, 1/ net. John Murray
A cheap reprint.

Boyd (William), From Locke to Montessori, a Critical Account of the Montessori Point of View, 2/6 net. Harrap
In the historical section of this book the author seeks to show how far Dr. Montessori is indebted to her predecessors; he then makes a critical examination of her system of education.

Franklin (William Suddards), Bill's School and Mine, a Collection of Essays on Education.
South Bethlehem, Pa., Franklin & MacNutt
Includes essays on 'The Study of Science,' 'Part of an Education,' and 'The Public School.'

Gilbert (Charles B.), What Children Study and Why, a Discussion of Educational Values in the Elementary Curriculum, 3/6 net. Harrap
The author's aim is to give "a few of the practical psychological and sociological reasons for teaching the subjects found in most of our elementary school curricula."

Kindergarten (The): Reports of the Committee of Nineteen on the Theory and Practice of the Kindergarten, 3/6 net. Harrap
This volume, authorized by the International Kindergarten Union, contains an Introduction by Miss Annie Laws, and reports by Miss Susan E. Blow, Miss Patty S. Hill, and Miss Elizabeth Harrison.

Klemm (L. R.), Public Education in Germany and in the United States, 5/ net. Harrap
A collection of essays reviewing public education in the two countries.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bell (C. W.), Intermediate Exercises in French Grammar and Composition, 9*d*.
Harrap
This course of French Grammar is arranged in three grades of easiness, with revision exercises, and selected pieces of continuous prose for boys of the Middle Forms.

Blackie's Experimental Arithmetics, Book VII., 5*d*.
There are here preliminary exercises in the general rules of arithmetic, followed by others specially designed as a preparation for the workshop and the office.

Blackie's Experimental Arithmetics, Constructive and Generalized, Teacher's Guide to Book VII., by Bertram A. Tomes, 1/6
Answers to the exercises are given on the opposite page, and in some cases hints and suggestions for the teacher are added.

Braginton (W.), Arithmetic Papers for Senior Pupils, Set in Civil Service, Matriculation, Higher and Lower Certificate Examinations, with Answers, 2/6 Macdonald & Evans
This collection of arithmetic papers is primarily intended for the use of candidates for the Civil Service.

Durell (Clement V.), Test Papers in Elementary Algebra, 3/6 Macmillan
A collection of papers for home-work to supplement those given in textbooks. A set of graphical examples is added at the end. The book is supplied with answers.

Elias (Edith L.), English Literature in Prose and Verse, from Dryden to Burke. Harrap
An anthology of prose and verse, illustrating English literature during the eighteenth century. Each extract is preceded by brief explanatory notes.

Fabliaux et Contes du Moyen Age, édités par J. E. Mansion, 1/6 Harrap
These stories, which are illustrated, include 'Aucassin et Nicolette' and 'Les Trois Larrons,' and notes and a Vocabulary.

Hall (H. R.), The Threshold of History, 1/
Harrap
A description of the ways of life of primitive people in the Bronze Age, written in the form of a story, with illustrations.

Latter (H.), Progressive Précis Writing, Exercises in Précis Writing progressively arranged with Instructions, 3/6 Blackie
This collection is intended to cover the field from the beginning of the subject up to the standard demanded for the Entrance Examination for Woolwich and Sandhurst. It is hoped it will prove useful for all examinations in which précis writing is demanded.

Le Brun (Madame), Souvenirs, chosen and edited by Edith H. Herbert, "Little French Classics," 4*d*. Blackie
Contains a biographical Introduction, notes, and exercises on the French text.

Level (Maurice) and Robert-Dumas (Charles), Contes de l'Heure Présente, annotés par J. S. Norman and Charles Robert-Dumas, "Copyright French Texts," 10*d*. Blackie
The texts are accompanied by notes, a Vocabulary, Introduction, and subjects for exercises.

Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, with The Armada, Ivry, and Naseby, 10*d*. Blackie
This edition of the Lays contains a short biographical sketch of Macaulay, the author's Preface, and notes. There are also prefatory notes to each ballad on the events described in it and its metre.

Moncrieff (A. R. Hope), Heroines of European History, 1/6 Blackie
Contains simple reading lessons in which accounts of celebrated women are given, arranged so as to illustrate successive scenes of history. The list includes St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Isabella of Castile, and Lady Jane Grey.

Richards (F. H.), Hygiene for Girls, 2/6 net.
Harrap
A discussion on practical hygiene, with a study of enough anatomy and physiology to form a suitable groundwork for the subject. A special chapter is included on 'Emergencies.'

Scott (E. H.) and Jones (Frank), A Shorter Second Latin Course, 2/ Blackie
An abridgment of the authors' original Second Course. The chief changes are indicated in the Preface.

Seidel (Heinrich), Der Unsichtbare, oder Die Geschichte des Jungen Herrn Anton, edited by Alfred Oswald, "German Texts," 6*d*.
Blackie
Includes notes, passages for retranslation, Vocabulary, list of idioms, and Introduction.

Synthetic Latin Vocabularies, arranged in Related Groups for Memorizing, a Preparation for Sight Translation, compiled by the Rev. Hedley V. Taylor, 1/ Blackie
This vocabulary contains some fifteen hundred words, arranged in groups such as Government and Administration, Law and Justice, Religion, Warfare; the more elementary terms have been purposely omitted.

Theuriet, L'Oncle Scipion et sa Promesse, edited by James P. Park, "Longer French Texts," 8*d*. Blackie
Contains Vocabulary, exercises for retranslation, notes, and phrase list.

Thierry, Récits des Temps Mérovingiens, edited by Taylor Dyson, "Little French Classics," 4*d*. Blackie
Includes a notice on Thierry as an historian, notes, and exercises.

Torelle (Ellen), Plant and Animal Children, How They Grow, 2/6 net. Heath
Written especially for children in elementary schools, and concerned with showing the relation of the facts and principles of growth and development in the plant and animal worlds to human life.

Vigny (Alfred de), Lamette, ou Le Cachet Rouge, edited by Thomas Keen, "Little French Classics," 4*d*. Blackie
Includes notes, Glossary, and passages for retranslation.

FICTION.

Abbott (Eleanor Hallowell), The White Linen Nurse, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
An American story in which is related the improbable courtship of a senior surgeon and a hospital nurse.

Ayscough (John), Monksbridge, 6/
Chatto & Windus
The tale deals with a quiet country town, and the fortunes, as engineered by the eldest daughter, of a poor, but well-descended family who have a residence there left them by will.

Barnett (John), Trader Carson, 6/
Ward & Lock
The perilous adventures of a free-lance trader in West Africa.

Cunninghame (Alice), Dorothea of Romney Marsh, a Romance of the Commonwealth, 6/
Heath & Cranton
The daughter of a Cavalier and a young Puritan in the service of the Commonwealth have many adventures before their union is made possible through the self-sacrifice of a rival lover.

Futrelle (Jacques), The Master Hand, 2/ net.
Hodder & Stoughton
The adventures of the master of a thieves' gang, and his efforts to requite the injuries done to him by one of his men.

Gallon (Tom), It will be Alright, 6/
Hutchinson
The story opens on board a liner in mid-ocean. Rowley, a wealthy man without a definite aim in life, and tired of things generally, in collusion with the ship's steward pretends to commit suicide by jumping overboard. His apparent death makes a poor nephew, Clement Strange, heir to the fortune. The sudden access of wealth and the blandishments of Pamela, a clever adventuress, turn his head. During a temporary break with Pamela, Strange marries Dora, the love of his struggling days. Eventually Pamela, in conjunction with Thurston, the unscrupulous lawyer to Rowley's estate, separates the newly married couple, and the money is soon dissipated, much to the chagrin of Rowley, who cannot prevent the transaction.

Goring-Thomas (A. R.), The Strong Heart, 6/
Lane
The author invites his readers to interest themselves in two households — one living in Portland Place, the other in a south-western maisonette. Both are dominated by women of the selfish, foolish, and generally unpleasant type: the nominal heads of both are mere ciphers in the story. The point of contact between these twin themes is long delayed. When, however, two-thirds through the book, George of Portland Place has begun to visit the "Blue Lobster," where Barbara of the south-west suburb is earning her living as a barmaid, one is not unprepared for Book II., which is devoted to the subject of their married life and the breaking down of the opposition of Portland Place.

Grier (Sydney C.), The Path to Honour, 1/ net.
Blackwood
A cheap edition. See *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, 1909, p. 421.

Harris (Cora), In Search of a Husband, 6/
Grant Richards
The career of an American beauty, and her various efforts to secure a husband.

Hughes-Gibb (Mrs. E.), Gilbert Ray, 6/
Heath & Cranton
The mental and spiritual experiences of a man once a member of the Church of England, a writer living in retirement. He is suddenly brought into touch with intense suffering and discontent, and comes to realize the force and meaning of the message which he has for humanity.

Landor (Buchan), The Purple Light, 6/
Holden & Hardingham
The young heroine marries a wealthy peer, with tragic results, and tries to solve the mystery of the Purple Light, which is to bring her happiness. Curious adventures befall her before she meets her final destiny.

Macaulay (Rose), The Making of a Bigot, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton
The hero belongs to the Primrose League and the Fabian Society, and the story deals with his life, friends, and interests after he has left Cambridge.

Makgill (Sir George), Blacklaw, 6/ Methuen
This novel presents a contrast in the temperaments of two men: one sacrifices his children's happiness in order to carry out his own puritanical sense of duty, while the other gives up his life to promote his son's welfare.

Maquet (Auguste), Marcelle the Lovable, translated by G. F. Monkshood, 6/ Greening
A translation of 'Les Vertes-Feuilles.'

Reeves (Amber), A Lady and her Husband, 6 Heinemann

See p. 309.

Russell (Marie), Russian Rebels, 6/ Griffiths
Russian life and characteristics are sketched at length in this account of an English governess's year in St. Petersburg. The "rebels" in question are her charges.

Seth-Smith (E. K.), The Way of Little Gidding, 3/6 Allenson
A story of the life at Little Gidding, in which incidents of the Civil War are described.

Smith (C. Fox), The City of Hope, 6 Sidgwick & Jackson
The scenes of this novel are laid in Western Canada, where the hero has been sent by his father to be schooled. He endures many hardships, but finds happiness with the daughter of a drunken scamp.

Talbot (L. A.), Jehane of the Forest, 6/ Melrose
A tale of the days of Henry II. in which historical colour and various adventures are notable features.

Townshend (R. B.), A Girl from Mexico, 6/ Methuen
The adventures of a young Oxford man who falls in with Mormons and Mexican self-torturers.

Washburn (Stanley), Two in the Wilderness, 6/ Melrose

See p. 310.

Watson (H. B. Marriott), Once upon a Time, 6/ Dent
A collection of short stories which deal with various aspects of social and adventurous life.

Wimbury (Harold), Julia, 6/ Ouseley
Elements of domestic and theatrical life are mingled in this story, the scenes of which are laid in Sussex, London, and Paris.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's Magazine, March, 2/6 Blackwood
This number includes 'Miss Amelia,' a story by Mr. St. John Lucas; 'My South African Neighbours,' by "The Sage"; and an article on Britain and her Army.

Boy's Own, March, 6*d*. 4, Bouverie Street
In the present number Mr. W. A. Millar gives 'Some "Rugger" Tips.' Mr. J. S. Hutcheon writes on Lacrosse, and Mr. T. W. Wilkinson on 'Homes and Relics of Famous Explorers.' Besides other articles, there are serial and short stories of mystery, adventure, and school-life.

Everyone's, March, 4½*d*. 4, Bouverie Street
Among the contents are 'Spring upon the Mountain Slopes,' by Mr. Maxwell Armfield; 'The Air Age,' by Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper: and the beginning of a serial, 'The House that Juliet Built,' by Miss Grace Richmond.

Fortnightly Review, March, 2/6 Chapman & Hall
The articles include 'A Plea for Home Rule from the Protestant Standpoint,' by Lieut.-Col. Seton Churchill; 'Some Notes on Balzac,' by Mr. W. L. Courtney; and 'Constable's Drawings and Sketches,' by Mr. H. W. Tomkins.

Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, March, 6*d*. 4, Bouverie Street
The editor, Mrs. Henderson-Smith, writes on 'Some Interesting Women,' and Mr. Henry Irving on 'The Ivy Green.' The contents also include short stories, and articles on housekeeping, cooking, and needlework.

Guth Na Bliadhna, Spring, 1914, 1 Glasgow, Maclaren
Includes articles on 'The Present State of the Scots Nobility' (to be continued), and 'Gaelic Drama,' by Mr. R. Erskine.

Harper's Magazine, March, 1
A hitherto unpublished essay on 'Aspects of Monopoly One Hundred Years Ago,' by President James Madison, is printed in this issue. The short stories include 'An Adventure in Paleontology,' by Mr. Alan Sullivan; 'Nincpins and Necromancy,' by Miss Frances W. Huard; and 'A Night in the Open,' by Mr. Norman Duncan.

International Theosophical Chronicle, February, 6*d*. net. 18, Bartlett's Bldgs.
Some of the articles are 'The Story of Parsifal'; 'The Insistence of Theosophy,' by Dr. Lydia Ross; and 'The Value of Anecdote,' by R. M.

Journal of Genetics, edited by W. Bateson and R. C. Punnett, February, 10/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press
The contents include 'Studies of Inheritance and Evolution in Orthoptera, I.,' by Mr. R. K. Nabours, of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Magazine of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, March, 1½*d*. net. Methodist Publishing House
To this number Mr. Coulson Kernahan contributes an article on 'Armaments and War: Why I Support Lord Roberts.' The Rev. Alfred Sharp writes an appreciation of Mr. Thomas Hardy: and the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse writes on 'The Story of a Hymn.'

Modern Language Teaching, February, 6*d*. A. & C. Black
Includes Sir Henry Miers's Presidential Address on 'The Needs of the Adult Student,' delivered to the Modern Language Association last January; and papers on 'Standard English and its Varieties,' by Mr. M. Montgomery, and 'Professors of Modern Languages,' by Mr. L. E. Kastner.

North American Review, February, 1/ net. Heinemann
Notable articles in this number are 'The Diplomats of Democracy,' by the editor, Mr. George Harvey; 'Rudyard Kipling seen through Hindu Eyes,' by Mr. A. R. Sarath-Roy; and 'A Scholar's View of Mr. Bryan,' by Mr. J. Kendrick Kinney.

Pall Mall Magazine, March, 6*d*. net. Iliffe
The Spring Fiction Number, which includes six complete stories, an article on 'When Ireland had Home Rule,' and one on Berlin called 'The City without Night.'

Sunday at Home, March, 6*d*. 4, Bouverie Street
The illustrated articles in this number include 'The Strength of Purity,' by the Rev. Arthur Hoyle; 'Edinburgh,' by Mr. James S. Ramsay; and 'The Future of the Salvation Army.'

Windsor Magazine, March, 6*d*. Ward & Lock
The notable features in this number include short stories by Mr. Barry Pain ('A Desperate Game'), Mr. Eden Phillpotts ('The Cigarette Case'), and Mr. C. G. D. Roberts ('Brannigan's Mary'); and articles on Westminster School, by Mr. L. E. Tanner, and 'Humour in Paint,' by Mr. A. Chester.

JUVENILE.

Gibson (Charlotte), In Eastern Wonderlands, 1/3 Harrap
An account of the travels of three children with their parents across America to Japan, China, and India and Egypt. There are illustrations from photographs.

Ker (Alfred J.) and **Cleaver (Charles H.)**, Heroes of Exploration, 1/6 Blackie
Stories of great explorers from Pizarro to Scott. There are illustrations and maps.

Snell (F. J.), Boys who became Famous, 1/ Harrap
Sketches of the boyhood of some famous men, including Hans Andersen, Napoleon, Lamb, Dickens, and George Washington. There are illustrations.

Wilmot-Buxton (E. M.), The Story of Jeanne d'Arc, "Heroes of All Time Series," 1/ Harrap
An account of the life and death of Jeanne d'Arc, with illustrations.

GENERAL.

Baker (Ernest A.), A Guide to Historical Fiction, 21/ net. Routledge
An enlarged edition of the author's 'History in Fiction,' revised and rewritten. The arrangement is under countries, the books being set out with dates in the chronological order of the periods and events with which they deal. With each book also are given explanatory and descriptive notes and the date of publication; and the Index runs to nearly 150 pp.

Carlyle (Thomas), On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History, edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Bibliography, by Herbert S. Murch, 2/6 Heath
Dr. Murch has prepared this edition for the use of beginners in the study of Carlyle. In his Introduction he gives a sketch of Carlyle's life and character, and then discusses the plan, style, and teaching of 'Heroes and Hero-Worship.'

Coats (R. H.), Travellers' Tales of Scotland, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner
These sketches describe various eminent visitors to Scotland, including Ben Jonson, John Wesley, Dorothy Wordsworth, and Queen Victoria. There is also a chapter on the characteristics of Scotland and Scotsmen.

Diocese of Chelmsford and its First Bishop, 6*d*. net. Robert Scott
A short account of the new Diocese of Chelmsford, illustrated with a portrait of the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield and photographs of St. Mary's Church and St. James-the-Less.

Lane (H.), Some Principles of Spiritual Healing, 2/ net. Lynwood
A little book on the main principles of mental and spiritual healing.

Leaves from a Housekeeper's Book, by the Author of 'From Kitchen to Garret,' 5/ net. Nash
A book for young married women on the management of a house and servants.

Lee (Vernon), The Tower of the Mirrors, and Other Essays on the Spirit of Places, 3/6 net. Lane
Descriptive essays in which the author delicately suggests the "spirit" of the places she has visited.

London Diocese Book, 1914, edited by Prebendary Glendinning Nash and Canon Adam Glendinning Nash, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.
This reference book gives a history of the foundation of the Bishopric of London, the Church Calendar, and information regarding diocesan administration, endowments, clergy aids, and other matters.

Marson (Charles L.), Village Silhouettes, 2/6 net. Society of SS. Peter and Paul
Sketches of country folk, which the author describes as "an adumbration rather than an imitation." They are reproduced from *The Sunday Chronicle*, *The Commonwealth*, and other papers, and each is illustrated with a silhouette.

Stubbs' Year-Book and Gazette Index, 1914. Stubbs's
This forty-fifth annual issue contains full information on commercial matters.

Wadia (Ardaser Sorabjee N.), Reflections on the Problems of India. Dent
The author discusses the elementary education of India, its caste system, industrial development, and political future.

Wells (H. G.), An Englishman Looks at the World, being a Series of Unrestrained Remarks upon Contemporary Matters, 6/ net. Cassell
Among the subjects which the author treats of in this volume of essays are the contemporary novel, the Labour unrest, divorce, and 'The Disease of Parliaments.'

PAMPHLETS.

Harrison (Henry), "Romancing" about Names, 4*d*. Eaton Press
A criticism of Prof. Weekley's recently published book 'The Romance of Names,' by the author of an 'Etymological Dictionary of Surnames of the United Kingdom.'

Soulsby (L. H. M.), The Victorian Woman, 1*d*. Longmans
This paper, read at the Church Congress at Southampton last October, describes the ideals of the "Woman of Yesterday."

SCIENCE.

Barton (Frank Townend), Hounds, their Points and Management, 5/ net. Long
A description of the various types of British hounds, giving suggestions for their management and the treatment of the diseases to which they are subject.

Caunt (G. W.), An Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus, with Applications to Mechanics and Physics, 12/ Oxford, Clarendon Press
In this textbook the author has aimed at presenting the fundamental principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus in as simple a form as possible and introducing easy applications at an early stage.

Gardening for Amateurs, edited by H. H. Thomas, Part I., 7*d*. net. Cassell
This new work, which is to be completed in twenty-four fortnightly parts, is a "simple, complete, and practical guide for garden lovers." It is amply illustrated with coloured plates, photographs, and sketches, and among the articles in this part are the following: 'Some Hints on Planning and Planting,' 'Old-World Flowers for Modern Gardens,' and 'Sweet Violets.'

Illingworth (S. Roy), The Co-operation of Science and Industry, 1/6 net. Griffin
A little book in which the importance of scientific guidance in manufacturing establishments is urged. There is a Foreword by Sir Boverton Redwood.

Marchant (W. H.), Wireless Telegraphy, a Handbook for the Use of Operators and Students, 5/ net. Whittaker
Primarily intended for those engaged in the practical operation of radio-telegraph installations, and for students who already possess some knowledge of electrical science. The book contains many illustrations.

Marriott (Major R. A.), The Change in the Climate and its Cause, giving the Date of the Last Ice Age, based on a Recent Astronomical Discovery and Geological Research, 1/6 Marlborough

This treatise is divided into three parts, entitled 'Why We May Expect Warmer Winters,' 'A Further Explanation of the Drayson Theory,' and 'A Discussion of the Invariable Plane.' The author avoids technicalities as far as possible.

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, January, 2/6 Wesley

Includes papers on 'The Mean Latitudes of the Moon and Sun,' by Prof. Ernest W. Brown, and 'Hydrogen and the Primary Constituents of Nebulæ,' by Prof. J. W. Nicholson.

Poynting (J. H.) and Thomson (Sir J. J.), A Text-Book of Physics: Electricity and Magnetism, Parts I. and II. Static Electricity and Magnetism, with Illustrations, 10/6 Griffin

Contains an account of the chief phenomena of electric and magnetic systems when they are respectively charged and magnetized.

Pull (Ernest), Engineering Workshop Exercises, with a Chapter on Screw-Cutting and Notes on Materials, 2/ net. Whittaker

Intended as a series of exercises in engineering workshop practice for technical students and apprentice engineers. There are thirty-seven drawings and illustrations.

Sinel (Joseph), Prehistoric Times and Men of the Channel Islands, 5/ net. Jersey, Bigwood

Prof. Keith has written a Foreword to this volume, which contains numerous illustrations.

South Africa (Union of), Department of Agriculture, Report, with Appendices, for the Period 1st January, 1912, to 31st March, 1913 (excluding Agricultural Education), 9/6 Cape Town, 'Cape Times'

The report of Mr. F. B. Smith, Secretary for Agriculture, on the position and prospects of agriculture in South Africa, followed by statements of Imports and Exports, and the reports of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Superintendent of Dairying, Plant Pathologist and Mycologist, Viticulturist, and others.

Stewart (Alfred W.), Chemistry and its Borderland, 5/ net. Longmans

An account of some recent developments in chemistry written in non-technical language for the general reader.

Stopes (Marie C.), Palæobotany, its Past and its Future. Knowledge Publishing Co.

An inaugural lecture at University College, London, reprinted from *Knowledge*.

FINE ARTS.

Corot, Landscapes, Part V., 2/6 'Studio' Office

This part contains plates in facsimile colours of 'Souvenir d'Italie: Castel Gandolfo,' 'Le Passeur,' 'Villagers in the Valley,' 'The Walk by the Lake: Ville d'Avray,' and 'Nymphe désarmant l'Amour,' with text by Mr. D. Croal Thomson.

Essex Archæological Society, Transactions, Vol. XIII. Part III. Colchester, the Society

The contents include articles on 'Embezzled Church Goods of Essex,' by Dr. E. P. Dickin; 'The Token Coinage of Essex in the Seventeenth Century,' by Mr. William Gilbert; and 'White Notley Hall and Church,' by Mr. Wykeham Chancellor.

Fletcher (Banister F. and Herbert Phillips), Carpentry and Joinery, a Text-Book for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Craftsmen, and Students, 6/ net. Whittaker

A fourth edition, revised and enlarged. The authors have included additional material and a large number of sketches relating to artistic craftsmanship.

Home (Gordon), Winchester, a Sketch Book, 1/ net. Black

A collection of pencil drawings of Winchester, including views of the Cathedral, College, St. Cross, and the Castle Hall.

Inscriptiones Græcæ: Collegit Otto Kern, No. 7 of "Tabulæ in Usum Scholarum," 6/ net. Bonn, Marcus & Weber; Oxford, Parker

Fifty pages of plates with Greek inscriptions, preceded by 23 pages of introductory matter in Latin which supply brief descriptions and a bibliography.

Shelley (Henry C.), The Art of the Wallace Collection, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

An account of the founders of the Wallace Collection, and a description of its contents, with numerous illustrations.

Literary Gossip.

On Thursday of last week Sir Arthur Conan Doyle forwarded to the Prime Minister a memorial asking the Government to reconsider its decision in regard to the participation of Great Britain in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915. The signatories, who number about thirty, are well-known novelists, dramatists, and *littérateurs* "of various shades of political opinion," and they urge that the expense involved

"appears to be a moderate one as compared to the very great harm which might come from any deterioration of those better relations which have been built up during a number of years between ourselves and the United States of America."

In his fourth lecture on 'The Age of Erasmus' Mr. P. S. Allen discussed the social and intellectual life of the time. He touched on the position and education of women, and cited Lady Margaret Tudor and Margaret Roper as examples of women who were specially fortunate in their intellectual opportunities.

His fifth lecture was on 'Pilgrimages,' for which the narratives of Guilford, Torkington, and Felix Fabri were the chief authorities. In those days—when, even if the requisite "wanton money" was forthcoming, ordinary holiday travelling was both difficult and dangerous—the conditions of pilgrimage were, to say the least of it, rough, and the contemporary Baedekers recommended for the journey various "comfortatives," such as loaf-sugar, saucepans, almonds, and barrels of clean water.

Fabri was full of good advice as to the demeanour suitable to pilgrims, and, except for his dislike of the one feminine passenger in his ship, an inquisitive and active Flemish lady, wrote as an earnest, matter-of-fact Christian whose religious fervour could not wholly overpower his hatred of Saracen thieves, nor his disgust at the sleeping accommodation provided on board.

At the Coming-of-Age Celebration of the National Literary Society of Dublin and the Irish Literary Society of London a proposal was made by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, the President of the latter Society, that the time had come for the publication of a fresh library of Irish books, if possible by an Irish publisher, to meet that general awakening of interest in Irish literature which is increasingly manifest.

The suggestion was favourably received by the representatives of the two Societies, the scheme has matured, and the Talbot Press, a young and progressive Dublin firm of publishers, has undertaken to issue the volumes under the comprehensive title of "Every Irishman's Library." Mr. Graves will be general editor, assisted by Dr. Douglas Hyde and Prof. Magennis, and a series of twelve volumes at the price of 2*s*. each will be issued next autumn, a similar number being brought out from year to year if the venture proves as successful as it promises to be.

The volumes arranged for are as follows: 'Selections from the Prose and Poetical Works of Thomas Davis' (whose centenary takes place in September next), edited by Mr. T. W. Rolleston; Maxwell's 'Wild Sports of the West of Ireland,' with an Introduction by the Earl of Dunraven; 'The Parliaments of Ireland,' by Mr. J. G. Swift McNeill, M.P.; 'Grattan,' by Lord Castletown; a selection from Miss Edgeworth's novels, with new Edgeworthiana, edited by Mr. Malcolm C. Seton; 'The Humours of Irish Life,' with an Introduction by Mr. C. L. Graves; 'The Mind of Burke,' by Prof. Magennis; Gerald Griffin's 'Collegians,' with a critical and biographical Introduction by Mr. Padraic Colum; Kirkham's 'Knocknagow,' edited by Mr. D. L. O'Donoghue; 'Irish Christian Folk Tales,' translated by Dr. Douglas Hyde; 'Mitchel's Jail Journal,' with an Introduction by Father John Finlay; and 'A Paradise of Irish Poetry, Old and New,' selected by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves.

Later contributors to the Library will probably include Miss Jane Barlow, Lady Gilbert, Dr. Mahaffy, Mr. Standish O'Grady, George A. Birmingham, Mr. Padric Gregory, Miss Eleanor Hull, Mr. W. J. Lawrence, and Miss Edith Somerville in collaboration with Miss Violet Martin.

Mr. James Shelley has been appointed Professor of Education at University College, Southampton, in succession to Prof. Maxwell resigned.

Towards the end of March, *The New Weekly*, edited by Mr. R. A. Scott James, will appear. Its price will be 2*d*., and it will aim at being a means of communication between authors and artists on the one side, and the great public on the other. It is thought that there is room for a paper which, while not concentrating its main attention on politics, deals with the most intimate facts and vital ideas of modern life.

A notable addition to the remains of Sappho and Alcæus is to be made by Part X. of the 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri,' which will be ready for issue in a few days. The fragments in question, which are derived from four MSS., are sadly mutilated, but between them contribute about 130 new verses. Some small pieces of a non-canonical Gospel figure in the theological section.

We regret that in our announcement last week of 'Life's Compass,' an anthology shortly to be published by Messrs. Headley Brothers, we referred to the book as "illustrated." Messrs. Headley write to point out that they used the word "illustrations" in a figurative sense.

The death was announced on Thursday last of Mr. William John Rivington, the well-known publisher, in his 69th year. He was the editor and proprietor of *The British Trade Journal*, and did much for commerce in the Far East by establishing native trade newspapers.

SCIENCE

Indian Pigeons and Doves. By E. C. Stuart Baker. (Witherby & Co., 2*l.* 10*s.* net.)

This book, which forms a companion volume to the author's 'Indian Ducks,' primarily caters for the sportsman to whom this excellent form of small-game shooting appeals, and who is enough of a naturalist—as the best type of sportsman always is—to extend his interest in the birds beyond the mere killing of them. Hitherto there has been nothing to meet his needs, for books on pigeons are either difficult of access or prohibitive in price. Though the letterpress is much more than a mere compilation, all who have essayed a similar task will have sympathy with Mr. Baker's plaint as to the difficulty of obtaining original sporting and field notes before his book appeared in print, to form a basis for discussion. The author anticipates criticism, from a scientific point of view, because he has introduced the trinomial system into India for the first time. In the Preface he argues that India is essentially a country which calls for the recognition of sub-species, and reminds us that pigeons and doves have been shown by practical experiments in America to be peculiarly susceptible to variations of climate. The study is in many particulars complex, and Mr. Baker has proceeded along the broad lines of common sense in his classification. He writes :—

"When I have found differences in the plumage or in the size of birds inhabiting different areas, which are quite plain to any one's observation, I accept them as constituting good species or sub-species, the former if they are *not* linked to one another by individuals which are intermediate, the latter if they *are* so linked. At the same time I have not gone out of my way to hunt for minute differences in tint or in measurements, but have merely admitted them when they are too plain to be overlooked."

The author deals in all with fifty-one species and sub-species. The distinctions made in dividing pigeons into families, subfamilies, and genera are, as he points out, undeniably artificial, and adopted largely as a matter of convenience. To meet the needs of the sportsman, a simplified key for practical work in the field is sensibly provided.

The coloured plates, twenty-seven in number, are of paramount importance in a work of this kind, and have been entrusted to such competent artists as Messrs. Grönvold and G. E. Lodge. These have been as admirably executed as ever, though, truth to tell, there would seem to be something lost in the reproduction. Pigeons and doves owe much of their beauty to their rounded contours, and somehow there is a flat effect in several of the pictures. Many interesting observations on their habits have been culled from the volumes of 'Stray Feathers' and elsewhere; a typical passage is the account given by Major H. R. Baker of a battue where the pink-necked green pigeon afforded the sport. The author contributes from his own experience valuable notes as to the flight of various species and their behaviour under fire, adding here and there a hint as to their culinary properties.

As regards nidification, the number of eggs laid is not the invariable two we look for in England. Most of the great "Imperial pigeons" are content with a single egg, while the Indian red turtle-dove not uncommonly is credited with three. The dimorphism of this last species is the subject of an interesting note from a correspondent :—

"In one of these latter places the dry, bare paddy fields, shorn of their crops, looked a rich magenta colour in patches from the number of male red turtle-doves which were feeding there. It was curious to see these vast flocks which were composed entirely of males, whereas one generally sees them going about in pairs."

Pigeons and doves in India do not all coo or even grunt; various peculiar calls are mentioned, and it is well known that the large class of "gomparatively" (*sic*, p. 4) small pigeons known as "green pigeons" may be recognized by their melodious whistle. For information on their different habits as regards feeding, drinking, climbing, fighting (for the "gentle" dove tribe are notably quarrelsome), and courting the reader who secures this important contribution to Indian ornithology will not look in vain.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 19.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read the report on the excavations at Wroxeter in 1913.

During the excavations carried on in 1913 an area of about 1½ acres was explored and two buildings were uncovered. One proved to be a temple, and the other a large dwelling-house. The latter had a frontage of 115 ft., and extended back from the street line for 200 ft., although its limit in this direction has not yet been ascertained. As this building was not completely excavated it has not been dealt with in this report.

The temple, which measured 98 ft. by 56 ft., consisted of a podium supporting a cella or shrine which stood at the back of an enclosed space with a paved courtyard and surrounded by an ambulatory in front. The entrance was from the main street under a portico of six columns. That the building must have been a fine one was shown by the number of carved architectural fragments found. Portions of several life-sized statues were also discovered, as well as the carved head of a horse and a small female head in stone. There were also some small fragments of a bronze statue. Although parts of two altars came to light, no inscription was met with, so it is not possible to say to whom the temple was dedicated. This type of temple is commonly found on Roman sites, and several similar examples were shown from the Continent and North Africa. The building appears to have been erected about the middle of the second century, and to have fallen into disuse about the end of the third century.

A great number of small finds were discovered. They consisted of many brooches, pins, ornaments, &c. Among the most noteworthy were a finely cut amethyst paste gem engraved with a figure of Venus, a small cameo of a Medusa head, and a well-carved clasp knife-handle, in the form of a crouching tiger. A large amount of beautifully decorated Samian ware was found, a considerable portion of it dating from the first century. The potters' stamps recorded amounted to about 200, and represented most of the large Continental factories of the period. The coins were in excess of those found in 1912, and numbered 476. They ranged from the Republican period to the end of the fourth century. Two coins of the Emperor Theodosius I. were discovered, thus adding another decade to the life of the town. Four silver coins of the Emperor Carausius were worthy of note: one of these was of the Adventus type, with the R.S.R. mint-mark, and is extremely rare. Several articles were met with showing that working in metal and bone was practised on the site. The excavations will be carried on again this summer.

Mr. P. H. Newman exhibited an illuminated grant of rents and lands to John Lambert of Calton, Yorkshire, dated March 4th, 31 Henry VIII. The document is unusual from the fact that it is illuminated, and has on it the coat of arms of the grantee. Probably the decoration was inserted at the instance of Lambert himself, who had been steward to Bolton Priory and Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He forged a considerable series of charters for the purpose of bolstering up a "faked" pedigree showing his descent from Count Lambert of Louvaine, who died in 1004.

Lord Bolton exhibited a deed dated 1329 between the Abbot and Convent of Sawley and the Abbot and Convent of Furness, regarding the tithes of the manor of Wynterbourne in the parish of Gargrave. The deed has the seal of the Abbot of Furness attached.

Royal Numismatic.—*Feb.* 19.—Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mrs. Sidney Streatfield, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, and K. u. K. Regierungsrat Eduard Fiala were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. J. G. Milne exhibited specimen types from a hoard of bronze coins of Temnis, in Æolis, of the third century B.C. Mr. P. H. Webb showed two memorial folles of Galerius Maximianus struck by Maximinus Daza and Diocletian at Antioch. Mr. G. F. Hill exhibited a coining press of the reign of Philip IV. of Spain, probably the earliest press that has been discovered.

Mr. Henry Symonds gave an account of a find of Roman coins made over half a century ago at Puncknoll, in Dorsetshire, and recently presented to the Dorchester Museum. The coins, which were contained in an earthen jar, covered the period 253–93 A.D., and were of the Emperors Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus I., Claudius II., and Carausius, and the Empress Salonina.

Dr. Oliver Codrington read a paper on 'Coins of the Kings of Hormuz.' After sketching the history of Hormuz under Muslim and Portuguese rule, the reader described a number of the gold coins of the kings of Hormuz of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which have been hitherto unknown. Dr. Codrington was also successful in reading the names of the same kings on a number of silver larins which had been struck from the same dies as the gold coins.

Historical.—*Feb.* 19.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—Col. E. M. Lloyd, R.E., was elected a Vice-President of the Society, *vice* Mr. I. S. Leadam deceased, and Dr. J. H. Wylie was elected a member of Council, *vice* Col. Lloyd. Mr. William Kennedy was elected a Fellow of the Society.—The President delivered his annual address, the subject being gaps which required to be filled in preparation for the further study of the seventeenth century. He instanced the bringing together of royal letters, now dispersed in several collections; the collecting or re-editing of records connected with the Royal Household, and with the Privy Council and its Committees; re-editing the Parliamentary Debates, diplomatic documents, treaties in particular; and collecting records of the army, the navy, and the mercantile marine. The Dutch Government had set a good example, appointing a commission, who reported in 1904 upon the gaps which required filling in Dutch history by the publication of new sources. In 1908 an American committee had reported upon a plan to guide the Government in future documentary publications.

British Numismatic.—*Feb.* 18.—Mr. L. A. Lawrence, V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. H. Poole was elected a Member.

Col. Morrieson gave a description, illustrated by lantern-slides, of the coinage issued from the mint at Aberystwith in the reign of Charles I. from 1637 to 1642, and called attention to the various differences which appear on the coins. By a comparison of these details with similar variations which appear on the money issued from the Tower Mint during the same period, he was enabled to arrange the consecutive order, and to date approximately the types and varieties of the Aberystwith coins, including those bearing the "Declaration." They comprised four different half-crowns, four shillings, five sixpences, four groats, three threepences, three half-groats, four pennies, and one halfpenny. Through the researches of Mr. Henry Symonds he showed that the date—October, 1637—hitherto assigned to

the issue of the groats, threepences, and halfpence must now be corrected to February, 1637–1638. Referring to the coins struck after 1642 which had hitherto been attributed to Aberystwith, he doubted whether they had been issued from that mint, and gave his reasons, amongst which were the continued absence of Bushell the licensee, and the sequestration by the Parliament of his property in the Welsh silver mines.

In illustration of his subject, Col. Morrieson exhibited a complete series of the coins described. Other exhibitions were coins of Charles I., including a circular clipping representing the whole of the legend of a shilling and a well-preserved Oxford half-crown of 1643, by Mr. Charlton; a short-cross penny, Class I., of Henry II., reading SAGAR ON OXEN, a hitherto unrecorded moneyer, and a small metal money-box chased with figures in the costume of the second half of the sixteenth century, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
—	St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'The Printing Press and its History,' Lecture I., Mr. R. A. Peddie.
—	Society of Engineers, 7.30.
—	Aristotelian, 8.—'The New Encyclopædists on Logic,' Prof. J. Brough.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Artistic Lithography,' Lecture III., Mr. J. Pennell. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Ships: (1) Smooth-Water Sailing,' Prof. Sir J. H. Biles.
—	Society of Arts, 4.30.—Discussion on 'The Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal.' (Colonial Section.)
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on 'Rail-Steels for Electric Railways' and 'Rail-Corrugation and its Causes.'
—	Zoological, 8.30.
Wed.	Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'The Corbridge Excavations, 1913,' Mr. R. H. Forster.
—	Entomological, 8.
—	St. Paul's Ecclesiological, 8.—'Bangor and St. Asaph Cathedrals,' Mr. R. Ironside-Bax.
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Travels in the Balkan Peninsula,' Mr. C. Woods.
Thurs.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Heat and Cold,' Lecture I., Prof. C. F. Jenkin.
—	Royal, 4.30.—'The Action of Light on Chlorophyll,' Mr. Harold Wager; 'Formaldehyde as an Oxidation Product of Chlorophyll Extracts,' Mr. C. H. Warner; 'The Controlling Influence of Carbon Dioxide in the Maturation, Dormancy, and Germination of Seeds,' Mr. Franklin Kidd; and other Papers.
—	Chemical, 8.30.—'A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Vanadium,' Messrs. H. V. A. Briscoe and H. F. V. Little; 'The Isomerism of the Oximes: Part III. The Hydroxybenzaldoximes,' Messrs. O. L. Brady and F. P. Dunn; 'The Constituents of the Leaves and Stems of *Daviesia latifolia*,' Messrs. F. B. Power and A. H. Salway; and other Papers.
—	Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Jewellery,' Mr. R. Ll. B. Rathbone.
Fri.	Royal Institution, 9.—'The Stage Irishman,' Canon J. O. Hannay.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture II., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
—	Irish Literary, 8.—'O'Flaherty Country.'

Science Gossip.

The relative importance of heredity and environment in deciding general health was discussed by Dr. Alice Lee on Tuesday last in her lecture on 'Infant Mortality in a Manufacturing Town,' at the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. Five to six thousand records had been obtained in the town in question (name not given), from which certain conclusions appeared justifiable. No relation between the employment of married women and infant mortality was statistically deducible; indeed, the range of the death and delicacy rate of the infants actually varied more when referred to the fathers' employments than to the mothers'.

It appeared certain that the health of the parents was more important than housing to the well-being of the male infant, while the female seemed to be equally affected by both factors. The lecturer concluded by emphasizing the conclusions advanced the previous week by Miss Elderton, and laying special stress on the influence of heredity.

On Friday of last week Dr. R. T. Leiper, Helminthologist of the London School of Tropical Medicine, left London in the steamer Malwa for China. He is to investigate in the Far East the spread of trematode diseases, which there attack domestic animals as well as man, with a view to discovering some clue to the mode of infection of the cognate parasite, which in Africa appears to attack man only, and during the last Boer war caused no little suffering to our troops, while in North Africa its ravages are even more severe. All direct attempts to discover how man becomes infected by it have hitherto proved a failure. Surgeon E. L. Atkinson, who has been seconded by the Admiralty, is accompanying Dr. Leiper.

If time permits, Dr. Leiper will also institute research into the spread of ankylostomiasis, a disease which makes terrible havoc among the coolies in Ceylon, and which is caused by a nematode.

A paper by Dr. Nansen was read last Monday to the Royal Geographical Society, in which it was stated that a series of observations taken from 1882 to 1906 at Obdorsk, on the Obi River, went to show that the variations in the mean air temperature during winter and spring of the region surrounding the Kara Sea gave yearly indication as to the quantity of ice that might be looked for in the sea during the autumn. It would therefore seem possible, by getting information as to the temperature which had prevailed from November to April, to forecast the chances of navigation in the coming season. For this systematic research small vessels supplied with motors and equipped with wireless telegraphy would be employed, while aeroplanes and hydroplanes would also be of service. The development of navigation in the Kara Sea would be of the greatest benefit to Siberia, since it would mean that the mouths of the Obi and the Yenisei might be reached every year.

The existence of a grave, though little-known hardship was revealed the other day at an inquest at Shoreditch on the body of a fish-porter. The man had died from sudden acute dementia and meningitis, and his brother told the coroner that attacks of madness were frequent among fish-porters, the cause being the heavy weights these men have to carry on their heads. The pad alone on which the load is supported weighs nine pounds. It seems lamentable that, while carrying facilities have been applied to so many uses of doubtful advantage, they have not yet been employed to relieve human beings from such a risk.

FINGER-PRINTS.

Referring to the late Alphonse Bertillon in your last week's issue, you say of his anthropometric system of identification that it "was adopted, and alongside of it, as a secondary mode of classification, Bertillon's system of finger-prints, which was also introduced into England."

The truth is that the finger-print method was never claimed by Bertillon. Sir Francis Galton, whose attention was to be drawn to my proposal of the method (in 1880) by his cousin Charles Darwin, suggested that Bertillon's method of measurements (issued by him a year after my proposal of finger-prints was published) might be used as an auxiliary means of classification. How to pigeon-hole the records was made known by me to an inspector from Scotland Yard officially deputed to meet me in 1888; to Mr. Brodrick's War Office Committee in 1902; and has since been published in my 'Dactylography' (1912). With that aid one can see clearly that the finger-print method needs no foreign crutches, but can grasp firmly and control easily a register of ten fingers running up into many hundreds of thousands of persons. No system, however, can be worked without scientific direction and eternal vigilance, and the ominous silence of those vast records, which ought to be eloquent with pragmatic wisdom, is just a little scandalous; but the work is cheaply done. Henry Faulds.

FINE ARTS

Irish Seal-Matrices and Seals. By E. C. R. Armstrong. (Dublin, Hodges & Figgis, 5*s.* net.)

That early Irish metal-work has in general a distinctive character is a fact so familiar to archæologists that it is hardly necessary to emphasize it. The Ardagh chalice, the Cross of Cong, the Tara Brooch, and the many shrines for relics in the Dublin Museum bear testimony to the existence in Ireland of a native school of design which had few, if any, affinities with contemporary Western work. Indeed, its source of inspiration must be sought, not in the Western world, but in the Eastern, though at its best period it had developed characteristics which may be described as national.

There is little of this distinctive quality to be found in the work of the Irish seal-cutters. The art of carving seal-matrices was in all probability introduced into Ireland by the Anglo-Norman invaders; the Irish craftsmen learnt from the English, and it is natural that their work should show no superiority to that of their teachers. As a matter of fact the early Irish work, while often bold enough in design, is decidedly inferior in craftsmanship to that of contemporary English and Continental examples.

Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong is an Irish archæologist of repute, and his careful study of a number of Irish seal-matrices dating from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century is a useful contribution to contemporary sigillography. He classifies the matrices dealt with in four divisions, viz., equestrian, heraldic and miscellaneous, local, and ecclesiastical.

Of the equestrian matrices described, the most important is that of Brian, King of Kineleogain, which is preserved in the British Museum. It is mid-thirteenth-century work: the design is bold and well balanced; and the king's fluted sword, flat helmet, and shirt of mail are characteristic of the period.

In his chapter on heraldic and miscellaneous seal-matrices Mr. Armstrong expresses the opinion that heraldry was not adopted generally by the Irish chiefs until the fifteenth century or later. This view is probably correct, although individual examples of an earlier use of arms may be found. The science of blazon, like the art of seal-engraving, was a foreign importation into Ireland. But the examples he quotes—such as that of one of the O'Briens sealing with a griffin, and another with a galley, neither of which is an O'Brien heraldic charge—do not really bear upon the point. The badge, or cognizance, of a military leader bore no necessary relation to his paternal coat of arms, and often differed completely from any charge thereon. When it is borne in mind that the chieftainship of an Irish clan was elective, it will be seen that the use of such a badge as a seal

would be more natural to the chief than that of an hereditary coat, even if the latter existed.

Of the local seals the finest is undoubtedly that of the New Town of Dundalk, of early fourteenth-century date. It bears a shield of arms with supporters, within a cusped panel. The design is satisfying: it fills the seal, as the charges fill the shield. One has only to compare such work with that of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century engraver to be conscious of the superiority of the earlier craftsman as a designer.

In the part of the book treating of ecclesiastical seal-matrices many beautiful specimens of the seal-worker's art are illustrated and described. Among them may be mentioned the matrix carved for Thomas Barret, Bishop of Elphin 1372–1404, a fine example, having the Virgin and Child beneath a pinnacled Gothic canopy. The small matrix of the *secretum* of Stephen Brown, Bishop of Ross (1402), is notable as showing some Celtic influence in the interlaced decoration.

Most of the seal-matrices described by Mr. Armstrong are to be found in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, now deposited in the National Museum, Dublin.

A Dictionary of Irish Artists. By Walter G. Strickland. 2 vols. (Maunsel & Co., 1*l.* 10*s.* net.)

In publishing this exhaustive 'Dictionary of Irish Artists' Mr. Walter G. Strickland has rendered a valuable service to the student, and has added considerably to our knowledge of the history and development of the arts in Ireland.

Hitherto investigation into the details of the lives and works of Irish artists has been a difficult and toilsome task. Except in the case of a few well-known names, little is recorded in biographical dictionaries and books of reference that would form the basis for an historical survey; but in these two volumes the future historian will find, not only information as to facts, but also guidance to the fields from which fuller materials may be gleaned.

The most noteworthy characteristic of Mr. Strickland's Dictionary is that, while the more famous painters are not neglected, details are supplied for the first time of certain Irish painters and engravers of distinction about whom little has been known hitherto apart from their work.

Amongst the earliest of these are Thomas Pooley and Michael Mitchell, two seventeenth-century portrait painters who are responsible for many Irish portraits of the period, both in public and private collections. No biographies of either of these painters exist, and the accounts here given of them form an important addition to the history of British art, and show that Pooley at least was a painter of considerable merit. To turn to a later instance, Hugh Hamilton, the painter of many attractive portraits of eighteenth-century notabilities, finds in Mr. Strickland his first biographer. Hamilton is now beginning to be recognized in England as one of the foremost pastellists of his time. Born and educated in Dublin, he practised his art first in his native city, and afterwards in London and in Italy. Returning to Ireland after an absence of over twenty years, he worked in Dublin until his death in 1808. A full list of his recorded works is appended, which includes many subject-pictures and portraits in oil, besides the crayon portraits by which he is more generally known.

Mr. Strickland's Dictionary shows evidences of painstaking work in the case of many other painters. He has added to our information about Garret Morphey, who is referred to as "Murphy" by Mr. Collins Baker in his standard book on the Stuart painters, and as "Morphew" in a letter among the Portland papers at Welbeck. Morphey is best known by his portrait of Archbishop Oliver Plunket, who was executed at Tyburn in 1681. He also painted portraits of Henry, Duke of Newcastle, and of Anne Boyle, wife of Lord Mountjoy. In the latter of these Mr. Strickland finds traces of French influence.

The biographies of Richard Rothwell, Robert Home, Samuel Collins, Sampson Roche, Sir Frederick Burton, and Walter Osborne—to mention but a few out of many—also contain much that is new; and in some cases correct inaccuracies in existing works of reference. To give but one example of the latter: in the last edition of Bryan's 'Dictionary' Walter Osborne is referred to as "an Englishman who settled in Ireland." As a matter of fact, this painter was born in Dublin of Irish parents, worked there during most of his lifetime, and died there in 1903.

That portion of Mr. Strickland's work which deals with the rise of the Irish school of mezzotinters is of special value to students and collectors. Of the founder of the school, John Brooks, he has much of interest to record, and the complete list of the line engravings and etchings done by this engraver before he transferred his attention to mezzotinting is an important contribution to our knowledge of the subject. In the further catalogue of Brooks's mezzotint work much fresh information will be found, derived chiefly from contemporary newspapers; and the dates of many of his prints can now for the first time be ascertained. Mr. Strickland is also able to state many new facts regarding Brooks's assistant Andrew Millar, and his distinguished pupils MacArdell, Houston, Spooner, and Purcell, who afterwards revived the art of mezzotinting in England.

Not the least interesting part of Mr. Strickland's book is the story of the foundation and development of the Art institutions of Ireland, which is told in an Appendix to the second volume.

As early as 1739 the Dublin Society, which had been founded eight years before with the object of "improving husbandry, manufacture, and the useful arts and sciences," offered premiums for works in painting and statuary, and soon afterwards established a School of Art in Dublin. In 1764 "The Society of Artists in Ireland" was formed to promote exhibitions of the works of its members; but it was not till 1823, nearly sixty years later, that the Hibernian Academy was incorporated by royal charter. The history of this institution is fully recorded by Mr. Strickland, who gives a list of all its members from its foundation to the present day.

The book throughout exhibits the most careful research, and every source of information, public and private, appears to have been ransacked for facts. The volumes are illustrated by numerous portraits of artists, and an exhaustive Index adds to the value of the work, which as a book of reference ought to find a place in the library of every student of the history of British art.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MESSRS. AGNEW'S.

It must be admitted that the later developments of water-colour painting in England hardly commend themselves to modern taste. The torturing of a light medium to a high degree of complexity, the elaborate orchestration of themes which do not call for such treatment, weary us with a sense of mechanical industry. De Wint's *Bray Church, Berkshire* (4), and *On the Witham* (10), and in slightly less severe fashion his *Cottage Farmyard* (13), mark about the limit of realism the school was capable of without losing the compact structure of the design in mere repetition of ornamental detail. Cotman's *Alençon* (33) is already a little in the direction of ingenious embroidery, but, as is usually the case, the sound, safe use of an habitual colour-scheme which De Wint offers us seems a little dull besides Cotman's more inspired brilliance. The latter in his luxurious use of pigment seems almost unerring as a decorator, but is rivalled in the present show by Girtin in a masterly *Rue St. Denis, Paris* (43), in which the few tones tranquilly and gravely laid upon the paper do their work with a perfect discretion given to few artists in this much-abused medium.

Turner is reported to have said that, had Tom Girtin lived, he himself would have starved, but we fear he flattered his public if he imagined they would ever have preferred the solemnity of the 'Rue St. Denis' to the more obvious attractiveness of his own later style. *Warwick Castle* (158) is one of the pictures which seem "out" to please by any and every device available. It overdoes its programme. *The Colosseum, Rome* (161), escapes a similar over-lavish attractiveness of multitudinous episode by the decent monotony imposed by so large a mass of perpendicular forms almost filling the paper. *The Storm* (163) is a beautiful little design in which for once the intrinsic beauty of a few simple elements is set down without irrelevant parade of the artist's endless cleverness. Callow's *St. Rhumbold, Malines* (56), is an *étalage* of brilliantly drawn detail, saved from mere showiness by a certain primness in the colour. It compares favourably with such a typical Bonington as No. 176, *The Doge's Palace*, which displays his usual arsenal of tricks, and shows to perfection how an art may be facile, yet not spontaneous. The demonstration so early made has been reiterated by his followers ever since.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY.

The presence of Mr. Walter Sickert's beautiful little painting *The New Home* (103) raises comparisons too exacting for most of the pictures by which it is surrounded. Solid yet mysterious in paint, homely yet poetic in characterization, it is in its way a minor masterpiece, and one of the best pictures Mr. Sickert has shown. The girl is very real to us, but her objective reality is not, as with most of the persons who stare at us from the wall, insisted on at the expense of the subtlety which gives life and significance to her presence. Mr. Orpen is one of the worst sinners in his pitilessly circumstantial *Leonard Stokes* (53). We cannot really suspect Mr. Orpen of leaning on such aid, but it is difficult to shake off the impression that this portrait has been painted on top of an enlarged photograph, so tamely methodical is the elaboration of each passage of modelling, so innocent of any large comparisons of the various ways in which different substances take the light. Even Mr. Connard's hasty sketch of *Mrs. William Murray in Fancy Dress* (56) has, by its painter-like attention to this problem, some suggestion of the depth and infinity of nature.

Mr. Orpen's second portrait, *The Countess Crawford* (77), shows his usual careful, delicate execution in the painting of still life, but as a design is weak. The detail is pushed to a very small unit of form for so extensive an angle of vision, and the square lines of the room are the only large shapes on which these details are arranged. They might have sufficed had the treatment of the figure, and above all of the head, been brought into some sort of rhythmic relation to them. This, however, has not been attempted. The statuette in the shadow against the window has been treated with far more sense of its adaptability. Yet, surely, in the infinite subtleties of light or a living head, in the play of silhouette of a moving figure, there was a richer mine to draw upon. To see surrounding solids and voids as reacting upon the forms of a sitter and emphasizing their impressiveness is obviously the basis of design in portraiture, and one of the devices which separate it from photography.

Mr. McEvoy's *W. A. Jowitt, Esq.* (75), has the same lack of plastic unity, though here it is rather in the figure itself. The sitter is placed so that his hand is nearer us and better lighted than the head, and Mr. McEvoy has painted the former very ably, and duly noted that even the strongest lights in the head were lower in tone. But instead of noting also the lessening degree of complexity with which the light reveals forms as they retire into obscurity, he has begun afresh, on the basis of his lower-toned high light, to model a head just as fully as the hand, and without further reference to it, so that instead of a head more bathed in shadow than the hand, we have a head showing itself in just the same way, but in dirtier paint, *i.e.*, with narrower intervals between tone and tone. If, however, he seems thus to lack the science for such full realism as is here essayed, we have nothing but admiration for those delicate and distinguished ghosts in water-colour monochrome, *Alice Gardner* (104) and *Study for Portrait of Mademoiselle Pauline Zavier* (101), in which the finely consistent, yet slight suggestion of solidity demonstrates that it is not copiousness of statement which necessarily makes for reality.

It is only occasionally, when he is doing a portrait, that Mr. Augustus John (the newly elected President of the Society) falls into that error. His head of *William Nicholson, Esq.* (170), is shrewdly characterized, yet the picture is pushed to a degree of realism beyond what is needed for emphasis of character, and we feel it to be diffuse compared with his slighter *Portrait* (63), the sensuous colour-scheme of which, in itself almost cloyingly sweet, is admirably in character with the sitter. Whistler's hitherto unexhibited *Robert Barr* (66) will not add to his reputation, and we are inclined to prefer the delicate *Portrait of a Girl* (70), naively presented by Miss Winifred Howe. In a simple fashion there is beauty or prettiness, in the better sense of the word, in *La Poudresse* (188), by F. C. Frieseke, and *Miss Ruth Hunt* (48), by Mr. G. Sauter. Mr. William Strang's clear, decisive statements (80–82) suffer from a disproportionate stress on the coldness of all the half-tones of flesh, and insistence on a flash even across the red of a cheek. Mr. Somerville's *Gipsy* (83), over-slippery as it is, gains by its prudent tendency to reduce local colour to a minimum.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. J. D. Fergusson's large canvas *Les Eus* (20) in his exhibition at the Doré Gallery, makes a pleasant splash of colour against the dark-green wall, but hardly bears examination. In his vague determination somehow to simplify his figures he makes them boneless, and although very solid, they are not, as form, in relation to the ground which should support them, nor, as colour, are their surfaces—so varied in hue—answerable to any consistent scheme, however imaginative, of lighting. They thus have rather the air of stained bladders, particularly about the lower limbs. No. 13, *Pastel Head*, is a clever drawing. In *The Lady with a Fan* (11) the colours are chosen, if not placed, expressively; and there is cleverness of design in the *Café d'Harcourt* (9) and *Red and Blue and Green* (24). On the whole, the painting tends to vulgarity, compared with the artist's early work, and we think that a *milieu* in which criticism, if narrower, was also more severe than that obtaining in the Paris of to-day would be more favourable to his talent. The difficulty nowadays is to find such surroundings.

The tenth annual Exhibition of Original Colour Etchings in the adjoining gallery is of the popular order, aiming at providing something very like a painting, but at a cheaper price. Only in M. Henri Meunier's *River in Shadow* (47) and M. Maurice Taquoy's *Hunting Scenes* (62–6) do we see some sense of the legitimate use of the material.

At the Dürer Gallery Mr. Mulready Stone's etchings have almost all, if not all, been previously shown, most of them too recently to call for fresh notice.

Fine Art Gossip.

The Art Galleries Committee of Glasgow have prevailed on the Glasgow Corporation to offer a prize of 400 guineas for a painting representing some incident, or embodying the spirit of some epoch, in Scottish history, as part of the proposed commemoration of Bannockburn on the forthcoming 600th anniversary.

Amongst the recent additions to the National Gallery of Ireland are a chalk drawing of Mrs. Norton by John Hayter; a sketch portrait of Balfe by Maclise; a water-colour drawing of the Duke of Wellington by an unknown artist; an oil portrait of the late Sir John Gilbert by Mr. Lavery; an interesting portrait of the Rev. Thomas Leland which suggests the hand of Northcote; and a portrait of Swift by Rupert Barker, which has never been reproduced, though it is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Life of Swift.' In the Dublin room there are many interesting additions to the early maps and views of Dublin and its environs.

The sixtieth exhibition of the Water-Colour Society of Ireland opened in Dublin last week. Mr. Bingham MacGuinness, Miss Rose Barton, Mr. Orpen, and Miss Mildred Butler are all well represented; and amongst the younger exhibitors who show interesting work may be mentioned Miss A. Griffin, Miss May Hamilton, and Miss Fraser.

An attractive exhibition of pictures of life in the West of Ireland by Mr. Jack B. Yeats was opened in Dublin on Monday last. In addition to character-sketches and subject-pictures, it includes a number of landscapes interesting for their individuality of handling.

For some years past the French Government has been carrying on negotiations with M. Rodin on the subject of his collections of sculpture. These include, besides fine specimens of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian art, some of the best examples of M. Rodin's own work, and he is willing to present his country with the whole of them, the only condition being that the museum shall remain in the Hôtel Biron, which he at present occupies. The negotiations are at last drawing to an end. M. Jacquier, the Secretary for Fine Arts, is in favour of the scheme, and has prepared a Bill dealing with it, which will soon be introduced into the Chamber.

Those who know their Paris down to its more recondite details will be glad to learn that the scheme for erecting a new School of Decorative Arts on the bank of the Seine, close by Notre Dame, includes the removal of the houses which now enclose Saint Julien le Pauvre, and will leave the frontage to the Seine open, thus giving space to view that ancient and most interesting church to advantage.

The foundation dates from the sixth century, and was originally a hospice. The church was destroyed in 886 by the Normans, but reconstructed not long after. It was restored in the twelfth century, and, until the regular schools at Sainte Geneviève were erected, it was the seat of the University.

It was for a long time the church of the Hôtel Dieu—the city hospital—which formerly stood near it, and it was restored to this use after the Revolution, during which it had been used as a storehouse for forage. It now belongs to the Orthodox Church.

Two wells, once within the walls of the church, are now in the courtyard in front of it. One of them had a reputation as affording a cure for all ills.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral are appealing to the nation for 70,000*l.* to be spent on the fabric only, so as to carry out a comprehensive scheme of repairs rendered necessary by the weakening of the superstructure, on the one hand through disturbance of the foundations, and, on the other, through the pressure of the weight of the dome. They have been informed that a thorough and permanent strengthening of the superstructure must be accomplished before the foundations can be satisfactorily attended to, and the work contemplated includes the insertion of new stone, cement grouting, and the removal of the iron used by Sir Christopher Wren, which has proved a source of much injury to the masonry. The question of the foundations is at least so far clear: all the experts who have examined them agree that no work undertaken on the fabric will

ensure its safety if any tunnelling is allowed in the neighbourhood.

Contributions to the St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation Fund may be sent to the Receiver, the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

The meeting of the London County Council on Tuesday last, at which the coat and crest submitted by the General Purposes Committee were provisionally accepted, was not without its dissentients. We should have expected more criticism of the motto, founded on, though hardly "taken from," a passage in Tacitus, 'Annals,' xiv. 33. But perhaps, after the achievements of St. Pancras in Latin, anything that can be construed is considered bright and attractive.

The liveliest objection was to "flummery"—one bound to arise; the most cogent, the consideration that the L.C.C. is only a temporary body, that a reorganization of government was to be hoped for, when the arms of the City might be made available for the directors of the whole area of London. The amendment to refer back the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to apply for a grant of arms was, however, defeated, and the recommendation confirmed, subject to the condition that the design for the coat be submitted to the Council after the application.

From the 'Annual Progress Report' for the year ending March 31st, 1913, drawn up at Allahabad by the Superintendent of Muhammadan and British Monuments, we learn that the earth ramps which formerly hid the platforms of Akbar's tomb at Agra have now been removed, and the platforms exposed to their full original length, with the result that the tomb has regained its former stateliness. A brass hanging lamp and two hand-lamps of Mughal pattern, made by the Jaipur School of Art, have been provided for the mausoleum.

We learn from the same source that improvements are being made in the gardens surrounding the Taj Mahal. A number of variegated palms, which have been found to straggle too untidily, have been exchanged for more compact plants, and cypress trees have been planted along the causeways which run east and west from the mausoleum.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. hope to publish during the coming autumn a new and enlarged edition of Profs. Tsountas and Manatt's well-known volume on 'The Mycenæan Age,' which needs bringing up to date, especially in regard to the discoveries in Crete.

Prof. Manatt visited Athens last year, and with his colleague made arrangements for the new edition. Prof. Tsountas will contribute a new chapter on pre-Mycenæan Archæology, while Dr. George Karo, Director of the German Institute at Athens, will contribute a substantial chapter on Crete. Any scholar who has noted errata in the original text is invited to communicate with Prof. Manatt at Brown University, Providence. Rhode Island, U.S.

Just as we go to press, we hear of the death on Wednesday last of Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist and illustrator, at the great age of ninety-three.

PICTURE SALE.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, the 20th inst., the following pictures: A. Palamedes, Portrait of a Gentleman, in black dress, with white lace collar and cuffs, seated at a table writing (on panel, 24*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Mrs. Keck, in white dress, embroidered with small sprigs of flowers, holding a basket containing flowers and a squirrel, 619*l.* 10*s.*

Musical Gossip.

The performance of 'Die Walküre' at Covent Garden on the 18th inst. was interesting. There were good artists, though they did not seem well suited to the parts assigned to them. Frau Rüsche-Endorf neither in bearing nor in voice gave one the idea of Wotan's brave Valkyrie. Then even Frau Eva von der Osten, who was so great as Isolde, was not convincing as Sieglinde; moreover, her voice seemed tired. Herren Paul Bender (Wotan) and Urlus (Siegmund) were both excellent. Herr Bodanzky conducted.

In 'Die Meistersinger,' given on the 21st inst., there was much to praise. Herr Robert Hutt as Walther did not render full justice to himself in the first act, and although he showed improvement in the third, there was neither sufficient romance in his impersonation nor charm in his voice. Singing for the first time in a house new to him, he may have been ill at ease. Hans Sachs was ably impersonated by Herr Friedrich Plaschke. The only thing we missed was the cheerful side of the poet-cobbler's character, and this made his performance at times rather dull. Fräulein Claire Dux, the Eva, pleasing in appearance and manner, sang with fair success. In that capacity she was at her best in the quintet. The difficult part of Beckmesser was taken by Herr Hans Erwin, and he sustained it well. There was no tendency to exaggerate. We noticed this particularly in small matters, as, for instance, the moderate marking of the faults on the slate in the first act. The tone of his voice, however, did not sufficiently represent the man's inner feelings of jealousy and spite. Herr Knüpfer and Herr Kiess, as Pogner and Kothner, were impressive. The choral singing in the street riot was very good. Mr. Albert Coates again proved himself a Wagner conductor of high ability; and while attending to the orchestra, he did not forget the singers.

Madame Ilona K. Durigo, who gave her first recital in London at Bechstein Hall last Tuesday afternoon, has a rich contralto voice, and interprets music of various schools with fine intelligence. Her programme included some seventeenth-century Italian songs and Paisiello's merry 'La Zingarella.' A Schubert group of *Lieder* were rendered with exquisite taste. There was, however, a certain lack of ease and spontaneity, which may have been due to some passing cause, possibly anxiety. Dr. Kasics Durigo was at the piano.

Mr. Leonard Borwick gave his fourth pianoforte recital at the Æolian Hall last Wednesday afternoon. His performance of Brahms's Sonata in F minor, Op. 5, especially of the poetical Andante and Intermezzo, was excellent. This was followed by his transcriptions of Debussy's 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune' and the Nocturne entitled 'Fêtes.' Without orchestral colour, which plays so prominent a part in these pieces, much of their charm is lost. We can, however, recognize the skill of the transcriptions, and the finished rendering given of them by the pianist. His recital ended with a Chopin group, some numbers of which, notably the beautiful Prelude, Op. 45, are seldom heard. The Polonaise in A was given with unwonted vigour.

The concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall on the 19th inst. opened with Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, and this was followed by Dr. Strauss's 'Ein Heldenleben,' an interesting and instructive juxtaposition. Beethoven, though conscious of his strength, kept within bounds. Strauss in the "battle" episode kicks over the traces. Intemperate sound may be forgiven in a gifted composer, but in this instance it is realism run mad: mere noise, not music. Herr Mengelberg, who obtained fine performances of both works, did not try to temper the passage to the ears of those present. This, by the way, was the first time the work had been given at these concerts. Mention has already been made of the thematic material and poetic basis of Sir Charles V. Stanford's Irish Rhapsody No. 4, the novelty of the evening. The first theme, quiet and quaint, is presented with delicate orchestration, which well depicts the "wistfully in the morning" of the Petrie title. Rhythmic strength and stateliness are the characteristic features of the second and third themes respectively, which are developed with skill and judgment; but the closing portion of the Rhapsody seems, at first hearing, less impressive than what preceded. Mr. Leonard Borwick gave a sound performance of Schumann's Concerto. He is one of the few pianists whose reading recalls that of Madame Schumann, under whom he studied.

The Société des Concerts Français, faithful to its scheme, devoted a whole programme of its concert at Steinway Hall on the 16th inst. to the works of M. Florent Schmitt, a rising French composer who is attracting much attention in his own country. His Quintet for pianoforte and strings formed the main feature of the programme. The earnestness of the composer appears to have led him to undue length. Some thematic material may bear long treatment, but in view of the character of M. Schmitt's music, in which there seem unnecessary repetitions, it would be difficult to plead that by way of excuse. His work, however, is highly interesting. The themes are not, like some modern ones, scrappy; in fact, the music shows skill and strong poetical feeling. It was admirably rendered, except that the pianoforte part, of which the composer had charge, was occasionally rather too prominent. M. Schmitt was ably supported by the Parisian Quartet.

Madame Hilda Roosevelt, who has a sympathetic, well-trained voice, sang with fine effect various songs, with the composer at the piano. Some are peculiar and need more than one hearing. 'O triste était mon âme,' however, at once made a strong appeal.

The last of the series of Bach concerts was held in Westminster Cathedral Hall on Tuesday, and the chief item in the programme was the Magnificat in D, which was well sung. The Concerto in E for piano and strings went excellently, although Mr. Claude Biggs showed occasionally a tendency to excessive freedom in his time. During the interval Dr. Terry made a speech, in which he expressed the hope that the concerts would be continued. He well deserves to receive all the support which is needed.

Herr Arnold Schönberg is said to be engaged on a lyric drama, based on Balzac's 'Seraphita.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall	
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall	
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall	
Mon.–Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden	
Mon.	Ada Sb. John Wright's Orchestral Concert, 1, Duke's Hall	
—	Albert Spalding's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall	
—	London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall	
Tues.	Brussels Quartet, 8.15, Bechstein Hall	
Wed.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall	
Thurs.	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Song Recital, 4.30, Little Theatre	
—	Fresh Air Art Society's Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall	
—	Plunket Greene's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall	
Fri.	Madge Newell's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall	
Sat.	Chappell's Ballad Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall	
—	Benno Moiseiwitsch's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall	

DRAMA

Our Irish Theatre. By Lady Gregory. (Putnam, 5/ net.)

Lady Gregory's book may be divided into two distinct parts. The first is historical, the second is the tale of victories won over persons who saw in the Irish plays only insults and injuries to Nationalist Ireland or, as the case might be, to Dublin Castle.

The Irish Theatre originated for all practical purposes in a conversation between Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats in 1898, and in the May of the following year 'The Countess Cathleen,' by the latter, and 'The Heather Field,' by Mr. Edward Martyn, were performed. The appropriate repertory at the time was extremely limited; Lady Gregory herself contributed nothing to it until 1903. For some years, it would appear, literary Ireland was by no means unanimous as to the meaning of a National Theatre. Mr. W. B. Yeats and John Eglinton, in 1899, attempted to fight out in the columns of *The Dublin Daily Express* a solution to the question "What should be the subjects of national drama?" During the first years the few plays that were performed were almost exclusively the work of a small circle of friends: Mr. Yeats, A. E., Mr. George Moore, Mr. Martyn, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and, a little later, Lady Gregory and J. M. Synge. Even so, Dr. Hyde, the President of the Gaelic League, had written his plays in that language on themes supplied by Mr. W. B. Yeats, and they had to be translated into English by Lady Gregory. But "An Craoibhin," by his participation in the work of the Irish Theatre, secured for it the active support of the Gaelic League. Lately the Theatre has gone outside Gaelic for its translations. There were, of course, Lady Gregory's renderings of Molière into the Kiltartan dialect; but there have also been performed plays by Sudermann, Strindberg, and Rabindranath Tagore which London has not yet seen.

The pioneers soon found their reward in the appearance of a group of young dramatists whom their example had fired. It is by this virtual creation of a school, producing good work, upon soil which had hitherto shown all the signs of sterility, that the Irish Theatre has succeeded in promoting a new literary influence that promises to be permanent.

Lady Gregory draws a picture of Synge that will commend her book to his still increasing host of admirers. There are several stories of him. There could be a sharp edge to his wit, as when he said that a certain actress (not Mrs. Campbell), whose modern methods he disliked, had turned Yeats's 'Deirdre' into 'The Second Mrs. Conchubar.' He and Lady Gregory first met on one of the Aran Islands, where each was studying the islanders and resented the other's presence. We hear, too, of the efforts Synge had to make to induce any publisher to take his book on those islands. For four years it hung fire, and only appeared in 1907.

The chapters which relate the opposition to the Theatre would be really funny if they did not bear evidence of such painful stupidity. The discouragement—not amounting to prohibition—of 'The Rising of the Moon' by Dublin Castle, on the ground that the play "was derogatory to His Majesty's forces," might be forgiven as a mere piece of official silliness; but the Irish-American campaign of 1911–12 against 'The Playboy of the Western World,' with the virtual arrest of the whole company of actors in Philadelphia on account of the alleged *indecency* of the play, emphasizes the text on which Lady Gregory and Mr. Shaw are continually preaching. The sentimental and lachrymose Irishman, both of fiction and of fact, is no ornament to his race, and only his inveterate belief in his heaven-sent origin prevents him from giving way to his more practical self. Not the least important object of an Irish Theatre is to make the sentimentalist uncomfortable. It is because Synge succeeded so notably in achieving this end that Irish America foamed at the mouth.

'Our Irish Theatre' is written in a charming style and abounds in interesting reminiscences of the most definite literary movement of our time.

Dramatic Gossip.

A clever and creditable production of the 'Acharnians' of Aristophanes was given last week in the New Theatre, Oxford, by the O.U.D.S. Amid somewhat uninspiring scenery, though attractive decoration, the acting was uniformly good, and Mr. D. W. Llewelyn Jones was especially successful in the exacting part of Dicæopolis, the excitable and resourceful farmer. The Euripides of Mr. E. F. Jacob, the Lamachus of Mr. W. G. K. Boswell, and the Megarian of Mr. E. O. Coote were also good. The appearance of the small pig-daughters of the last character was alluring, but as pigs they were somewhat diffident. The Chorus, with Mr. A. G. R. Garrod as Coryphæus, sang well, but their ineffective movements, possibly due to lack of space, were the weak point in the production. Individual members were spirited, but the effect as a whole was untidy and irritating. The orchestra, under Dr. Allen and Mr. A. C. Boult, entered thoroughly into the spirit of Sir Hubert Parry's humorous music, specially written for this production, and consisting of a delightful potpourri of various popular tunes. The composer himself conducted part of the performances on Saturday. The producer, Mr. Cyril Bailey, is to be congratulated on his successful achievement.

All London may well go to pay a measure of homage to the spirit of Comedy in the person of Miss Marie Tempest in the revival of 'The Marriage of Kitty' at the Playhouse. Linked with her name, this play (which was first noticed in our issue for August 23rd, 1902, and is an anglicized version of the French farce 'La Passerelle') maintains its success. Its chief merit is that it provides Miss Tempest with an opportunity in which she can display to the full that product which is neither beauty nor wit, but which borrows something of both, and is more potent than either. Not only is her own performance brilliantly effective, she is also surrounded by a capital cast: Sir Reginald Belsize, played by Mr. Graham Browne, is the most comically vacillating hero of farce; the fair Peruvian, whose hysterics still excite much mirth, is impersonated by Miss Hilda Moore, handsome and forceful; and Mr. Ben Webster as the lawyer whose marriage scheme sets the ball rolling is entirely successful.

At the Criterion Theatre on Monday evening a comedy in three acts, entitled 'A Pair of Silk Stockings,' was produced by Mr. Allan Aynesworth, who also acted a leading part with some skill. Mr. Cyril Harcourt, the author, is fortunate in the interpretation of his work. With a less talented cast the play, we imagine, would be a very dull affair. Even as it is, it requires all the versatility of Miss Lottie Venne, well backed up by Miss Ellen O'Malley and Mr. Sam Sothern, to keep the first act going, while the second will for most people owe its interest to the fact that it is a bedroom scene. The third act is decidedly the best; the *dénouement* comes naturally, led up to by some amusing dialogue, and leaves us with a pleasant impression of the play.

The curtain-raiser, a one-act play by Capt. Harry Graham, was a gruesome little piece, of which the actors never seemed to get a grip. This was not altogether surprising, as, during the half-hour it took, the audience were strolling in to take their seats.

Next Friday Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham) is to deliver a lecture at the Royal Institution on 'The Stage Irishman.'

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has forbidden the performance of a new drama by Fritz von Unruh, entitled 'Louis Ferdinand, Prinz von Preussen,' which was to have been performed at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, and in the Schauspielhaus at Frankfort. The subject is the collapse of Prussia in 1806. The reason for the prohibition lies in the regulation that no play which brings a Hohenzollern upon the stage may be performed without special permission from the reigning emperor.

Last Saturday the Little English Theatre at Paris—which is to be conducted on the same lines as the Little French Theatre in London—was inaugurated by a performance of 'The Merchant of Venice.' Mr. Michael Sherbrooke's Shylock furnished the most impressive acting, though the rendering as a whole, if not brilliant, was intelligent and satisfactory. The audience was about equally French and English.

The successor to 'The Darling of the Gods' at His Majesty's will be a new play by Mr. Bernard Shaw, called 'Pygmalion,' which was produced last November in Berlin. The piece, which is in five acts, is quite modern, and concerns the transformation of a Drury Lane orange-girl into a fashionable member of Society. Sir Herbert Tree and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will play the principal parts.

The Authors' Producing Society have decided to give an additional performance of Brieux's 'Les Avariés' at the Little Theatre on Sunday evening, March 1st.

To Correspondents.—S. C.—H. J. M.—W. H. H.—C. A. C.—A S H.—Received.

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[For Index to Advertisers see p. 327.]

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QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn
A rose-red city half as old as Time
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree
An Austrian army awfully arrayed
An open foe may prove a curse
And the dawn comes up like thunder
As if some lesser God had made the world
Attain the unattainable
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull
Better an old man's darling
Black is the raven, black is the rook
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred
Build a bridge of gold
But for the grace of God there goes John Bradford
But when shall we lay the ghost of the brute?
Could a man be secure
Do the work that 's nearest
Dutton slew Dutton
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra grammaticam
Equal to either fate
Even the gods cannot alter the past
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate
Fighting like devils for conciliation
From what small causes great events do spring
Genius is a promontory jutting out into the infinite
God called up from dreams
Great fleas have little fleas
Habacuc est capable de tout
He who knows not, and knows that he knows not
Hempseed I sow
I counted two-and-seventy stenches
I shall pass through this world but once
Idols of the market-place
If lusty love should go in search of beauty
In marriage are two happy things allowed
In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?
La vie est vaine
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent
Love in phantastick triumph sat
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre
Music of the spheres
Needles and pins, needles and pins
Nor think the doom of man reversed for thee
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!
Oh tell me whence Love cometh
On entre, on crie
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth
Pitt had a great future behind him
Plus je connais les hommes
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes
Praises let Britons sing
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-houses
Quam nihil ad genium
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is cursed
Swayed by every wind that blows
The East bowed low before the blast
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine
The hand that rocks the cradle
The heart two chambers hath
The King of France and forty thousand men
The toad beneath the harrow knows
The virtue lies in the struggle
The world 's a bubble
There are only two secrets a man cannot keep
There is a lady sweet and kind
There is a sweetness in autumnal days
There is on earth a yet auguster thing
There is so much good in the worst of us
These are the Britons, a barbarous race
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst
This too shall pass away
Though lost to sight, to memory dear
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée
To see the children sporting on the shore
Two men look out through the same bars
Two shall be born a whole wide world apart
Upon the hills of Breedon
Vivit post funera virtus
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here
What dire offence from am'rous causes springs!
Wherever God erects a house of prayer
With equal good nature, good grace, and good looks
Write me as one who loves his fellow-men
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (February 28) CONTAINS—

NOTES :—'Widsith'—John Wilkes and the 'Essay on Woman'—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—'King Lear': "Clamour moisten'd"—"Niggerality"—"Rome was not built in a day"—Relics of London Churches—'Punch.'

QUERIES :—The English Church in Rome—Elyas the Printer—"Within sound of Bow bells"—Fox of Stradbroke—'Marriage,' by Susan Ferrier—Paris in 1780 and 1860—Younger Van Helmont—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Places in Dickens—Rev. Josias Durant—Colonels of the 24th Regiment—"A fact is a lie and a half"—'The Stranger'—Purchass, Eighteenth Century—City Churches with Round Towers—Mrs. Hutchinson: Portrait by Lawrence—The Centumvirate Club.

REPLIES :—"Widows' Men"—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Anno Domini—Shakespeare Second Folio: Milton's Epitaph—Octopus, Venus's Ear, and Whelk—The Candle—Thomas Hudson, Portrait Painter—Biographical Information Wanted—Cromwell and Queen Henrietta Maria—Whitington Arms—"Of sorts"—Regimental History—"Crains Aims Hay"—Rings with a Death's Head—Jules Verne—London Nursery Grounds—Feast of Shells—"Throp's wife"—Cricket in 1773—Parish Registers of St. Botolph without Aldersgate—Colonels of the 24th Regiment—Ilfracombe—Major-General Duff—John Thomas—John Cassell—Saffron Walden—Fire and New-Birth—The Word "Bill" in Wordsworth—Wallace of St. Thomas.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'The Chronicle of Lanercost'—'Chats on Old Coins'—'Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society'—Catalogue of the Wigan Free Library Reference Department.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (February 21) CONTAINS—

NOTES :—Lady Capulet—Bishop Maurice of Ossory and Hudson, the Portrait Painter—Wilkes and the 'Essay on Woman'—Wood-Paving Seventy Years Ago—Peter the Wild Boy—"Over end" = Straight up—Freeman: Day: Parry: Pyke—Quotations in Abraham Fraunce's 'Victoria'—"Costrel"—Roads round London Seventy Years Ago—Milton and Fairfax.

QUERIES :—"To pill"—Motto to a Sonnet of Wordsworth's—First Barmaid—Henry James Chippindall—Barbers and Yellow—"Mothering Sunday"—Mediæval Bell—"Sydney Carton" at Old Shrewsbury School—Biographical Information Wanted—Colonels of the 24th Regiment—Canopic Vase—Shuddering and Burial—David Burges—Red Bull Theatre—W. Langham, fl. 1716—Harvard College: Portraits Wanted—Milton Queries—W. Cartwright, Nonjuror—"C'est progrès en spirale"—Domestic Iron and Other Metal Work—Forms of "James"—Charles I.—"Startups End," Tring.

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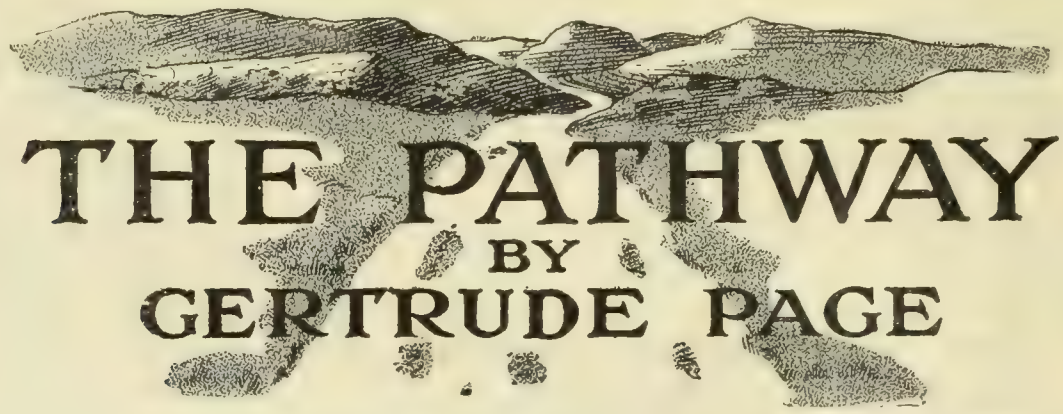
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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1914.

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LITERATURE

MEXICO AND BRAZIL.

In spite of many recent books there was room for 'Modern Mexico,' for it is the result of recent observation by a writer who has seen a good deal, and has taken care to make himself acquainted with the present position of that troubled country. To critics who may be disposed to think that he is too favourable to the present *régime*, and too hostile to the administration of the last President, he offers some reasons why the attitude of President Wilson has been unfortunate, and he shows why he believes that recognition of General Huerta by the United States would have led to something better than the present unhappy state of affairs, as well as infinitely preferable to what he fears is yet to come.

A country which has had two Emperors and sixty-two Presidents and Provisional Presidents in about ninety years (while two of the Presidents were in power for something like forty-six years) is one which cannot be judged by comparison with more settled States. The "prompt and adequate hanging or shooting, without any elaborate preliminary inquiries," or any consideration of justice, is the method of government which finds favour with most Mexicans; and much of the success of Diaz has been ascribed to his readiness to comply with the wishes of the majority.

Mr. MacHugh has made himself thoroughly conversant with the peculiarities of Mexican politics. He shows how that admirably democratic document, the Constitution of Mexico, was treated by the two or three strong Presidents who have ruled the Republic. He condemns the short-lived Madero administration, and thinks that General Huerta was doing something to check the more glaring evils of Madero's rule, and would have done more had it not been for what he terms "the singular attitude of the Government of the United States." He blames the States for its "half-hearted suppression of the traffic of arms and ammunition carried on across the frontier": a matter in which, we believe, there has been change since Mr. MacHugh wrote. That traffic in arms is, of course, partly a matter of business, but, as the author points out, there is also a political object, and allusion is made to the movement in Texas and other border States in favour of territorial extension. There is nothing novel in the inspired reports which from time to time inform the readers of American newspapers of the wish of some of the Northern States of Mexico to secede and join the United States; but Mr. MacHugh evidently feels that, in spite of the way in which Mexicans rebel against authority at home, they would resent any outside interference, and that a real prospect of foreign intervention would have the effect of uniting all parties to resist an invader.

President Wilson is, we are afraid, too optimistic a person. In his message to Congress last August he stated that

> "the situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little time will be necessary."

A good many months have passed since the date of his message, and it would be difficult to find any one who thinks that things have worked themselves out in a satisfactory fashion. There may be people in Mexico who would welcome intervention by the United States; but as to diplomatic representation, we fancy that Mexicans care little or nothing about it, and would not be in the least disturbed if they never saw another diplomatist from Washington. Many writers have made it clear that the balance of opinion throughout Latin-America inclines to suspicion of the United States; and through the whole of South America there have been recent signs of a growing dislike of the attentions of the "big brother." Mexico certainly objects to the United States and most foreigners, but at the present time, according to the author, "English people are popular favourites," and Mexicans are convinced that the enterprises we undertake have no other object than a fair return for capital invested. The shooting of Mr. Benton hardly supports this view.

We have already noted Mr. MacHugh's condemnation of the attitude of the United States; but in an excellent chapter on the foreign relations of Mexico and the outlook for the future he returns to the subject, and writes that Mexico, if left to itself, "will be brought to a position of absolute anarchy, and the United States may eventually be forced to intervene whether it wishes to or not." Mr. MacHugh estimates that we have 80,000,000*l.* invested in Mexico, and says that, as France, Germany, and Spain also have large sums in the country, it is obvious that none of these countries can afford to stand idly by, for an indefinite period, while their interests are being destroyed. But we are all hampered by the Monroe doctrine, and if the United States continues to cry "Hands off!" to Europe, it is clear that she will soon find it necessary to take steps to put down disorders for the continuance of which she will be blamed by Europe.

It is, therefore, well to see what Mr. MacHugh has to say concerning the work of the United States if she sent troops into Mexico, especially as he has studied the present composition of the Mexican army. He thinks that "it is probably true to say that a United States army of 50,000 men could march anywhere it pleased throughout Mexico with comparatively little opposition." This, however, in Mexico would not necessarily mean much. Mr. MacHugh knows the history of the French intervention, and he knows the dangers of guerrilla warfare in such a country. The French had 200,000 men in Mexico, but they were in constant difficulties, and we think Mr. MacHugh feels that the experience of the United States would be no happier.

We have looked chiefly at the author's remarks about the present troubles of Mexico; but those who want to read of the resources and trade of the country will also find valuable information in his pages. He occasionally speaks of the "present year," when, we think, he means 1913. His estimate of the number of square miles in Mexico is possibly right, but it differs slightly from that of other authorities. He states that the Empress Charlotte "died in a madhouse"; but, as we stated on February 21st, we are under the impression that the unfortunate lady is still living.

Habitual dancers, no doubt, would tell us that Brazil is the home of the "Tango": most people remember that it covers a good section of the map of South America—still a part of the world chiefly associated in our minds with periodic revolutions. Of the wonderful fertility of its soil, its vast natural resources, its exceeding beauty, and its remarkable development, little is known in England. In 'Forty Years in Brazil' we find marshalled a large number of interesting facts: historical, geographical, and concerning a variety of the questions a traveller in Brazil would be likely to ask. The volume should certainly be very useful; but with such varied experiences, extending over many years, Mr. Bennett might well have been more ambitious in the treatment of his material. His style is clear and simple, but we miss at times the "living" atmosphere he should have been well qualified to provide.

A bare summary even of the multitude of topics discussed is beyond our present

Modern Mexico. By R. J. MacHugh. (Methuen & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Forty Years in Brazil. By Frank Bennett. Illustrated. (Mills & Boon, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

scope. We cannot refrain, however, from mentioning an attractive description of the different fruits for which Brazil is famous. There is a very informing excursus on national types. We learn that in earlier centuries the Portuguese, far from disapproving, definitely encouraged the intermarriage of their settlers with some of the indigenous races of South America.

"What [asks Mr. Bennett] would have been the position—politically, financially, and commercially—of Brazil at this present time, had the Portuguese navigators come to it full of that vigour and activity which were their national characteristics in the days when they first sallied forth across unknown waters....and found the fabulous riches of India lying there ready for them to seize upon?....It was when they were already spoilt and enervated by the ease and rapidity with which they had annexed the treasures of India that the Portuguese became the masters of Brazil. Here, rich and varied as were the natural resources of the country, they awaited development.... their taking required time and labour.... and their interest in their new possession was consequently but languid."

There is no question of the writer's preference for the Empire to the Republic which succeeded it. At the same time he is impartial in his criticism. He exposes the waste, the illegality, and the corruption that have been rife in the administration. The disastrous effect on credit of ill-considered measures, such as the establishment of new banks with power to issue notes without any gold deposit to guarantee them, is lucidly explained. Brazil, it is shown, still suffers from ridiculously high and unnecessary tariffs, which, by raising prices to an inordinate height, handicap industry and prevent expansion in countless ways. The characteristics of the people, however, must also be remembered in accounting for the Republic's late appearance in "great" commerce. Mr. Bennett lays stress on the superior adaptability of the German over the British manufacturer in supplying customers with what they want. Many will agree with him that the "take it or leave it" attitude of some of our own traders has been largely responsible for the increase of German business in various quarters of the globe as compared with British.

Walt Whitman: a Critical Study. By Basil de Sélincourt. (Secker, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"Whitman is too clever to slip into a succinct formula," as R. L. Stevenson acutely observed. "It was his programme to state as much as he could of the world with all its contradictions, and leave the upshot with God who planned it." It consequently follows that his work, like the world, lends itself to very different interpretations. There is, perhaps, no other writer of worldwide reputation with regard to whom, nearly a century after his birth, the critics are so widely at variance. There are still many who deny to Whitman the name of poet, without making amends (like Stevenson) by acknowledging that he is a prophet. There are many others who could honestly say of their first acquaintance with Whitman's work what Dr. Bucke said of his first interview with Whitman himself: that they were by it "lifted to and set upon a higher plane of existence." Like his contemporary Robert Browning in our own country, Whitman possessed one of those powerful and striking personalities which invoke either affection or anger, but never mere indifference, in those who come into close contact with them. The critic who finds himself running into an extreme, whether of laudation or the reverse, has always the excuse of Mrs. Browning's Amy: "I either hate or love him so, I can't be merely civil." Thus Stevenson confessed, in the preface to his 'Familiar Studies,' that he had been forced to tone down his original essay on Whitman, because it was conceived at first "in the noisiest extreme of youthful eloquence." On the other hand, we find Swinburne describing his muse as a drunken apple-woman rolling in the gutter. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes, and Mr. de Sélincourt has come near expressing it in the thoughtful and suggestive study which he has contributed to Mr. Martin Secker's excellent series of "Modern Monographs." In these pages we find a happy mingling of the judicial and the enthusiastic, which makes Mr. de Sélincourt's essay the best possible companion for 'Leaves of Grass,' to such as think that this wonderful and still unique book stands in any need of explanation.

It is difficult to write of Whitman without enthusiasm, in spite of all that the critic may sanely urge against a great part of his work. We can admit the justice of Stevenson's description of him, in certain aspects, as a mere literary bull in a china-shop, without in the least giving up our opinion that, in other aspects, he touched the greatest possible success in literature: the expression of eternal verities in a wholly new fashion. Like Wordsworth and Browning—with both of whom he had much in common—he is a conspicuous instance of the want of faculty for self-criticism. Yet it has never been seriously held that the existence of 'Vaudracourt and Julia' or of 'Pacchiarotto' need hamper our admiration for 'Tintern Abbey' or 'Love among the Ruins.' We can guess that Whitman's own reply to most of the adverse criticism on his inferior work would have been: "Do I make a fool of myself? Very well then, I make a fool of myself." Matthew Arnold somewhere suggests that Shakespeare would have given a very similar answer, with a broadly tolerant smile, to any one who met him in the Elysian fields and reproved him for his horrible taste in puns. A catalogue was to Whitman much what a pun seems to have been to Shakespeare, or what laudanum was to De Quincey: irresistible even at the most incongruous moment. His literary method, also, long stood in the way of critical acceptance of his work—though, as Mr. de Sélincourt well shows, it was neither, as Whitman wished it to be thought, the spontaneous outcome of an untutored mind; nor, as Stevenson rather ungenerously suggested, adopted because it was easy. Those who think that there was no sedulous art in the Whitmanesque scheme of verse, by the way, may be recommended to consider the fact that he is the only writer who has succeeded in using it with dignity and harmonious effect; the general failure of his numerous imitators is the best evidence of the fundamental brainwork which he put into his apparently lawless numbers. Mr. de Sélincourt's four chapters on Whitman's form and style sum up all that can be said on this subject so well that we recommend the interested reader to examine them for himself; we shall not attempt to summarize them here.

But, when everything that can fairly be said against Whitman has been freely admitted, we remain none the less convinced of his essential greatness. It is nearly sixty years since Emerson described 'Leaves of Grass' as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed"; and Whitman still remains the one truly original serious writer that the United States have produced in a century and a half; for even Poe and Hawthorne and Emerson fall naturally into place in the great roll of English literature, with traceable ancestors and analogies, whilst Whitman stands by himself on a pinnacle of high collateral glory. He was, as Mr. de Sélincourt well says, "the epitome of America."

This, in itself, is a high claim; but still more can be said for Whitman's work. He was the most intensely and sanely human of all modern writers. "He looks like a Man," said Lincoln—no bad judge—when the poet was introduced to him. That is the final criticism of his work: "This is no book; who touches this touches a man." His sympathy with his reader is remarkable, and we can only express sorrow for those who do not feel its charm. To know him well is a liberal education in tolerance and modernity. He links his devotion to the ideal of the new democracy—in its noblest sense—with a keen appreciation of the most ancient truths. The varying moods of nature, the song of the birds in spring, the recurrent miracle of the grass, the facts of human life—birth, love, death, and cyclic change to new and varied life—these are the unoriginal chords that make up the spheral harmony of "the good grey poet." He looks the world in the face, knows what life and death are, sees the wonder in the human eyebrow, and the beauty in the fresh-turned furrow:—

> There 's not any law
> Exceeds his knowledge; neither is it lawful
> That he should stoop to any other law.

Vagabond's Way: Haphazard Wanderings on the Fells. By Nancy Price. (John Murray, 6*s.* net.)

Miss Price writes of the fells of Lakeland, of the grandeur and loneliness of moor and mountain, with a whole-hearted love of the wild which, if a little self-conscious, is altogether infectious and delightful. She communicates to her readers something of the *joie de vivre* which the bracing air of the fells breathes into the pedestrian who, knapsack on shoulder, abandons himself to their freedom and their charm—something also of the serenity which their loneliness imparts at the time, and in retrospect, to dwellers in the towns. It is only the heights and the loneliest, wildest spots that appeal to Miss Price, as the most perfect contrast, no doubt, to many crowded hours on the stage which she adorns, and therefore her 'Vagabond's Way' leads her most gladly to the witchery of the crags and ghylls of Wastwater and Ennerdale, or the desolate moors of Mardale. But will these unfrequented ways she loves retain their character long, if she advertises their charms with such warmth?

We note that her abandonment to the call of the wild has the defects of its qualities. It blinds her to the beauty of many of the loveliest dales and lakes. She resents the civilization of Derwentwater; she finds Grasmere dull, Rydal Water cold; Borrowdale gives her the blues. She thinks any clever gardener could produce as good a sylvan glen as Glen Mary. Evidently she can never have seen the force there after a spate. She is blind to the exceeding loveliness of curving outline, of wooded islets and tiny bays crowned by the panorama of mountains round Waterhead, which are the distinctive features of Windermere's beauty. To her it looks like a reservoir, and she will not even allow it the glory of its char!

But these softer beauties have their poets, and Miss Price keeps her enthusiasm for the wilder spots. She would have less grievance against that signpost on Esk-Haws, by the way, if she knew how wide of the mark she is in supposing that she could have walked from the top of Scafell Pike to Wastdale Head in half an hour. It is equally wide of the mark to say that De Quincey wrote 'The Confessions of an Opium-Eater' at Dove Cottage; that work was done in York Street, Covent Garden. The book is full of happy observant touches, like that which likens Helvellyn from the Thirlmere side to a "hippopotamus taking a snooze"; and the author, who has not made the mistake of patronizing the fell folk, understands that proud and kindly people, and something of their speech. But "a thrang spot" does not mean a "rough" place, rather a "crowded" one.

Mr. Hartrick's line drawings are real illustrations of the country, and harmonize delightfully with the tone of the book. Avoiding the merely pretty, he conveys to his audience the atmosphere of the moor, and the strength and majesty and lovely outlines of the fells.

Man, Other Poems, and a Preface. By Marie C. Stopes. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

It is recorded of the singer of 'Love is Enough' that he, paradoxically, eschewed all faith in poetic inspiration. Dr. Stopes, in her modest and illuminating Preface, maintains the opposite thesis with equal conviction, contending that poetry "ought never to be written; it ought, it must, write itself."

Such, however, is the elasticity of words when employed in abstract discussions that it may well be that these views are not discrepant in essentials. Thus Dr. Stopes cites her stanzas 'To the Moon' (p. 20) as an example of a poem which practically wrote itself. It is not a felicitous example, for sentiment and diction are alike of an everyday order, and the lines would, perhaps, have benefited by some assistance, just as the passionate spell of 'Love is Enough' might have been to seek, had not that "Morality" given its creator "more trouble than any other of his poems."

The poem entitled 'Tokio Snow'—conceived, we are told, under conditions somewhat similar, but less rapid—contains a fancy dainty and original. Here again we feel that a more leisurely method of production would have been an advantage, while the 'Light of Life' shows the author's lyric gifts at their best. We quote the following:—

> The light of life to saints seems white—
> Clear gleaming white; and in their eyes
> There is no colour in that light:
> From God's bright throne it does arise,
>
> And its fair whiteness typifies
> To them but its simplicity,
> In which no tainting evil lies,
> So white do they aspire to be.
>
> And for that purpose purge their lives
> Of all they can, save thoughts of heaven,
> Unknowing that pure whiteness thrives
> From union of the colours seven.

The title-poem, wherein is set forth with thoughtful earnestness and no little grace of language the changing aspects of man to the eyes of ripening womanhood, and 'The Brother,' a "true and unvarnished" tragedy, deriving force from the very homeliness of its telling, stand out most clearly in a volume of which the dominating qualities are clearness of vision and a distinctive point of view.

Dr. Stopes's theory quoted above, involving, as it must, comparative neglect of "the loving study of words and rhythms," is not, we think, supported by the practice of poets as we know them. A poem must seem spontaneous; there art comes in. As Mr. W. B. Yeats has written:—

> I said, "A line will take us hours maybe,
> Yet, if it does not seem a moment's thought,
> Our stitching and unstitching has been nought."

With the Russians in Mongolia. By H. G. C. Perry-Ayscough and Capt. R. B. Otter-Barry. (John Lane, 16*s.* net.)

Mongolia is, at present, the point on which the eyes of those who are interested in the advance of Russia towards the British Empire and into the Chinese are fixed; and the book before us is of real service to those who wish to follow that advance intelligently, for, together with much that will be felt to be unnecessary—such as rather ordinary diaries of journeys which appear to have been of little interest—it has a claim to distinction in bringing the subject down to within about a month of the time of publication. It has, however, an unusual and far more permanent distinction in that it gives complete translations of various treaties and agreements made by Russia with Mongolia or with China in reference to Mongolia, and of the Mongol-Tibetan Treaty of December 29th, 1912. The book is written with a feeling, or at least in a manner, friendly to the Russians, but at the same time with sufficient candour to enable the reader to form his own judgment.

Sir Claude Macdonald, whose interesting Preface includes a delightful account of the old Mongol Market at Peking (which was, however, with the Foreign Legations, in the south-*eastern* quarter of the Tartar city), points out that the authors hardly go far enough when they suggest that Russia, determined not to be caught unprepared a second time, wishes to make Mongolia into a buffer state between herself and the presumably rising power of China, and he suggests that Mongolia is to be a sphere of special interest which in course of time will enable Russia to say "Hands off!" to everybody else. This is certainly more credible than the authors' assurance that the Russians will welcome the arrival even of merchants of other nations, though their views are supported by the presence at Urga of a tobacco company and a brewery—which, we trust, has no connexion with the increase of drunkenness mentioned on p. 115. This assuredly is not the final explanation of the Russian moves. When we read that the land—Russians and all—depends on the Chinese traders, who nevertheless are being very courteously escorted out of the country at such a rate that in little more than a year the Chinese population of Uliassutai has dropped from 2,000 to 200; that the best class of Russian colonists cannot be induced to go so unnecessarily far from home; and that Russian merchants are for the most part a failure there, we feel that Mongolia is not the end.

The authors lay stress on the very close ties which exist between Mongolia and Tibet—ties, of course, of a religious nature, both countries being dominated by the lamas, and the Hu-tuk-tu at Urga (religious head, and now civil governor, of Mongolia) being always a

Tibetan by birth. It is significant that Russia seems soon to have given up her attempts to undermine the influence of the lamas by means of modern education. Tibet lies to the south of Outer Mongolia, standing between India and China, just as Mongolia stands between China and Russia. It is with Outer Mongolia, with its capital at Urga, south of Lake Baikal, that the Russians are at present concerned, Inner Mongolia, or the part lying south and east of the great desert along the northern frontier of China Proper, having remained loyal to the Chinese Republic in 1912. Yet the book ends with the news that China had been repeatedly defeated by the Mongols, "assisted by several Russians," only a few miles from Kalgan, which is "the gateway to Peking, and only 114 miles by rail from the capital of China." It is to be hoped that Britain, at any rate, will not wait too long to see what it was that made Yüan Shih-k'ai sign a humiliating agreement with Russia on the same day that he violently suppressed the Kuo-min tang, or Nationalist party, in China.

"Kuo Ming-tang" our authors call the party, so offending against the rules of the needless new spelling of the Postal Service which they choose to adopt, and affording yet another instance of additions to the thousands of vagaries current in the spelling of Chinese words. The division of a three-syllable combination in the way usually appropriated to names of persons makes the "Nation - people Party" appear like "Mr. Kuo, whose personal name is Ming-tang."

To show that the book is not wholly occupied with politics or trade, we close with the account of the tripos at Urga University, an institution with 10,000 students. They have a severe trial, it would seem, in viva voce :—

"The candidates, who must have attained the age of fifty, sit in the middle of the hall, wearing yellow caps and gowns. They are then cross-examined by their fellow-students, who approach them up a centre aisle and shout questions at them, at the same time clapping their hands, and gesticulating wildly, within a few inches of the examinees' faces. The questions asked and being debated were :—

"(1) Does the mountain called Bukung Buru mentioned in the book of Buddha rest *in* the ocean or *on* the ocean ?

"(2) What is the difference between a man sitting on a tree and a man standing on the ground ?

"The examiners sit behind the candidates, and record the questions and answers in bulky-looking books. Judging from the laughter which was evoked on all sides, in which the examiners joined, from the answers given to the above questions, and the sarcastic remarks made by the questioners, the three students seemed to have small prospects of success."

Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, 1810–1861. By Pietro Orsi. (Putnam's Sons, 5*s*. net.)

Cavour could never inspire a biography like Mr. Bolton King's 'Life of Mazzini' or Mr. Trevelyan's volumes on Garibaldi, both of which, it is gratifying to think, are now regarded as standard authorities in Italy. The statesmanship and the organizing power of this cold, calculating officer of Engineers was concerned with measures rather than men. He was rarely eloquent, and frankly admitted that he had not enough imagination to invent the simplest story to amuse a child. He directed the storm, but he did not ride in the whirlwind. Consequently he makes but little appeal to the average reader. Yet Italian unity owes more to Cavour than to any one else, and it is significant that it is his name, rather than Garibaldi's or Mazzini's, which is here coupled with the making of Modern Italy in the "Heroes of the Nations Series." Signor Orsi fully establishes his claim to the first place, if any one is inclined to dispute it, in the excellent little monograph before us.

The title prepares us to find the author sinking the man in the movement, and his space, of course, is limited ; but to our mind he has carried the process rather too far. The first quarter of the book is concerned almost entirely with the progress of the national ideal. Not till the author definitely enters upon the political stage do we get into close contact with Cavour, and even then we only get occasional glimpses of him behind the scenes. We hear next to nothing of his wonderful management of his father's estates at Ceri, to which, like Signor Gioletti in our own day, he was fond of retiring during a political crisis ; or of his interest in industrial enterprises. Yet the experience thus gained was of inestimable value to him in the reforms he carried out when a Minister. Nor are we told much of the travels in France and England which had so important an influence upon his ideas in after life.

Cavour was slow in making his way at home. Though he took part in liberal demonstrations and helped to establish the Agricultural Association and Infant Schools, he was regarded with suspicion on account of his father's strong reactionary views, even when he founded the first political paper in Turin, the *Risorgimento*. Nor was he at first popular in the Chamber. For one thing, he spoke Italian with an accent from which he never succeeded in freeing himself altogether. For another, he was not unjustly regarded as something of an Anglomaniac, and was called "Milord Risorgimento" by his opponents. Moreover, when General La Marmora urged his claims to office on the death of Santarosa, Massimo d'Azeglio objected that he would turn the whole Ministry upside down in a month. Victor Emmanuel was equally against him. "Can't you see, gentlemen, that this man will kick you all out ?" he exclaimed. Cavour's high - handed methods justified this alarm ; but when D'Azeglio, whose personal popularity was invaluable in winning confidence for the monarchy during the difficult years after Novara, endeavoured to get on without him, he found the task impossible. Cavour, indeed, was never comfortable except when enjoying supreme power, and the King often found his masterful methods trying. Yet he was a loyal constitutionalist, indignantly refusing to govern without Parliament during a period of crisis ; and the Abbé Darboy, who had met him in Paris, declared that he "had not the slightest sentiment of hate in his heart."

Cavour's first ministry in 1853 marks the beginning of the new epoch. By this time the futility of Mazzini's system of petty conspiracies had been brought home to all sensible people. Piedmont was (by a strange fatality) the only state in the peninsula which had hitherto never enjoyed a period of greatness. But she had always been a military power, and was now the one spot in Italy where liberal ideas were not stifled. Hence Italy looked to her for salvation, and Cavour was determined that she should not look in vain. It was of Italy, for instance, not of Piedmont, that he was thinking when he turned Spezia into a great naval harbour. Piedmont at once became the rallying-point for political refugees from all parts of Italy. Such was the confidence inspired by the new policy that two years after Cavour had become Premier, Daniele Manin, the defender of Venice, issued a proclamation declaring that the Republican party was ready to make a fresh sacrifice. It said to the House of Savoy, "Make Italy, and I am with you ; if not, not." The object of the National Society was to spread this idea throughout the country. Unity must come first ; forms of government were of minor importance. This is the meaning of Carducci's remark that monarchy was a mere name, and that he did not believe that at heart King Humbert himself was a convinced monarchist. Nor was this confidence misplaced. It was thanks to Cavour's diplomacy, loyally supported by Victor Emmanuel, that the little North Italian kingdom was enabled to take its place among the Powers of Europe by fighting in the Crimea, and obtain the support which enabled her to provoke Austria to war.

Cavour's actions will not always bear close scrutiny ; there was no sacrifice he was not ready to make for the cause. In this volume the letter in which he urges his sovereign to give his sixteen-year-old daughter to a *roué* like Prince Jerome Napoleon, coolly pointing out the unhappy lot awaiting most princesses, and quoting the four daughters of Victor Emmanuel I. as instances, is not pleasant reading. The Peace of Villafranca was probably the severest blow that fell upon Cavour during his whole life, and even he can hardly have foreseen the rapidity with which Italy was to fulfil the destiny prophesied for her by Napoleon at St. Helena. But Metternich was not mistaken when he complained that "there is only one diplomatist left in Europe,

and he unfortunately is against us; I mean Count Cavour."

Signor Orsi's task carries him far beyond Cavour and Piedmont. He sketches the progress of the national ideal and the revolutions which it produced from the beginning of the century, taking each state in turn and giving us portraits of the principal leaders in the movement, till it was temporarily checked by the reaction that followed the risings of 1848; and he relates briefly the story of the liberation of Naples and Sicily by Garibaldi, for whom Cavour did so much by keeping the ring. A knowledge of the events that followed Cavour's death in 1861, leading up to the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, is as essential for an understanding of his true greatness as for the completion of the story of the making of Italy, and it is duly supplied here. The official notification, which is reproduced in facsimile among other numerous interesting illustrations, did not exaggerate when it described the day of his death as one of "consternation and mourning for all who desire and love the liberty and the glory of our common country." His position is often compared with that of Bismarck in Prussia. In the eyes of Europe he alone stood for Piedmont, and there was no one in the country who could hope to enjoy a tithe of his diplomatic prestige. But great as was his influence in Europe, it was even greater at home. Though Garibaldi never forgave him for ceding Nice to France, and blamed him unjustly for the insults inflicted on his redshirts after the Volturno, he at least respected him. Had Cavour been granted some of the length of days of Leo XIII., who was born in the same year as himself, there would possibly have been no Aspromonte. Though it is pretty certain that Mazzini would still have continued to conspire in the Veneto, Victor Emmanuel would assuredly not have entered into secret relations with him out of disgust at his own ministry, and it is inconceivable that the final settlement after the fall of Rome would not have borne the stamp of the great statesman's genius.

The Hamptonshire Experiment in Education. By C. R. Ashbee. (Allen & Co., 3*s*. net.)

Many are the volumes on primary education which have recently appeared, but they have dealt with it almost exclusively as it is found in cities. Yet there is certainly as much dissatisfaction with existing educational conditions in the country as there is in the town, if not more. The country is less articulate, that is all. But it has found a spokesman at last. In 'The Hamptonshire Experiment' we welcome a book long overdue, a book of first-rate importance, written by a man who has an intimate knowledge and a great love of rural life in England; who has laboured long and sturdily on behalf of that "divini gloria ruris" now eclipsed, and who believes in the possibility of its renewal. His belief is founded not on theory, but on achievement. If "Hamptonshire" can do so much, why not the rest of rural England?

We do not profess to know where precisely in this island Hamptonshire is situated, and we could find it in our heart to chide Mr. Ashbee for his mystification, pleasant though it be with its ancient-sounding place-names: Drowsing-in-the-Hollow, Little Pippington, Stanton-in-Gordano, and the rest. He must forgive us if we have failed to penetrate a simple disguise, for we too are countryfolk, and "dwell among our own people." From internal evidence the word may stand for a part of Warwickshire or Worcestershire, or even —unless the term "market-peart" be used as a red herring—for the sweet shire of Hereford, now turbid with revolting teachers. Be that as it may, the "Experiment" purports to be a genuine one, to have lasted over a period of ten years, to have effected no little good, and to be about to perish because it lacks material support, unless the Board of Education, or the county authority, or the Development Commissioners, can be roused from their apathy.

Before he comes to his "Experiment," Mr. Ashbee traverses, in departmental and correct classification, the zones of elementary, primary, and higher education, of agriculture, and of art, as he has observed them under cultivation in Hamptonshire; and in the course of this pilgrimage (by no means a dull one) his arraignment of much that is accepted as inevitable, though generally deplored, is drawn up, and the reader thereby "educated" to the perception of those practical reforms which the author and his friends desiderate and have in part effected. Here are a few counts of the indictment: the deadening influence of the certificate system on primary teachers; the too rigid adherence to schedule and time-table; the scamping of domestic subjects; and the lack of co-ordination—whereby waste and overlapping ensue — between primary and secondary schooling, between different grades of teachers, and between different branches of the inspectorate. Let us hear Mr. Ashbee on the last point:—

> "What we want for a country district is not six different inspectors without a head or a policy, each interested in one of the Whitehall watertight compartments, but one inspector whose care is the education of the whole district."

The existence of such defects as these points to the need of decentralization and variety. A system that suits Essex, let us say, need not be good for Devonshire. A well-chosen Hamptonshire Committee is far more likely to have a real knowledge of the needs and aspirations of Hamptonshire than any Government department, however well-intentioned. An agricultural neighbourhood might then get what, as Mr. R. E. Prothero has said, it most wants, "some form of elementary instruction adapted to the needs of agriculturists," and more than a tinge of agriculture in its secondary schools and its higher, or technical, instruction. We are doing grievous wrong, as Mr. Ashbee points out, in holding up industrial and town ideals before the gaze of the country child: let us aim at the creation of more numerous producers — there will always be consumers enough. The Development Commissioners might think of purchasing and equipping instructional farms for the education of intending agriculturists before they embark on the risks of afforestation. Such a farm was a prominent feature of 'The Hamptonshire Experiment,' and we hope our readers will go for further enlightenment to Mr. Ashbee's own account of it. He has written a most timely and stimulating book. Every page of it is provocative of thought, and tempts one to quotation—or controversy.

The Threshold of Religion. By R. R. Marett. (Methuen & Co., 5*s*. net.)

This is the second edition of a work which we had pleasure in reviewing five years ago (*Athen.*, No. 4244, p. 259). It differs from the first by the addition of an Introduction, of a preliminary argument to each of the essays, and of three further essays. One of these —'The Birth of Humility'—we characterized as a "lucid and brilliant exposition" of its subject when it was delivered by Mr. Marett in 1910 as his inaugural lecture on taking up the office of Reader in Social Anthropology at Oxford (*Athen.*, No. 4334). The others are reprints from *The Hibbert Journal* of essays on Savage Supreme Beings and the Bull-Roarer, and on a Prehistoric Sanctuary. The volume, as thus enlarged, constitutes a complete and coherent explanation of the author's views.

Those views, stated briefly, are that animism is too narrow a definition of rudimentary religion, because too intellectualistic; that religion has enough in common with magic for spell in certain cases to develope into prayer; and that the rudimentary religious idea has two elements: a tabu element and a mana element, using the expression "mana" to designate the positive aspect of the supernatural or sacred or miraculous, and the expression "tabu" to designate its negative aspect. The supernatural is tabu, not to be lightly approached, because it is mana, that is, instinct with extraordinary power. The Supreme Beings of whom Andrew Lang gave an account as associated with the beliefs and rites of savage Australian tribes may have been in part evolved out of a personification of the bull-roarer, which is the vehicle of the mana that makes all things grow and prosper. The earlier stage of humility is indicated by the tabu observances: that virtue is consummated in the positive fruition of mana. The pictographs of certain prehistoric sites of France may bear an interpretation that would support these views.

The essay in which this last suggestion is made contains a pleasant description of a visit of the Prehistoric department of the Association Française to Niaux and

to Gargas, and an argument that the caves there may rightly be designated as prehistoric sanctuaries—places not to be lightly approached. The animal figures at Gargas (Aurignacian) are unfinished—in magic, a part may stand for the whole. There are as many as 150 hands, stencilled in red or black, on the cave walls, which may register some charm or vow. Niaux is later (Magdalenian), with narrows to squeeze through for which fasting would be a suitable preparation. No one would dream of hedging round a mere picture gallery with trying turnstiles. For man of the primitive pattern there are two worlds: a workaday, and a sacred. The threshold between the two is clearly marked. Whether we classify them as magic or religion, all genuine rites involve a drawing near in awe.

This brief summary may serve to indicate the charm which Mr. Marett is able to impart to a study such as that of the origin of the religious idea, which is not only abstruse in itself, but also presents an endless succession of puzzling problems.

The Campaign of Liao-Yang. By Major H. Rowan-Robinson. (Constable & Co., 6*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The feeling that wars are often begun without any clear understanding of the objects to be gained has caused men to argue that all war is wicked, and that it could be avoided by Hague tribunals and things of that kind. But there comes a time in the life of every people when without self-effacement it cannot submit to the orders of another. If there had been nothing between France and Germany except the Hohenzollern candidature, war in 1870 might have been avoided; and in the Far East Major Rowan-Robinson shows that there had for years been forces at work driving Russia and Japan on courses certain to result in war. Both sides should have been ready for war. The Japanese were; and this history of the campaign of Liao-Yang illustrates the advantages of preparation against an unready foe.

It is a thoughtful book, mainly intended no doubt for soldiers, but it may be read with advantage by all who take an interest in the art of war. Major Rowan-Robinson chose this special campaign as one which illustrates warfare under modern conditions, conducted in a theatre of operations lacking in communications, and offering considerable difficulties to the movement and feeding of armies. The war was one which should appeal to Englishmen, for it depicts the interdependence between maritime and land operations in a struggle where one army has to be transported across the sea, and the other side possesses formidable naval forces; but the author deals with the conflict on the waters only so far as is necessary to make the land operations clear.

The moment that the Japanese obtained command of the sea the Russians found themselves hampered by exceptional difficulties, and conducting a campaign in circumstances which, they had been told by their sailors, could never arise.

In the older histories of the Franco-Prussian War it is a commonplace to say that in no other campaign have the preparations made in peace so largely influenced the outcome of war. The same kind of thing may now be said, with even greater truth, about the careful work done in advance by the Japanese; and Major Rowan-Robinson argues that preparation of force is now a factor of higher value than the application of force. His study of war between a small island and a great Continental power is full of words of warning for us.

His remarks about landing operations upon a large scale are specially applicable to England. He shows that the Japanese succeeded in disembarking 35,000 troops of all arms in nine days at a bad landing-place, in bad weather, and within sixty miles of the Russian fleet. The arrangements made and the precautions taken are described for our benefit, and in the opinion of the author they "provide an admirable model for imitation." He also gives reasons why peace manœuvres cannot be said to furnish a true indication of the possibilities of disembarkation.

Major Rowan-Robinson remarks that French critics, disliking the success of German doctrines in this campaign, point to the indecisive nature of the Japanese victories.

> "There was, they say, no attempt at manœuvre; battles ended without pursuit, and the enemy was driven back along his line of supply. The wonder is, however, not that the victories were not decisive, but that, with weight of numbers against them, and with such stolid fighters in the trenches, the Japanese gained victories at all."

The author adds that there can be no better vindication of the German system than the fact that it succeeded even with comparatively small numbers and insufficient cavalry.

When he sums up, he writes:—

> "Notwithstanding all their preparation, the Japanese were attempting a task almost beyond their powers. They were decidedly fortunate in not finding against them leaders of high capacity. Had they met a Suvarov ....the desperate assaults of their infantry might have been delivered in vain. It was, however, the greatness of their task rather than their mistakes that exposed them to the chances of defeat."

In the opinion of the author the Russian operations were hampered by their unfortunate system of dual control; but the Japanese methods were not perfect, and in the course of his work Major Rowan-Robinson has again and again to point out mistakes in the methods adopted by Oyama and his subordinate commanders.

In his concluding words the author gives reasons for thinking that increased means of acquiring information (wireless telegraphy and aircraft) will benefit the German system of strategy more than the French.

He has gone to the Russian official account for most of his facts, but has consulted all the authorities (giving a list of their works), and has provided excellent maps and plans. The book is well printed, but the word Sedan bears throughout an unnecessary accent.

Extra-Biblical Sources for Hebrew and Jewish History. Translated and edited by the Rev. Samuel A. B. Mercer. (Longmans & Co., 6*s.* net.)

Dr. Mercer has in the present work supplied students of Hebrew and Jewish history down to the final catastrophe in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian with a highly important section of the *apparatus criticus* that is required for a thorough handling of the subject. No pretence is, indeed, made of exhausting all the extra-Biblical sources bearing on the history of the period. The author himself explains that he has, on account of their easy access, not considered it necessary to draw on the writings of Philo and Josephus (with the exception, in the latter case, of a short section from Manetho); nor can it be maintained that there was nothing relevant to glean from the Palmyrene and other North-Semitic inscriptions. But as the groups of sources dealt with are for the most part particularly discussed at the present time, the young investigator is likely to find in Dr. Mercer's volume all—or nearly all—the data which he specially desires to have before him in a clear and convenient form.

From the early Babylonian period, in which Khammurabi (probably the same as the Biblical Amraphel) occupies the most commanding position, the author conducts us to the stirring times in which the political correspondence known as the Tell el-Amarna tablets was carried on between Palestinian chiefs and two successive Pharaohs of the fourteenth century B.C. In the sections dealing with the Assyrian and the New Babylonian and Persian periods, which come next, we are constantly in touch with persons and events that have the closest bearing on the historical account given in the Old Testament of the northern and southern Hebrew kingdoms; and a most welcome addition to this part of the book is the "chronological matter" drawn from both Babylonian and Assyrian sources, and including the Ptolemaic Canon, which gives the names of rulers both in Greek and Babylonian.

Of equal usefulness is the account given of the Egyptian sources, beginning with the Old Kingdom (2980–2475 B.C.), and ending with the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses in 525 B.C. Under the heading of 'Other Semitic Sources' we find translations of the Moabite Stone and the portions of the Elephantinê Papyri which throw interesting side-lights on the events recorded in the books of Ezra and Nehemiah. There follows a section dealing with Greek and Latin sources, extending from the time of Cyrus down to the Emperor Hadrian; and the volume con-

cludes with Appendixes supplying tabular views concerning the most important facts, persons, and dates of the entire history.

By way of criticism we would remark that it would have been better if Dr. Mercer had in all cases either confined himself strictly to an account of the data, or had, whenever offering his own opinion regarding them, also given alternative views held by other scholars. We are thinking particularly—though far from exclusively—of his interpretation of the facts recorded in the Tell el-Amarna tablets. He agrees with scholars gener ally in identifying the Khabiri with the Hebrews, but at the same time he thinks that the Israelites left Egypt in the reign of Meneptah over a hundred and fifty years later. The explanation that "the terms 'Hebrews' and 'Israelites' are not conterminous — all Israelites were Hebrews, but not all Hebrews were Israelites," is, indeed, highly interesting, and deserves — notwithstanding some serious difficulties—careful consideration; but the young student, if not warned of the existence of other views on the subject, may be led to think that this is the only interpretation of the facts that can be offered.

The value of the book is enhanced by the addition of some useful maps and illustrations, but we have seen much clearer representations of the black obelisk than that given here. The Index is, we are sorry to say, far from exhaustive.

Maritime Enterprise. By James A. Williamson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 14*s*. net.)

It is a difficult and dangerous thing to attempt the history of a small period in the life of an institution which extends over many centuries. The commerce of England is such an institution, and to formulate its history in the age, and still more in part of the age, of the Tudors, exposes a writer to at least the appearance of limiting his estimate of the roots which have supported it, or of the branches which it has spread, as if they served or developed for one purpose only. That the sea-borne commerce of the country was in a bad way, that the whole shipping interest was atrophied at the accession of Henry VII., is a patent fact; but in beginning their history with that accession and the action of Henry there is the temptation to represent their uprising, not as a revival, but as a new birth, and this is in fact what, to a great extent, Mr. Williamson has done. We do not, of course, say that this is what he believes. We have no doubt that he knows quite well that what Henry did was to strengthen and revivify a trade and a navy which, during many years of anarchy and civil war, had threatened to die out; but to the careless or ignorant reader he will convey the impression that, before Henry's reign, England had neither sea commerce nor sea power worthy of the name; and he clearly speaks of that reign as marking the beginning of the change of the English from an agricultural and military people "into a maritime and commercial community"—a sentence which seems to betray a want of familiarity with at once the agricultural, military, maritime, and commercial history of the country, for agriculture continued the leading industry of the country till, perhaps, 150 years ago, and yielded its position not to commerce, but to manufacture; while as to the maritime development, it was sea power that took the English to France in the fourteenth century, as much as it was sea power that brought invaders to England in the fourth or fifth. But the author says:—

"Throughout the Middle Ages all the strivings and ambitions of England were concentrated on the conquest, by force of arms, of the surrounding countries."

This was the idea of king, people, and baronage alike; but by the accession of Henry VII. much had changed:—

"The old ideals, the old national instincts, and the old social order had gone or were in process of dissolution, and the work of his reign consisted in forming new ones and giving direction to that universal awakening of the human mind which now first began to make its influence felt in the practical affairs of the English nation."

We think this is altogether too absolute. The contrast, thinly veiled, is between the policy of Edward III. and of Henry VII., and leads to the assumption that the claim to the crown of France, the ambition to subdue France to the English allegiance, was the sole, or at any rate the main, cause of the Hundred Years' War. We had fancied that idea had died a natural death. It seems we were mistaken; it lives vigorously in the pages of Mr. Williamson. But it is wrong all the same. Here we can do no more than refer our author to the writings of one whose works ought to be the earliest and the latest textbooks of commercial history—Archdeacon Cunningham. At any rate, whether he will or will not accept the authority of Dr. Cunningham on what may be considered a matter of opinion, it is a matter of fact that, more than 100 years before Henry VII., the early advisers of Richard II. passed a Navigation Act of the same tendency, and with the same design that influenced Henry, as afterwards the Commonwealth and Charles II. Mr. Williamson implies throughout that the idea of it was an original concept of Henry's.

This, which we can only call a fundamental error, seems to us to pervade the whole of Mr. Williamson's treatise. Excellent and suggestive as much of it is, it is emphatically not a book for a beginner in the inquiry into our economic history. We can speak with more commendation of the book as a sketch of the great era of discovery from the English point of view—one which, in our enthusiastic reception of the deeds of Portuguese, Italians, and Spaniards, we are apt to belittle unduly. It is, indeed, often said that the early English discoverers were not English; that we had to get a Venetian to show us the way. To some extent that is so. But the Spaniards were helped exactly in the same manner. Neither as discoverers nor exponents of sea power have the Spaniards any distinguished record. We, at least, may claim to have been apt pupils as the one, and perhaps not undistinguished professors as the other.

FICTION.

Once upon a Time. By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Dent & Sons, 6*s*.)

Few authors equal Mr. Marriott Watson in the presentation of the matinal charm of the civilized girl. He realizes like a poet that the expression of a promise may be as perfect as its fulfilment, and his art, having all the pretty caprices of spring under its observation, hardly requires the summer at all.

These thoughts arise in one's mind after reading the two stories ('The Picaroon' and 'The Malings') which occupy more than two-thirds of his new book. 'The Picaroon' is the tale of an impersonation audaciously carried out by a young English clerk at the bidding of a lovely German countess, whose emperor desires her to marry a man she does not love. The impersonator of the noble and objectionable suitor is successful beyond the needs of farce; for not only does he recall to recollection Aladdin's treatment of the vizier's son, but even succeeds in carrying off his lady-love without the help of a genie. Mr. Watson imparts so liberal a quantity of Britannic ozone to this story that the dignity of the heroine's heart is imperilled thereby.

'The Malings' introduces us to the daughters of a thriftless artist, and the chief element of comedy is the repeated interruption which postpones a proposal of marriage. The hero acts like a Providence, risking his reputation for straightness and courage on behalf of attractive damsels. The life of aristocrats trying to be gay in the country is well described, and the Malings are differentiated and visualized with humour and tenderness.

In three of the four short stories which conclude the volume Mr. Watson takes us to the Antipodes, and treats passions of Nature and man with considerable power. In one a rage for revenge is transformed into altruistic heroism in the soul of an innkeeper who has lost the apple of his eye by what he conceives to be the perfidy of a politician; in another a husband chases to death his wife's lover; and in another an inexperienced immigrant who cannot keep his seat on a buck-jumper runs through a carnival of flames to save a family. It is significant, perhaps, of the modern reader's sympathy with Pangloss's belief in this world's superiority over others that none of Mr. Watson's innocent love-stories ends tragically. It is to be hoped that those who admire happy endings, whether inevitable or not, will also be found among those who admire the unostentatious distinction of Mr. Watson's prose.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Adderley (Rev. the Hon. James), Making up Your Mind, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner
This book is arranged for the weekdays in Lent, and consists of "subjects for thought and prayer for those who wish to apply their religion to everyday life."

Berry (Sidney M.), Graces of the Christian Character, 2/ R.T.S.
An exposition of the graces proper to the Christian character, consisting of articles which have already appeared in *The Sunday at Home*.

Burrage (Champlin), Nazareth and the Beginnings of Christianity, a New View based upon Philological Evidence, 3/6 net. Milford
A study of the development of early Christianity, with critical Appendixes, including a discussion of the birthplace of Jesus, and the source of the prophecy that the Messiah "should be called a Nazarene."

Carpenter (Right Rev. W. Boyd), The Spiritual Message of Dante, 5/ Williams & Norgate
These lectures, delivered at Harvard University on the Noble Foundation, are "simply thoughts on religious experience as exemplified in Dante's poem." The book is illustrated.

Compton (H. F. B.), Here Beginneth, a Study in the Hebrew Scriptures, 1/ net. Mowbray
A volume in "The English Churchman's Library" which, the author hopes, "may prove 'introductory' to Old Testament studies along three parallel lines—those of History, Literature, and Doctrine."

Dawson (Ernest), Spiritual Religion, 2/6 net. Longmans
A consideration of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

Elliott (Charlotte), Words of Hope and Grace, 1/ net. R.T.S.
Extracts from the hymns of Charlotte Elliott, arranged for every day of the year. They are preceded by a biographical sketch of the author.

Galloway (George), The Philosophy of Religion, "International Theological Library." Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
The author traces the history of the movements of religious experience, and discusses the problems of religious philosophy in the light of their historic development.

Green (Rev. Peter), Studies in the Cross, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner
The author suggests a study of the subject from various points of view.

Margoliouth (D. S.), The Early Development of Mohammedanism, 6/ net. Williams & Norgate
The second series of the Hibbert Lectures. They were delivered last May and June to the University of London.

M'Clymont (J. A.), New Testament Criticism: its History and Results, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
The Baird Lecture of 1911. A bibliography is added to this survey of New Testament criticism.

Meredith (Rev. W. M.), A Plain Catechism for Little Children, 1*d*. Wells Gardner
The Catechism is followed by a Service for Children.

Newbolt (Rev. W. C. E.), The World, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner
The main object of these sermons is to emphasize the skilful organization of the evil which is round about us.

Prothero (Rowland E.), The Psalms in Human Life, 2/6 net. John Murray
A fourth and cheaper edition. It is somewhat enlarged, and contains further instances of the use of the Psalms by famous men or in books. See notice in *Athen.*, March 12, 1904, p. 331.

Tennant (A. M.), Earthen Vessels; or, Women of the Old Testament, 1/ net. Mowbray
Character-studies of some women of the Old Testament, including Eve, Sarah, Miriam, and Deborah. Mrs. Romanes has written a short Preface.

Tyrrell (George), Essays on Faith and Immortality, arranged by M. D. Petre, 5/ net. Arnold
These essays are taken from Father Tyrrell's 'Journal,' which contained his "spiritual and philosophical jottings."

Vawdrey (Rev. John C.), The Meaning of the Doctrine of the Communion of Saints, with some Remarks as to its History and on Praying for the Departed, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.
A second edition.

POETRY.

Fairfax (J. Griffyth), The Horns of Taurus, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder
This collection of verses includes 'Mischief Away,' reproduced from 'Poetry and Drama,' and a selection from the limited edition of the author's 'The Troubled Pool.'

Newman (Fanny Hodges), Out of Bondage, $2.50 net. San Francisco, Paul Elder
These poems appear in the Fleur-de-Lis Edition, which is limited to 250 numbered copies, and is printed on Italian hand-made paper. The poems, many of which deal with Nature, are preceded by the author's Preface on the function of a poet.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

James (Montague Rhodes), Supplement to the Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of Gonville and Caius College, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press
This Supplement contains a revised table showing the correspondence between the numbers in J. J. Smith's Catalogue and those subsequently added in red; descriptions of a few volumes which were accidentally omitted from the Catalogue of 1907–1908, of recent acquisitions, and some fragments; a series of Addenda and Corrigenda, and an Index.

Kipling Index (The). Macmillan
A guide to the Uniform and Pocket Editions of Kipling's works, to the editions of his poems, and those included in other people's books.

Norwich Public Library, Readers' Guide, March, 1*d*. Norwich, Library Committee
Contains the second part of the Catalogue of the Biography Section of the Lending Library, which is devoted to biographies of persons whose surnames begin with the letters A to F; and a classified list of books recently added to the Lending Library.

Richardson (Ernest Cushing), The Beginnings of Libraries, 4/6 net. Milford, for Princeton University Press
A series of essays on the early history of libraries.

Welsh Bibliographical Society, Journal, February. Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales
Containing articles on 'Rare and Early-printed Books relating to Monmouthshire,' by Col. J. A. Bradney; 'The Llanover Manuscripts,' by the Rev. Lemuel J. H. James; and 'The Twrog Manuscripts,' by Mr. D. R. Phillips; a report of the Annual Meeting of the Society, notes, and reviews.

PHILOSOPHY.

Witherspoon (John), Lectures on Moral Philosophy, edited by Varnum Lansing Collins, 6/6 net. Milford, for Princeton Univ. Press
The first of a proposed series of reprints of the works of early American philosophers, to be published under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association. Mr. Collins has written an Introduction and foot-notes to this volume.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Baring-Gould (S.), The Church Revival, Thoughts thereon and Reminiscences, 12/6 net. Methuen
The first four chapters contain a survey of the history of the Anglican Church from the middle of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth. The main portion of the book deals with the Tractarian and Ritualistic movements, and contains the author's reminiscences.

Christmas (Capt. Walter), King George of Greece, translated from the Danish by A. G. Chater, 15/ net. Nash
A biography of the late King of Greece, giving an account of Greek history during the last half-century. There are illustrations.

Dennis (G. Ravenscroft), The House of Cecil, 10/6 net. Constable
See p. 357.

Edwards (J. Hugh), The Life of David Lloyd George, with a Short History of the Welsh People, Vol. II., 30/ net the set of 4 vols. Waverley Book Co.
In this volume the author describes the life of Mr. Lloyd George from childhood to his entrance into Parliament.

Fyfe (Hamilton), The Real Mexico, a Study on the Spot, 6/ net. Heinemann
A study of the present conditions of Mexico.

Haskin (F. J.), The Panama Canal, 6/ Heinemann
An account of the building of the Panama Canal, with illustrations from photographs by Mr. Ernest Hallen.

Hemmeon (Morley de Wolf), Burgage Tenure in Mediæval England, 8/6 net. Milford, for Harvard University Press
A monograph which was accepted by Harvard University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and was also awarded the Toppan Prize.

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part III., 7*d*. net. Hutchinson
In this part the article by Prof. H. A. Giles on the Chinese is concluded, and Sir Richard Temple begins to write on India.

Knowles (Joseph), Alone in the Wilderness, 5/ net. Longmans
The author, a Boston artist, records his experiences in the wilderness of Maine, in which he lived for two months last year as a primitive man. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings made by him on birch-bark with burnt sticks.

MacDonagh (Michael), The Speaker of the House, 10/6 net. Methuen
A history of the origin and function of the Speakership, with some account of the men who have filled that office. The book is based mainly on Parliamentary records, and has illustrations.

Macdonald (Frederika), The Secret of Charlotte Brontë, followed by some Reminiscences of the Real Monsieur and Madame Heger, 3/6 net. Jack
A consideration of the relations between Charlotte Brontë and Prof. and Madame Heger.

Mann (Rev. Horace K.), Nicholas Breakspear (Hadrian IV.), A.D. 1154–1159: the Only English Pope, 3/6 net. Kegan Paul
See p. 363.

Moore (George), Hail and Farewell! Vale, 6/ Heinemann
The last of Mr. Moore's trilogy, which gives an intimate history of the Irish Literary Movement.

Rawson (Geoffrey), Life of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, 12/6 net. Arnold
An illustrated record of the life and public career of Sir Harry Rawson. The Appendix consists of dispatches sent home by the Admiral after the Benin Expedition.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Image of War (The), a Sporting Autobiography, by Snaffle, 15/ net. Blackwood
Memories of sport with horse, hound, and rifle.

SOCIOLOGY.

London (Jack), The People of the Abyss, 1/ Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Lytton (Lady Constance), Prisons and Prisoners, 3/6 net. Heinemann
A description of the author's experiences in prisons in various parts of England. Forcible feeding is one of the subjects discussed.

Social Problems in Wales, 1/ net. Student Christian Movement
A series of lectures on some aspects of social problems, particularly in rural Wales, which were given at the Third Annual Session of the Welsh School of Social Service last September.

Women Workers in Seven Professions, a Survey of their Economic Conditions and Prospects, edited for the Studies Committee of the Fabian Women's Group by Edith J. Morley, 6/ net. Routledge
A series of papers on the economic conditions and prospects of women as teachers, doctors, and dentists, nurses, sanitary inspectors and health visitors, Civil Servants, clerks and secretaries, and actresses. The editor has written 'Forewords,' and there are Appendixes and tables.

ECONOMICS.

Lennard (Reginald), Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages, 5/ net. Macmillan
An examination of the question whether it is possible to raise agricultural wages in England, without the advantages of the change being outweighed by its consequences.

Sakolski (A. M.), American Railroad Economics, a Textbook for Investors and Students, 5/6 net. Macmillan

This book gives information on the rates, securities, and systems of the railroads of the United States, the character of the transportation facilities, efficiency and economy of operation, revenues, and capital investment.

Whittaker (Right Hon. Sir Thomas P.), The Ownership, Tenure, and Taxation of Land, some Facts, Fallacies, and Proposals relating thereto, 12/ net. Macmillan

The author's aim is to bring together such statistical and historical information as is available, and discuss the economic, fiscal, and ethical principles and problems that bear upon the subject.

POLITICS.

Angell (Norman), The Foundations of International Polity, 3/6 net. Heinemann

Six lectures, delivered before the University of Würzburg, the Institute of Bankers of Great Britain, and other audiences. They are preceded by an Introduction in which the author summarizes his argument.

Independent Labour Party, Coming-of-Age Conference, Bradford, April 11th, 1914, and Following Days.

St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Resolutions to be discussed on Monday and Tuesday, April 13th and 14th. The subjects include 'Franchise and Electoral Reform,' 'Political and Industrial Methods,' and 'Land Nationalization.'

Sewill (Henry), A German Invasion, 1/ net. P. S. King

A close examination of the question, with some discussion on the defects of our military organization and the problem of voluntary *versus* compulsory service.

Wingfield-Stratford (Esmé), An Appeal to the British People, 1/ net. Bell

A consideration of the present Irish problem.

EDUCATION.

Sharp (H.), Progress of Education in India, 1907–12, Vol. I., 6/ Calcutta, Supt. of Govt. Printing

The sixth Quinquennial Review, reporting the general progress of education in the British provinces and some of the native States of India.

Yearbook (The) of the Universities of the Empire, 1914, edited by W. H. Dawson, 7/6 net. Herbert Jenkins

A reference book giving information concerning the activities of the Universities of the Empire, changes in the personnel, and careers open to students.

PHILOLOGY.

Green (Alexander), The Dative of Agency, 4/6 net. Milford, for Columbia University Press

A 'Chapter of Indo-European Case-Syntax,' with a Bibliography, and chapter on the 'Dative-Instrumental of Agency in the Germanic Languages.'

Hurwitz (Solomon Theodore Halévy), Root-Determinatives in Semitic Speech, a Contribution to Semitic Philology, "Contributions to Oriental History and Philology," 4/6 net. Milford, for Columbia University Press

Studies on the "biliteral theory."

Winther (Fritz), Das Gerettete Venedig, eine Vergleichende Studie, "University of California Publications in Modern Philology," Vol. III. No. 2. $1.50. California, Berkeley

Otway's play is discussed from various points of view, and the study includes an account of the author and his times.

Year's Work in Classical Studies (The), 1913, edited for the Journals Board of the Classical Association by Cyril Bailey, 2/6 net. John Murray

The place of the chapter on Philology is taken this year by the article on 'Grammar, Lexicography, and Metric,' by Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein. Other chapters are 'Greek Religion and Mythology,' by Dr. Farnell; 'Greek Inscriptions,' by Mr. Marcus N. Tod: and 'Latin Palæography and Textual Criticism,' by Mr. A. C. Clark.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bankside Acting Edition of Shakespeare for Schools, edited by F. J. H. Darton: The Merchant of Venice; A Midsummer-Night's Dream; and King Richard the Second, 6*d.* each. Wells Gardner

Three further volumes in this series.

Blackie's New Systematic English Readers: First Phonic Primer, 5*d.*; Second Phonic Primer, 7*d.*; First Infant Reader, 8*d.*; Second Infant Reader, 8*d.*; First Reader, 10*d.*, by Eleanor I. Chambers.

A series of graded Readers, with a large, clear, and well-spaced type. The system is phonic, the sounds being introduced in the order recommended by the Board of Education. Each volume has some coloured illustrations, and at the end word-building tables.

Britain and her Neighbours: Book V. The New Liberty, 1485–1688; Book VI. The Modern World, 1688 to the Present Day, 1/8 each. Blackie

These two volumes record the chief events of British history since 1485 in their relation to Europe and the other continents. Each contains coloured reproductions of historical paintings, black-and-white illustrations, maps, tables, and time-charts.

Claxton (William J.), Paper and Printing; Wool and the Weaver; In the Potteries; The Seaman and his Craft; Leather and Bootmaking, "Rambles among our Industries," 9*d.* each. Blackie

In these Readers Mr. Claxton gives some account of the history of each industry or craft, and describes the preparation of the required material and the various processes in manufacture. Each volume contains four coloured plates, besides reproductions of photographs, and illustrations and diagrams in the text.

Macaulay, Essay on Clive, edited by A. J. F. Collins, 1/6 University Tutorial Press

Includes biographical and critical Introduction, and notes.

Spalding (E. H.) and **Wragge (Phyllis)**, Piers Plowman Histories: Junior Book VII. The Nation and its Government from 1485 to the Present Day, 2/ Philip

The authors trace the rise of the nation, the growth of the Empire, and the development of the British Constitution. The book is fully illustrated, and printed in large type.

Treves (A. S.), Bamboula, Livre de Lecture à l'Usage des Élèves de Deuxième Année, 1/ Blackie

A story told in simple French, with notes and exercises in that language.

Willson (D. A. Wynne), Passages for French Dictation and Unseen Translation, 6*d.* Blackie

Containing over 100 short passages in prose and verse.

FICTION.

Bartram (George), The Last English, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

A tale of life among the labouring classes about 1840. The scenes are laid in a Midland village.

Blundell (Peter), Oh, Mr. Bidgood! 6/ Lane

A nautical comedy in which some passengers make an exciting voyage on board a steamer carrying contraband in the Eastern seas during the Russo-Japanese War.

Catt (Richard), And Afterwards the Judgment, 6/ Chapman & Hall

The hero, a wealthy country squire, whose marriage is childless, is persuaded by his wife to take extreme measures to secure an heir.

Cholmondeley (Mary), Red Pottage, 7*d.* net. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See *Athenæum*, Nov. 18, 1899, p. 683.

Clarke (Isabel C.), Fine Clay, 6/ Hutchinson

The heroine of this story, a Roman Catholic, unwittingly marries a divorcé, but leaves him when she discovers his position. The latter part of the book concerns the child born of the marriage, who is, from a legal point of view, legitimate. The father, a younger son, becomes unexpectedly heir to a title, and naturally wishes the boy to succeed him, but the religion in which his mother has brought him up forms a barrier—owing to a will excluding Catholics—and he eventually becomes a priest.

Comfort (Will Levington), Down among Men, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This story opens with the varied experiences of a war correspondent during the campaign of the United States Army in the Philippines and the conflicts between Russia and Japan in Asia. It records the hardships and sufferings of all classes of people, and the degrading effect of warfare. The correspondent's evolution from a descriptive writer on war to the writer-worker on behalf of his struggling fellow-humans is traced.

Gerard (Dorothea), The Grass Widow, 7*d.* net. John Long

A cheap reprint. See *Athenæum*, March 12, 1910, p. 304.

Harding (Peter), The Corner of Harley Street, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint.

Hardy (Thomas), A Changed Man, The Waiting Supper, and Other Tales, 7/6 net. Macmillan

In the "Wessex Edition." See *Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1913, p. 488.

Harrison (Henry Sydnor), Queed, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint. See *Athenæum*, July 22, 1911, p. 97.

Hewer (W. F.), The Progress of Prudence, 6/ Mills & Boon

The heroine, the daughter of a ragpicker in Shoreditch who has secretly accumulated a fortune, takes a country house. The story concerns her experiences of this life, especially in the hunting-field.

Hill (Headon), The Crimson Honeymoon, 6/ Ward & Lock

A romance of mysterious events. A murder is committed on the floor above a baronet's flat, in which he and his bride are having dinner before beginning their honeymoon. While the husband is attending to the murdered man his wife unaccountably disappears. The bridegroom is eventually arrested, tried, and acquitted for the murder of his wife, who cannot be traced.

Jenkinson (Emily), Barbara Lynn, 6/ Arnold

The vicissitudes of four lovers form the chief element in this tale, the scene of which is laid among the Lakes.

Lyall (David), Handicapped, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A collection of short stories describing the rescue work done by the Salvation Army.

MacGill (Patrick), Children of the Dead End, the Autobiography of a Navvy, 6/ Herbert Jenkins

A tale of Irish peasant life and vagrancy, intermittently broken by navvy work throughout the United Kingdom.

Meldrum (Roy), Belle Nairn, a Medley of Morals, 6/ Melrose

The career of a Scottish peasant girl, who becomes a famous dancer in London, and eventually marries a peer.

Newman (A.), The Pessimist, a Confession, 6/ Nutt

A study in temperament in which much of the interest is sociological. The author states that "'The Pessimist' is a more or less exact intellectual history for the four years preceding my reception into the Catholic Church, and was finished before that event."

Onions (Oliver), A Crooked Mile, 6/ Methuen

A presentation of some very modern people who live in Hampstead, and air their political views in a weekly organ.

Somers (Mark), The Bridge, 6/ Unwin

This novel is a contribution to the "First Novel Library," and gives a picture of Anglo-Indian society.

Swinnerton (Frank), On the Staircase, 6/ Methuen

A tale of London life, containing two love-stories, and presenting the tragic career of a young man in commonplace surroundings.

Waineman (Paul), A Roman Picture, 6/ Methuen

This story gives the reader a glimpse of the old Roman aristocracy now existing. An imperious, but penniless Roman noble, proud of his ancient lineage, endeavours to force his irrational ideas on his beautiful and only daughter Bianca. The latter, however, does not share all her father's views, and, contrary to family traditions, marries a "plebeian"—an Italian baron.

Watson (Helen H.), Rebecca of the Fells, 6/ R.T.S.

In this story the invalid son of a peer is nursed to recovery by the heroine on a Yorkshire farm where he is staying.

Wrench (Mrs. Stanley), Potter and Clay, 6/ Methuen

A story of the peasant folk of the Midlands. The author writes of the numerous trials, temptations, and joys of country workers' lives. The love-affairs of some of the characters become very involved, but are satisfactorily disentangled.

Yorke (Curtis), The Girl in Grey, 7*d.* net. Long

A cheap reprint. See *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1904, p. 318.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Antiquary, March, 6*d.* Elliot Stock
Among the illustrated articles in this number are 'Tokens of the Southern Hop-Gardens,' by Mr. Ernest Smith; 'An Incised Slab at Grasse (Riviera),' by Mr. Walter J. Kaye, jun.; and 'The Old Halls and Manor-Houses of Yorkshire.'

Art Chronicle, February 21st, 3*d.*
22, Tudor Street
Includes 'The Illustrations of Gilbert James,' 'Bottom's Dream,' and 'An Adventure in Posters,' by Mr. Everard Meynell.

Bible in the World, March, 1*d.* Bible House
In this month's number Mr. Sydney Smith concludes his account of his journey in the Amazon Valley, and there are illustrated articles recording the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society

Contemporary Review, March, 2/6
'Contemporary Review' Co.
Includes 'The Future of the Home Rule Bill,' by Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith; 'Agricultural Co-operation and Credit,' by Sir Sydney Olivier; and 'Some Thoughts on Marriage,' by Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey.

Cornhill Magazine, March, 1/ Smith & Elder
In addition to the serials this number includes 'Lord Strathcona, a Sketch,' by Miss S. Macnaughtan; 'Early Victorian Amusements: Eton and Elsewhere,' by the Rev. W. C. Green; and 'New Brunswick, a Neglected Opportunity,' by Prof. L. P. Jacks.

Empire Review, March, 1/ net. Macmillan
Includes articles on 'Armaments and the Empire,' by Sir Max Waechter; 'Local Regiments for India,' by Mr. Arthur N. Gordon; and 'The South African Labour Strike,' by Mr. W. B. Taylor.

English Review, March, 1/ net.
17–21, Tavistock St.
Includes a poem, 'Tid'apa,' by Mr. Gilbert Frankau, and 'Love Letters from ——,' by the Earl of Arran. Mr. H. G. Wells continues 'The World Set Free.'

Fleet Annual and Naval-Year Book (The), 1914, compiled by Lionel Yexley, 1/ net, cloth boards 2/6 net. Fleet, Ltd., 411A, Harrow Rd., N.
Part I. deals in popular form with certain naval questions, such as 'Developments in Naval Guns' and 'Oil Fuel'; Part II. gives information about the navies of the world.

Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, edited for the Society by Sir John Macdonell and Edward Manson, New Series, Vol. XIV. Part I., 5/ net. John Murray
Includes 'Roman-Dutch Law in British Guiana,' by Prof. R. W. Lee; 'The New Bankruptcy Act,' by Mr. W. N. Stable; reviews, and a 'Review of Legislation, 1912.'

Library Assistant, March, 4/ per annum.
Library Assistants' Association
Containing an article on 'Vain Pursuits and their Relation to Public Libraries,' by Mr. Arthur J. Hawkes, reports of meetings of the Association, and other notices.

Library Journal, February, 1/6
American Book Agency
The contents include articles on 'How Library Work with Children has Grown in Hartford and Connecticut,' by Miss Caroline M. Hewins, and 'Some Reference Books of 1913,' by Mr. I. Gilbert Mudge.

Mariner's Mirror, March, 1/ net.
Society for Nautical Research
Includes an illustrated article on 'The Great Harry,' by Mr. W. Boultbee Whall; 'Naval Executive Titles: Commadore or Commodore?' by Rear-Admiral Sir R. Massie Blomfield; and Notes, Queries, and Answers. We have also received the Index to Vol. III., 1913.

National Review, March, 2/6 net.
23, Ryder Street
Includes 'The Fight for Clean Government,' by Mr. L. J. Maxse; 'Government by Statistical Libel,' by Mr. W. H. Mallock; and 'Rhodes Scholars at Oxford,' by Mr. T. F. Rockliff.

Nineteenth Century, March, 2/6 Spottiswoode
Some of the articles in this number are 'The Home Policy of Germany,' by the Earl of Cromer; 'Vocationalism,' by Sir Philip Magnus; and 'The Superfluous Woman: her Cause and Cure,' by Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun.

Occult Review, March, 7*d.* net. Rider
Includes 'Madame Blavatsky: a Personal Reminiscence,' by Scrutator; 'The Strange History of Twins,' by R. Lowris Pearson; correspondence, and reviews.

Russian Review, February, 2/6 Nelson
Mr. Maurice Baring writes on 'The Fascination of Russia,' Mr. Harold Williams on 'The Russian Mohammedans,' and Mr. Frederick Rennet on 'Russia in 1913.'

School World (The), Vol. XV., 7/6 net.
Macmillan
The bound volume for 1913.

Scribner's Magazine, 1/ net. Constable
Includes 'Breaking into the Movies,' by Mr. Richard Harding Davis; 'The Ghost on the Stairs,' by Mrs. W. K. Clifford; and 'My First Years as a Frenchwoman,' by Madame Waddington.

Statistical Society, Journal, February, 2/6
The Society
Notable articles in this number are 'The Fertility of Marriage in Scotland,' by Dr. J. Craufurd Dunlop, and 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics,' by Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.

United Service Magazine, March, 2/ Clowes
The contents of this number include letters written in 1807, 1814, and 1815 by Col. Sir George Hoste, with notes by Mr. G. H. Hoste; 'Air Craft in Naval Warfare,' by Gitche Gumee; and 'Progress in Aeronautics,' by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips.

Vineyard, March, 6*d.* net. Dent
The poetry in this number includes 'The Supper,' by Miss Maude Goldring, and 'The Song of the Seed,' by Mr. Godfrey Blount. The 'Labourer's Lot,' by the Rev. A. H. Baverstock, is continued.

World's Work, March, 1/ net. Heinemann
The articles include 'The Greek Ideal in Physical Training,' by Mr. Caryl Jordan, and 'The New Spirit of the English Theatre,' by Mr. Arthur James.

JUVENILE.

Brenda, More about Froggy, 2/ R.T.S.
A sequel to 'Froggy's Little Brother.'

Ridley (Guy), The Word of Teregor, 2/ net.
Nisbet
Stories of the trees in the days when the Oak Teregor ruled over the forest.

GENERAL.

All the Papers, by the Authors of 'Wisdom while You Wait,' 1/ net. Pitman
See p. 345.

Church of England, The Official Year-Book, 1914, 3/ S.P.C.K.
This book gives information about training for Holy Orders; the work of the Church of England in regard to Home and Foreign Missions, and Education; statistical records, and other matter.

Dickens Pilgrimage (A), "The Times Series," 1/ net. John Murray
A pilgrimage to Rochester, Bath, Dover, Broadstairs, Ipswich, Bury, and the Inns. The articles are reproduced from *The Times*.

Escott (T. H. S.), Club Makers and Club Members, 12/6 net. Unwin
The author's aim has been to trace the relation of clubs and their representative members to the spirit of the time in which they flourish.

Johnson (E. Pauline) ("Tekahionwake"), Poetess.
Toronto, Musson Book Co.
A souvenir containing a note on the life and work of Pauline Johnson by the publishers, and reproductions of her favourite photograph, and the verses "And He said 'Fight On,'" written during her last illness.

PAMPHLETS.

Bodington (Rev. Charles), The Doctrine of Confession and Absolution in the Church of England, with Answers to Popular Objections to Confession, 3*d.* Mowbray
A third edition. It was first printed in 1873.

Our Pattern Prayer, by the Author of 'A Little Book for True Hearts,' with Prefatory Note by the Rev. R. Linklater, 1*d.* Mowbray
A few thoughts on the Lord's Prayer.

SCIENCE.

Ayling (R. Stephen), The Model Abattoir Society. Waterlow & Sons
The 'Report on the Queries addressed to, and the Replies received from, the Authorities of Existing Abattoirs in the United Kingdom, and Designs for Municipal Abattoirs.'

Benson (Henry K.), Industrial Chemistry for Engineering Students, 8/ net. Macmillan
The author's aim is "to describe, from the standpoint of chemistry, the more common materials used in the various branches of engineering."

Bowles (E. A.), My Garden in Spring, 5/ net. Jack
Mr. Bowles describes the trees and plants in his garden, and gives an account of the way in which he has tended them. The book is illustrated with coloured plates and photographs.

Caspari (W. A.), India-Rubber Laboratory Practice, 5/ net. Macmillan
A practical analytical textbook on the chemistry of india-rubber, illustrated with diagrams.

Desch (Cecil H.), Intermetallic Compounds, 3/ net.
A monograph in Messrs. Longmans' series on Inorganic and Physical Chemistry. It has some diagrammatic illustrations and an Index.

Fernie (W. T.), Herbal Simples, approved for Modern Uses of Cure, 6/6 net.
Bristol, John Wright; London, Simpkin & Marshall
A third edition.

Holland (W. J.), To the River Plate and Back, the Narrative of a Scientific Mission to South America, with Observations upon Things Seen and Suggested, 15/ net. Putnam
An illustrated record of the author's journey, including chapters on 'The Diplodocus,' 'Argentina,' and 'Life in La Plata.'

Letts (E. A.), Some Fundamental Problems in Chemistry, Old and New, 7/6 net.
Constable
Dr. Letts discusses the ancient views regarding the nature of matter, the Atomic Theory, and the Periodic Law, as well as modern problems such as radio-activity.

Paine (John Howard), A New Genus of Mallophaga from African Guinea Fowl in the United States National Museum.
Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A short paper describing the characteristics of the Somaphantus, a genus of bird-lice, five specimens of which are in the collection of Dr. E. A. Mearns of the Childs Frick African Expedition.

Passivity of Metals (The), reprinted from the Transactions of the Faraday Society, 7/6
A general discussion held by the Faraday Society on Wednesday, November 12th, 1913, Prof. F. G. Donnan in the chair. The papers include 'The Photo-Electric Behaviour of Iron and the Theory of Passivity,' by Dr. A. Stanley Allen, and 'The Phenomena of Passivity,' by Prof. Max Le Blanc.

Royal Anthropological Institute: Occasional Papers, No. 4, Description of the Test Specimen of the Rostro-Carinate Industry found beneath the Norwich Crag, by Sir Ray Lankester. The Institute
A paper describing a rostro-carinate flint implement found by Mr. W. G. Clarke in a pit at Whittingham, near Norwich. It is illustrated with diagrams and photographic plates.

Standley (Paul C.), Studies of Tropical American Phanerogams, No. 1.
Washington, Government Printing Office
The first of the results—to be published in serial form—obtained during the recent biological survey of the Canal Zone and adjacent parts of Panama.

Temple (Sir Richard C.), Anthropology as a Practical Science, 1/ net. Bell
Containing four addresses, delivered at meetings of the British Association at Birmingham, the Antiquarian Society of Cambridge, and the Anthropological Society of Oxford.

Thomas (H. H.), assisted by **S. Arnott,** Rock Gardening for Amateurs, 6/ net. Cassell
This book gives simple directions on building a rock garden and planting and tending Alpine plants. It is illustrated with mounted, coloured photographs by H. Essenhigh Corke, half-tone plates, and sketches.

Viereck (Henry L.), Type Species of the Genera of Ichneumon Flies, Smithsonian Institution Bulletin.
Washington, Govt. Printing Office
"The result of an attempt to put each Ichneumoid genus upon a definite basis."

Woolman (Mary Schenck) and McGowan (Ellen Beers), Textiles, a Handbook for the Student and the Consumer, 8/6 net. Macmillan
An account of the textile industries, written primarily for the student of household arts, and illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

FINE ARTS.

Amsden (Dora), with the assistance of **John Stewart Happer**, The Heritage of Hiroshige, a Glimpse at Japanese Landscape Art, $2.25 net. San Francisco, Paul Elder

A general survey of Japanese landscape art and a consideration of the work of Hiroshige. Mr. J. S. Happer's discovery of the seal-dating of the Hiroshige prints by cycle-ciphers is also discussed. The illustrations are reproductions of prints belonging to the Happer and Amsden Collections; there is also an Appendix, followed by a Bibliography.

Blashfield (Edwin H.), Mural Painting in America, 8/6 net. Batsford

A discussion of the modern tendency in American decorative art and its significance. The book is based on six lectures given in March, 1912, at the Chicago Art Institute, on the Scammon Foundation, and is fully illustrated.

Catalogue of a Collection of Paintings and some Art Objects: Vol. I. Italian Paintings, by Bernhard Berenson; Vol. II. Flemish and Dutch Paintings, and Vol. III. German, French, Spanish, and English Paintings and Art Objects: Modern Paintings, by W. R. Valentiner. Philadelphia, John G. Johnson

A descriptive Catalogue, 300 copies of which are printed for private distribution. Each volume contains full-plate illustrations.

Deane (Rev. Anthony Charles), A Short Account of Great Malvern Priory Church, 1/6 Bell

A history of the monastery, with a description of its architecture, fabric, ancient glass and tiles, and some account of the priors and vicars.

Eeles (F. C.), The Church Bells of Linlithgowshire, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, John Orr

Reprinted from *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with illustrations and a list of the bells, arranged according to parishes.

Furtwaengler (A.) and **Urlichs (H. L.)**, Greek and Roman Sculpture, translated by Horace Taylor, 7/6 net. Dent

A translation of the revised text of 1911. There are many illustrations.

King (L. W.), Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum: Supplement, 20/ net. British Museum

This Supplement to Prof. C. Bezold's Catalogue contains a description and classification of over 3,000 tablets and fragments of tablets from Kouyunjik. It is preceded by an Introduction, and there are Indexes and collotype plates at the end.

Laurie (A. P.), The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters, 8/6 net. Macmillan

These researches in the history of pigments and mediums have been undertaken in the belief that the knowledge thus obtained would be of practical use in fixing the date of a picture and detecting forgeries. A chapter on the microphotographic study of brushwork is added, and there are many illustrations.

Lewis (Dr. G. Griffin), The Practical Book of Oriental Rugs, 21/ net. Lippincott

A revised and enlarged edition. The additions include a chapter on Chinese rugs and ten coloured plates.

Madras, Southern Circle: Annual Report of the Archæological Department for the Year 1912-13, 1/2 Madras, Government Press

A report of the activities and expenditure of the year, with Appendixes and Conservation Notes.

With it we have received the Progress Report of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent on Epigraphy for 1912–13.

Smith (E. Baldwin), The Study of the History of Art in the Colleges and Universities of the United States, 2/6 net. Milford, for Princeton University Press

This pamphlet gives under the separate Colleges and Universities the title of each art course, the name of the lecturer, and other particulars. Mr. Baldwin Smith has written an Introduction.

United Provinces, Northern Circle: Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, for the Year ending March 31st, 1914. 10/6 Allahabad, Government Press

Contains a report of the year's activities, with a financial statement, and is illustrated by photographic plates.

Waldstein (Sir Charles), Greek Sculpture and Modern Art, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Two lectures delivered to the students of the Royal Academy. The Appendix consists of a reprint from a leading article in *The Times* for February 24th on 'Greek Sculpture and Modern Art,' and a letter from Sir Charles Waldstein in answer to this article.

Woman and Child in Art, an Illustrated Catalogue of the Second National Loan Exhibition, held at the Grosvenor Gallery, 1913–14, compiled by Francis Howard, 42/ net. Heinemann

A descriptive catalogue, illustrated with 120 plates. Mr. Robert Ross has written a Preface, containing 'Some Reflections on the Second National Loan Exhibition.'

DRAMA.

Campbell (Oscar James), jun., The Comedies of Holberg, "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature," 10/6 net. Milford, for Harvard University Press

Prof. Campbell gives an account of Holberg's life, writes an appreciation of his works, and discusses his relative position in European literature.

Chapman (George), The Plays and Poems: Vol. II. The Comedies, edited by Thomas Marc Parrott, 6/ Routledge

Dr. Parrott has included in this edition 'Sir Giles Goosecap,' which has not hitherto been printed under Chapman's name, and has retained 'The Ball.' He has written an Introduction and notes to each play.

Mooney (W. W.), The House-Door on the Ancient Stage, a Dissertation. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins

A discussion of the uses of the house-door in the Greek and Roman theatre. The paper was presented to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Sapte (W.), Curtain-Raisers and Sketches, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Francis Griffiths

Each volume contains four short sketches.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Richard the Third, 6*d*. net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A volume in the "Oxford Plain Text Shakespeare."

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Dussaud (René), Introduction à l'Histoire des Religions, "Bibliothèque Historique des Religions," 3fr. 50. Paris, Leroux

Includes discussion on 'Naturisme, Animisme, Préanimisme,' 'Le Sanctuaire et son Organisation,' and 'Le Sacrifice.'

POETRY.

Anthologie des Ecrivains Français Contemporains, Poésie, publiée sous la direction de Gauthier-Ferrières, 1fr. 50. Paris, Larousse

This anthology contains a careful selection of representative French poetry, and includes examples from the work of Rostand, Henri de Régnier, Gustave Kahn, and the Comtesse de Noailles. There are short notices of each writer, four portraits, and numerous autographs.

Béroul, Le Roman de Tristan, Poème du XIIe Siècle, édité par Ernest Muret, "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 3fr. Paris, Champion

The text is accompanied by an Introduction dealing with the manuscript and composition of the poem, notes, and a Glossary.

Huon le Roi de Cambrai, Œuvres, éditées par Artur Langfors, "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 1fr. 75. Paris, Champion

This volume contains 'Li Abecés par Ekivoche et li Significations des Lettres,' 'Li Ave Maria en Roumans,' and 'La Descrissions des Relegions,' with notes, Glossary, and critical Introduction.

Vidal (Peire), Poésies, éditées par Joseph Anglade, "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

These troubadour poems are accompanied in each case by a modern French version, and the volume includes an Introduction, Glossary, and notes.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Collignon (Maxime), Le Consul Jean Giraud et sa Relation de l'Attique au XVIIe Siècle, 2fr. 60. Paris, Klincksieck

Reprint from 'Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.'

Gailly de Taurines (Ch.), La Reine Hortense en Exil, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

The story of Hortense, the wife of Louis Bonaparte, in her years of exile at Arenenberg. The Appendix contains a letter from Madame de Sampigny, daughter of the Comtesse de Bouchepom, lady-in-waiting to the queen, which gives an account of the circumstances attending the birth of Louis Napoleon, the future Napoleon III.

Hanotaux (Gabriel), La Guerre des Balkans et l'Europe, 1912-1913, "Études Diplomatiques," 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Reflections and suggestions on the Balkan Question.

Mémoires du Comte Roger de Damas, Vienne de 1806 à 1814, suivis de Lettres inédites de Marie-Caroline, Reine de Naples, au Comte Roger de Damas (1801–1814), publiés et annotés par Jacques Rambaud, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

These memoirs are accompanied by a portrait of the Comte de Damas, and a facsimile of a letter of the Queen of Naples.

Novare (Philippe de), Mémoires, 1218–1243, édités par Charles Kohler, "Les Classiques Français du Moyen Age," 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

Includes a critical Introduction, Bibliography, Chronological Table, and notes.

Pélissier (Jean), Dix Mois de Guerre dans les Balkans, Octobre, 1912–Août, 1913, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

This subject is discussed from first-hand knowledge, and includes accounts of interviews with various officials.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bendz (Ernst), The Influence of Pater and Matthew Arnold in the Prose-Writings of Oscar Wilde, 3/ net. Gothenberg, Wettergren & Kerber; London, Grevel

The two essays which form the bulk of this treatise are reprinted, in a somewhat altered form, from the *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen* of Helsingfors.

Edda, Nordisk Tidsskrift for Litteraturforskning, edited by Gerhard Gran, Vol. I., 4kr. Christiania, H. Aschehoug & Co.

Includes articles on 'Moltke Moe,' by Gerhard Gran; 'Wergelandiana,' by Herman Jæger; and a study in German of 'Literaturforschung in Deutschland,' by Richard M. Meyer.

FICTION.

Bijou, by Gyp, 1fr. 25 net. Paris, Nelson

A volume in the "Collection Nelson."

Bona (Paul), Faiseurs d'"Anges Gardiens," 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

This "roman" is preceded by an open letter to M. Marcel Prévost, whose point of view in his 'Les Anges Gardiens' differs from that of the author.

Galdos (B. Pérez), Misericordia, 1fr. 25 net. Paris, Nelson

One of the "Colección Española Nelson," with a Preface by the author specially written for this edition.

Gayet (Albert), Le Roman de Claude d'Antioche, ce que racontent les Momies d'Antinoé, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A story with an historical background.

Nodier (Charles), Contes Fantastiques, 1fr. 25. Paris, Crès; London, Dent

The tales include 'Jean-François-les-Bas-Bleus,' 'Les Aveugles de Chamouny,' and 'Le Bibliomane.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 1er Mars, 1fr. 50. Paris

Includes 'Péguy et les Cahiers de la Quinzaine,' by M. François Porché; 'Le Problème de Rimbaud: sa Discussion,' by M. Marcel Coulon; and 'Chateaubriand et la Police,' by M. Louis Thomas.

'DICTIONARY OF MADAME DE SÉVIGNÉ.'

St. Martin's Street, W.C., March 4, 1914.

We regret that an error has occurred in our announcement of the editor's name in connexion with Edward FitzGerald's 'Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné,' and should be much obliged if you could state that the editor's name is Miss Mary Eleanor FitzGerald Kerrich. Macmillan & Co.

THE LATE CANON DRIVER.

Carlyle's dictum that "genius consists in the capacity for taking infinite pains" could only have been intended to represent one facet of a great and many-sided truth. For even if that all-important capacity were the only kind of genius to be found in the human species, its significance and value would still depend both on the manner of its activity and the matter on which it is exercised. But in Canon Driver, the almost startling announcement of whose death was made towards the end of last week, the conditions necessary to impart to patient, lifelong industry something of the character of genius were very happily united. He combined comprehensiveness of outlook with a wonderful mastery of detail, and his fine critical faculty was distinguished by what appeared to be a state of never-failing equilibrium.

Born at Southampton in October, 1846, he passed with uniform distinction through the high classical training provided at Winchester and New College, Oxford, taking a first class in Lit. Hum. in 1869. His bent in the direction of Semitic learning was, however, shown before that date. He gained the Pusey and Ellerton Scholarship as early as 1866, and his steady advance in what was to become his life-study is attested by his successes in securing the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship in 1870, and the Houghton Syriac Prize in 1872. He became a Fellow of his College in 1870, and Tutor in 1875. On the vocation of his life, in the fuller sense of the word, he entered in 1883, when, on the death of Dr. Pusey, he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church.

Canon Driver was both by temperament and conviction particularly fitted to exercise a steadying influence on the historical and critical movement of his time. Unflinching devotion to faith was in his case combined with a strong conservative tendency, and on the religious side he remained to the end of his life attached to the belief that modern criticism can only affect the form of divine revelation, not its substance. His first great work, 'A Treatise on the Use of the Tenses in Hebrew,' which appeared in 1874 (3rd edition, 1892), and was in its nature neutral with regard to religious problems, exhibits to the full his conscious and fully acknowledged dependence at that time on good German models on one side, and his original power of elucidation and independence of judgment on the other. The same combination of indebtedness and originality is exemplified in his 'Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Books of Samuel,' which was published in 1890, a much greater amount of independence naturally showing itself on almost every page of the second edition (1913). Great and helpful in every way is his Commentary on Genesis ('Westminster Commentaries'), which first appeared in 1904, and reached a ninth edition in 1913. Among his other works are 'Isaiah: his Life and Times' (1893), an edition of Leviticus in Haupt's 'Sacred Books of the Old Testament' (1894; 'Translation and Notes,' 1898), and a Commentary on Deuteronomy (in the 'International Critical Commentary,' 1902). Hebraists are particularly indebted to him for his collaboration with Drs. F. Brown and C. A. Briggs in the preparation of the Oxford edition of Gesenius's 'Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament.' But the work by which he exercised most influence on critical opinion is his 'Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament,' which has just appeared in a ninth edition, and has enjoyed the rare distinction of being translated into German.

Canon Driver's ability and earnestness of purpose received due recognition from learned societies. He was a D.Litt. of Dublin, a D.D. of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and a Litt.D. of Cambridge. He was made a Fellow of the British Academy in 1902, and delivered the first Schweich Lecture before that body in 1908 ('Modern Researches illustrating the Bible').

JAMES HAMILTON WYLIE.

The sudden death of one of the most learned and industrious of English historical writers will be regretted by many fellow-students and friends. Quite recently Dr. Wylie was taking part in debates at historical meetings, but it is likely that his devotion to work was not beneficial to his health.

For more than thirty years Dr. Wylie was engaged in performing the official duties of an Inspector of Schools, and during the greater part of that period he spent practically the whole of his leisure and his official vacations in preparing an exhaustive history of the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. The history of the former reign was published between 1884 and 1898, and we understand that the preparation of the latter was far advanced. The first volume was recently noticed by us. Dr. Wylie delivered the Ford Lectures at Oxford in 1900, and contributed to various learned publications.

Dr. Wylie was a well-known figure in the Search Room at the Record Office, where the accuracy of his references and his methodical habits were duly appreciated. In these respects his manner of working bore a close resemblance to that of the great American mediævalist Charles Gross, and like the latter Wylie was omnivorous in his researches, and encyclopædic in his knowledge of the printed literature of his own period. But, perhaps, the learned historian of the reign of Henry IV. was apt to distract the attention of his readers by marshalling a great array of evidences in support of some perfectly credible statement. At the same time, the serried ranks of these references to the Chancery enrolments and other records, then uncalendared, represent such a laborious process of research as few historians have essayed, and none has accomplished, on such an extensive scale. In his shorter historical writings, all too few in number, Dr. Wylie showed greater literary skill. Here his method was less obtrusive, and his touch was lighter and more dexterous.

It is perhaps not generally known that he was an effective debater on any historical subject in which he was interested. His evidence before the Royal Commission on Public Records (First Report, Tenth Day) is noticeable. He was engaged during recent years on work for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and his elaborate report on the famous muniments of the city of Exeter may be published early next year.

It will be a matter of general regret that Dr. Wylie did not live to finish the great history of the Lancastrian kings which he had planned on such bold lines of research, for it will be difficult to find any one to complete this heavy task. But incomplete as it is, and in spite of its austerity of method and style, the work will remain a lasting monument of patient and scholarly research.

AN AUTHORS' UNION.

22, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W., March 3, 1914.

The proposals for the formation of an Authors' Union, initiated by the author-members of the Lyceum Club, and set forth so sympathetically in the columns of your paper, cannot fail to be of vital interest to all those who have at heart the welfare of imaginative literature.

In the opinion of your correspondent the chief points to be considered are these:

I. How can the literary standing of the author be raised and maintained so that authors may be encouraged to produce their best work?

II. How can that work, when produced, be brought most effectively to the notice of the public?

The answer to No. I. is, to a great extent, bound up with the question of reviews, which at present are too often hasty and superficial. In the event of a paper being founded to carry into effect the purposes of the Union, the following points might with advantage be borne in mind:—

(1) All reviews to be entrusted, not to tyros, but to experienced writers, preferably those who are themselves practitioners of the art with which they are called upon to deal, viz., books of poetry to be reviewed by poets, novels by novelists, and so on, thus ensuring the consideration of one himself acquainted with the difficulties of that particular form of craftsmanship.

(2) All reviews to be signed.

(3) Reviews in no case to be undertaken by any one personally acquainted with the author of the book under review.

Question No. II. might be answered in part by establishing in connexion with the Union, and in favourable localities, literary centres, in the form, say, of reading-rooms furnished with high-class reviews and periodicals, where also might be included a department for the exhibition and sale of such literature as the Union approved—this literature to be obtained through the usual channels, viz., the publishers. Admission to these centres would be free to members of the Union, a small fee being charged to non-members. In London, at least, such literary centres ought to meet with grateful recognition from all true lovers of literature.

W. J. Cameron.

*** In his various points our correspondent enunciates problems that we have always in view. He raises a question in suggesting that novels should be sent to novelists, and poetry to poets, to review. If this were to be generally done, with a view to encouraging those whose work is criticized to produce their best, we cannot but believe that, on the whole, it would prove a mistake. It is precisely because he is *not* too intimately aware of tricks of craftsmanship or of difficulties overcome that, as judge of the total achievement, other things being equal, the outsider is safer and more salutary than the superior fellow-craftsman—safer, because more aloof and impartial; more salutary, because tending to exercise pressure away from the academic and in the direction of some active relation towards "real life."

Our correspondent seems to us also not to have reflected sufficiently upon the detail involved in his scheme. Those poets and novelists whose own merit fits them to be critics are, perhaps, not very likely to consent to shoulder the burden it is proposed to lay upon them. Granted even that the creative faculty implies an equal accompanying critical faculty, the exercise of the latter is likely to interfere with the former. It seems clear that for a writer capable of original

work of permanent value as imaginative literature somewhat nice limits are set, beyond which it is not well for him to go in attending to other people's work, even if he has any special capacity to do so usefully.

On the other hand, the oncoming author, the subject of the criticism, would, we believe, be in a far worse plight in regard to his art than he is now, if he were enticed to write, as he almost certainly would be, with a view to the praise of a group of reviewers, or intending to defy their censure. Works composed either to keep off or get on an Index—either to obtain or to flout an Imprimatur—no matter by whom the power in question is wielded—have a character of their own, which, so far as it pervades them, militates against their being truly works of art. Further, if the authority is one whose competence lies within instead of without the craft, so much—and even very much—the worse.

As for "tyros" *v.* "experienced writers," it is difficult to see how we are to get the latter without the former. Further, since freshness of outlook and a certain flexibility of mind are much to be desired for the particular kind of criticism we are considering, it may sometimes happen that the "tyro" is the better critic, provided, of course, it is merely experience that he lacks—the sort of experience that a capable editor can supply.

The question of the signing of reviews has already been much debated, and our readers are familiar with the reasons which still keep us to the tradition of anonymity.

The paragraph marked (3) is a rule which hardly admits of the proverbial exception, though we can conceive of a case in which it is necessary to know a personality in order to appreciate to the full the work under review.

We are glad to publish Mr. Cameron's letter, especially because it may lead to helpful discussion.

A LEASE FOR 999 YEARS EXPIRED.

10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, March 3, 1914.

It is quite possible that the statement attributed by your correspondent Mr. W. Peters Reeves to Dr. Stubbs—namely, that a lease of land belonging to Ely Cathedral for 999 years expired about 1899—is correct, but cases of this kind must be extremely rare. Lord Coke says that by the ancient law of England a lease could not, as a general rule, be made for more than forty years. This rule, if it ever really existed, was certainly obsolete in Richard II.'s time, as appears from instances given by Blackstone; but it seems highly improbable that long leases were common at this period, for the simple reason that every lease was at the mercy of the freeholder. A term of years was not regarded as an estate in the land, but as a contract between the lessor and the lessee; if the freeholder suffered a recovery, the lease was destroyed. This was prevented by the statute 21 Henry VIII., and then long terms of years, as Blackstone tells us, began to be more frequent than before.

Is it not possible that leases of church lands were treated as an exception to the general rule? Even if a lease was in early times merely a contract, it ought, when granted by an ecclesiastical body, to have had more sanctity than one granted by a layman.

Charles Sweet.

Literary Gossip.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature on the 18th inst. Mr. A. C. Benson will give a lecture on 'Charlotte Brontë'; and on the 25th inst. Prof. Gerothwohl will read a paper on Carmen Sylva, and Lord Halsbury is to admit the Queen of Roumania as an Honorary Fellow of the Society, the Roumanian Minister acting as her proxy.

In the last of his lectures on 'The Age of Erasmus' Mr. P. S. Allen dealt with the Transalpine Renaissance, and contrasted it with the earlier movement in Italy. Points of difference were shown in the resistance offered by the two regions to the Renaissance, and in the earliest productions of the press on either side of the Alps. The imperfect instruments of mediæval scholars were exchanged, by the invention of printing, for comparatively accurate texts and competent editors.

The lecturer passed on to discuss the rise of German national feeling, which was widely expressed in the letters of the humanists, and quoted the letter to a fellow-countryman of a young Frieslander studying at Oxford in 1499: "Your verses have shown me what I never could have believed, that German talents are no whit inferior to Italian." On the same subject of Italian *versus* German scholarship Erasmus wrote in 1518, complimenting a canon of Mayence: "One might have been listening to a Roman. Now let the Italians go and taunt Germans with barbarism, if they dare!" Reference was also made to the writings of Beatus Rhenanus, Irenicus, and Wimpfeling.

The Times knows of a gentleman who recently, at Winchester, bought (for the sum of 1*s*.) a box of old books, and discovered among them no less a prize than a first edition of Pope's 'Homer.' More than that, the volumes have in them an autograph inscription by White of Selborne: "Presented to me by Mr. Pope upon my taking my degree," with a note of the month and the year—1743, the year before Pope died.

The clever authors of 'Wisdom while You Wait' have written a new skit called 'All the Papers.' It is a "journalistic revue," hitting off with neat malice the characteristics and extravagances of the press of to-day. Mr. George Morrow, as usual, has a large share in the collaboration; his blurred drawings caricaturing the reproductions of the "picture-papers" are most amusing.

For many years endeavours have been made to persuade Mr. Watts-Dunton to republish in a volume his two studies—the article on 'Poetry' which appeared in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and 'The Renascence of Wonder.' We are glad to hear that the two essays are to be revised and published in a volume, which Mr. Herbert Jenkins hopes to have ready next autumn.

Messrs. Chambers are bringing out this spring new editions of their 'Concise Gazetteer of the World' and their 'English Dictionary.' The latter will include a Supplement of Additional Words and Phrases which runs to thirty-nine pages.

They also announce an entirely new edition of their 'Commercial Geography of the World,' by Dr. A. J. Herbertson and Mr. J. Cossar, the first part of which deals with the British Isles, and the second with the rest of the world, taking first the temperate regions which most nearly resemble Great Britain, and tropical countries last.

Mr. Rowbotham will shortly publish a national epic poem entitled 'The Epic of the Empire.' Its subject is the rise and growth of our Empire from the buccaneers and the Spanish Armada to the Boer War. It tells the story of the Pilgrim Fathers, the colonization of America, the conquest of India, Nelson, and Wellington and Waterloo and is written in rhymed verse.

The contents of the forthcoming number of *The Constructive Quarterly*, published by Mr. Humphrey Milford of the Oxford University Press, include 'The Constructive Quarterly from Within,' by Dr. William Sanday; 'Unity in the Spiritual Fact,' by Mr. T. R. Glover; 'Towards Unity,' by Cardinal Mercer; 'The Place of Symbolism in Religion,' by Bishop Gore; 'Education and Religion among Working-Men,' by Mr. William Temple; 'The Labour Movement in Religion,' by Mr. F. H. Stead; and 'John Woolman,' by Mr. T. E. Harvey.

In our number for February 21st we announced the result of the triple election at the French Academy. Before the echoes of this important contest have died out, new competitors are arising, for MM. Paul Adam, Louis Bertrand, Abel Hermant, Camille Le Senne, and Henry Bordeaux have already written to offer themselves as candidates for the chair of Jules Claretie. The election will not take place before June at the earliest.

Mr. James Duff Brown, Chief Librarian of the Islington Public Libraries, died recently in his 52nd year.

His most notable services to the management of libraries were his device for "safeguarded open-access," suggested by what he saw in a visit to the United States, and his systems of classification, the last of which is now in use all over the world. He was the author of several works on bibliography, the management of libraries, and music, publishing in 1886 a 'Biographical Dictionary of Musicians,' and in 1901, in collaboration with Mr. A. Moffat, 'Characteristic Songs and Dances of All Nations.' At the time of his last illness he had in hand a vast scheme of universal biography on a new plan.

He came to London from Glasgow in 1890 as first Librarian of Clerkenwell (now Finsbury) Public Libraries, and was appointed to Islington in 1905.

SCIENCE

A List of the Birds of Australia. By Gregory M. Mathews. (Witherby & Co., 10*s.* net.)

The writer of 'The Birds of Australia' has supplemented it with a weighty work of reference,

"containing the names and synonyms connected with each genus, species, and subspecies of birds found in Australia at present known to the author."

It becomes at once apparent that Mr. Mathews has a serious quarrel on hand with the 'Official Checklist of the Birds of Australia,' prepared a year ago by the Committee of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union. He states his case very ably in an Introduction which is necessarily polemical in tone. The author regards the 'Official Checklist' as worse than reactionary in its declared intention of delivering Australian ornithology "from the innumerable nomenclatural refinements and subtleties which threatened its existence."

Referring to the claim that the trinomial system is advantageous to specialists and students, the Checklist Committee decline to admit the contention on the curious ground that it

"would only convey to the former what he as a specialist already knows, and would only convey to the student what he could find, without trouble, in any reference-book."

To this Mr. Mathews replies that so far as he is aware no such reference list exists, and that his volume supplies the want. He adds that in grouping every subspecies at present recognizable under the oldest name which appears as a binomial for the species, he has erred on the side of conservatism, and, for want of more material, has returned as synonyms many of the names he had recently given as subspecific. He contends that the Committee in making their ultimate appeal to Gould have not only shown a remarkable disregard of the discovery of new facts which they profess to have taken into account, but can hardly escape the charge of inconsistency or even insincerity in their procedure. Gould himself was a staunch upholder of the "law of priority," as he knew it. The Committee would belittle this "law of priority" as merely a "law of expediency," whereas Mr. Mathews, with the substantial backing of the International Congresses of Zoology, and the tardier British Ornithologists' Union, pleads the vital necessity of bringing individual predilections to the touchstone of uniformity. Incidentally it is pleasing to note the author's conviction that there should not be any antagonism between the field-worker and the systematist, as each necessarily depends upon the other for assistance. He briefly reviews the progress of systematic study, and shows the great chances provided by the Australian Commonwealth.

"With a much more interesting, varied, and more easily observed avifauna than probably any other portion of the world, the outlook is immense—but the workers are few."

An Account of the Morisonian Herbarium in the Possession of the University of Oxford. By S. H. Vines and G. Claridge Druce. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 15*s.* net.)

An account of the Dillenian collections published by the present authors in 1907, was well received by botanists, and we predict an equally good reception for the work now under notice. Three interesting personalities are sketched in the Introduction: Jacob Bobart the Elder, the first curator of the physic garden; Dr. Robert Morison, first Professor of Botany at Oxford; and Jacob Bobart the Younger, who succeeded his father in the care of the garden. These seventeenth-century names are not familiar to present-day botanists, and for this very reason the first portion of the book will be read with great interest. It relates details respecting the acquirement of the site for the botanic garden by Lord Danby, and the formal laying of the first stone by Dr. Pierce, Vice-Chancellor, on July 25th, 1621. The elder Bobart made the garden remarkable for its clipped trees, and the wits of Oxford found a text for their humour in the specimens of topiary work trained under his direction. Evelyn visited the garden in 1654 and 1664, but was not enthusiastic about the plants he saw there. Nevertheless, Bobart's fame as a gardenér may rest on the fact that an anonymous catalogue of the plants in the garden, published in 1684, enumerates no fewer than 1,600, of which number about 600 were British and many were Canadian.

The garden had been established forty-eight years before the University got its first Professor of Botany in Robert Morison of University College, who was elected Professor on Dec. 16th, 1669. His greatest work, the 'Historia Plantarum Universalis Oxoniensis,' is sufficient evidence to prove that he was a hard worker and serious original botanist, though he appears soon to have been partially forgotten owing to the interest aroused by Ray, his contemporary for some years, and later by Linnæus.

The third personality, Bobart the Younger, was scarcely less a botanist than a gardener. He was entrusted by Dr. Fell with the publication of 'Pars Tertia,' the last volume of Morison's work, after the Professor's death, and it is a testimony to his skill and wide botanical knowledge. He did not hesitate to alter Morison's classification where he disagreed with it, and his emendations were always improvements. He was a good field botanist, and he added ten species to the British flora. The Morisonian Herbarium was the work of Bobart, and it bears Morison's name merely because the primary object of the collection was to illustrate the 'Historia Universalis.' The Herbarium consists of about 5,000 specimens of herbs (including cryptogams), and about 1,500 specimens of trees and shrubs. The preparation of the account of it, which occupies 320 pages, must have been an onerous task, demanding skill and judgment.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*Feb.* 26.—Sir C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope submitted a report of the excavations carried on by the Society of Antiquaries, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Hawley, Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, and himself, on the hill of Old Sarum in 1913. The previous year's work had largely been devoted to the tracing of the limits of the destroyed cathedral church, and preparing for the excavation of its site, which formed the work of the past season. The position of the church in the north-west quarter of Old Sarum had long been known, and in 1835 some tentative efforts were made, following upon indications visible through a dry summer, to make out its plan. This did not, however, agree with the historical accounts of the church, but the recent excavations have made all plain.

Shortly after the removal of the bishop's see from Sherborne to Old Sarum about 1075 a new church was begun here by Bishop Osmund, and consecrated in 1092. This is recorded to have been fired by lightning five days after its hallowing, but was no doubt duly repaired. Traces of the fire have lately been found in the shape of scorched and reddened stones. A cloister, with (apparently) a chapter-house raised above a crypt, was added to the church in the twelfth century, and followed soon after by a complete rebuilding and enlargement, on a much more extensive scale, of the presbytery and transepts, and by the beginnings of a western tower with side wings at the end of the nave.

This church continued in use until the migration of the capitular body and of most of the civil population to New Sarum (the modern Salisbury) in 1227, but was then dismantled, and its site and ruins reverted to the King. In 1331, following upon a licence to crenellate their close, the King granted to the bishop and to the dean and chapter all the stonework of the old cathedral church and of the houses of the bishop and canons, and so all the buildings at Old Sarum were razed to the ground and the site laid waste.

Notwithstanding that an important section had been destroyed in the rebuilding of the twelfth century, the excavations had brought to light beneath the late floor-levels the complete plan of Bishop Osmund's church, which was 173 ft. long, and consisted of an apsidal presbytery of two bays, with narrow aisles square-ended without; north and south transepts, each with an eastern apse; a tower over the crossing; and a nave and aisles of seven bays. Against the wall of the main apse was a block of masonry that probably had carried the bishop's seat or throne. The church, it will be seen, belongs to a well-known early Norman type, of which St. Edward's church at Westminster, and those of Lanfranc at Canterbury, of Bishop Remi at Lincoln, and Bishop Flambard at Christchurch, were English examples, built possibly in imitation of Jumièges. Of the cloister which was added to the church only enough is left to fix its area, which was about the same as that of the cloister of Christchurch, Canterbury. The chapter-house has also gone, but of its crypt much remains standing, owing to its massive construction. It was 60 ft. long and of four bays, divided into two alleys by a row of stout columns which helped to carry its arched and ribbed vault; it also contained a well 6 ft. in diameter. The crypt was built almost touching the north transept of the church, from which there must have been a way into the chapter-house above.

By the additions to the church that were made towards the middle of the twelfth century, its length was increased to 316 ft., and the width across the transepts from 113½ ft. to 138 ft.

The eastern addition consisted of a presbytery of four bays, with aisles of five bays connected on the east by an ambulatory, out of which opened three chapels with intermediate stair passages. The new transepts had a narrow middle section, with arches on both sides into eastern and western transepts. This feature the church shares with only a few great churches like Winchester, Ely, York, Beverley, and Lincoln. Projecting from the front of the south transept was a porch covering the principal entrance. Over the crossing was a tower of oblong plan. The old nave and aisles continued in use, with a new doorway in the south side; and at the west end were laid the deep and massive foundations of a tower with side wings, after the fashion of Ely, and formerly at Winchester and Bury St. Edmunds, but it is a question whether the tower was ever carried up.

Of the various other discoveries made concerning the church, one of the most unexpected was the recovery of the pattern and colouring of a large part of the twelfth-century floor. This had consisted of squared blocks of the white Chilmark and the green Hurdcote

stone, faced on one side only, and bedded in very thick mortar. The stones had almost all been taken off, but their beds had been left, filled up with rubbish. On sweeping this out, the patterns formed by the blocks at once revealed themselves, and fragments still embedded gave the key to the colour-scheme of bands or checkers. In one of the eastern chapels the stones had been laid with interlacing circles. Well below the floor-levels there was found in the presbytery part of a smooth plaster floor, scored with parallel lines and parts of circles to serve as a setting-out board for the master-mason during the course of the work. Another find was that of the skeleton of a prisoner who had been buried in his irons. Numerous worked and moulded stones were found in all the deeper places, from which some idea may be formed of the date and architecture of the church: and there were also picked up a considerable number of pieces of porphyry and verde-antico that had formed part of some very precious pavement. The two great churches at Canterbury, and that at Westminster, are the only other buildings in this country where such rare materials are known.

To the south of the presbytery was a walled enclosure, with the churchyard cross at its south-east angle, that seems to have served as the burial-place of the canons. In it were found upwards of twenty marble and stone coffins and graveslabs, some with other stones set up at the head and feet. Some were quite plain; others bore crosses; while two had long Latin inscriptions in rhyming hexameters. One of these commemorated one Alward of Ramsbury, who was witness to a charter of Bishop Roger about 1108. The other was on the tomb of one Godwin, who was ordained priest by Anselm of Canterbury (1093–1109), and "shone as precent or in the church of Salisbury." For the present this interesting group of memorials has been covered up again for preservation. Most of them certainly belong to the twelfth century, but one or two may date from just before the dismantling and abandonment of the church in 1227. Another lot of similar, but plainer tombs were found in the lay folk's cemetery south of the nave, and included an interesting pair of coffin-shaped stones, both charged with crosses, and having head- and foot-stones with crosses on both sides. The principal cemetery of the chapter was apparently the cloister garth, but time did not permit of any systematic examination of this.

Aristotelian.—*March* 2.—Sir Francis Younghusband in the chair.—Mr. Eric Farmer was elected a Member.

Prof. J. Brough read a paper on 'Some New Encyclopædists on Logic.' The intention of the editors of the volume on 'Logic' in the 'New Encyclopædia of Philosophical Sciences' is to show the unity that underlies the various directions followed by independent thinkers. The contributors are Windelband, Royce, Couturat, Croce, Enriques, and Lossky. The primitive and most permanent motive for logic is a scheme for controlling knowledge as a factor in spiritual life, through self-consciousness. This is brought out with most force by Windelband, who puts forward the view that a full solution of logical problems requires the union of different methods of treatment. But his own programme is not sufficiently commended by his appeal to normality and self-consistency between the several standpoints which he harmonizes, as the test of relevance in Logic. The departments into which he divides Logic—Phenomenology of Knowledge, Pure Logic, Methodology, and Epistemology—are, however, all relevant to the primitive motive; although a more direct appeal to it would emphasize the need for a fuller psychology of co-operative thinking, a more formal or axiomatic expression of the constitutive norms of thought, a more decisive limitation of the function of the logical consciousness in Science, and a subordination of epistemological criticism to the consciousness of positive vitality in thought. The paper was followed by a discussion.

English Goethe.—*Feb.* 26.—Dr. L. T. Thorne in the chair.—A highly interesting paper was contributed by Mr. W. Page Andrews on 'Goethe's Key to Faust.' In the subsequent discussion the Chairman, Miss Royds, and Messrs. Marchant, J. R. Mozley, and Page took part.

It was announced that Prince Lichnowsky had accepted the Society's invitation to be the guest of honour at a dinner on May 20th, at the Trocadero, particulars of which may be obtained from the Secretary, 129, Adelaide Road, N.W.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'The Printing Press and its History,' Lecture II., Mr. R. A. Peddie.
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on 'Comments on the Land Inquiry Committee's (Rural) Conclusions.'
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Nigeria-Kamerun Boundary Commission of 1912-13,' Capt. W. V. Nugent.
Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'Adaptive Degradations, the Cause of Many Cases of Evolution among Plants,' Prof. G. Henslow.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Ships: (2) Ocean Travel,' Prof. Sir J. H. Biles.
— Asiatic, 4.—'"No," the Japanese Play of Silence,' Mr. Yone Noguchi.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Adjourned Discussion on 'Rail-Steels for Electric Railways' and 'Rail-Corrugation and its Causes.'
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Magical Siege of Troy,' Mr. A. Upward.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Impressions of an Empire Tour,' Lord Emmott.
Wed. University of London, 5.30.—'Initiative in War: its Use and Abuse,' Lieut.-Col. F. B. Maurice.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Bacterial Treatment of Peat, and its Application as a Fertilizer,' Prof. W. B. Bottomley.
— Geological, 8.—'On an Apparently Palæolithic Drawing on a Bone from Sherborne (Dorset),' Dr. A. S. Woodward.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Heat and Cold,' Lecture II., Prof. C. F. Jenkin.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Note on a Functional Equation employed by Sir George Stokes,' Sir James Stirling; 'The Electrical Condition of a Gold Surface during the Absorption of Gases and their Catalytic Combustion,' Mr. Harold Hartley; and other Papers.
— Irish Literary, 8.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Design of Rolling Stock for Electric Railways,' Mr. H. E. O'Brien.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'An Indian State,' Sir W. R. Lawrence.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture III., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

M. Bresbroeck of Uccle, Belgium, has now determined the orbit of the comet discovered by Mr. Delavan on December 17th:

"Time of perihelion, 1914, Oct. 26, 10 P.M.; least distance from sun, 102½ million miles; longitude of node, 59 deg. 10 min.; arc from node to perihelion, 97 deg. 27 min.; inclination, 68 deg. 6 min."

The comet was discovered 10¼ months before perihelion—longer than in the case of any previous one—at a time when it was 400 million miles from the sun. It will be in view as an evening star till April, will then be hidden for three months by the rays of the sun, and will reappear, much brighter, in July or August, becoming probably visible to the naked eye in September, and continuing so through October.

As is well known, a large number of birds, when migrating, are attracted by lighthouses, and perish about them. It was generally supposed that, dazzled and bewildered, they flew directly at the light and were dashed against the glass; but Prof. Thijsse is of opinion that they circle wildly round and round the light, become exhausted, and then, finding no place to settle, fall either into the gallery of the lighthouse or into the sea. Accordingly he invented an apparatus of wooden racks and perches for their relief, and tried it at the Terschelling Lighthouse on the Frisian Islands, where the results have fully borne out his contention. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, with the co-operation of Trinity House, propose to erect such an apparatus at Spurn Head. They have two already, at the Caskets and at St. Catherine's in the Isle of Wight, and, if subscriptions are forthcoming, propose to employ the system further. Between 80*l.* and 100*l.* is required for the installation at each lighthouse of these racks and perches, and a further sum is needed for upkeep, and the removal of the apparatus during the winter months.

Mr. Jonas Lied gave lately an address to the London Chamber of Commerce on 'The Opening-up of the Northern Sea Route to Siberia.' He had much to say of the prospects and resources of that vast territory, with a population of 13,000,000 which will probably be doubled in fifteen or twenty years; and he mentioned the curious fact that wild deer are there kept in captivity solely for the sake of their horns, which are worth 40*s.* the pound, and are all sent to China, where they are used in the manufacture of an elixir of life.

On the 13th, 17th, and 20th inst. Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall is delivering at Crosby Hall a course of lectures entitled 'Biology in relation to Education.' She has already spoken and written a good deal on the subject, and the present lectures are intended to set forth the results of some work she has recently done, which has thrown new light on several educational problems.

On Tuesday last Dr. D. Heron lectured on 'An Examination of some Recent Studies of the Inheritance Factor in Insanity' at the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. The studies in question were those of Dr. Davenport of the American Eugenics Record Office and Dr. F. W. Mott of the London County Council Asylums staff. Dr. Davenport frequently repeated his advice that persons who are weak in one particular trait should intermarry with those who are strong in that trait. He even argued, from pedigrees showing that normal and neuropathic persons had intermarried without apparent injury to their children, that a normal person can with safety marry one who is insane. An examination of the four pedigrees on which this argument was based, however, demolished the evidence. These four cases had in all twenty-two children, all with one exception normal. Dr. Davenport went no further; had he done so, he would have found that of thirty-six grandchildren nineteen, and of twenty great-grandchildren eighteen, were neuropathic.

Dr. Mott had collected a large number of cases of related inmates in London County Asylums, from which he had come to the conclusion that the age of onset of insanity in the children of insane parents was considerably earlier than in the parents. He found that the average age of onset in parents was 50, in children 26—an apparent anticipation of twenty-four years. The lecturer made it clear that in Dr. Mott's method of selection elderly cases might easily be left unrecorded, and that the range of insanity among parents was necessarily less wide than among children, since, if the parents had not been sane during at least their first twenty years, there would have been no children. He showed that a result entirely analogous to Dr. Mott's could be obtained by a study of the longevity of the reigning families of Europe. The average age of a number of fathers at death was 56, of their firstborn only 35. Here there was an apparent "anticipation" which might be explained on the same lines as Dr. Mott's.

Last Tuesday week a memorial tablet was unveiled in Upton Church, Torquay, recording the services to science of Henry Forbes Julian; also his heroism in the Titanic disaster, when he worked hard to save the lives of others, and lost his own. Mr. Julian had a wide reputation as a metallurgist, and the committee formed to commemorate him included several eminent names in science.

Prof. Joachimsthal, Director of the University Hospital for the surgical treatment of cripples at Berlin, died at Grünewald, near Berlin, on Saturday last. He had contracted an unknown disease—some obscure form of poisoning—in the course of his experiments on animals, and died of inflammation of the lungs, accompanied by an affection of the nerves. Prof. Joachimsthal was one of the greatest German authorities on physical malformations and their treatment by surgery.

FINE ARTS

Athens and its Monuments. By Charles Heald Weller. (Macmillan & Co., 17*s.* net.)

This volume is one of Messrs. Macmillan's series of "Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities." But the scope and character of a work upon the monuments of Athens seem difficult to fit into that series. Prof. D'Ooge's book on the Acropolis of Athens blossomed out into a larger and more sumptuous form; and, although Prof. Weller's new volume is nominally included in the series, it has also assumed a larger size, while its illustrations—over 260 in all—are a characteristic feature. They add greatly to its value and usefulness, for they are for the most part very well chosen, and help in the understanding of the text.

In dealing with the extant antiquities of any town there is a choice between the historical and the topographical order; where there are so many matters in dispute as in ancient Athens, either method has its difficulties. Prof. Weller makes a compromise between the two by giving as introductory chapters a description of the situation and general aspect of the city, of its walls and gates, and an historical sketch of its development; and then, in the rest of the book, following the route of Pausanias, whose text he translates or paraphrases with a running commentary. The book in this way becomes continuous and readable; the chief drawbacks are that the order of Pausanias is not always one which commends itself as the most convenient to a modern writer, and that buildings which he does not mention, such as the Pnyx, the Roman Agora, or the Early Temple of Athena, have to be interpolated as occasion arises.

The limited size of the book, and the great mass of material with which it has to deal, naturally preclude a full discussion of the numerous and keenly disputed problems that occur in the study of Athenian topography. The author remarks on the difficulty of keeping "a straight course between doubt and dogmatism." It must certainly be conceded that he has kept this course with discretion, and that he has treated the various problems in a fair-minded and judicious manner. He accepts many of Dörpfeld's theories, but is by no means prepared to adopt them all in a too uncritical spirit. One turns naturally to the crucial example of the Enneacrounos and Thucydides's statement as to early Athens. Here Prof. Weller adopts the same compromise that has commended itself to Judeich, accepting Dörpfeld's identification of the Enneacrounos, but recognizing in the Pythium and Olympieum the well-known temples near the Ilissus. The last word has not yet been said about this matter; but there is no doubt that Dörpfeld's theory would have met with more general acceptance if it had not been prejudiced by the improbability of his duplication of the Pythium and Olympieum under the Acropolis. Prof. Weller makes the situation clear by a useful little sketch-map showing the relation of the various sites concerned.

Another typical example of his methods is offered by the little precinct found in the excavations west of the Acropolis. He states that

> "by a somewhat extended course of reasoning, which cannot be outlined here, the precinct has been identified as the celebrated Dionysium in the Marshes. . . .The suggestion has recently been made that the precinct is that of Heracles in Melite. This identification rests largely upon the theory that the base which has been taken for that of a sacrificial altar is really for a sort of ædicula of Heracles. The hypothesis carries too much with it to be acceptable at present."

Here there is enough to confuse the general reader, yet not enough to satisfy the more serious student; and there is no reference which might help him to pursue the matter. Similarly, "a valuable suggestion as to the identification" of the Apollo on the Omphalos as Theseus is barely mentioned. In such cases it would be well to give references at least to the most modern articles. Even if the general reference to Judeich's book suffices for the older literature, it is useless for what has appeared most recently and is often by no means easy to find. On the other hand, the author has evidently himself kept up with the most recent investigations, and in some cases gives a full and clear account of them, as in the case of Mr. Hill's interesting discoveries as to the design of the earlier Parthenon.

In a work where brevity has been necessary many statements must occur as to which difference of opinion is possible. In a few instances there are grounds for more direct criticism in matters of detail. The small round dowels of wood in the centre of drums of columns can hardly have sufficed to hold them in place, but are generally regarded as having been used as a guide in erecting the columns. Again, the diagram of the Ionic Order on p. 10 is unfortunate for Athens, where all extant Ionic buildings have the treble architrave, not the flat one here shown; the two forms of Ionic, as seen in the Propylæa and Erechtheum, would be more useful. The identification of a temple by inference from its sculptural decoration may be hazardous, but it is over-stating the case to suggest that on such ground the Parthenon might be attributed to Theseus; and to rule out, in the evidence for the date of the sculpture of the Nike temple, the style of a work as too subjective is hardly a sound method. "The dance of the Aglauridæ," on p. 157, is probably a misprint.

But enough has been said in criticism of details. The book as a whole is a useful and impartial summary of the present state of our knowledge. The fullness and appropriateness of the illustrations have already been noticed, but a good and clear map of Athens should have been added; the sketch-plan given at the end is inadequate for a book of this description.

EXHIBITIONS.

The initial impression of capacity produced by the Women's International Art Club at the Grafton Galleries is mainly the result of certain still-life paintings (many of them wisely placed in the first gallery) and a few landscapes. Miss Mary Creichton's *Corner of a Mantelpiece* (2), Mrs. Austen Brown's *Chrysanthemums* (5), and Miss Ryland's *Grey Day at Rye* (23) show a certain power of arrangement, a restraint yet boldness in the use of colour allied to the qualities finely displayed by women in the one living art of to-day—the art of dress. Miss Amy B. Atkinson's landscapes *A Long View* (50) and *Chill Twilight* (225) combine this instinctive taste in the use of a simple convention with a certain measure of professional ability in satisfying the demands of realism by a more complex statement. Miss N. Labouchère in *Portrait* (174) and *Sudanese* (199), Miss E. A. Hope in her lithographs (185–7), and Miss Collcutt in her clever water-colour *Holly Hill, Hampstead* (101), are more purely professional: *i.e.*, we are satisfied that they have done something rather difficult, but less satisfied that they really thought it delightful and worth doing.

Miss Ethel Virtue sends a case of jewellery (IV.) of a simple character, but with a happy knack of combining brilliantly a few elements of colour; and there is a very beautiful piece of embroidery, *A Child's Dress* (Case III.), which, though the catalogue does not say so, is, we fear, an eighteenth-century piece, and not a representative of the craftsmanship of to-day.

The foreign contributions among the pictures are, it must be confessed, usually inferior to the native products; witness, for example, the pretentious, but deplorable exhibits by Anna Boberg from Sweden (37–41). The *Sunset in Valda* (228), however, by Maj Bring, also from Sweden, has a certain rude vigour of design.

Among paintings by English artists already shown in other exhibitions, we note that Mrs. Sargent Florence's *Children Playing Chess* (34) does not look so well here as at the New English Art Club, the trying light of this exceptional spring weather revealing defects of execution which to some extent discount its qualities of design.

At the Chenil Gallery are the works of Mr. Alfred Allinson and Mr. T. Dayrell-Reed, both to some extent to be described as followers of Mr. John and Mr. Inness. Mr. Dayrell-Reed does little more than transmute the colour experiments of the latter artist into the more cloying garishness of the pavement artist, though occasionally as in No. 69, *Boardale*, he produces a handsome design. Mr. Allinson also tends to monotonous over-emphasis of colour for the mere sake of intrinsic gaudiness, but he is a painter of greater range and some invention: witness No. 18 (*Landscape, Alsace*) or the operatic scene No. 6 (*Chopin Ballade No. 1*). He shows also some carefully drawn heads (35 and 36), which agreeably recall the unique gifts of Mr. John in this genre.

The decorations by Mr. Wyndham Lewis, shown last week by the Earl and Countess of Drogheda at their house in Wilton Crescent, prove a very effective adaptation of an existing interior in one style to the purposes of another. As we believe the artist has several other commissions for interior decorations, we may defer a definitive judgment of his powers in this direction until he has a rather freer hand. Hampered with a gold cornice of flagrantly Renaissance pattern and other existing

features, he shows great cleverness in utilizing them—though, perhaps inevitably, rather for purposes of immediate sensationalism than in a serious monumental spirit. The exiguous surfaces open for treatment by painting are so dealt with as to be sufficient as colour for the decoration of the room, yet (combined, perhaps, with the doctrinaire hatred of "representation" current among Mr. Lewis's supporters) they induce a use of scarcely legible hieroglyphics, and this hardly gives full scope to the power of sustained draughtsmanship which makes Mr. Lewis, in our opinion, the leader of the English Cubists. We should be sorry if the influence of his admirers led him to regard as "mere representation" any abstraction from natural forms of elements capable of being understood by the ordinary intelligence.

CHELSEA ARTISTS AT BRADFORD.

The Chelsea Arts Club, hitherto known as a social institution, makes its début this month as an exhibiting body, by the invitation of the Bradford Corporation. In a foreword to the catalogue Mr. Maurice Hewlett makes an eloquent plea for the eminence of art in Chelsea, and it is true that the majority of English painters have dwelt there at some time or other of their lives, so that Chelsea may legitimately claim many painters now resident in Scotland and elsewhere. Several of these retain their membership of the Club, and are represented in the exhibition at Bradford. On the other hand, Mr. William Nicholson, Mr. Orpen, Mr. Wilson Steer, and other distinguished artists associated with Chelsea do not exhibit. The collection, therefore, is not so much representative of Chelsea as of the Chelsea Arts Club, and a feeling of goodfellowship towards the weaker brethren has probably restrained the severity of the selecting committee. A few works have crept in which are below the level of the average provincial exhibition—by no means a high standard—and out of a total of more than five hundred exhibits the number of works of real distinction is appreciably small.

Mr. Philip Connard's large portrait group by an open window, *No.* 1, *Cromwell Gardens*, Mr. Theodore Roussel's nude *The Reader*, Mr. G. W. Lambert's *Dorothea in Fancy Dress*, Mr. Harold Speed's *Peotino Gorge on the Road to Italy*, Mr. La Thangue's *Pyrenean Mountains*, Mr. Robert Fowler's *Rocks and Sunshine, N. Wales*, and Mr. Alexander Jamieson's *A Summer's Afternoon*, are the best of the large paintings. Among the smaller works mention may be made of Mr. Sargent's *Spanish Stable*, Mr. Joseph Simpson's *The Spanish Shawl*, Prof. Gerald Moira's water-colour of *Hanwell Arches*, Mr. Cadell's *Loch Fyne*, Mr. W. W. Russell's *Lamplight*, Mr Howard Somerville's *Little Dancer*, and the water-colours by Mr. Fred Mayor and Mr. Claude Shepperson. Mr. Havard Thomas, Mr. Stirling Lee, and Mr. Derwent Wood contribute to the sculpture section; while an unusually interesting collection of black and white includes some of Mr. Will Dyson's brilliant caricatures.

F. R.

PICTURES.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, February 27th, the collection of the late Mr. J. Griffith Dearden, including the following pictures by Peter Graham: The Edge of a Highland Loch, 220*l.* 10*s.*; A Highland River, 210*l.*; A Spate in the Highlands, 262*l.* 10*s.*

ENGRAVINGS.

Messrs. Sotheby have recently sold the following engravings: James Ward, after Morland, Sunset, 19*l.* Hodges, after Rembrandt, The Ship's Builder, printed in colours, 1802, 70*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

There was only time last week to record briefly the death of Sir John Tenniel, the most eminent of English cartoonists, and the exponent for many years of the good sense of the nation. What made his drawing notable was not its accomplishment, but its extraordinary sincerity. He maintained a childlike mind, uniquely occupied in saying what he had to say as clearly as possible, without any display of cleverness. His work is thus curiously naive and full of little surprises, the parts of his drawings not essential to the story being mannered, but the expressive features approached with an open mind to which any shift was good so long as it "got there."

He will be remembered, above all, by his illustrations to Lewis Carroll's two famous books. These are generally confounded in the memory, and it is not realized that the drawings for the second, 'Alice through the Looking-Glass,' are enormously superior to those in the earlier book, which, indeed, would hardly be the basis of an artist's reputation but for the advantageous circumstances in which most of the world of to-day made their acquaintance.

Tenniel's genius appears to us essentially Teutonic, and if we are to seek for his affinities, it would be among the artists drawing for those "German Sheets" which delighted the children of thirty or thirty-five years ago.

The Sir Alfred East Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries will be succeeded by an exhibition of the recent work in oils of Mr. Oliver Hall.

The portrait of Emily Brontë as a young girl, painted by her brother Branwell, which has just come into the possession of the National Portrait Gallery, will be reproduced as a Medici Print in the "National Portrait Series" for early publication.

This portrait and another of the three Brontë sisters had been regarded as lost, but were discovered in Ireland a few weeks ago, done up in brown paper, by the second wife of Charlotte Brontë's husband.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy was opened in Dublin on Monday last by the Lord Lieutenant. The portrait of Rabindranath Tagore by Mr. William Rothenstein attracted a good deal of attention, as did that of Mr. Shan Bullock by the President, Mr. Dermod O'Brien. Miss Sarah Purser shows some fine portraits, while one of the most successful landscapes is the 'Garden' of Mr. Mark Fisher.

The appointment of Sir Hugh Lane to the post of Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, rendered vacant by the retirement of Sir Walter Armstrong, will be welcomed by all lovers of art.

A committee has been formed, under the patronage of several men of letters, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Auguste Angellier, well known on this side of the Channel as the author of a fine monograph on Burns. Towards the end of his life he gave up criticism in order to devote himself to poetry, and made his mark in this field also. The committee intends to erect the memorial on the ramparts of Boulogne, often with him the scene of happy inspiration.

We mentioned recently two Catalogues dealing with the important sale of the collection of Arnold Otto Meyer, which takes place from the 16th to the 21st of this month in Leipsic. A third Catalogue has now been issued by Herr C. G. Boerner of Leipsic, at the price of 1 mark.

Musical Gossip.

The third performance of 'Die Meistersinger' this season took place at Covent Garden last Tuesday evening. It is rare to hear the work with a cast in which all the parts are assigned to the artists best suited to them. On this occasion Fräulein Claire Dux, by her personal appearance and her pleasing acting, gave satisfaction, but in her singing she did not bring out all the beauty and charm of the music. Then there was the Beckmesser of Herr Hans Erwin, who acted that difficult part exceedingly well. Beckmesser is a man who takes himself seriously, but there is sometimes a tendency—from which Herr Erwin is free—to present him in rather a comic spirit, which some years ago even caused occasional laughter. But in spite of Herr Erwin's good qualities, his tone of voice is not that which one associates with the unsuccessful rival of Walther: it did not sufficiently express envy and spite. Herr Johannes Sembach as Walther was familiar with the music, though his manner was not sufficiently romantic. Frau Bender-Schäfer was very good as Magdalene; Herr Paul Bender forcible as Hans Sachs, and Herr Hermann Schramm a capital David. Mr. Albert Coates conducted admirably.

At a recent concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society the doors were shut during the performance of Strauss's 'Ein Heldenleben'; of this the public had previously been warned. There is no break in the work, so that the arrival of late comers would have caused much annoyance. This plan might be adopted also for all symphonies or works in various movements, such as Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Scheherazade' Suite, and a request added to abstain from applause until the end. Serious lovers of music should certainly be considered, and the general public might learn to be punctual. Mr. Plunket Greene, in one of his lectures, spoke of the advantage of a few moments' silence before the singing of a song, and complete silence between movements of a work would be still more advantageous. Sir Henry J. Wood, Herr Nikisch, and other conductors and pianists have at any rate tried, and with fair success, to suppress applause.

Sir Henry J. Wood has recently presented works by Schönberg which proved rather a puzzle. There was nothing, however, in the programme of last Saturday's Symphony Concert to excite controversy. Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite Symphonique 'Scheherazade,' the music of which was arranged for the ballet of that name, is delightfully fresh and admirably scored; Brahms's First Symphony ranks as an old favourite; Liszt's E flat Concerto, in which Mr. Lamond displayed his skill, has many admirers; while Stravinsky's 'Fireworks' Fantasia, repeated by request, is clever and effective.

Scriabin's symphonic poem 'Prometheus, the Poem of Fire,' will be performed at next Saturday afternoon's Symphony Concert under specially favourable conditions, for the composer himself will play the difficult piano part. Thus, although the reading given of the work a short time ago by Sir Henry J. Wood was, of course, sound, it will be satisfactory to him to be in personal communication with the composer.

The Classical Concert Society began its Spring Series at Beechstein Hall last Wednesday evening. At the head of the programme

stood a Sonata (said to be by Bach) for violin and figured bass, in E minor. A manuscript of it was discovered in the private library of the King of Saxony. The Adagio is the most interesting section. There was also a Fantasia, Op. 159, by Schubert. When that composer was uninspired, as in this work, his lengths were not "heavenly." This Fantasia has been shelved for many years, and we do not think it ought to have been revived. Dr. Ernest Walker in his 'Notes' admits

"that there are not a few places in this Fantasia that no other great composer would have been satisfied to leave standing just as they are."

There is one beautiful theme in it, "Sei mir gegrüsst," borrowed by Schubert from himself, but the variations which follow are of the flimsiest. The able performers of both works were Miss Fanny Davies and Mr. Maurice Sons. They were afterwards joined by Mr. C. Warwick-Evans, 'cellist, in Beethoven's Trio, Op. 70, No. 1.

Herr Henschel made his last appearance at these concerts. He was in fine voice, and sang in his best style *Lieder* by Beethoven, Liszt, and Schumann, and in a second group four of his own songs. They were all given in order of composition, and the third and fourth, the latest in date, proved the most characteristic.

The first concert of Mr. Josef Holbrooke's thirteenth year of modern chamber music took place at the Arts Centre on Friday evening, February 27th. His perseverance in a good cause deserves recognition. The scheme of the four concerts announced is not lacking in interest; in addition to works of his own, he will produce concerted music by other native composers.

On Friday Mr. Holbrooke's Quintet for clarinet and strings, Op. 28, was given. Mr. Charles Draper played the important clarinet part, and was well supported by Messrs. John Saunders, Charles Woodhouse, Lionel Tertis, and Herbert Withers. The second movement, a Theme and ten Variations, was the most attractive. The Variations were difficult to follow, and each had a heading such as Lament, Scherzo, Chorale. The hall was in darkness during the performance, and only sufficient light was supplied for the players. At the opera-house there is a reason for lowering the lights; in a concert-room it is foolish, and annoying to people who wish to consult their programmes for titles, and the words of songs. Of the latter there were some excellent specimens by Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. Delius, and Mr. Norman O'Neill, ably interpreted by Miss Jane Waterston.

Mr. Leonard Borwick gave his fifth and last recital, previous to his tour round the world, at the Æolian Hall, on Friday, February 27th. There was nothing new in the programme, but in his clever transcription of a Bach Organ Prelude, and in the three poems by M. Ravel entitled 'Gaspard de la Nuit,' he was heard at his best. At one time Mr. Borwick chiefly, if not entirely, confined himself to music of the past. In these recitals he has devoted much attention to modern French music, and this is a welcome enlargement of his scope.

Owing to the great desire of the public to hear 'Parsifal,' the Covent Garden management announce two additional performances on Monday and Tuesday next.

The London Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge, will give on April 1st a concert performance of 'Parsifal' at Queen's Hall. By that time all the twelve performances of the music-drama will have taken place at Covent Garden. Many of those who heard it will be glad to make fuller acquaintance with the poem and the music. The lights will not be lowered, so they can take their vocal scores. It will be the first performance in English (with Mr. Newman's excellent translation), and by English artists: Miss Carrie Tubb, and Messrs. John Coates, Thorpe Bates, and Robert Radford.

The reputation enjoyed by the Brussels Quartet is well deserved. Their readings of works of different schools are marked by great sympathy and earnestness, while as performers they are thoroughly well equipped. At their concert at Bechstein Hall last Tuesday evening they presented a programme striking in its contrasts. It opened with Haydn's Quartet in C, Op. 54, No. 2. In form and style it is old, but these players are able to make one forget this. Other Haydn quartets would be oftener heard if artists could thus throw aside for a time their modern ideas and feelings; but the ability to do this is rare. In Beethoven's characteristic Quartet in F minor, Op. 95, the Brussels players had fine opportunities of displaying their gifts; also in Borodin's Quartet in D, which, though of less importance, is interesting.

The last opera which Massenet wrote was 'Cléopatre,' and it has just been produced at Monte Carlo, where his 'Jongleur de Notre-Dame,' 'Chérubin,' 'Espada,' 'Thérèse,' 'Don Quichotte,' and 'Roma' were first performed. He wrote operas of light, pleasing character which appealed to the public, but which, with few exceptions, achieved only momentary success; and that was in part due to the artists who created them. The *compte rendu* of 'Cléopatre' in the *Ménestrel* of February 28th is sympathetic rather than critical, but the occasion was a special one, and the writer no doubt remembered the proverb "De mortuis," &c.

On February 25th at the Paris Conservatoire the programme included Purcell's 'Golden Sonata.' It was probably the first time that any work of his has been produced in France—at least in modern times—and it proved something of a revelation to the few privileged persons present. The departure was made on the initiative of Prof. Charles Lefebvre.

The Triennial Sheffield Festival will be held next November, from the 11th to the 13th. Berlioz's 'Roméo et Juliette,' Liszt's 'Faust,' Beethoven's 'Missa,' Bach's Cantata "O fire everlasting," M. Ravel's 'Daphnis and Chloe,' M. Rachmaninov's 'The Bells' (first time in England), Dr. Vaughan Williams's 'Sea Symphony,' and the second and third acts of 'Parsifal' are the chief works. The Festival will be under the direction of Herr Michael Balling.

The death is announced of Mr. Putnam Griswold, the excellent bass singer. He studied at the Royal College of Music, and soon after was engaged at the Berlin Hofoper, also at Covent Garden last year. His death occurred late in February in New York, after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Griswold was in the prime of manhood.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 'Parsifal.'
—	Julius Schröder's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 'Parsifal.'
—	Dorothea Crompton's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	F. Weltman's Violin Recital, 8.15, Queen's (Small) Hall.
—	Oriana Madrigal Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Smallwood Metcalfe Choir, 8.10, Queen's Hall.
—	Franz Liebich's Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Egon Petri's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Song Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre.
—	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Fanny Copeland's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Wessely String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Marlowe's Edward the Second. By William Dinsmore Briggs. (Nutt, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This volume, in addition to the text of the play, contains 130 pages of introductory remarks on the history and development of the Chronicle play, while another 100 pages are taken up with notes on the text itself. As a book of reference it will take its place among the accredited works on Elizabethan drama. Whether a play of this standing ought to be studied as a piece of the literary history of the period, apart from its value as drama for the theatre, is a question on which experts differ. But since it is unusual for scholars to regard plays as acting plays, no disparagement of Prof. Briggs's book is intended in stating that the one reference the author makes to a dramatic performance of 'Edward II.' is relegated to a line in a foot-note. In fact, Marlowe's tragedy, considered as drama, does not form part of the author's study, although it might well be compared with other and more modern plays, such as Bulwer Lytton's 'Richelieu,' Browning's 'Strafford,' or Tennyson's 'Queen Mary.' Nor does Prof. Briggs record that the play was revived at the Oxford Summer Meeting of 1903 by the Elizabethan Stage Society, when a critic wrote of the performance:—

"The tragedy—or chronicle—is one of the highest interest, and the wonder is not so much that it should have held spellbound an audience, some of whom, perhaps many of whom, were not educated in dramatic literature, as that it should all these years have been neglected of managers."

Here, indeed, there was opportunity for reflection and criticism.

Why is it unusual for lecturers at a University to point out that plays so dramatic in their quality as 'Edward II.' should be given a hearing on the stage? We believe it is because few scholars appreciate Marlowe's tragedy as acted drama, and in the interests of dramatic art this fact is to be regretted. The multiplication of books about plays in which no reference is made to their use in the theatre has a degrading influence on the modern stage, and encourages young students to think that Shakespeare and Marlowe wrote drama mainly to gratify the superior intelligence of commentators and historians. Nothing could be further from the truth.

In his Introduction Prof. Briggs admits that we must be cautious in making generalizations about the attitude of the writer of Chronicle plays towards his material and the licence permitted him by his public; and he adds later that "the party at Court took no special interest in English history." This, we think, is to understate the position. The Court viewed with considerable misgivings the historical play, where the doings in the past of English sovereigns and the nobility were held up to criticism before the citizens, the apprentices, and even the rabble of the town. It is not likely that Queen Eliza-

beth ever visited the Globe playhouse; nor were the humours of Falstaff allowed to be presented before her at Windsor until the fat knight had been taken out of the environment of princes, Courts, and everything connected with politics or governments. On the other hand, we doubt if English history in the Queen's lifetime was ever staged, as Prof. Briggs contends, "for its own sake, or for the sake of its intrinsic dramatic interest." Of course, Elizabethan dramatists never would have admitted that the popularity of the Chronicle play depended upon the prohibited "dozen or sixteen lines" which they often inserted in it to reflect events of the day. Nor does the Prologue to 'The Poetaster,' which is quoted, do more than express the well-known opinions of the frequenters of the Blackfriars Theatre, who, representing the Court party, all disliked the kind of play Shakespeare was giving his townsmen on the Surrey side of the Thames. The quotations, in fact, which Prof. Briggs gives, whether they attack or defend the Chronicle play, are but instances of special pleading on the part of the writer, and before evidence of real value can be found search must be made elsewhere. From 1598 to 1601 Shakespeare's plays became more openly political, owing to the active hostility existing between Essex and the Court, and probably the patriotic fervour displayed in 'Henry V.' had a double purpose. In 'King Lear,' the reason why Shakespeare departs from his authorities is, we suggest, not because he is dealing with a legendary play, but because the groundlings at the Globe would never have tolerated the sight of French soldiers defeating the English; and, unfortunately, Cordelia's troops had crossed the sea under the command of her husband, who was King of France.

With regard to Shakespeare and Marlowe, Prof. Briggs ably points out the limitations of the indebtedness of the younger poet to the elder, yet proves convincingly how much Marlowe had done to give dramatic shape to the Chronicle play before Shakespeare took it in hand. Marlowe's plays remained in the possession of Lord Pembroke's men, and continued to attract large audiences long after their author's tragic death; and Shakespeare, being one of the Lord Chamberlain's men, would be expected to exploit the same themes, and to challenge the dead poet's supremacy as poet and dramatist. Thus Shakespeare found himself thrust forward as a rival more than as an imitator of the Canterbury poet.

The present reviewer agrees with Prof. Briggs's contention that James, by taking upon himself the sole privilege of selecting and patronizing players, deprived the theatre of its elasticity and its freedom. From a distinctly popular institution the stage became in general a semi-aristocratic one, while the theatre began to look more and more to the Court for favour and support. Again, the Masque had begun to undermine the influence of drama, even in Elizabeth's reign, when she installed her chapel boys at the Blackfriars Theatre. We do not, however, think it was the foreign subject-matter that Beaumont and Fletcher introduced into their plays, or the competition of second-rate dramatists, that gave the death-blow to the Chronicle play, so much as the determination of the Privy Council that history plays should not reflect the religious or political questions of the day.

We commend Prof. Briggs's Introduction to this play. It is a thoughtful and carefully prepared essay on an interesting subject.

THE WEEK.

Duke of York's Theatre.

Mr. Somerset Maugham's 'Land of Promise,' produced by Mr. Charles Frohman at the Duke of York's last week, is good enough to deserve careful examination. The first act, which takes place at Tunbridge Wells, fills up an extra half-hour to rather better purpose than the majority of curtain-raisers, because it is well staged and acted. But it might be omitted, so far as it is concerned with the information that the lady companion has failed to realize her anticipation of a legacy; and as a revelation of her character it is merely misleading. It did not prepare us for the later impetuous outbursts from one who has put up for ten years with the selfish whims of a rich crank, and that, we are given to understand, from no mere mercenary motive.

We should also have expected those ten years of self-repression to help her in the next act, when she finds herself taunted by her brother's wife, because she is unable to take up rough domestic work in a Canadian shack. When the author makes her accept married service in an even more lonely part of the country, rather than endure the sharp tongue of a woman she has reason to respect, he asks the audience to forget her years and experience.

Another surprise, however, was in store for us. We had every reason to expect that her husband, though uncouth, was in essentials one of nature's gentlemen. We were no less mistaken than his wife. That he should insist on her performing the service for which, he said, he had married her was perhaps to be expected, but that he should brutally enforce his marital rights after a brief poetical outburst seemed out of the picture. Had the play not yielded so many surprises, we might also have wondered at the degree of connubial toleration attained in the fourth and last act.

If the principal characters had been in less able hands than those of Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Irene Vanbrugh, there would, we think, have been more dissent than applause among the first-night audience.

The "nut" who is sent out for his family's good is excellently done, as is also the worthy "bricky" who, willing to work, finds everything much to his taste. In fact, all the minor characters are capable studies—especially the rather shrewish, but sterling wife of the heroine's brother.

The Court Theatre.

At the Court Theatre—on a stage frequently used for sermons on social reform—last Monday afternoon was produced Mr. Arthur Applin's three-act comedy, 'Rags.' The first act, which takes place in Grosvenor Square, is concerned with the revolt of an earl's motherless daughter against continuing existence as a sheltered woman.

In the second act we find her in Whitechapel incognito, sharing her lot with a consumptive, sweated needlewoman, and one of the "labouring" class whose violence cloaks only too efficiently his better feelings. The earl's daughter having learnt that her father's house is to be attacked by burglars, it is no surprise to find her in the third act back in Grosvenor Square, ready to receive her visitor from the East End. The play ends with the fraternizing of the denizens of East and West.

We give but a crude outline, and thus summarized the play might be classed as futile. This, we believe, is far from being the case, and the detail—which we have omitted because it must be seen to be appreciated—is what we are truly thankful for. Such a touch as the modified "'Allelujah!" with which the Salvation Army captain receives the information that the earl's daughter is going to give herself to the cause, instead of a cheque, is human and real.

Probably the author's sentimental ending is a concession at present necessary to the playgoing public, though we cannot help feeling a certain anxiety whether this new mode of instilling a social religion will not follow in the wake of other failures, owing to its excessive regard for the peace of mind of the congregation. Had we taken our way home in one of the sumptuous motor-cars which awaited the close of the play, we can well believe that our conversation would have dwelt upon Mr. Fred Lewis's felicitous presentment of the earl who lived in Grosvenor Square on the rents obtained from Paradise Row in Whitechapel, the charming playing of his daughter by Gillian Scaife, or the manliness of Mr. Perceval Clark, as the lover who watched over her during her slum experiences. We might even have justly commended the acting of Mr. Edmund Breon and Gwladys Clarke, as typical East-Enders, as well as Mr. Albert Ward as the Salvation Army captain. However, we went Underground, and sat with half a dozen real "brickies." Their worn and begrimed countenances and clothes brought home to us the stunted lives which are the outcome of the cleavage that sends one class to a theatre for knowledge how another class exists.

'Rags' was preceded by a short piece, 'Le Rêve,' which showed that Mr. Applin has a wonderful versatility, though we cannot commend this proof of it.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The District Visitor,' a satire on Maeterlinck's 'The Blue Bird,' by the late Richard Middleton, which preceded 'Rags' at the Court Theatre at the latter end of the week, is a sombre study.

The curtain is raised on art and love in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Reason, played by Mr. Frank Randell and Edyth Olive respectively. To these two in their starvation a visitor comes, interrupting the poet's search for words of the right colour, and dissipating his almost delirious visions.

Introducing himself as representative of his firm in the Battersea district, "Mr. Death" (Mr. Arthur Applin) unfolds his commission, to find that, the entry before the words Philip Reason being undecipherable, neither husband nor wife is clearly indicated in the summons. The mistake leads to further parley and a torrent of phrases in which Philip pours scorn on the ritual of death, to the entire approval, as it turns out, of the District Visitor himself, who, scattering the summons in fragments, leaves them to choose their own time to die.

But they seek him again almost before the echo of his good-bye is heard, lying down side by side to welcome him.

"When the landlord comes he'll turn us out into the street."

"That won't matter—*we* shan't be there,"

is the note of defiance and hope on which the curtain falls.

The audience which responds to the call of the Pioneer Players can hardly be called "representative"—a fact which must not be forgotten in registering the enthusiasm with which 'Daughters of Ishmael' was received on the occasion of its production by them on March 1st, at the King's Hall, Covent Garden.

The presentation of the play is but one of many evidences of an awakened public conscience on the subject of her whom Lecky describes as the saddest figure in history, "blasted for the sins of humanity"; but, like the book by Reginald Wright Kauffman from which it has been adapted by A. D'Este-Scott, the drama is another instance of that type of pleading in which the wood of good intention is obscured by the trees of over-emphasis and exaggeration.

The acting of the company was admirable. Marjorie Patterson made a distinct success as Mary Denbigh, giving evidence of genuine tragic power, especially in the scene when she meets the man who betrayed her. Janette Steer in the unpleasant part of Rose Legere was excellent. Mr. Geoffrey Goodhart as the drayman, Hermann Hoffman, was very neat. Mr. Raymond Lauzerte as Max Crossman, the procurer, gave a fine rendering of a terrible part. The staging of the play, by Edith Craig, was exceedingly well done.

We are glad to be spared the necessity of giving an opinion at any length of 'Peggy and her Husband,' by Mr. Joseph Keating, as notice of its withdrawal has already been given. A collection of witticisms does not make a play. We give no names of those who took part in the production at the Royalty Theatre. All concerned worked hard, and lack of success does not lie at their door. We congratulate the public on the fact that they require something in a play besides smartness in dialogue and lack of costume.

The above piece was preceded by 'Acid Drops,' by G. E. Jennings. It is a capable representation of a scene in a workhouse infirmary for women. Though not an adequate sequel to Lady Gregory's 'Workhouse Ward,' it has points in common with that little gem, and bears comparison with it. Betty Ward, who is quite young, gives a masterly impersonation of old age.

A revival of 'Love's Labour's Lost' will probably follow 'Magic' at the Little Theatre. It is intended to produce the play "in a distinctively English fashion," and we are told that "something totally unlike any other production of Shakespeare ever witnessed in London" may be looked for.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey has selected as successor to 'Never Say Die' a play by Mr. Monckton Hoffe called 'Things We 'd Like to Know,' which is described as "light comedy." It is improbable, however, that the new piece will be produced before Easter.

Gertrude Kingston has arranged with Mr. Kenelm Foss to start a "holiday theatre" at the Little. A new play by Mrs. Percy Dearmer entitled 'Brer Rabbit' will be her first production. The piece, which will have a musical setting by Mr. Martin Shaw, will be presented on Easter Monday.

Next Tuesday afternoon at the Coronet Mr. Roubaud's Parisian company will present 'Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon' at 2 o'clock, followed by Molière's 'Les Précieuses Ridicules,' and later by 'Les Fourberies de Scapin.' These performances are intended primarily for the instruction of boys and girls at school.

The Bio-opera, which was presented by Ruffell's Exclusives at the Shaftesbury Pavilion on Wednesday last, afforded a pleasant half-hour's entertainment, and should certainly prove a success. The programme consisted of four songs, a duet, and selections from 'Faust,' which were all well rendered by Miss Maude Willby, Mr. George Parker, and Mr. William Maxwell.

On February 25th 'Clara Florise,' a comedy in three acts by Mr. George Moore, was produced at the Comédie Royale, Paris. The play, though its technique was a little disconcerting to a French audience, met with a sympathetic reception.

To Correspondents.—H. J. G. R.—R. C.—J. H.—W. M.—W. B.—Received.

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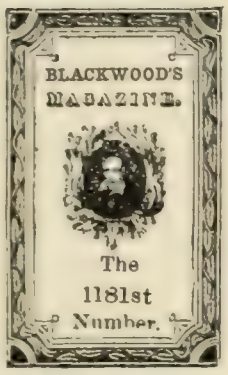
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FAMILY HISTORIES.

In his history of 'The House of Cecil' Mr. Ravenscroft Dennis makes the safe point that the family has been peculiar in that, having attained eminence in the middle of the sixteenth century, it practically disappeared from the page of history until the middle of the nineteenth, when the late Lord Salisbury re-established its renown. The line thus differs from the Cavendishes, the Russells, and the other great houses which came to the front after the Wars of the Roses had cleared the way for a new nobility. None of them has risen to the height of the Cecils, but their influence on English politics has been more continuous. The Russells in particular have been a singularly varied tribe. They have been prominent in arms and diplomacy; they touched conspiracy with William, Lord Russell; at one time a Duke of Bedford has been notorious as the director of a "Bloomsbury gang," at another a Lord John Russell has become famous as a Parliamentary reformer. It has been otherwise with the Cecils; and by no means the least interesting part of Mr. Dennis's meritorious volume deals with the season of eclipse which they have undergone.

Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, for example, inherited but little of the great Burghley's intellect. In his youth his idleness and dissoluteness sorely vexed his sire, who wrote: "The shame that I shall have to receive to have so unruled a son grieveth me more than if I had lost him by honest death." The Earl grew up to be a soldier of some parts, and an upright and charitable man, but in no sense a distinguished one. His son Edward, Viscount Wimbledon, was the Cardigan of his day: brave to recklessness in the field, and prone to duels. If Buckingham is chiefly to blame for the planning of the raid on the Spanish coast of 1625, Wimbledon, totally devoid of experience in naval warfare, bungled its execution.

Otherwise we get a Lord Roos, who made a disastrous marriage, and who died mysteriously abroad, after serving on a diplomatic mission or two; the fifth Earl of Exeter, who adorned Burghley with pictures and works of art, and appointed Mat Prior as his son's tutor; the ninth, also a collector and connoisseur; the first Marquis, who, after he had apparently connived at his first wife's elopement, married Sarah Hoggins, Tennyson's "village maiden"; the second, who won the Oaks three times; and the third, who, in the quaint language of Mr. Dennis, "achieved greatness in pisciculture and the breeding of shorthorns." The last two, no doubt, were worthy magnates, but there was nothing of Burghley about them.

The younger line had in Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, a successor to Burghley who bore much the same relationship to his greater father as did Pitt to Chatham. But his son, the second Earl, wavered between King and Parliament, to the scorn of Clarendon; and in his old age was "my simple Lord Salisbury" to Pepys. Van Dyck has handed down his long, vacuous face. The third one knows through Macaulay's scathing comment on his abrupt conversion to "Popery," and his own heart-cry, when William of Orange landed, "O God! O God! O God! I turn'd too soon! I turn'd too soon!" Pope and Hogarth poked fun at the sixth Earl as the driver of the Hatfield coach, with upsets as not unusual incidents. Horace Walpole wrote, however, "As matters, when they can go no lower, may mount again, who knows what may happen, madam?" Matters did mount, though less through the seventh Earl and first Marquis, a respectable courtier and a favourite of George III., than through his wife, Lady Mary Hill, a daughter of the Marquis of Downshire. She was Creevey's "Old Salisbury" or "Old Sarum," a great leader of society, eminent in the hunting-field, and memorable for her comment on Adam's conduct in laying on Eve the blame for the Fall: "Shabby fellow indeed!" It was through her, we suspect, that brains returned to the family, for though her son, the late Lord Salisbury's father, was not particularly brilliant, he was an active local man, and a respected Conservative politician.

Mr. Dennis deals with his three illustrious Cecils on safe and sensible lines. He makes no attempt to extenuate Burghley's treachery to the Protector Somerset, or his complaisance to Mary. Burghley was indeed a cold, calculating man, who looked upon religion mainly as an affair of State, and did not shrink from administering torture when the public interest seemed to require it. In his unemotional way he loved his country well, and thoroughly understood her commercial needs. In foreign politics he played a cautious game, his ruling motive being to keep England clear of complications. We do not altogether agree with Mr. Dennis when he pronounces that Queen Elizabeth's proceedings rendered Burghley's task "immeasurably more difficult and dangerous." It may be that her vacillations perplexed her ministers, and that in Leicester she chose a light adviser, though we doubt if he ever exercised much real influence over her. But the Queen's supreme merit consisted in bringing to policy that touch of romance which nature had denied her sagacious Secretary. War with Spain was inevitable, and when it did come, the Queen evoked a personal loyalty which counted for much in the overthrow of the Armada.

Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury, is to Mr. Dennis an enigmatical figure, and here again he takes the conventional view. Of the man in his family life we confessedly know next to nothing, since his existing papers are concerned almost entirely with public affairs. But even the exuberance of language common to that day cannot obscure the steadiness of his friendships and his innumerable kindnesses to strangers. The "little beagle" stands out from among his contemporaries as a pathetic figure, always anxious, always overworked; he found his nearest approach to happiness when he was laying out the grounds of Hatfield and flying his hawks. He died, a worn-out man, before he was fifty, and in his last illness said to Sir Walter Cope: "Ease and pleasure quake to hear of death, but my life, full of cares and miseries, desireth to be dissolved." So long as Elizabeth lived things went fairly well with him, in spite of Essex's intemperate opposition. He never worked in full sympathy with James, whose peaceful succession he had secured through that famous secret correspondence which so nearly leaked out. The King's diplomatic experimentalism and his profligate largesses

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Records of the Chicheley Plowdens. By Walter F. C. Chicheley Plowden. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

to his favourites were certainly calculated to affront every instinct of a survivor of the old system. As the finances went to ruin, the royal rapacity thwarted the "great contract" that might have restored them. That was the end of Salisbury, and Bacon summed up his career to his sovereign with some severity and much insight: "He was a fit man to keep things from growing worse, but no very fit man to reduce things to be much better."

Mr. Dennis's sketch of the late Lord Salisbury is so careful and straightforward that we need say but little about it. As he quotes Lord Robert Cecil in palliation of certain "blazing indiscretions," we will take leave to remark that, although "twenty years. resolute government" in Ireland may be a reasonable policy, allusions to Hottentots and Hindus are indefensible. Again, when he dismisses Lord Salisbury's Far Eastern policy as a failure, he overlooks the point that before many years were over the Japanese made it their business to turn the Russians out of Port Arthur. But the chapter will do very well as a provisional survey pending the appearance of the authoritative biography, and the former is all it pretends to be.

'The Book of the Duffs' is welcome. Hardly any piece of British family history has been canvassed more widely of recent years. The Duffs have long been the subject of amused and admiring gossip in their cradle county of Banffshire, where the story of their rise to fame and fortune is the subject of a ballad—it would be interesting to know the precise age of the song of 'Creely Duff.' That story gained a national popularity in 1889, when the Earl of Fife (till 1885 only Earl Fife in the peerage of Ireland) married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales, and was raised to a dukedom. This access to power was too much for the Banffshire antiquary Dr. William Cramond, who had made an exhaustive study of the Duff charter chest, for on the very morning of the marriage he contributed (anonymously) to *The Scotsman* a mordant attack on the traditional Duff claim to a descent from the Thanes of Fife. Indeed, he went so far as to say that they could trace no further back than a certain small farmer, Adam Duff "in" (not of) Clunybeg, in the back-o'-beyond parish of Mortlach, who died in 1674. It would not be worth recalling this attack but for the fact that 'Burke' and 'Debrett,' and even "G.E.C," at once followed his lead, and jettisoned the traditional pedigree, which connected Clunybeg with the Duffs of Muldavit, Cullen, and through these with the Thanes of Fife, whose alleged parentage had suggested the use of the title Earl Fife to William Duff of Braco in 1759. The Macduff origin still remains in the region of legend; but quite recently Mr. Stephen Ree, the parish minister of Boharm, showed that Baird of Auchmeddan, the early historian of the Duffs, was right in connecting Clunybeg with the Muldavit family, though wrong in some of his details; and now comes a full-dress account of the house from the pen of Mr. Alistair Tayler and his sister, who are descended from the third Earl Fife.

Although they are able to show that Clunybeg was descended from the Muldavit Duffs, they have found very little to say about the latter group, whose history from 1402 to 1715, when the senior line disappears in the swirl of Jacobitism, is told in 25 pages, whereas the story of Clunybeg and his descendants blossoms out into 358 pages. So that, after all, Dr. Cramond, like Baird before him, was right in spirit, though wrong in the letter; for it is only with Adam (1590–1674) that the fortunes of the family, which have just resulted in the great lady of the house becoming through marriage a Royal Highness—not H.H., as Mr. Tayler makes it (p. ix)—really begin. Small wonder that they have been called the "Lucky Duffs"; that they have made the gossips talk, and supplied endless "copy" for what is called the "romance of the peerage."

How has it been done? What is the psychology of this success? Mr. Tayler is a genealogist, and does not supply the answer. Baird tells us that Clunybeg was a "man of natural sense, perfect integrity, and indefatigable industry." But that does not explain how, beginning with a fortune of 23*l.* in such an unpromising territory as Mortlach, he and his son Alexander of Keithmore managed to lay the foundations of such a fortune; for even if the latter became a pillar of his county, and conformed to the rules of the realm in pursuance of business, his father had not begun in that canny way which has been popularly supposed to be the great secret of the Duffs. Clunybeg had, indeed, a large mixture of the old Adam in him; for, as his Christian name suggests, he was half a Gordon—his mother being a Gordon of Cairnburrow—and all the Duff canniness could not make him escape the temptations of that legacy. Mr. Tayler reminds us that he was a zealous Anti-Covenanter. The strange thing is that he did not go down with that party; on the contrary, his house rose on the ashes of the lands they had frittered away in this and kindred struggles. But Adam was guilty of the mere personal ruffianism of the day; as, for example, his attack (not detailed by Mr. Tayler) on Robert Sanders in Ardneidlie in December, 1644. Adam and a gang of twenty-one men "persewit" Sanders home, and, "with great trees, beit, strak, and dang him":—

> "Lykwayes the said Adam Duff himself at that tyme strak the said complenar his wyf, being great with chyld, ane crewall stroak with his foot on the bellie, swa that she dwynit and pynit away the space of two monethes therafter in greit dollor and paine theroff, and in end pairtit with chyld and died herself of the said hurt."

How, then, did Clunybeg, practising the same lawlessness as his Gordon kinsmen and neighbours, advance while they sank? Moreover, how did his descendants in regular succession improve his fortune with ever-growing power, instead of producing now and then "bad lots"? Whatever the reason, the fact remains, so that 'The Book of the Duffs' is one expanding procession of successful notabilities; few of them, it is true, possessed of outstanding ability, but all of them endowed with a high order of competence.

Mr. Tayler deals in turn with all the lines which issue from Clunybeg—Keithmore, Dipple, Braco, the Fifes, Mayen, Craigston, Fetteresso, Drummuir, and Hatton (the family of the present Commander-in-Chief in India). Besides that, he has shepherded many other Duffs into his fold, though at present he is unable to connect them with the Muldavit group; and he has much to say of allied families, notably the Gordons, Abercrombies, Morrisons, and Urquharts. He tells their story in an ingenious blend of genealogy and narrative, and he has furnished the reader with a splendid series of tables of descent and a lavish Index which render reference child's play. As a portrait gallery 'The Book of the Duffs' is unusually rich, for there are thirty-nine fine reproductions of portraits, many of them by the great masters, and not a few reproduced for the first time. Another excellent feature, worthy of imitation, is the map showing all the important places dealt with in the text.

'The Book of the Duffs,' in short, is an excellent piece of genealogical work, which is indispensable to the historian of the North-East of Scotland. It is a sure sign, too, that Mr. Tayler and his sister are born genealogists, though they started the production of this exhaustive cyclopædia as amateurs.

The greatest of the Plowdens whose careers and pedigree are piously recorded by Col. Chicheley Plowden was Edmund, the Elizabethan lawyer, the father of law reporting, and the forerunner of Coke. His fine portrait forms the frontispiece to this well-bound and well-printed volume. But the most interesting figure is Sir Edmund Plowden of Wanstead, the masterful and litigious Earl Palatine of New Albion, who, after a year or two spent in prospecting in North America, obtained a charter from Charles I. to settle a colony of that name in the neighbourhood of Delaware Bay. The author makes the interesting suggestion that the pioneer was, perhaps, encouraged to petition for the grant of what was afterwards practically the whole territory of New Jersey, by his relationship to Sir Thomas Lake, King James I.'s Secretary of State; and he further gives many details of his private life, which help to explain his failure to make any progress with the plantation. So little trace, indeed, of this enterprise has been left in history or on the map, that some American historians have even thrown doubt upon the very existence of such a charter. But this view, in face of the documents published in the 'Calendar of Colonial Papers for 1632,' cannot now be seriously maintained.

Col. Chicheley Plowden's records of the Chicheleys and Plowdens in England, Wales, and America will be read with much interest by those concerned. The author writes modestly of his own achievements; we cannot, however, but regret that he was not in some respects better equipped for his task. The fatal tendency of the family genealogist to accept and to publish without proof or verification each step in a pedigree is much in evidence, and the curious desire to date back to the Conquest at all hazards is amusingly displayed. Plowden, it is admitted, is not mentioned in Domesday Book; but, the author tells us, Cheney Longville is; and he adds that this property was in the possession of the Plowdens from 904. No evidence is adduced for this assertion, and since Eyton ('Antiquities of Shropshire,' xi. 369) apparently knows nothing of it, it is badly in need of some. The statement that Elizabeth Plowden sold it in 1682, and the fact that it is three miles distant from Plowden Hall, will not convince the judicious reader without some documentary proof.

The author begins his pedigree of the Plowdens by making Philip de Plowden (1220) son of the more or less legendary Crusader, Roger (1191); but omits any reference to the William de Pladen unearthed by Eyton, who suggests that he (the first of that name, so far as we are aware, of whom there is any authentic testimony) was the father of Philip. A similar instance of haphazard work may be found in the proposed derivation of Plowden from *plw* (Cymric = clearing) and *den* (Saxon = wooded valley)—a hybrid apparently carefully compounded to express the not very obvious idea of a densely wooded clearing! This essay in derivations seems to us on a par with the author's suggestion elsewhere (p. 126) that Chicheley is connected as a surname with the Churchills, because a French author, writing to please Napoleon I., a great admirer of the first Duke of Marlborough, traced the origin of that family to Roger de Courcil, a good Frenchman who came over with the Conqueror; and Courcil is sometimes written Chearchile! Churchill, of course, is a Somerset place-name, as Chicheley is a Bedfordshire, and Plowden a Shropshire place-name. Nor can we pass over altogether in silence the explanation of the coat of arms on the cover. The quarterings attributed to the Chattertons of Wathurst (presumably intended for Nuthurst?) are really the quarterings of the Cheethams, from whom, as Mr. W. H. Bird showed in an entertaining article in *The Ancestor*, Geoffrey de Chatterton acquired his estate in the thirteenth century. The striking feature in the arms was identified by Mr. Oswald Barron as a *habick*, or weaver's tool, appropriate enough to a Lancashire merchant (*The Ancestor*, viii. p. 82).

Col. Chicheley Plowden has, however, brought together and printed much interesting information, which should be of great use for a critical survey.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIOGRAPHY.

To the greater number of English readers Admiral Dewey, whose 'Autobiography' is before us, is probably known only as the man who crushed the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay; possibly also as the principal agent in the capture of the city of Manila, and the American conquest of the Philippine Islands. In the States people know more about him, but their knowledge is due almost entirely to his Manila fame. They naturally inquired about his antecedents, and found, as might have been expected, that the commander of an American squadron in what was known to be a very critical time was a man of good service and repute; that he had a long career to his credit (not, indeed, in command, for promotion in the United States Navy did not come to young men); that his services as a young lieutenant in the Civil War, more than thirty years before, had been distinguished; and that since then, as lieutenant, as commander, and as captain, he had, both afloat and on shore, filled many posts of difficulty and responsibility. Now, in his 76th year, Admiral Dewey relates his lifelong story.

It may fairly be said that in his old age he is nearly as good at telling a story as he was at executive work or commanding in his prime, and he seems to make the past live again as he writes of early days at the Naval Academy, out of which he passed at the age of 21—of his midshipman's cruise in the Mediterranean, or afterwards in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, with a sentimental captain, who when called on deck in the night watches usually wore a "crazy-quilt blouse," the appearance of which "bore out his statement that it was made of remnants of his wife's silk dresses." This was Capt. Harsterne, a South Carolina man of "intensely Southern sympathies," and known in England as the man who found and brought over the Resolute, which Capt. Belcher had abandoned in the Arctic. Dewey was with him in 1860, when secession was already in the air:—

> "At a banquet given in Vera Cruz he [sc. Harsterne] declared that if South Carolina seceded, he would take the Pawnee [his ship] into Charleston harbour and deliver her over to the authorities of the State government."

The officers of the ship—mostly, it would seem, Northerners—were somewhat exercised as to probable or possible events, However, they were not put to the test, as secession did not come till several months later.

Admiral Dewey as a young lieutenant was fortunate in his employment during the Civil War, and the account of his personal experiences is most interesting. But the history of the war has often been told in fuller detail, and "personal experiences" cannot be condensed; they must be read *in extenso*. He was in the Mississippi squadron under Farragut, from whom he quotes the theoretical maxim which in these latter days has been so forcibly urged and illustrated by Sir Reginald Custance: "The best protection against an enemy's fire is a well-directed fire of your own." He was also in the Atlantic squadron under Porter, and in both—at New Orleans and Fort Fisher—was station's-mate with General Butler. whose name is not so familiar now as it was fifty years ago, when—in England, at least—it was a synonym for brutality. The Admiral's stories of him do not conflict with our older impressions, though perhaps he appears in them less of a soldier than we had supposed; but, after all, it was less the fault of the man than of the system which rendered it necessary in time of stress to put high military command into the hands of a pettifogging attorney, ignorant alike of military discipline and military training. But all this we must pass by, as well as the many interesting and instructive incidents in our officer's career.

It was in November, 1897, that he was, as commodore, appointed to the command of the Asiatic squadron, and ordered to take a passage to Japan. Most people in Washington believed that the dispute with Spain would be tided over; but, all the same, he thought it right to see that the squadron was ready for any emergency. It was not; it had not "even" a peace supply of ammunition, and it was only by strenuous exertion that he succeeded in having a further supply sent out. It came by the cruiser Baltimore,

> "which reached Hong Kong only forty-eight hours before our vessels left in obedience to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and the ammunition was transferred to the vessels of the squadron in Mirs Bay on the day of the declaration of war."

This nearly, but not quite, compares with the backwardness of the Spanish forts and fleet. Such a great deal of nonsense has been talked and written in England concerning the battle in Manila Bay—silly exaggeration at first, followed by equally silly depreciation afterwards—that we must devote some space to outlining the facts as they now appear in Admiral Dewey's straightforward narrative.

In the first place, the United States Navy wanted, and felt itself wanting in, prestige. It had met no foreign enemy since the short war of 1812, and then only in a few frigate actions, which, though leaving a proud memory, did not seem to fill the stage. The spirit of the men was excellent. Had it not been so, they must have been affected by the "reiterated

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Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy. (Constable & Co., 14*s.* net.)

A Cavalry Officer in the Corunna Campaign, 1808–9: the Journal of Capt. Gordon of the 15th Hussars. Edited by Col. H. C. Wylly. (John Murray, 8*s.* net.)

A Captain of the Gordons: Service Experiences, 1900–9. Edited by his Mother, Mrs. Margaret Miller, and his Sister, Helen Russell Miller. (Sampson Low & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

statements of the Hong Kong papers" as to the extent of the mine-fields, the strength of the forts and the Spanish fleet.

"At the Hong Kong Club it was not possible to get bets, even at heavy odds, that our expedition would be a success."

The feeling among their English friends was, says the Admiral, "A fine set of fellows, but unhappily we shall never see them again." We conclude that he has satisfactory authority for this anecdote, though it seems extraordinary that English officers—naval or military—should be so ignorant of their own history as to take the Spanish defences at their face-value. The American attack was made in earnest, for an earnest opposition was expected, but in reality it proved farcical. If the Spaniards lost heavily, it was because they had not even the common sense to realize that they were completely outclassed. Admiral Dewey's account of it all is quite the best that we have seen—the most full, the most satisfactory, and, at the same time, it explains the remarkable enthusiasm excited in America.

Capt. Gordon, whose journal has been edited by Col. Wylly under the title of 'A Cavalry Officer in the Corunna Campaign,' was one of a well-known family, the Gordons of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire. He is said, in the Introduction, to have been a son of the third Earl of Aberdeen, and half-brother to the Hon. W. Gordon, yet he is nowhere in the book styled otherwise than Capt. Alexander Gordon. Why his half-brother should be given the customary titular distinction of an earl's son and he should be denied it is not apparent.

When Moore commanded in Spain, and with his army set forth towards Salamanca and Valladolid to assist the Spaniards in expelling the French, Capt. Gordon accompanied the force, and kept the diary from which the narrative before us was prepared. The story of the unfortunate campaign has often been told. The additional light supplied here does not tend to enhance Moore's reputation. Indeed, Moore is so severely assailed as to induce the belief that the cavalry captain was ignorant of the many difficulties his commanding officer had to face. But while that is no doubt true, there is still enough to show that much was wanting in the management of the force. The state of demoralization and insubordination reached on the retreat is unparalleled in the history of the British army; worse, in many ways, than what happened during the retreat from Kabul in 1842. Yet whenever there was a prospect of a fight the men stopped drinking and recovered a measure of discipline; and at the very last, above the harbour of Corunna, 14,000 starving and wearied British soldiers inflicted such a blow on Soult at the head of 20,000 Frenchmen that the embarkation was made in safety.

The book has other interests than military, and will repay careful perusal; it is well turned out, the type being specially good.

'A Captain of the Gordons: Service Experiences, 1900–9,' consists largely of the diary of Capt. D. S. Miller of the Gordon Highlanders, edited by his mother and sister. The Captain, who was a born soldier, had much trouble to get a commission, the way to which was smoothed by the Boer War. He was sent out to South Africa about the middle of 1900, saw some rough service with his regiment, and early in 1901 was appointed A.D.C. to General Spens. In both situations he attracted the commendation of his superior officers for great bravery and distinguished conduct in the field. In 1903 he was sent to Somaliland, and had his share of an ill-arranged and inglorious expedition. He next served in India at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Murree, and the Gullies, where he was put through a musketry class and other studies requisite for promotion. Of these he says:—

"It 's quite astonishing how much they make you learn that can be of no possible use in the field."

The remark is just, and in a case like Miller's, where long and hard service had been performed, common sense would suggest waiving further examination. If the diary may be entirely trusted, he kept his health marvellously in trying conditions; but, unfortunately, exposure and bad food undermined his constitution, and he died in 1909. Two essays and an article, 'The Two Editors,' by Capt. Miller, are included in the book.

FOREIGN ROYALTIES AND COURTS.

MR. GRIBBLE has that power to collect and arrange facts which enables him to produce many volumes, and by a skilful compilation of material, gathered from many sources, he has made 'The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph' readable. Such is the title of his book, but he might easily have chosen a more appropriate one.

He states that there exists no Life of Francis Joseph, and no History of Austria in which the personal and political aspects of the subject are considered in their relation to each other, and he adds that in the history of modern Austria it is "tittle-tattle" which matters:—

"Tittle-tattle, in short, when one encounters it, not in sample but in bulk, ceases to be tittle-tattle, but attains to the dignity of history."

The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. By Francis Gribble. (Eveleigh Nash, 16*s.* net.)

Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan and Lorraine, 1522–90. By Julia Cartwright. (John Murray, 18*s.* net.)

The Golden Age of Prince Henry the Navigator. By J. P. Oliveira Martins. Translated with additions and annotations by J. Johnston Abraham and W. E. Reynolds. (Chapman & Hall, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Rose Bertin, the Creator of Fashion at the Court of Marie-Antoinette. By Émile Langlade. Adapted from the French by Dr. Angelo S. Rappoport. (John Long, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We cannot look on the work before us as history, but no one can say that, if Mr. Gribble has failed, it is for want of tittle-tattle. Most of his 350 pages are filled with it, and he has obtained it in large measure from the numerous and often worthless memoirs which in recent times have dealt with the troubles and scandals in which the Habsburgs have been involved.

Mr. Gribble also includes far too much about the Emperor Maximilian (or as he prefers, half a dozen times, to call him, the "pretended" Emperor), "John Orth," the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, and figures like Countess Marie Larisch. It was necessary to allude to these people, but the story of their lives need not have been recounted at inordinate length in what professes to be a Life of the Emperor of Austria.

The first chapters are devoted to an interesting examination of the origin of the Habsburgs; and to a study of eugenics, and the results of intermarriage. The features in the family picture on which the author lays stress are a long series of degenerates among the Kings and Infants of Spain, and the large number of marriages between the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs.

Mr. Gribble quotes from the wife of Metternich her famous words when Francis Joseph, in troubled times, was called to the throne:—

"How is an Emperor of eighteen years of age to steer his course amid such conflicting currents? I shudder when I think of him—the last hope which now remains to us."

He also prints, twice over, the curse of Countess Karolyi, whose son had been a victim of harsh measures in the early days of the reign:—

"May Heaven and Hell blast his happiness! May his family be exterminated! May he be smitten in the persons of those he loves! May his life be wrecked, and may his children be brought to ruin!"

He then deals (at great length, as we have suggested) with the tragedy of Maximilian, with the madness of the Empress Charlotte, with the circumstances in which the Crown Prince Rudolph met his death, and with the life and assassination of the Empress Elizabeth; and no one will say that Mr. Gribble's pages are dull. Some of this has a bearing on the story of the Emperor; but much of it has not. Such a sentence as this is cheap and smart:—

"There was a certain Polish Countess, but that is too old and unimportant a story to be revived."

There are other things of equal value, and we fail to see why Mr. Gribble should have thought it his duty to drag them in. For many of the unsavoury stories no sort of evidence is produced. In one case, it is true, the author adds a foot-note in which he does give his authority. What is it? A letter from the Vienna correspondent of a London halfpenny paper, and a statement that the tale "was not contradicted"!

We are glad to turn to other matters, and when Mr. Gribble writes of the Emperor as a sportsman, he has pleasanter things to say, and has enlivened his pages with more than one good anecdote of shooting adventures.

It was, of course, necessary to touch on the origin of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870; and Mr. Gribble writes that "the Austrian pledge of assistance [to France] was only withdrawn at the eleventh hour." The "pledge" of Austria, such as it was, was a promise to fight at a date later than that at which Bismarck forced France to begin. It was perfectly understood in France that Austria would not be ready to fight at the date when the French had to declare war; and Émile Ollivier has told us that the plans for an alliance with Austria and Italy

"were of a deterrent nature only—academic, so to speak—and were never reduced to practicable effective shape."

This remark by Ollivier does not support Mr. Gribble, and does not confirm what he calls the "French official version": "that France was lured on, and treacherously left in the lurch."

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand's supposed plan for the future government of the Dual Empire is known, and is said by Mr. Gribble to be

"the transformation of the Dual Monarchy into a Triple Monarchy—the third of his Trinity of Kingdoms to be a Kingdom of Slavs."

The scheme is, of course, not new. It was in print as long ago as 1887; but, though we are interested in Mr. Gribble's remarks, we see no signs that it has made any progress, or become more popular in recent years.

The final chapter deals with the course of events after the death of the old Emperor. Owing to the morganatic marriage of the Heir-Apparent, a nephew, and not his son, stands next in succession. This nephew is a son of that "family scapegrace" of whom, with much unnecessary repetition, the author says very disagreeable things. The author shows why he believes that the new Emperor when he comes to the throne will, somehow or other, make his son his successor. Thus the Habsburg superstition of caste will die.

"It may die fighting....What will happen then lies in the lap of the Gods."

The author does not appear to be sufficiently impartial to write history. He states that he formed the intention to resist the common tendency of a biographer to credit his "hero" with all the virtues. In that he has succeeded; but his intensely anti-Austrian feelings have prevented him from being fair, and he is too fond of old scandals. The book is well illustrated, and is sure of readers; but much that is printed should have been left in obscurity. If it should go to a second edition, attention should be given to the spelling of Schönnbrunn, Madiera, and a few other words.

'Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan and Lorraine,' suffices for the title of Mrs. Ady's book, but

"Christina, by the grace of God Queen of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Sovereign of the Goths, Vandals, and Slavonians, Duchess of Schleswig, Dittmarsch, Lorraine, Bar, and Milan, Countess of Oldenburg and Blamont, and Lady of Tortona,"

was the official style of her heroine. For two years Christina lived in Milan as the child consort of the last Sforza Duke, and for four she was the wife of the reigning Duke of Lorraine and Bar, whilst she actually died as "Madame de Tortone," though Spain had usurped her sovereign rights in her dower-city. For some seven years she had virtually ruled at Nancy as regent for her son; that was the extent of the direct contact with affairs which the niece of Charles V. experienced, apart from her masterly conduct of the negotiations resulting in the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis. The Northern titles were of the nature of that shadowy pretension to the kingdom of France which British kings long asserted.

Yet this Habsburg princess was undoubtedly one of the greatest ladies of her time, and was endowed not only with the charm assigned her by the author, but also with the governing capacity of her illustrious house. But for the jealousy of her cousin Philip II. she might have shown in the more important theatre of the Netherlands that ability for affairs of which she had already given proof in Lorraine. It is certain that every one, except the Spanish clique, thought her equal to the position vacated by her aunt, the ex-Queen of Hungary, and that her popularity in the country would have given her at least an initial chance of success. But it was not to be; and Christina is probably best known to posterity as "Holbein's Duchess."

Mrs. Ady has told the story of the much-sought lady with charm and thoroughness, leaving little scope for adverse criticism; and the excellent reproductions of fine portraits by Holbein, Titian, Dürer, and other artists add to the attractions of the text. The book runs to more than 500 pages without the Appendixes, so that it might have been better to omit or curtail the preliminary sections dealing with Christina's parents—the Habsburg mother, and the Scandinavian father, who was deposed by his subjects and bequeathed little but a title to his daughters. Perhaps, too, the section which describes Christina's youthful experiences as Duchess of Milan is a trifle prolix. But the attention of the reader is arrested by the narrative of the competition in Europe for the hand of the young widow of Milan, and is fairly caught by the serio-comic episode of her courtship by Henry VIII. of England. Though Christina and the King never met, Henry fell in love with the portrait that Cromwell had sent Holbein to paint, and negotiations for the match continued for two years. As a good daughter of her house the niece of Charles V. would doubtless have submitted to being Henry's fourth wife instead of the unfortunate Anne of Cleves, in spite of the hostile influence of her aunt, the Regent of the Netherlands, who had a poor opinion of him; but political conditions became adverse, and there was a formidable difficulty in the question of the Papal dispensation rendered necessary by the kinship between the proposed bride and the late Queen Katherine of Aragon. The temporary allies, Charles V. and Francis I., mocked at the English king's frantic efforts to bring about the match, in the course of which one of his envoys had lauded his master to Christina as

"the most gentle gentleman that liveth, his nature so benign and pleasant that I think no man hath heard many angry words pass his mouth."

In curious contrast with this we have a report of the gossip of the Netherlands Court (where Christina resided between her two marriages) to the effect that the Duchess refused the match because,

"since the King's Majesty was in so little space rid of three Queens, she dare not trust his Council, even if she dare trust his Majesty."

Although there seems no doubt that Christina really loved René, Prince of Orange, one of her most brilliant suitors, she was induced by her Imperial uncle to marry the heir of the Duke of Lorraine, and the marriage turned out happily. Curiously enough, this prince had been contracted in childhood to Anne of Cleves, and this was Henry VIII.'s pretext for repudiating the latter.

The rulers of the duchy of Lorraine were in a parlous position between France and the Habsburg territories; and after the death of Christina's husband the French seized the young duke and separated him from his mother. Yet throughout, and even after that son's marriage to the daughter of Henri II., Christina resisted Guise pressure, and remained faithful to her own family and the ideal of the neutrality of the duchy. As for her personal position, she refused the most tempting overtures for a third marriage, taking for her device a solitary tower with doves fluttering round its barred windows, and the motto, "Accipio nullas sordida turris aves." Yet she was still barely 25, and in the prime of her beauty. Such diverse personages as Catherine de Médicis and Roger Ascham rated her as the finest woman of her day; and she even won the favour of her cold-blooded cousin Philip of Spain, exciting the jealousy of his English wife. Christina paid two visits to England during the reign of Mary, the object of the second being a match between Philibert of Savoy and the Princess Elizabeth, whom, however, Christina was not even allowed to see.

Whilst Duchess of Lorraine, Christina had made at least one attempt at mediation between her uncle Charles V. and her uncle by marriage Francis I. of France; and fourteen years later she was chosen to preside over the Peace Congress which met at Cercamp, and afterwards at Cateau-Cambrésis. Her functions were

far from being nominal. Christina not only averted the break-up of the meeting on more than one occasion by her personal influence, but was also herself responsible for the compromise on the Calais question which made peace possible. The Venetian ambassador at Brussels said that by general admission the peace was chiefly due to her "wisdom and efforts."

But the diplomatic triumph had aroused the jealousy of Philip II. and his minister Granvelle, who refused Christina the Regency of the Low Countries, and even encroached on her rights in Italy and drove her into retirement. Philip prevented the marriage of her daughter Renée with William of Orange, whom Christina would according to report gladly have married herself, though this need not be taken as more than a complimentary speech.

Perhaps the chief reflection inspired by the perusal of this attractive book is the slight permanent result produced by dynastic alliances which were effected at the cost of so much personal sacrifice, especially on the part of women. On the other hand, we get some pleasant pictures of family gatherings of Habsburgs and Guises, and some charming glimpses of the genial personalities of the Emperor Charles V. and his hard-riding, capable sister Mary of Hungary.

'The Golden Age of Prince Henry the Navigator' is the first rendering into English of the late Oliveira Martins's 'Os Filhos de D. João I.,' a title which conveys a better idea of its scope and contents than the possibly more attractive one chosen by the present translators. Certainly this book presents a vivid description of the beginning of a literally golden age for Portugal, but that description is conveyed by the portraiture and the stories of the lives of the five sons who attained manhood of King John I. "the Great" of Portugal and his Queen Philippa, the daughter of John of Gaunt. We also get striking portraits of sturdy old John of Aviz himself, and of the mother whose firm, if outwardly mild, character had so much influence on their children.

At once high praise may be awarded to the translators. The book reads like original matter; the language, serious and straightforward, suffers neither from archaic affectations nor from any ultra-modernity of phrase.

The characters presented are no mere reconstructed historical lay figures, but people of flesh and blood who, but for the primitiveness and fanaticism which prompted thought and action in their time, might well be living to-day. One fully understands King John's recommendation to his sons—doctrinaire each of them in regard to his own particular aim and ambition—to cease their clerking, and pay more heed to that common sense which lay at the root of his own good government; while obstinacy of purpose, coupled with a certain neglect of the human factor in the idealism of their schemes, is immediately recognizable as a natural heritage from their mother.

On her marriage Queen Philippa found the Portuguese Court in a state of complete moral disorder. Her puritanical severity was soon felt, and she completely reformed, not only the morals of the Court and nobility, but also, as a first step towards that praiseworthy end, those of her husband. She arbitrarily decreed marriage between those of her suite and surroundings for whom she deemed the ceremony advisable, and the King supported her in all such decisions. So we read:—

"'The King and I expect you to hurry your wedding. It will be held to-morrow.'

"'But to whom, your Majesty?'

"'Never mind, you will know at the altar.'"

One recalcitrant, who does not seem to have fully understood the seriousness of the royal command, was finally burnt at the stake for his persistent disobedience, and also, no doubt, as an example to others inclined to irregularity of conduct. The force of Philippa's influence over the King in this regard may be gathered from the fact that, when she once caught him in the act of kissing one of the ladies of the Court, the man who on account of his sense of patriotism and justice and by his personal courage, had seized the throne of Portugal, could think of nothing better to do or say than to point confusedly at the motto of the Queen ("Pour bien") emblazoned on the ceiling. Philippa gazed at him fixedly and frigidly, and silently left the room, and ever after her control over her husband remained complete. It is only right to say that that influence was always exercised "pour bien," and fair to her as well as to the King to add that he appears to have loved her truly and devotedly. When she lay dying, he rushed out of the palace and galloped away in a frenzy of grief because he could not bear to see the end; and she, who had always lived for her husband, her children, and their country, would not allow her own death to delay the starting of the expedition which was to make the ill-starred conquest of Ceuta.

Such were the parents of five sons, the lives and lifework of three of whom form the chief interest of the present volume: Prince Duarte, king after his father's death; Prince Peter, counsellor of his brother, and Regent during much of the minority of his nephew Alphonso V.; and Prince Henry "the Navigator." All three were men of high character and idealists in regard to the aims which they pursued—all three imbued with the pious and chivalric fervour of their age, and each, perhaps, too exclusively engrossed by his own projects to have any fullness of sympathy with those of the others.

Duarte, the author-king, did much to systematize and improve Portuguese as a written language, and wrote many treatises laying down rules for good government and the better writing of prose. In this connexion Senhor Oliveira Martins says some hard things about the literary temperament in general, which, he observes, "mistakes a cloud for Juno, and mere words for actions"; and of King Duarte in particular that "he was a crowned author, with the weaknesses and virtues of this class of man, with the inertia of will-power that comes from the fatal disposition to communicate in writing his thoughts and wishes."

There is no doubt that Duarte's conscientiousness worried him into an early grave. He would write down in treatise form all the arguments for and against any important proposition before him, only usually to find that they balanced so evenly as to preclude the possibility of his arriving at any definite decision."

During the lifetime of his father, Prince Peter had visited the chief courts of what was then "the whole world," studying customs and systems of government. He was a philosophic statesman and his liberal ideas were too far beyond the spirit of his age for practical and lasting triumph over the still powerful nobility. They were avenged for his attacks on their privileges, and restored to even greater power, after his defeat and death.

Prince Henry cared only to devote all his undoubted talent and energy to the prospects of increased trade and wealth for his country through discovery and colonization. It is characteristic of the fanatical determination of this really united and affectionate family, and of the times, that they allowed their brother Ferdinand to die in Moorish captivity rather than give back Ceuta to the infidels. Ceuta was put forward as the only ransom for his freedom, and Ferdinand himself appears to have been a willing sacrifice to the patriotic decision.

The enterprise of Prince Henry, notwithstanding its ultimate consequences to Portugal—first in draining her already scanty population, afterwards in flooding her with slave labour, and, lastly, in nearly exhausting her pecuniary resources—marks an epoch of far-reaching importance to the world. He it was who planted the first vines and sugar-canes in Madeira, and sent out the expeditions which may be truly regarded as the direct forerunners of the voyages of Vasco da Gama and the explorers who followed him. The work of discovery would eventually have been done by some one had not Prince Henry existed and enlisted all the geographical and maritime science and experience of the time. The fact remains that he did so, and brought about the dissipation of the discouraging theories that the ends of the earth, situated at no great distance from Europe, were clothed in mephitic fogs, and inhabited by loathsome monsters, and that the sea towards what we know as the tropics was boiling hot.

The book by M. Langlade on 'Rose Bertin, the Creator of Fashion at the Court of Marie-Antoinette' has been adapted from the French by Dr. Rappoport.

The life of a Court milliner is not usually of great historic interest, but in the days of Louis XVI., that age of frills and feathers when royalty and nobility abandoned themselves completely to the chase of

every fleeting fashion, Mlle. Rose Bertin, nicknamed the "Minister of Fashion," was more influential than a Minister of Finance or a Secretary of State. The antechambers of the palace were crowded with milliners, hairdressers, perfumers, and the like, but Rose had free access to Marie Antoinette's private apartments. Her influence over the Queen in matters of dress was almost unlimited, and the law she laid down in the name of fashion involved her clients in the most reckless expenditure. M. Émile Langlade's biography of this famous milliner is, as Dr. Rappoport points out in his Preface, not only a history of Rose Bertin, but also a study of the period preceding the Revolution; it gives an interesting account of the fashions, eccentricities, and general manners of the Court at Versailles during the last years of the French monarchy.

At that Court fashions were not merely ephemeral and exorbitantly expensive, but also ridiculous in the extreme. The *pouf aux sentiments* could scarcely be surpassed for absurdity. The Baroness d'Oberkirch defined it in her memoirs as "a headdress into which may be introduced the likeness of any person or thing for which one may feel affection, such as a miniature of one's daughter or mother, a picture of a canary or a dog, &c., adorned with the hair of a father or of a beloved friend."

On the death of Louis XV., Rose Bertin's genius rose to the occasion and she produced the *pouf à la circonstance*. It contained, among other things, a tall cypress with black marigolds, a sheaf of wheat, and a cornucopia of melons, figs, and other fruit, and was symbolic of the nation's grief at the death of the King, and hope for the prosperity of the new reign. The fashion in headgears changed almost monthly, and Rose was quick to seize any topical event for a new creation. Thus the King's vaccination (June, 1774) inspired the *pouf à l'inoculation*, the rise in the price of flour (May, 1775) the bonnets *à la révolte*, and the birth of the Dauphin (October, 1781) the bonnets *au Dauphin*. The headdresses were so immense that women were obliged to kneel on the floor of their carriages. Rose boasted that she had the Queen's collaboration in her ingenious inventions. When one of her aristocratic customers complained at being shown last month's hats, and asked for the very latest style, Mlle. Bertin replied with impudent dignity, "Madam, it is not possible. When I last worked with her Majesty, we decreed that the new styles should not appear for another week." The Queen's personal expenditure increased yearly, and Théveneau de Morande was only one of those who complained that "the extravagant notions and far-fetched combinations of Mlle. Bertin have been the cause of enormous expenses."

The question of dress had its influence on commerce, and so affected the political situation. While certain manufactures flourished, others were completely ruined. The people were starving, while gigantic sums were being spent daily on gauze and feathers. Even when the complaints of the populace had become ominously loud, the tragedies of the day were adapted to make a new fashion. After the murder of Foulon, ribbons *sang de Foulon* were displayed in shop windows; and bits of stone set in gold, called jewels *à la Constitution*, were very popular after the fall of the Bastille. Mlle. Bertin was not responsible for either piece of brazen insolence. She was warned in time, and, making her foreign customers an excuse for travelling, visited Germany and England. The Queen, it is said, begged her to leave Paris, where she would be exposed to the rage of the Revolutionists, and it is possible that Rose acted as an intermediary between her royal mistress and the *émigrés*. She gave financial aid to the latter, many of whom were heavily in her debt, but there is little foundation for the story that she burnt her account books, which contained many debts still due, in order that the Revolutionists might not obtain proof of Marie Antoinette's extravagance.

The book contains many interesting portraits, illustrations of contemporary fashions, and notably a photogravure frontispiece of Rose Bertin, showing the plump and pretty face of a saucy, self-seeking, but kind-hearted *bourgeoise*.

Pennell of the Afghan Frontier. By Alice M. Pennell. (Seeley, Service & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THIS book will interest many readers because it combines the fascinations of 'The Bible in Spain,' Capt. Burton's 'Pilgrimages,' and 'Kim' in the short but useful life of a medical missionary who lived and worked amongst the Pathans of the north-west frontier of India. It shows the value of medical missionary enterprise as a civilizing agent, and it teems with adventure.

Theodore Leighton Pennell, the son of an English doctor, who practised at Rio and married his first cousin, was born in 1867. He was educated at University College, where he obtained high honours, and secured the degree of M.D. at the University of London, and the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Even as a student he showed his pre-eminent talent as a trainer of boys by his conduct of the Working Lads' Institute in London.

Becoming attached to the Church Missionary Society, he was sent to India in 1892, and began work amongst the Pathans at Bannu on the frontier highroad beyond the Indus. He was thus brought into immediate contact with the wildest and most vindictive thieves on the border, who were also bigoted Mohammedans. Dr. Pennell was repeatedly stoned when he began to preach (as he always did) in the bazaar; but after a time his medical knowledge, his justice, and his absolute fearlessness evoked the good qualities of the tribesmen, and gave him a place in their hearts which reconciled them to his Christianity. The secret of his success was not far to seek. Devoted to his religion and his professional work, he went after and among the people instead of waiting for them to come to him. He adapted himself to the life, the clothes, and even the appearance of the tribesmen. He abstained from wine and meat, seeking in every way to identify himself with his surroundings. He understood the educational value of sports as a training for manliness and self-restraint. He was foremost, therefore, in promoting football and cricket amongst the native boys who clustered round him, and so taught them that they could win or lose a hard-fought game by fair means and with some degree of equanimity. The winter of 1903–4 was spent on a pilgrimage with a *chela*, in the usual manner, without purse or scrip. The adventures he met with and the reflections he made form some of the most valuable and interesting pages in the book, for they show phases of life in India which can be known to only a very few Europeans. Much of the journey was made upon a bicycle, and Sadhus on bicycles are so unfamiliar as to cause effects little short of consternation in uncivilised regions.

The last years of his life were saddened by many events, though his marriage afforded him a short period of happiness. He died—doubtless as he would have wished to die—from an acute attack of blood-poisoning, contracted in an attempt to save the life of a friend who was his colleague.

The book is well written by his widow, who wisely allows him to tell his own story in his own way, and only adds enough to make a connected narrative. There are two excellent maps and twenty illustrations. Mrs. Pennell has added a glossary of the Indian words used in the book. The profits on the sale of it will be devoted to the Afghan Medical Mission. Dr. Pennell was a connexion of Lord Roberts, who has written a short appreciative Introduction.

Nicholas Breakspear (Hadrian IV.), A.D. 1154–9: the only English Pope. By the Rev. Horace K. Mann. (Kegan Paul & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

DR. MANN has recently published the ninth and tenth volumes of his laborious history of the Mediæval Papacy, but he rightly believes that more readers could be found for a life of the only English Pope than for a minute survey of the period in which he lived, and the work of his immediate predecessors and successors. He has therefore extracted from his ninth volume all that relates to Hadrian IV., has added to it a chapter on the relations between the East and the West, and has published it as an independent work. His introductory chapter on the social and general history of the twelfth century is extremely well written, and may interest those who find nothing especially attractive in the career of

Nicholas Breakspear; and though it occupies a disproportionate space in a biography, it may enable readers to understand better the times and the men with whom Hadrian was concerned. As to the details of the life, we need only say that they have been closely studied, and are carefully set down. But a word may be added about the new chapter.

Dr. Mann has to deal with the attitude of the Eastern Emperors and Patriarchs towards the See of Rome. To him it is all a question of "submission to papal authority." "The differences in faith and customs between the Latins and the Greeks cannot be settled 'till the members adhere to the head,'" he says, referring to a letter of Paschal II. to Alexius I. (1112). Though he quotes a letter of the Archbishop of Thessalonica, Basil, he does not appear to appreciate the meaning of its statements. From the whole chapter, indeed, we gather that Dr. Mann ignores the fact that the Greek Church never accepted the supremacy, in spite of many polite expressions about the primacy, of the Roman bishops. It is quite true that neither East nor West thought in 1054 that the unity of the Church was severed; but it is equally true that, since the time of Justinian at least, the Patriarchs of Constantinople had never varied from their assertion of complete independence of, and equality with, the See of Old Rome. Dr. Mann, steeped though he is in the mediæval chroniclers, is too much inclined to see the history of the past entirely through Roman spectacles. Everybody who writes mediæval Church history now ought, at least, to have read through Mr. Denny's 'Papalism.'

Another point of interest is the authenticity of the bull 'Laudabiliter.' That Hadrian IV. did make some sort of grant of Ireland to Henry II. would, no doubt, now be generally admitted; but Dr. Mann is disposed to accept the bull itself as undoubtedly genuine. He refers to some of the arguments of Mr. E. D. Mackie, though we do not think he mentions his name, and grounds on some of them a conclusion opposite to that which they were used to establish. Mr. Mackie argued against the authenticity from a comparison with the papal letter to Louis VII.; and we may take it as probable that in doing so he had at his back the authority of a leading expert in diplomatic, Dr. R. L. Poole, whose assistance he acknowledges in his Preface. He showed that what was superfluous in the 'Laudabiliter' was natural in the letter, to which it bears so many resemblances, and that the form of the bull ill corresponded with the strict rules which were followed by the clerks of the papal chancery. Dr. Mann does not appear to grasp the force of these arguments, and, indeed, is content to say that the 'Laudabiliter' is more likely to be genuine because it resembles a letter on a different subject. We think that Mr. Mackie has the best of the argument, and the point illustrates the lack of balanced judgment which is the defect of Dr. Mann as an historian.

Gerard (Dorothea), The Austrian Officer at Work and at Play, 7/6 net.
Smith & Elder

The rumour that "Austrian Officers seem to have nothing to do but to sit in Coffee Houses" is dispelled by a cursory examination of this volume. Equally removed from the truth is the often-quoted statement that they can only waltz and make love. The author has set about her task of describing the daily life of the Austrian officer in a delightful and somewhat unconventional manner. She has given her own impressions and experiences as the wife of an Austrian officer. She pictures him as an exceedingly hard-worked man who takes his vocation seriously, and whose gaiety is only superficial. Most of his time is spent in the arduous duties of garrison life in such unattractive regions as Galicia and the Servian frontier, where even the necessaries of life are scarce. It is rarely, and at short intervals, that he can enjoy the city life of Vienna and Budapest. She explains in her Introduction that, "in order to rightly reproduce the Austrian Officer of to-day, it is necessary to say a few words about his moral ancestor, the Austrian Officer of yesterday, from whom many qualities and some defects have been transmitted." The great idol of Austrian military life is Radetzky, who had fought with success against Napoleon, and as an octogenarian led his country to victory at Novara against tremendous odds. We gain the impression that his example and spirit still prevail, and that every Austrian officer's greatest wish is to exhibit the qualities of Radetzky when the day of trial comes. The author asks how it is possible that so heterogeneous a mass, amid such a Babel of tongues, can hold together. Her explanation is, in one word, "Hapsburg." In this she bears out the conviction of the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, whose authoritative work on Austria has lately been published. The book ends with a chapter on 'The War that Might Have Been,' and shows in what a high state of readiness Austria was at the end of last year.

Mursell (Arthur), Memories of my Life, 6/ net. - Hodder & Stoughton

For fifty years Mr. Arthur Mursell has occupied a prominent place in the life of the Free Churches, and these 'Memories' bring before us many who, by their work and influence, have placed Nonconformity in the position it now holds.

Of his father, the successor of Robert Hall at Leicester, the autobiographer relates that in 1858 he was about to take train at Penrith when Lord Brougham came on the platform, and dropped a glove, which Mursell picked up and returned to him. Brougham, when thanking him, said, "You appear to be a minister." "Not a Prime Minister, I fear," was the reply. Preachers became the subject of conversation, and the name of Robert Hall being mentioned—"One of the finest pulpit orators I ever heard," said Lord Brougham. "I never willingly miss the opportunity of hearing him when I am on the Midland Circuit."

Mr. Mursell was born on the 14th of November, 1831. It was a time of great political unrest, being within seven months of the passing of the Reform Bill. "Leicester was putrid with politics"; "the industrious classes were at the mercy of county magnates, who were blind to their condition, and deaf to their cries; but a righteous rebellion was beginning to find voice among them." The sympathies of Mursell's father were "passionately, though discreetly, enlisted on the people's side, and the six points of the People's Charter were the mottoes of my first copybooks, and 'civil and religious liberty' was writ large on my nursery walls."

Among the author's early recollections is the visit of O'Connell to Leicester, occasioned by the imprisonment of Baines (a much-respected officer in Miall's church) for refusing to pay church rates. Cobden also came to advocate Free Trade, when the theatre was packed. Young Mursell accompanied his father on the stage, and occupied a stool almost at Cobden's feet. "The tact and patience he displayed in facing the storm of interruption by which he was assailed captivated the authors of the turbulence, and he concluded a speech of an hour and a half amidst an ovation of applause." A less adroit speaker roused the people to fury, and the surging crowd became alarming. "Cobden, turning round, seeing a frightened child beside him, drew me on to his knee, and converted me to free trade by his gentle assurance."

After leaving school, young Mursell came to London, and "gravitated" to Paternoster Row, where he served as a "collector" to Aylott & Jones, whose names will always be associated with the Brontës as the first publishers of their poems. But the work was not congenial to him; his vocation was evidently that of a Baptist minister. After two years at Bristol College he was appointed to a church at Manchester. There he remained for ten years, then came to London and became pastor of the Stockwell Baptist Church, South Lambeth Road. Spurgeon was then living in Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, and when Mursell was walking with him one day in his garden, Spurgeon pointed to an old tree in which a pulpit had been fixed, and said, "That's Richard Baxter's pulpit."

The book is full of interesting reminiscences of men well known during the period with which it deals—Dr. Parker, Guinness Rogers, and a host of others. There is an excellent likeness of the author, but, should a new edition be called for, Mr. Mursell will, we trust, add an index of names.

Rye (Walter), Norfolk Families, 42/ net.
Norwich, Goose & Son

Mr. Rye, who has devoted many years to genealogical research, has in this substantial volume treated of nearly 1,400 Norfolk families who possess the right to bear arms or have attained celebrity in other ways. He is one of the modern exact school of genealogists, and his pages are crowded with authorities for the pedigrees he gives. In the same way, when he contests the accuracy of various early pedigrees, he supplies chapter and verse for his objections. Good examples of his methods are the long discussions on the Pastons and Wodehouse of Kimberley. Mr. Rye puts in a strong claim for Chaucer as a Norfolk man. Among recent celebrities of the county may be named the Bulwers, the Palgraves, the Pollocks, and the late Dr. Jessopp.

The 'Addenda and Corrigenda' contain many things of importance which should be noted by all possessors of the work, of which only 250 copies have been printed. It is by no means dry reading, for Mr. Rye writes in a lively style, and, if he is severe on other people (for example, on p. 78, "The absurd claim made by Bulwer-Lytton....is too silly to be seriously confuted"), is equally severe on himself, as on p. 1065, where he remarks, "This is perhaps the most idiotic of the many misprints which disgrace this work."

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4507 SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914. PRICE SIXPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

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Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

An ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held on THURSDAY, March 19, 1914, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C., when Mr. H. R. TEDDER, F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer R.Hist.S., will read his Paper 'CONCERNING HISTORICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.' H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY. — The next EVENING MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 18, at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., at 8 P.M., when a Paper will be read by Miss A. WERNER on 'FOLK-LORE OF EAST AFRICA.' The Paper will be illustrated by Lantern-Slides. F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., March 9, 1914.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1914, at the ROOMS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 4.30 P.M.
The Chair will be taken by LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B., who will deliver an Address upon 'LONDON SUBURBS.' An Address will also be given by Dr. PHILIP NORMAN (with Lantern Illustrations upon 'LONDON CITY CHURCHES.'
For particulars and cards of admission apply to the Secretary, HAROLD G. HEAD, 7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.

Exhibitions.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

THE LONDON GROUP.

5, Regent Street. Admission 1s. 10-6.

R. GUTEKUNST'S GALLERY, 10, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, W. ORIGINAL ETCHINGS by LESLIE MANSFIELD, D. I. SMART, E. HERBERT WHYDALE, and HENRY WINSLOW. NOW ON VIEW 10-6 DAILY; SATURDAYS 10-1.

Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION for Boys under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.— Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smiths' Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880), Keith House, 133 135, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad, Schools recommended and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application personal or by letter, stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1 Tel Regent 3627

STAMMERING PERMANENTLY CURED. Unequal success. Resident and Daily Pupils received.—Prospectus with testimonials post free from Mr. A. C. SCHNELLE, The Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C. Estab 1905.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
A Constituent College of the National University of Ireland.
PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH AND ROMANCE PHILOLOGY.

Applications are invited by the Governing Body of University College Dublin, for the submission of representations to the Senate of the National University of Ireland in respect of the appointment to be made to the above Professorship.
The present salary attached to the office is 600*l.* per annum. The conditions of tenure of the office and other particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
Completed applications with copies of three testimonials in each case, must be received not later than APRIL 15 1914
J. W. BACON, M.A., Secretary and Bursar.
86, St Stephen's Green Dublin
March 26, 1914

KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS for Private Day and Boarding School, Orange Free State, to take charge of Kindergarten and instruct two students in Theory and Practice of Kindergarten Teaching. Salary £ Resident. Passage paid.

MUSIC MISTRESS for Private Day and Boarding School in the Orange Free State, to teach Piano and Violin. Salary £ Resident. Passage paid.—For further particulars apply to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO., 26, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Senate is about to elect an Examiner in the following department for the year 1914-15.
Full particulars of the remuneration of the Examinership can be obtained on application to the Principal.

FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATIONS ONLY.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
One in PHILOSOPHY.

Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or before SATURDAY, March 21. (It is particularly desired by the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual Members.)
If testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should be sent. Original testimonials should not be forwarded in any case.
By Order of the Senate,
HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.
March, 1914.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The post of RESIDENT LECTURER in HISTORY and DIRECTOR OF HISTORICAL STUDIES will be VACANT in SEPTEMBER. Applicants (who should be women of academic attainments) are requested to write for information to THE PRINCIPAL. Testimonials are not required, but names should be given of persons to whom the College authorities may refer. Candidates should also send particulars as to education, experience, &c., with copies or titles of any historical work they may have published, before APRIL 26.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SIR JOHN LEMAN'S SCHOOL, BECCLES.

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER of this Secondary School. The new buildings will be completed and ready for occupation by the middle of September, 1914, and the Head Master will be expected to enter on his duties on the first day of that month. Accommodation 156 (Boys and Girls). The Pupil Teachers and Scholars, about 50, from the existing Pupil Teachers' Centre will be transferred to the new School. The salary will be at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* according to the Committee's regulations to a maximum of 300*l.* per annum, plus a capitation grant of 10*s.* per annum for each unit of average attendance of fee-paying Scholars. The Governors estimate that 68 fee-paying Scholars will be entered at once, but do not guarantee this number. Applicants must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or have other equivalent qualifications as may be approved by the Board of Education. Applications, upon prescribed forms (Form 23), accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be received on or before MARCH 28, 1914.
W. E. WATKINS, Clerk to Governors.
County Hall, Ipswich, March 5, 1914.

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Wildersmoor, Lymm, Cheshire.
March 5, 1914.

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LITERATURE

The Speaker of the House. By Michael Macdonagh. (Methuen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Englishmen delight to grumble at the weather and their House of Commons; but a good many of them are proud of "the Speaker of the House," and will welcome this admirable history of an ancient office. The bulk of the information has been published before in other forms; but Mr. Macdonagh has diligently garnered it from various sources, and, with the aid of an observant eye and more than twenty years in the Press Gallery, has produced a volume that is thoroughly readable.

He traces the history of the Speakership from the earliest times, placing at the beginning of his book a Roll of Speakers which starts with the year 1376; and he shows that for centuries it was the custom for the Speaker-elect to make pretence of desiring to refuse the high honour offered him. After repeated protestations of his unfitness for the post, and as he was being led to the chair, he would indulge in a show of physical resistance. This comedy was repeated at every election of a Speaker until Mitford in 1801 declined to say that he was unfit for the office.

On an early page it is noted that the last time a Sovereign exercised his veto on the choice of a Speaker was in the case of Edward Seymour, who had served as Speaker in one Parliament, and whom Charles II. would not have again. The Royal veto has not been enforced since that time.

It has become the custom for a Speaker to remain Speaker until he resigns or dies; but it was not always so, and as we follow Mr. Macdonagh we see cases where Speakers willingly or unwillingly gave up the Chair for a time, where successors were appointed, and where the old Speaker was afterwards summoned back for a second and occasionally even a third term of office.

In days not very distant it was the habit for a Speaker to join in Committee debates and divisions; but this habit has now fallen into disuse, and is not likely to be revived. The qualities required for a Speaker are well stated by Mr. Macdonagh. They are sagacity, tact, and a common sense in judgment.

> "He must also have a fair gift of speech and a strong commanding voice. He must be capable of saying the right thing at the right time. If he can say it in a stately fashion so much the better....The most precious attribute of the Chair....is impartiality, and the highest and most inspired personal quality of a Speaker is command and influence over men."

In early days the two scholarly qualities essential are said to have been that the speaker should speak French well and be able to read Latin. In those days French was the language of the upper classes, and that in which debates were conducted, while Parliamentary and legal documents were written usually in Latin.

The solemn farewells of Speakers have often touched the House, and there are in these pages some striking speeches made by men who were taking their final leave of office. The resignation of a Speaker now involves his immediate departure from the Commons; but this was not always the case, and Mr. Macdonagh shows that Addington, on quitting the Chair, continued to sit in the House. He succeeded Pitt as Prime Minister in 1801, and gave place to Pitt in 1804, and then continued in the House as a private member: a record which in these days seems incredible.

A Speaker on his retirement is now always rewarded with a peerage, as is duly pointed out. But we do not think Mr. Macdonagh mentions the odd fact that one recent Speaker received a knighthood while he was still in the Parliamentary chair, and we fancy that it is not generally known that Speaker Brand received his knighthood through a misunderstanding. It happened in the eighties, when the Orange Free State was much in the minds of some Ministers. One of them sent a note round the Cabinet simply saying "Brand should be knighted." Gladstone wrote "Yes"; and Brand was knighted. But the Minister who suggested it had another Brand in his head, the President of the Free State. We believe that the right man received the honour at a later date.

We talk of obstruction as a growth of modern times; but Mr. Macdonagh shows that it was rampant in 1604, and that the House then resolved that,

> "To prevent the idle expense of time, if any man speak impertinently, or beside the question in hand, it standeth with the order of the House for Mr. Speaker to interrupt him and to know the pleasure of the House whether they will further hear him."

A little later it was resolved:—

> "That if any superfluous motion or tedious speeches be offered to the House, the party is to be directed and ordered by Mr. Speaker."

So, after all, the troubles of our own days are nothing new.

Croke seems to have been the first Speaker to rule that a member has the right to be heard, no matter how objectionable his views may be. In 1601, when Serjeant Heyle made a motion, "all the House hemm'd and laughed and talked"; at which Heyle said: "All your hemming shall not put me out of countenance."

> "So Mr. Speaker stood up and said: 'It is a great disorder that this should be used, for it is the ancient use of every man to be silent when any one speaketh, and he that is speaking should be suffered to deliver his mind without interruption.'"

The book before us contains an odd complaint by H. M. Stanley. The man who had explored unknown parts of Africa never realized that there were others in the House who knew far more than he did of the conditions of that Continent as a whole, and for whose views the House properly had more respect. But Stanley at Westminster was a failure, and glad to retire after one Parliament.

To Speaker Peel Mr. Macdonagh awards very high praise for his earnestness and dignity. Mr. Gully is also praised in a minor key; but he "acted upon the mere letter of the rules with the pedantry of the lawyer." We notice also an admirable collection of those witticisms of the present Speaker which delight the House and keep it in good humour as well as good order. Concerning Speaker Shaw-Lefevre there are Mr. George Russell's well-known words:—

> "His special excellence as Speaker was held to be that, when there was no precedent for a particular course, he always said that it was the well-known practice of the House, and that if any one ever attempted to question these improvised authorities, he said, 'Order, order! the point is already disposed of,' with a voice and manner which silenced all remonstrance."

A Speaker in older days is pictured as a man in his big chair who used to have draughts of porter brought to him during the sitting; and Wraxall reported that he used to drink so many foaming tankards that they "produced inconveniences."

Here and there we have detected trifling slips in Mr. Macdonagh's pleasant pages. He says in one place that the Speaker possesses a curious privilege

> "which he enjoys exclusively with Royalty. That is to ride or drive through the archway of the Horse Guards between Whitehall and the Mall."

But many Ministers and others have that privilege, and an ivory pass used to be carried (and probably is still carried)

in the vehicles of those who have the right to drive through the arch. It was the same with Constitution Hill until very recent times; and the ivory passes not only took the man whose name they bore, but also gave his secretaries the right of way.

Mr. Macdonagh says that "the Speaker ....has precedence of all the Commonalty, that mighty crowd outside the peerage." This was once true; but now the Prime Minister has special precedence, and stands immediately after the Archbishop of York, and before any other commoner.

Of slips in names we note that Herschell was not "Sir Francis," but Sir Farrer; that Lord Loreburn did not spell his name Read; that Gwyder is more usually written Gwydyr; and that Lord Fitzmaurice did not write his Christian name as it is here printed.

The Panama Canal. By Frederic J. Haskin. (Heinemann, 6*s*. net.)

Mr. Haskin's book comes late in the day. He set out to describe a marvellous piece of engineering which has already been amply discussed; but he has justified his work by giving in the simplest language the best and clearest account that we have seen of the difficulties overcome, and of the machinery to be used for passing ships through the Canal. It may almost be considered a semi-official book, as the proofs have been read by Col. Goethals, the man chiefly responsible for the success of the undertaking.

Of the Republic of Panama the author gives some curious particulars. It has no debt. It has a University, but there are few teachers qualified to hold the professorships, and fewer students qualified to pursue the courses. It is so incapable about the management of its affairs that it has to call in the United States to see that elections are conducted with some approach to fairness; and its chief city is described as being "famous for its wickedness."

The story of the French failure is told at length—sometimes in words which strike us as scarcely fair to the men who failed. A third of the French money is said to have been spent on the Canal, a third wasted, and a third stolen. Allowance is, however, made for the inability of the French, through lack of knowledge in their day, to deal with fever and the mosquito; the work they did is said to have been done with the utmost thoroughness; and the machinery they bequeathed to the Americans is admitted to have been of immense service. Many of the charges against Lesseps and his son are, however, too crudely stated, and some of them, we think, have never been proved.

Mr. Haskin gives, as others have done before him, figures to show the number of miles which the Canal will save between various ports of the world; but the map intended to indicate the shortening of sea voyages is on a scale too small to be of much use. The most interesting thing for Englishmen to remember is that the journey from Liverpool to Melbourne will be shorter by some 1,300 miles.

It is well to note that this American writer admits the part played by his country in encouraging the revolution in Colombia. He quotes Mr. Roosevelt's remark, "I took Panama, and left Congress to debate it later"; and he is probably right when he predicts that history will justify the *coup d'état*.

A chapter devoted to the fortification of the Canal gives full details as to the forts and the guns and ammunition which will eventually be stored there. One would have expected more secrecy in such a matter. Mr. Haskin has also something to say of the difficulties with us about the special tolls proposed for American shipping, and the rights of fortification. We conceded the right of the United States to erect forts, but are glad to find this well-informed writer acknowledging that the language of the treaty "seems plainly to imply that the United States had no right to fortify the Canal." He thinks, and we agree, that it would constitute an interesting chapter in diplomatic history if some one would tell the real reason why the English Government waived its right to insist on a neutral canal.

The Hay Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer Treaties crop up again and again. The author does not commit himself to any side; but it is hardly necessary for Englishmen to argue the matter on its merits. The merits have long been admitted by some of the highest authorities in the States; and we were waiting for the considered views of President Woodrow Wilson. Till he spoke Englishmen were content with the plea made in January by Senator Root. He recommended the repeal of the Free Toll Clause of the Canal Act, and told his fellow-countrymen that they should live up to their treaty obligations, and keep faith with the world. He showed that by the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote Treaties the United States was pledged to equality of treatment for the shipping of all nations, and could not discriminate in favour of its own shipping without violation of treaty obligations; and we do not believe that, when Americans have had time to think over their President's advice, they will hesitate to follow it.

The American spelling of the book will not please English eyes: "theater," "scepter," "defense," "center," "catalog," and such words are scattered everywhere. On the other hand, phrases like "spot cash" (ready money) and "the old bugaboo about earthquakes" will amuse English readers. "Bugaboo" was, as the 'New English Dictionary' tells us, current in earlier English, and is one of the words which has been happily retained by the vivid talkers and writers of the United States.

The Odd Man in Malta. By John Wignacourt. (Chapman & Hall, 7*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Comparatively few English people, outside the ranks of the services, know more of Malta than can be seen during the passing call of a mail boat. Yet it is an extraordinarily interesting island, alike to the seeker after the picturesque, the student of human nature, and the ethnologist. Mr. Wignacourt has written so thoroughly readable and lively a book on Malta that, after perusing it, any reader should feel as if he knew the island himself. The author — whose name is that of a famous Grand Master of the Knights of St. John—was sent to Malta from South Africa in the course of his career in the Civil Service. He seems to have spent all his leisure in studying the island: in assisting excavators of the wonderful megalithic monuments, mixing freely among the peasantry, and noting down the continual picturesque effects of sky and sea and sunset. The rich store of impressions thus gathered has served him as material for one of the best books of its kind, happily combining the elements of humour and seriousness. He modestly describes his work as his "Maltese scrapbook," into which he has pasted his odds and ends to save them from oblivion. But he has given it the added touch which makes it literature of no contemptible order, and we hope that it will meet with the wide audience which it deserves.

Mr. Wignacourt's contribution to the vexed question of Maltese ethnology and philology deserves respectful consideration. He has carefully studied the problems of the long-headed Hamitic race, belonging to the culture-circle which once included the whole of the Western Mediterranean, who erected the remarkable megalithic monuments of Hagiar Kim and Hal Saflieni, and who probably were closely allied to the builders of Stonehenge. In most parts of Europe these people were dispossessed and crowded out of existence by the later-coming Aryans, but in isolated Malta they have persisted as a nearly pure racial type only slightly modified by the advent of Phœnician, Carthaginian, Roman, and Arab conquerors. They still speak their indigenous language; perhaps the only point in regard to which Mr. Wignacourt's theories are open to attack is his assumption that this curious tongue is a dialect of Arabic, which seems to have been disproved by Dr. Caruana.

The lighter features of Mr. Wignacourt's book we leave the reader to examine and enjoy for himself — but we may call attention to his account of Maltese "English as she is spoke." The Maltese papers write a kind of Babu English, *e.g.*, from the description of a Government ball: "Lady Jones shimmered in a perspicuous sequined gown of lace; Lady Ingram refulged in peacock blue; Mrs. Mifsud wore her pink." The account of Busuttil's 'Maltese-English Dictionary' is a pure joy. Busuttil seems to have been a Maltese Roget or Cotgrave,

fond of synonyms and proverbs and fine writing, and his work deserves to rank with the Portuguese vocabulary immortalized by Mark Twain. Thus he translates *ghandur* by "gallant, neat, spruce, sung [*sic*], smart, trim"; *xaria* by "a brawl, squibble, quarrel"; *mignun* by

"mad, foolish, insane, deranged, demented, lunatic, crazy, crazed, non-compos, cracked, touched, of unsound or abnormal mind; insensate, bereft of reason, reasonless, mad-cap, unsettled; daft, possessed, forgone, maddened, moonstruck, mad-brained, hair-brained, crack-brained, maniacal, delirious, *tête montée*."

Mr. Wignacourt treats his author daintily and as if he loved him (who could help it?):—

"We feel he is at bottom a warm, natural man: 'It was that rhum hot that comforted me'; and afterwards, but I should hardly like to say as a consequence, we get things of this sort: 'he always dig good to every one.' He seems to have his ups and downs, and knows both the night out and the morning in: 'vertigo or giddiness is a feeling as if external objects whirled round or as one had been whirling round, or were about to fall, which one tends to unless he grasp something fixed or sit down'; 'take a doze of Epsom salt'; 'I saw a lot of worms rounded into balls'; after that he seems to take to the blue ribbon: 'this water is very bad, it is debased by mixture.'"

My Memories, 1830–1913. By Lord Suffield. (Herbert Jenkins, 16*s*. net.)

The chief interest of Lord Suffield's memoirs, which reach from Coke of Norfolk to the death of Edward VII., lies in their revelation of the life of a modern courtier; and, in particular, of one to whom his King gave, for the last forty years of his life, more of his confidence than to anybody else. Needless to say, that confidence is not abused. A wonderful horseman, a superb whip, a great yachtsman, runner, and cricketer—the original of his friend Whyte Melville's lines,

A rider unequalled—a sportsman complete,
A rum 'un to follow, a bad 'un to beat—

as well as a dandy whose tailor was adopted by his King, Lord Suffield writes very modestly, and it may even be thought that he carries discretion to the pitch of disappointment.

It was when the Prince of Wales of earlier days bought Sandringham, and began to convert that wind-swept, barren moorland into an ideal estate, that the friendship, begun in earliest childhood, was renewed. For close at hand Lord Suffield, on succeeding to Gunton, had set himself to repair and develope his estate, and to found Cromer and Overstrand. For nineteen years, he tells us, every penny derived from the estate was devoted to its improvement. Gunton, by the way, was only used as a shooting-box by the author's grandfather, Sir Harbord Harbord, whose memory has been vindicated by Mr. Bacon, in his privately printed 'Life of the First Baron Suffield,' from Coke's unfounded suspicion of his friend's treachery towards him in the election of 1784.

Chosen to accompany the Prince of Wales as Chief of the Household on his journey to India in 1875, Lord Suffield proved his high qualities of tact, devotion, and sportsmanlike daring and endurance to the uttermost, and though his diary of that tour might well have been shortened, it is a vivid picture of a memorable journey, illustrated by some really excellent sketches by Sir Arthur Ellis. The Princess had given the Prince into his care, and with what devotion he interpreted that trust may be gathered from the following passage:—

"I went with him everywhere, sat beside him ready to get before him should any attempt be made on his life, and I watched over him at night, often never going to bed at all, when there seemed the slightest danger."

Of King Edward Lord Suffield tells us little that is not already known. He bears witness yet again to his bonhomie and charm of manner, to his natural tact and *savoir-faire*, which used to extricate him from very difficult positions when Queen Victoria, without allowing him her full confidence, called him to perform diplomatic missions, "and he had to glean what he could of the nation's foreign policy from the ambassadors of other countries." But all other attributes, Lord Suffield declares, were secondary to his strong sense of right and fair play, as shown, for instance, in his championship of Sir Bartle Frere. Reference is also made to the part he took in promoting the passing of the long-delayed Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which was rejected by the bishops, even after it had passed the House of Commons seven times, and after the Prince, Lord Houghton, and Lord Kimberley, speaking for the House of Lords, had agreed that it should become law. The book is dedicated to Queen Alexandra, whose portrait it contains.

Men and Matters. By Wilfrid Ward. (Longmans & Co., 12*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Nothing in this volume is quite so good as the study of Mr. Balfour's personality which Mr. Ward published in an earlier book. What there is, however, is of great interest. The personal studies are attractively written, and are full, moreover, of that penetrating analysis of character which is Mr. Ward's forte. But the best reading is certainly in the first half. The study of Mr. Monypenny's 'Disraeli' and of Lord Cromer's criticism was much noted at the time of its first appearance, and we do not think it needful to say more on that head.

Far more vivid and original is the long account of George Wyndham—in our judgment, the most valuable piece in the book. Not only does Mr. Ward speak from intimate knowledge, but he has also made skilful use of letters which he received from Wyndham. All of them are worth quoting. Here we can indicate only one or two points.

This is from a letter written while he was at the War Office:—

"After a day spent in grappling with complicated detail, I find that nothing short of philosophy or poetry is of the least use to me. I tried a novel the other day, 'The Open Question,' and it aggravated me beyond belief. I want the very best, and prefer it in a different form and remotely aloof from everyday life. I have bought a Latin Prayer Book—our Prayer Book, 2nd ed., 1574—and find the Psalms very stately and soothing. A little Latin goes a long way. But when your business consists in ploughing like a liner through seas of slipshod English, you need the very opposite, a dead language, clean-cut and frigid poetry or abstract thought....

"I have been inside a good many machines; the Army, Irish Office, Colonial Expansion, Fleet Street, literary coteries, and now inside of another office; and no doubt such experience affects me. The multiplicity of the parts defying philosophic comprehension, and the dead weight of each dragging down individual energy, drive home the lesson that no individual, or race, or age, or movement embracing many nations and some centuries, is likely to give a decisive cast to the direction of development, or even to reconcile any considerable number of divergent forces. But this does not daunt me. I see the Universal Flux; but I believe in the Choric Dance. In some ways business is a capital exercise or drill. It gives you a number of occasions every day for doing the right thing in the right way. This is capital practice. But far from thinking that mere honest effort at complicated jobs would serve mankind as a substitute for philosophy, religion, and art, I do not believe that the second-class clerks could work as they do if we had not all the abstract speculations of 3,000 years behind us."

Other letters even more surprising than this might be cited, notably that on the management of his estate.

Another valuable study is that of John Stuart Mill. Not much interest is taken in him just now, and it is well to have on record this account of the shock experienced by heterodoxy on finding its own peculiar orthodoxy impugned by the man who was supposed to be its prophet. Few of the younger generation are aware of the revulsion of feeling caused by the posthumous 'Essays on Religion,' and how Mrs. Leslie Stephen said to her perturbed spouse: "I told you so. I always said John Mill was orthodox."

Other essays in the book are of a different order. That on 'Cardinal Newman's Sensitiveness' is a good specimen of the kind of apologetic which Mr. Ward has on many occasions put forward. Well described in Miss Petre's 'Life' of George Tyrrell as "mediating Liberalism," this philosophy harks back to Newman, and forward to modern criticism. Its object is to preserve the spirit and reality of the Catholic system, while showing every kind of sympathy within its limits to those enlarged horizons alike in history and science, which are the outcome of modern inquiry. It is evident from his Preface that Mr. Ward is aware of the difficulty of the task. Yet he is equally resolute to take it up. In an interesting essay on 'S. Thomas Aquinas and Medieval

Thought' he points the moral of the parallel case of the influence of Aristotelianism in the thirteenth-century Church:

"Let it be granted that some of the extremely speculative conclusions put forth by exponents of the higher criticism are as extravagant as the medieval belief that the syllogism could discover the secrets of nature....Yet to proscribe the really scientific use of that critical method which has hold of all minds which think on such subjects would be as ineffectual now as the bonfires fed by living rationalists were in the Paris of 1209....If work in the field marked out by the 'higher criticism' is occasionally touched by some of the defects of the method it has to use, that does not make it the less necessary. If those few who are competent to undertake it are afforded no scope for their energies, humanly speaking, the movement of criticism must lead widely to the destruction of faith, especially in those masses of half-educated people for whose especial benefit the avoidance of unsettling discussions is professedly designed."

We believe Mr. Ward to be entirely right. Valuing, as we do, the experience of the past, which is of the essence of religious authority, and deprecating any revolutionary iconoclasm, we yet hold that the religious thinker has to look mainly towards the future, and must be allowed to make trial of those new ways of thought and feeling which are on all hands being commended. To make this trial is to expose oneself to attacks on all sides; to refuse to make it is either to give up religion or to surrender all hope of assimilating modern knowledge. The position is delineated in the essay on Newman:—

"The unbelievers saw in him a superstitious mind, which they found it hard to reconcile with unquestionable symptoms of intellectual insight and depth. The average Christian theologian regarded his admissions as to the force of agnostic reasoning, and the melancholy anticipations of the growth of the infidel movement in the world of thought, as the suggestions of a morbid fancy, or as signs of a dangerous tendency to religious liberalism."

That judgment is notably correct in the particular instance. It will always be true of men who attempt a similar task in any age. Both sides will misunderstand them, and both will make use of them.

Fancies, Fashions, and Fads. By Ralph Nevill. (Methuen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Social life plays but a small part in the solid manuals of history. For the most part it seems too trivial to be worth recording at the time, and later it can be recaptured only by a long study of newspapers, so that historians are content to indulge in generalizations, which may be unfair, and are seldom founded on any precise data.

Yet the public certainly welcomes the sort of book which is concerned with social life, and the series of reminiscences by Lady Dorothy Nevill deserved their success in this line, being far superior to the old stories and new trivialities of the average writer of town gossip. Mr. Ralph Nevill, an editor of his mother's recollections, has continued her work as a social critic. His latest volume is not so amusing as 'From Piccadilly to Pall Mall' (1908), in which he collaborated with Mr. C. E. Jerningham. Truth to tell, Mr. Nevill is somewhat casual in his style and in his comments, but still he supplies in his discursive way a good deal that cannot readily be found elsewhere in book-form.

His ten chapters range from Society, Bohemia, Paris, Art, and Fads to Democracy. He notes, of course, the advent of a plutocracy which is largely Hebraic when it is not American. But we cannot share his view that Americans

"happily appear to have little effect upon our national life. American ideas do not seem easily to acclimatize themselves on British soil. Notwithstanding our close connexion with the United States, expressions or words only with great difficulty become part of our daily speech."

There follows a description of "swank" as "an expressive adjective most appropriately of pure transatlantic origin" (which we doubt), with another assertion of the comparative rarity of anglicized American words. It is clear that Mr. Nevill is not a philologist, nor, we should say, an observant visitor to places of entertainment to-day, where American performers abound. Did not America force the word and the thing "rag-time" on our long-suffering audiences? Has Mr. Nevill ever taken up an English newspaper without seeing the word "record" in it? It is "up to" him to make in his next book a "record" list of American locutions which are regarded in most quarters as current English.

We note some pungent remarks on the marriage of rich American girls to needy peers, and it is even suggested that wise parents on the other side of the Atlantic "keep a list of eligible young noblemen." A mother, hesitating between a dissipated foreign grandee and an impecunious, but gentlemanlike English peer for her daughter, is said to have telegraphed "Grandee off, send along peer," to an accommodating English friend, who sent the jubilant nobleman to the States at a day's notice. That such things should be said of our aristocracy is unpleasant enough; but our age is notorious for the sale of honours in one way or another; and, after all, a peer may do worse who is enslaved by the fortunate face to be seen on thousands of picture post-cards.

To-day, however, peers have little influence, as Mr. Nevill remarks, and we turn with pleasure to his views of more serious performers in the field of life and politics: Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and that typical English figure, the late Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Nevill gives us some glimpses into the attractive side of Disraeli, who, "when as a boy he shook hands with me," had "the most shocking overcoat possible." Disraeli, of course, was not the boy. A dandy in early years, he had by this time long passed thirty-five, which Shakespeare gives as the age-limit for devotion to the giddy turns of fashion. Lax arrangement of words sometimes makes Mr. Nevill's text obscure. He is not careful about repetitions either; we have heard in a previous book of the aristocratic club to which he belonged at Cambridge.

Clothes occupy a good deal of his attention, especially uniforms. We read of peasants in Holland subsidized to maintain their national dress for the pleasure of tourists, and of the "vast and costly influence of the army tailors," who are allowed to make huge profits:—

"The whole system is iniquitous to an inconceivable degree. If the authorities are really desirous of assisting economy, why do they not (as prevails in efficiently managed armies) institute a special department of the army clothing factory, from which officers should be obliged to purchase all uniforms at the very moderate figure at which a properly managed tailoring department could easily supply them?"

Such comments are worth more than the many pages in which Mr. Nevill puts the obvious plea for picturesqueness above more important considerations. He writes best, we think, on the gay side of entertainment, the rise of the "restaurant habit," especially on Sundays, and notable figures in the Sheridan Club, where Charles Barrington, a quaint character who might have stepped out of the pages of Lever, was a leading light.

If the book is reissued in another form, the opportunity should be taken to revise it. A sampler we once saw bore the maxim:—

> How blest are those who leisure find
> To dress the little garden of the mind!

Napoleon at Bay, 1814. By F. Loraine Petre. (John Lane, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The campaign of 1814 is one of almost unique interest to the student of military history, illustrating, as it does, the use of interior lines, the influence upon strategy of convergent rivers enclosing the theatre of war, the evils of divided commands, and the power of political and diplomatic forces to disarrange and destroy the combinations and dispositions of generals. To the student of Napoleon also it presents a host of curious data, and offers more than one fascinatingly insoluble problem. How came it about, he may well ask, that in the first pursuit of Blücher, which ended in the victories of Champaubert, Montmirail, and Vauchamps, Napoleon showed all his old ability to plan and to execute, yet, before and after, committed such blunders as the battles of La Rothière and Arcis-sur-Aube? What crazed belief in his own star led him to imagine that, with Paris and France weary of his rule, with his marshals at the extreme limit of endurance, and with an army greatly inferior to those of his opponents, he could afford to reject the not ungenerous terms more than once offered by the Allies during the actual course of hostilities? "Neque semper arcum" is, perhaps, the only satisfactory answer to the former of these questions. After all, did not Lee in the

very heyday of his powers commit the worst of tactical errors at Malvern Hill and at Gettysberg? To the latter we might respond that Napoleon throughout over-estimated the value of his hold on Austria, the stupidity and slowness of Schwartzenberg, the Austrian commander, and his own personal influence over the French people. An even more conclusive reply lies in the fact that Napoleon was primarily a military genius, and that no victory at the council-table seemed to him so complete and permanent as one on the field of battle. It is certain that, immediately after the defeat of La Rothière, he was prepared to consider favourably the offers of the Allies, and was only roused to further action by hearing of the splendid opportunity offered by Blücher's movement to the Marne. Even so, however, there is room for speculation and theory, and these are far from being the only problems raised.

In French the campaign has been exhaustively treated by Houssaye and Weil, but in English it has been strangely neglected, so that there was a real need for the volume under review. Readers of Mr. Petre's previous Napoleonic studies will find in this his accustomed accuracy of statement, excellent military knowledge, and lucidity of presentation. Mr. Petre does not belong to that picturesque school of military history represented by the late Col. Henderson and his successor Capt. Battine. He attempts no reconstruction of historic scenes; he is careful to avoid all but the absolutely necessary details of politics and of diplomacy. But what he professes to do he does, and the book should be widely useful. The maps are full and clear. We only regret that they are not printed upon stouter material.

On one or two points his criticism is specially valuable and interesting, as, for instance, when he notices the strong element of good-fortune which, in the first pursuit of Blücher, allowed Napoleon to find the army of Silesia strung out over a wide extent of country, instead of concentrated. Critics have been too inclined to attribute to Napoleon's calculation what must have come upon him as the most welcome of surprises. Mr. Petre's summing-up of the operations of which the battles of Craonne and Laon are the chief events is thoroughly sound and judicial, and shows how little he is blinded to the fatal weakness of Napoleon's latter years, his way of allowing imagination to master fact. To Blücher Mr. Petre extends far fairer treatment than those writers who regard him as a coarse, illiterate soldier with no marked gift except that of dogged perseverance. We are less inclined to agree with him in his only partial condemnation of Napoleon's action at Arcis-sur-Aube. Napoleon may neither have expected nor desired that battle; but he had only his own reliance upon preconceived notions to thank for the disastrous assumption that Schwartzenberg was covering a retreat, and not executing a forward movement.

The campaign is so important, and so concerned with the universal problems of war, that we are sorry Mr. Petre did not see his way to some statement of the alterations which would have been effected by the conditions of modern weapons, means of communication, transit, and reconnaissance. With such an addition the book would have been enormously increased in value for the practical student.

Russia of the Russians. By Harold Whitmore Williams. (Pitman & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

A COMPREHENSIVE book on an already well-worked subject is bound to consist largely, if not entirely, of matter which has appeared before. Dr. Williams keeps to the beaten track in his chapters on Russian history and social life. He has, however, a good deal to say on the subject of modern Russian literature that will be new to English readers. His long chapter on its history since the death of Tourguénieff is of some importance, for here we have brought before our notice (for the first time) some of the more prominent writers of to-day.

After briefly dealing with Chehov and Gorki, the author passes on to Andreev. This generally morbid, if imaginative writer, although he "lacks humour," is perhaps less inhuman than Dr. Williams would have us believe. There is a short play by Andreev—'The Love of One's Neighbour' ('Lubov k'Blijhnemu')—which is extremely amusing, though none but a cynic could have written it. Of Feodor Sologub we shall certainly hear more in this country. He is the author of innumerable short stories, many of which are written with a grace that recalls the 'Prose-Poems' of Tourguénieff's last years. In Dr. Williams's opinion the most recent works of Sologub show a distinct falling-off. A younger writer, from whom the author expects much, is Alexei Remizov, who has made use of both present-day Russia and her legendary past in his fiction.

There are a few other prose writers of whom we should have wished to hear something. The reputation of Artzybashev, for example, whom Dr. Williams merely mentions, is no mere *succès de scandale;* his novel 'Sanin' enjoyed its extraordinary popularity because it was a remarkable expression of the prevailing state of mind, rather than on account of the ultra-Nietzschean practices of some of its characters. Yushkevitch and Shalom Ash are two Jewish novelists whose works appear to deserve some mention.

On the whole, 'Russia of the Russians' impresses us as a well-informed description of the country. The author refrains from passing judgments and from prophecies. He has been struck by the torpor which seems to have been creeping over many branches of intellectual activity since 1905. But Russia is too great for generalizations, and so we are grateful to Dr. Williams because he has set down only what he has seen.

Bartolus of Sassoferrato: his Position in the History of Medieval Political Thought. By Cecil N. Sidney Woolf, (Cambridge University Press, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

ALL students of the history of political thought ought to welcome this book. So far as the present writer is aware, it is the most careful and detailed study that we possess in the English language of any political thinker between the days of Aristotle and the coming of Machiavelli. In Germany and Italy the importance of Bartolus has been realized for a couple of generations. Attention has been called even in England to the need of a more elaborate investigation. The results of such inquiry are now before us in this book. It is of a highly specialist character, and it seems to us rather a pity that there should be incorporated in the text so many quotations in Latin. For all that, Mr. Woolf has amply proved his thesis that

"it is not merely useful, it is essential to study Bartolus, as illustrating the tendencies of the medieval jurists; it is essential to the full understanding alike of medieval and of modern thought."

Mr. Woolf's essay not merely states this, but also shows it to be true; and in the process illuminates the whole of mediæval politics. He explains how various were the interpretations given to "the Empire"; how acute the problems were which followed the fall of the Hohenstaufen; how very much more there is in the whole subject than those imagine who look upon mediæval history as a conflict between the unchanging claims of Papal forces and Imperialists.

Justice has hardly yet been done either to the wealth of ideas or to the fact of development in mediæval politics. Even now writers who ought to know better constantly speak as though the period from Cicero to Savonarola were negligible to the student of the modern world. Yet, as Mr. Woolf says,

"to understand the modern State it is not enough to go back to Aristotle's πόλις: we have to go back to the theologian's 'Civitas Dei' and to the lawyer's 'Civitas sibi princeps.' The English crown, it is well to remember, was 'Imperial' long before we had a colonial Empire; the idea of the State as containing many churches and religions is so new as to be still unacceptable to many. To understand the modern State, the Middle Ages must surely receive as ample and detailed a study as the ancient world or the modern world itself. And to understand how the modern State has become 'Imperial,' and what that signifies, we must go back to the medieval civilian and his 'Civitas,' or 'Rex sibi princeps.'"

This is the reason why we are grateful for all this discussion of forgotten publicists and still more obscure lawyers. The wealth of expert knowledge displayed in this volume will not in all ways make it more attractive; but it adds to its permanence and solidity. We are very glad to see that Mr. Woolf recognizes the process of development from strictly theological and Biblical argument, through

the juristic stage, to the final and political period, when Aristotle's 'Politics' had begun to exercise an influence in Western Europe greater than it ever had in its "domicile of origin."

Minor points, and these only, may be criticized. The chapters are far too long. Chapter iii., for instance, would have been better divided and subdivided. In discussing the phrase "Rex est Imperator in regno suo" Mr. Woolf (unless we are in error) makes no mention of the similar claim of an English king to be "entier Empereur dans son royaume," a claim which must have been due to precisely the same set of legal notions. Also, in his account of the "Fifth Monarchy" conception of Bartolus, it might have been well if he had looked before and after. St. Augustine, we think, held a very similar notion, and the seventeenth-century cognate is obvious. These are small blemishes. Teachers rather than learners will use the book, and we hope that at least no teacher of the history of politics will fail to read it.

The whole topic needs a great deal more study. Mediæval political thought has more lessons for the modern world than most people imagine. For instance, the impact of Dr. Gierke's great work on the 'Genossenschaftsrecht' affects not the learned world so much as the practical politician. Maitland and others who have followed in his steps have discerned this truth, and its enormous significance in regard to problems of the political, ecclesiastical, and economic order. Our thanks are due to Mr. Woolf for the further light that he has thrown on this difficult path, and we trust that his example may have many followers. A really profound study of the legal ideas of Sinibaldo Fieschi (Pope Innocent IV.) would just now be of real value, and why does that treatise of Ockham in the British Museum remain unedited?

The Highland Host of 1678. By John R. Elder. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

The requisition of a Highland army to occupy the south-western shires of Scotland in 1678 was one of the cruelties perpetrated in support of the Restoration episcopate; but, unlike certain previous expedients of this kind, it was a measure rather of police than of persecution. Lauderdale, who then controlled the administration, had exercised little influence till the attempt to enforce conformity had been discredited by the Pentland Rising of 1667; and for several years he pursued a policy of conciliation which had the eager support of Leighton and Gilbert Burnet. Its only material result was, however, the reinstatement, in their own or other parishes, of some ninety Nonconformist ministers; and Lauderdale was mortified to find that, whilst this scheme had succeeded in separating the moderate from the extreme Presbyterians, it had made the latter more troublesome than ever. No sooner was the Indulgence issued than the practice of holding field-conventicles, which had been in abeyance since the Pentland revolt, began to revive; and Andrew Lang has shown in his 'Life and Times of Sir George Mackenzie' that the Government were really in a difficult position when these huge meetings—many of them armed—became yearly more frequent. They had little or no money and only a handful of troops, and were continually being appealed to for protection by the Episcopal incumbents. In 1674, and again in 1677, they called upon the landowners to become surety for their tenants that they would not attend conventicles; and it was to enforce this demand, with which the landowners professed themselves unable to comply, that the counties of Ayr and Lanark were subjected for five weeks to the miseries of a Highland occupation. Even this device succeeded only in Dumfriesshire, whence Queensberry reported that his tenants, rather than expose themselves to such a scourge, had signed the bond—all but twenty, whose obstinacy was the more remarkable as they were "Annandale people, and know no more of religion or civil deportment than brutes." Thus the disturbances continued till they reached their natural development next year in the insurrection of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

Mr. Elder merits commendation for the wide and microscopic research, embracing both published and unpublished materials, which he has brought to bear on this episode; but we have dwelt on its more general aspect because he seems to us to have given too little attention to the historical setting of his theme. We are told in the Preface, and in other words elsewhere, that Lauderdale found it necessary to resort to "armed intervention if uniformity of worship in Scotland were to be secured." Not to quarrel with the word "worship"—though there was no difference worth mentioning between the Episcopal and the Presbyterian service—this was the pre-Pentland policy, inspired by Clarendon, and subsequently revived by the Duke of York, but was never that of Lauderdale, whose measures were directed, not against the Presbyterians as a whole, but against the minority—soon to become a remnant—whom he and many of their own brethren regarded as disturbers of the peace. We do not see how "Letters of Indulgence" can be included (p. 2) under "acts of repression"; and the Covenanters are credited with too little discrimination when Lauderdale is said to have been "abhorred as the author of these acts." Even Kirkton, the most extreme of contemporary Presbyterian annalists, admits that during the whole of his administration "he was neither judged a cruel persecutor nor an avaricious exactor." The attempt of Hamilton and other nobles to use the "Highland Host" as an instrument for destroying Lauderdale's credit with the King is adequately described; but it ought, we think, to have been mentioned that this was an outcome of "The Party," or constitutional Opposition, which had been formed under English influence in the Scottish Parliament. Mr. Elder has discovered that the 'True Narrative' published by the Government in its defence, which Andrew Lang ascribed to Sir George Mackenzie, was the work of Lauderdale's chaplain, Dr. Hickes. Lord Perth at this period was not a duke, that title being conferred upon him in 1701 by the exiled Court.

THE RELIGION OF THE RENAISSANCE.

The four books we notice here together offer notable contrasts in religious experience, striking one after another the highest note of enthusiasm, the deepest tone of mysticism, a fine worldliness—"the religion of all wise men"—and a full-blooded animalism which was saved from being hypocrisy by never paying homage to virtue. We turn from the saint to the ecclesiastic, and from the ecclesiastic to the great potentate, their lives spread out over a little more than a century, holding the same doctrines and belonging to the same Church, and, trying to fit them or their likes into any conceivable system of sane society, we begin to realize what a welter of conflicting beliefs and prejudices and possibilities underlay the fair veneer of humanism on the Italy of the Renaissance.

It is not, fortunately, necessary to discuss at length the merits of these biographies. Ozanam's essay on 'The Franciscan Poets' is a book which has long since passed into the ranks of a classic, and, though the translation before us by A. E. Nellen and A. C. Craig is not impeccable, and, like most classics, the book would have been the better for some well-considered editing by a competent scholar, no other work has been written which nearly fills its place, and it will certainly be welcome to those attracted by the special charm of mediæval Italian poetry or of the early days of the Friars Minor.

To pass from Ozanam to Mr. Howell's book on 'S. Bernardino of Siena' is to become aware of the immense change in our attitude towards the Franciscan movement caused by the researches of the last twenty-five years. Lyricism has become informed with knowledge; enthusiasm is not lessened, but better directed. Mr. Howell in the early part of his book gives what is, to all intents and purposes, the only account in English, at the disposal of the ordinary reader, of that long struggle between the two parties in the Franciscan

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The Franciscan Poets in Italy in the Thirteenth Century. By Frédéric Ozanam. Translated and annotated by A. E. Nellen and A. C. Craig. (Nutt, 6*s.* net.)

S. Bernardino of Siena. By A. G. Ferrers Howell. (Methuen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Pius II., the Humanist Pope. By Cecilia M. Ady. (Same publishers, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Cesare Borgia. By William Harrison Woodward. (Chapman & Hall, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Order which resulted in the establishment of a *modus vivendi* in the days of St. Bernardino. The life of the saint is well told. We get a good idea of the man himself and the methods and matter of his teaching, with enough of the circumstances of his time to enable a student of the period to reconstruct a lifelike picture. There is a useful Index; and the work is well illustrated, though mention might have been made of the contemporary woodcut of the saint's emblem, formerly in the Weigel Collection, and the legend connected with it.

Miss Ady's excellent biography of Pius II. deals with a man and a period already well known to most instructed readers. It was not a little daring to embark on a task which Creighton had to all appearance done once and for all, and it is satisfactory to find the enterprise successful. As writer, diplomat, and Pope, Æneas Silvius achieved competence, but not greatness, and Miss Ady's picture of him harmonizes well with that of the youth in Pinturicchio and the man of 60 in Charles Reade's great story of adventure. Her work is scholarly, and as nearly complete as a book of this nature can be, while the illustrations are particularly well chosen.

Prof. Woodward's biography of 'Cesare Borgia' is a most important study of the history and policy of Cæsar and his father, Alexander VI., which will take its place among the original contributions to the history of the time. He is interested in the political and military activities of his hero, and almost every page bears witness to an intimate personal knowledge of the places and documents of which he writes. The real tragedy of the Borgias is that they could not become monarchs except from the steps of the chair of St. Peter, and, though no one was ever less hampered by the responsibilities of their position than either father or son, its inherent weakness brought ruin on one of the wisest and most daring of adventurers. Prof. Woodward's reading of the political policy of Alexander VI. is sound and attractive, and his treatment of the scandals which have made the Borgias a favourite subject for romance sane and convincing.

Looking back over this century and a half of religious effort, one may ask whether there is any causal connexion between the piety which so far passes the mean on one side and the indifference to it, too complete to be contemptuous, on the other. It seems possible. Much has been written on the benefits of the Franciscan movement to art, literature, and mankind at large, and what has been said on the other side has been usually the outcome of an ignorant hatred of religion or priestcraft. But there is something to be said as to the price Italy has had to pay for the work of the friars, just as there is a price which Portugal has paid, and which England will have to pay, for the colonization of the world. A community cannot be permanently drained of its best and most enterprising members without suffering for it. Portugal has never recovered from its efforts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while the rural population of England, and Ireland too, shows obvious effects of its depletion in the last century. The success of the Franciscan movement in Italy removed from everyday life the finest of its youth in its first enthusiasm for the good and noble, and cut it off from the future of the race. It exercised as remorseless a selection as that of the seed-grower who passes through his plots, removing any bloom which grows outside his scheme. The race so produced might be easily moved, but not to continuous action; it might believe, but its belief would not affect its deeds—its range of thought lay between simplicity and cynicism.

Only thus can we explain the success and the failure of the Franciscans in their native land; they had emphasized their opposite. They converted thousands, but the best of their converts were withdrawn from the life in which they might have influenced the weaker brethren, and the sturdy pagan type of religious mind emerged as a permanent factor of Italian life.

The Poetry and Life Series: Browning and his Poetry. By Ernest Rhys.—*Wordsworth and his Poetry.* By W. H. Hudson.—*Schiller and his Poetry.* By the same. (Harrap & Co., 1*s.* net each.)

The series to which these volumes form the latest additions has by this time secured a pretty wide recognition, for its general scheme has undoubtedly much to recommend it, and it is being intelligently and efficiently carried out. The readers whom it primarily has in view are, we imagine, University students, pupils at Training Colleges, incipient teachers, and those who approach literature not so much from the personal as from the professional or semi-professional side. Now, no one who has had occasion to observe the youth in our educational institutions can have failed to note how apt many of them are to content themselves with a superficial appropriation of the accepted criticism upon the authors, and especially upon the poets, whom they are supposed to study, and how ready to regard the actual works as something that may, at any rate for the time being, be comfortably ignored. Those who live under the shadow of examination are perhaps not to be unduly blamed for such a tendency, but it is certainly a regrettable one, and any attempt to counteract it is to be welcomed.

"The Poetry and Life Series" is now endeavouring to do this by emphasizing the personal element in poetry, and so arousing the pupil's interest—that is to say by bringing, so far as is possible, the biography of the poet dealt with into direct connexion with his work, and pointing that connexion by means of quotations on a fairly extensive scale. So far as is possible, we say, for it must be confessed that in some instances it is difficult to make the biography do very much to illustrate the poetry. Browning is a conspicuous example of this, and that fact may perhaps explain why Mr. Rhys's volume is rather disappointing. His attitude towards his subject is sympathetic enough, but we cannot help feeling that his treatment is a trifle perfunctory. His commentary tends too much to become a catalogue of the poet's main productions or a hasty recapitulation of their contents; the poems quoted have too often to be curtailed beyond reason, and, though every now and then we come upon some acute and sensible piece of criticism, the whole strikes us as a little ineffectual.

From Mr. Hudson we know well enough what we may expect. His work is thoroughly competent, and shows all the good qualities of the experienced professional teacher. Individual it is not, and even in its passages of eulogy it does not stir us to any warmth of enthusiasm; but it is always accurate, lucid, well-arranged, and to the point. The inclusion in the series of a representative of German poetry is interesting. Mr. Hudson writes well and appreciatively of Schiller, and presents the essential facts about his life and his salient characteristics in a way that is likely to appeal to the youthful reader. Indeed, both this volume and the one on Wordsworth should serve admirably as introductions to the poets, the more so as the passages chosen for quotation are in both cases full and representative.

Florilegio di Canti Toscani: Folk-Songs of the Tuscan Hills. With English Rendering, by Grace Warrack. (Alexander Moring, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Though the popular poetry of Italy forms essentially a single family, it assumes different features in the various provinces, and the genuine Tuscan *rispetto* is not met with elsewhere. The four lines that rhyme alternately, assonance sometimes taking the place of rhyme, are not especially characteristic, but the *ripresa*, the concluding couplet repeating and developing some idea or phrase in the body of the poem, is distinctly individual. These *rispetti*, which are usually "respectful salutations made to the beloved," and the little three-lined *stornelli* that are found all over Italy, and are generally sung by peasants in friendly rivalry while working in the fields or at village gatherings, make up the main body of this well-produced volume. The *stornelli* are at best very slight.

O water, thou art running to the sea,
Bring me to peace with my sweet heart, I pray:
I had not wronged him when he broke from me,

is a fair sample. But many begin with a little flower invocation, such as "fior di cipresso" or "fior di viole," often dragged in without much reference to the sense, in place of the first long line. As they are not meant to be read, and are usually sung with a conventional refrain, it is not easy to judge of their effect in their present form, though Miss Warrack shows great skill in reclothing them for us in English. To our mind the *rispetti*,

more especially those in the longer eight-lined form, which constitute by far the largest part of this collection, repay the translator infinitely better for her pains :

O thou of gentleness, most gentle all,
Thy words the clove-pink with aroma dowers.
Also the breath that from thy lips doth fall
Hath fragrance more than gathered gillyflowers.
Hath fragrance more than almond-tree or pine
The lovely mouth, the noble speech divine :
Hath fragrance more than almond-tree or peach
The lovely mouth, the gracious, candid speech :
Hath fragrance more than almond-tree or rose
The lovely mouth, the speech that love bestows.

This is longer than most, but it is a typical good specimen. Here is another :—

When thou shalt rise into the Heavenly Rest,
I 'll come to meet thee, carrying my heart :
Thou, full of love, shalt draw me to thy breast,
And I will lead thee to the Lord apart.
The Sovran Lord, our love before him shown,
Will then make one these hearts that love hath known :
And he of these our hearts one heart will make,
In Paradise amid the lights that break.

Occasionally we come across interesting local colour, as when the poet calls his love more beautiful than "d'Orvieto la facciata," or than the larger fountain at Viterbo, or the Cathedral of Siena.

In her elaborate Introduction, which shows a thorough mastery of the literature of the subject and deals largely in quotations from Italian authorities, our author traces the history of popular poetry in the peninsula from the days of mediæval Latin. No one can help being struck by the purity of the Italian in these little poems, which often preserve beautiful archaic forms, as compared with the other dialects. Miss Warrack modestly declines to give an opinion of her own, but it is clear that she is too loyal to Tuscany not to sympathize with Tigri, who assigns a Tuscan origin to these *rispetti*, rather than with Prof. d'Ancona and the majority of critics, who hold that Italian popular poetry first developed a school of its own in Sicily under the cultivated Norman rule, which afterwards spread through Italy, like the Sicilian literary poetry. These Tuscan love-poems rarely sink below a certain level, which is well maintained in the translations before us, but, though we are duly grateful for them, it must be confessed that they are a little monotonous reading in the bulk. Nor must we forget that the *rispetti* like the *stornelli* are meant to be sung to music. Indeed, some of the tunes are printed in this volume.

The Tuscans are a gentle people who do not seem to have produced a ballad literature of their own : but we may remark, by the way, that Miss Warrack's rendering of a Tuscan version of 'The Fishing of the Ring' is infinitely better than Miss Jewett's in her recent volume of 'Folk-Ballads of Southern Europe.' Hence these songs have none of the dramatic — some might call it melodramatic—passion of the South, or even of Piedmont. Few, if any, of the six-lined *rispetti* show the depth of feeling of this Sicilian blind woman's prayer :—

My soul doth fail, my heart is dying slow
For but a little water from Thy well ;
It is such years that lacking it I go,
It is such years that far from it I dwell.
O God, come give to me the living water
As Thou didst give it to Samaria's daughter !

The poems dealing with village life, the riddles and games in the Appendix, come as a welcome relief, but it is a pity that our author has not thought it worth while to treat them like the others, and print the original form as well as her rendering. We could have spared a number of conventional *stornelli* for the Italian of

Sweet, why such care ?
Thou 'lt lose me not, though to the field I fare,
For Garibaldi is my Captain there,

which has an historical interest of its own. But we are glad to find here the peasant poetess Beatrice's improvised poem on herself.

Not that Miss Warrack is unfamiliar with or unappreciative of the other dialects. In the Introduction is an interesting Sicilian poem which she aptly compares with 'The Hound of Heaven.' Sardinian songs have recently attracted a well-deserved attention which may be due in some degree to the appearance of a first-class Sardinian novelist in Grazia Deledda. It is fully shared by our author, who includes several of them in her book. The beautiful lullaby to the Madonna is so much better than anything else of the kind in Tuscan that it certainly originated elsewhere. Other versions are known, but Miss Warrack prefers to print it in its Tuscan form :—

Dormi, dormi, o bel bambin,
Re divin,
Dormi, dormi, o fantolin !
Fa' la nanna, o caro figlio,
Re del ciel,
Tanto bel, grazioso giglio.

Perchè piangi, o bambinel ?
Forse il gel
Ti dà noia, o l'asinel ?
Fa' la nanna, o paradiso
Del mio cor,
Redentor, ti bacio il viso.

We hope Miss Warrack will carry out her intention of giving us a volume of translations from the other dialects.

Prisons and Prisoners. Some Personal Experiences by Lady Constance Lytton and "Jane Warton," Spinster. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

Those immersed in the turbulence of the Woman's Movement in its twentieth-century manifestations are apt, like other enthusiasts, to forget that outside their circle is a sea of ignorance as to them and their doings. There are, for instance, numbers to whom the "double" authorship of this book will convey nothing, and to whom its pages will bring the first knowledge of a deed of great chivalry. In 1909 the author chose to divest herself of an historic name and influential friends in order as "Jane Warton" to place herself among those of no repute, share with them the lot of the third-class prisoner, and undergo the mental and physical agony of "forcible feeding."

There are also a goodly number of citizens, and a still larger proportion of their women-folk, who know nothing by their own experience of prison life. To them the report of one who does should have all the allurements of fiction plus the satisfactions of truth, especially when the report is so circumstantial and vivid as is Lady Constance Lytton's. Indeed, were it not that the tension occasioned by such unusual experiences as she describes admittedly heightens susceptibility, her power of appreciating and registering matters of detail would seem abnormal. Though the book suffers from overhaste and lack of revision, it shows no mean skill in the writer's craft. Even if it were not so, the author's story of her three imprisonments in her own name, and her one as Jane Warton, would be impressive by reason of its obvious sincerity, and the self-effacement which enables her to stand on occasions as it were outside herself, and admit the reader to an intimate confidence.

We pass from a moving dedication to Prisoners to an Introduction which sketches the drift of her existence before she became aware of the movement she was afterwards to support, tells of her barren experiments in the usual channels of public service, and describes how she stumbled eventually on a piece of effective work in Miss Mary Neal's Esperance Club. In a chapter headed 'My Conversion,' homage is paid to the magnetic personalities who brought it about, and to that comradeship amongst them which obliterates distinctions of class or creed.

In February, 1909, the deputation to the Prime Minister which resulted in the first of her four imprisonments took place. In this book they are all minutely recorded, and, it must be confessed, the tale is an ugly one—one which cannot be read without sorrow and indignation. Exasperated by the latest outrages, many will say that the heroism, the spiritual and physical courage of the author might have been better spent. But all question of object and method apart, it cannot be denied that one result at least is good : those in authority have been shown the way to improvements in sanitation and hygiene as only women of refinement could show it, and it is obvious that officials who have been brought into contact with such criminals as these can never re-settle themselves into precisely the same mould as before. This, if Lady Constance Lytton's statements are not very wide of the mark, must certainly be considered an unmixed blessing.

The author has written her book with a broadness of sympathy that adds dignity and conviction to a document of commendable frankness. It should serve as a presage of hope and reform for those who suffer by our present penal system ; it also sheds much-needed light on the hidebound officialism that is responsible for what Lady Constance Lytton has experienced and portrayed. This is, perhaps, the first time that the inequalities of treatment meted out to rich and poor have been so clearly exposed in book-form. The false assessment of human values is not restricted to reward : it is made manifest in punishment. The special value of such a book as 'Prisons and Prisoners' is the publicity it gives to this serious discrepancy.

FICTION.

The Last English. By George Bartram. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s.*)

George Bartram has chosen the period of the forties for this study of English country life in the Midlands—the period when, after a century of the predominance of the Whigs, or "town party," the great estates had been ring-fenced at the expense of commons and small proprietors, and the yeoman had been levelled with the hind. The introduction of agricultural machinery had lowered the earnings of the able-bodied labourer from an average of fifteen shillings to an average of seven shillings a week at a time of great prosperity for farmers. The "Draconian code" perpetually robbed the country of its men of parts.

The author gives a vivid, realistic picture of the conditions of life prevailing in his village. Tiptry possessed a squire, than whom, in the words of a delightful old innkeeper, "a cuter davvel no village wer' ever plagued wi'"; and a parson who (according to the same philosopher) was

"one that understands 'rithmetic, an' can divide by ten wi' the best, never makin' a mistake i' the way o' bringin' out the sum too little. I 've only ten teeth left, and I raly b'lieve he 's hankerin' arter one of 'em. A poor preacher, so I 've heerd, but hearsay is no evidence. His wife is full o' charity, an' can look bigger over the gift of a blanket than most."

In the foreground of the picture the writer places a small group of characters, all of the sturdy yeoman type, whose every speech and action has significance: Lucy Burton, the deserted wife, as jealous as she is devoted in affection, who after twenty years of widowhood sets out alone on foot to seek her husband through the length of England; Mat, her son, who has inherited her strength without her bitterness; Tom Beaver, a great, tender giant, who

"from the hips down was a failure. It was pathetic to view him walk; he seemed to propel himself by the shoulders, that rocked and heaved at every stride, as though he were dragging tons";

Steve Gaynor, an old poacher, returned unbroken from a term at Botany Bay; the innkeeper before mentioned; and some well varied women. The best of these, disgusted with the lot reserved them in England, at the conclusion of the book depart for Canada, and a spectator of their going remarks: "It is England that loses."

Though the period selected is the forties, and there are some good descriptions of the time—notably that of the hanging of two poachers who had killed a gamekeeper in fight, and of an old-fashioned wrestling-match on Tiptry Green—the reader's eyes throughout are, with the author's, on the present day. The types described may still be found in country places; the grievances detailed are still with us. Besides, the rush of aliens into the towns, and their control, by wealth, of politics, have brought in social and administrative ideals which are foreign to our English notions. George Bartram's fine, warm-blooded work is, in fact, a true expression of that English nationalism which is tardily, but surely, rising to become a movement—the growing, fierce impatience of the reign of peevish doctrinaires. It is a delightful epic of the national character, in treatment as in subject truly English.

Ten-Minute Stories. By Algernon Blackwood. (John Murray, 6*s.*)

Mr. Blackwood's new collection of stories and essays is not wholly worthy of his talents, inasmuch as seven of its twenty-nine items are failures, among these failures being an attempt to create a human being similar to Lewis Carroll's White Knight. Others of the stories are reminiscent of his previous work, and narrative occasionally degenerates into an exercise in rhetoric.

Nevertheless, there is enough that is good in the volume to make it a charming companion, fit to be used as an illustration of Mr. Blackwood's special worth as a novelist. He has a remarkable power of giving anecdotal shape to those vague, half-lachrymose raptures which are felt in woods and lofty solitudes; and he is peculiarly qualified to interpret the suggestive mythology which lies, like a great unsanctified Bible, on the lectern which men call the earth. That tenderness which by most novelists is expended on the tactful development of sexual interest can in his case find vent through beauty in any shape. If he uses occult terror as a charm, he does not ignore the right of intelligences not human to feel offended. His reader is continually reminded that "magic" is a child's word for unknown law. Mr. Blackwood provides, in short, a nursery for the teachable materialist.

Our favourite among his new stories is 'Two in One.' Here we see an egotistical author suddenly realizing that his happiness is bound up with that of a helpful woman whom he has taken into the country for a holiday. It is suggested that their mental affinity causes an optical delusion that they are one object in the material world, yet the story is deeply tinged with the pathos of separateness. It is, moreover, full of knowledge of the contrast between the literary man, burdened with vanity and ideas remote from tree and sunbeam, and the woman in love with Nature, freedom, and love.

Mr. Blackwood's sympathy with children is exhibited in an admirable study, replete with honeyed humour, of a child's curiosity in the longest day; and to an extension of this sympathy is doubtless due the droll story of a goblin addicted to the appropriation of small bright objects such as collar-studs.

Mr. Blackwood's mathematics are not equal to the elucidation of the fourth dimension; in the region of abstract thought he is not a pioneer; but by virtue of diffusing a wholesome radiance of fraternity towards intelligences ignored or disliked by many people, his art must always command respect.

The Making of a Bigot. By Rose Macaulay. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s.*)

The evolution of the process described in the title reaches its climax on the night preceding the "bigot's" wedding-day, when he sits down with a pack of cards to decide finally upon the opinions he will hold for the rest of his life. "He cut, for instance, between the League of Young Liberals and the Primrose League. The Young Liberals had it." He has been brought to this difficult situation by an attitude of mind common to many in their youth—that of receptive and omnivorous enthusiasm for all things. But Eddy Oliver certainly carries his receptiveness to great lengths, and even in University days there are probably few who can boast a pocket diary in which, for the same date, they have entered National Service League, Fabians, Primrose League Fête, and E.C.U. Protest Meeting. The religious societies also to which he belongs are remarkable for their incongruities of ritual and faith. Those reformers who are not already bigots will sympathize with the charity and hope which accompany Eddy upon each of his undertakings. His life at a Southwark Settlement fails because—as his vicar has to suggest to him—he cannot serve God and mammon, and he has been seeing too much of the latter in the guise of Sundays off and other outings unsuited to the atmosphere, however liberal, of a Settlement. His work at a boys' club is also signally unsatisfactory in the eyes of many, owing to the distinctly conflicting elements—religious, political, and social—which he introduces. He even likes all the books he reviews, and has naturally to be rebuked by his editor for lack of discrimination. The crisis comes with his engagement to a youthful Tory whose conventional upbringing is largely responsible for her stock of hidebound principles and exclusive piety. Bigotry, with its implied accompaniments of rejection and even hate, is an effective weapon in this chaotic world, but Complete Bigotry such as Eddy imagines is a state to which, in spite of his resolutions, he can never wholly attain. He is convinced of its efficacy by the attitude of those around him, but we doubt the reality or value of his wilful accession to their ranks.

We are relieved to find that Miss Macaulay purposely omits any description of Eddy's engagement, and that the emotions attendant on the event are left to the reader's imagination. A point at which we undoubtedly cavil is the behaviour of his friends when invited to the Deanery; their academic upbringing would not condone their surprising lack of conformity to the ordinary manners of guests. The writer's style and sense of humour are always refreshing, and her pictures of a certain rare species of domestic life will delight all those who know its worth—and its limitations.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Book of Deuteronomy, Interpreted and Explained according to its Spiritual or Internal Sense, by the Rev. Henry Maclagan.
Paisley, Alexander Gardner
Mr. Maclagan has written explanatory notes and a commentary, and there are numerous references to the writings of Swedenborg.

Buttenwieser (Moses), The Prophets of Israel from the Eighth to the Fifth Century, their Faith and their Message, 8/6 net.
Macmillan
A study of the prophets of the Old Testament. The substance of two of the chapters was delivered in lectures in Albany, New York.

Hodges (George), The Heresy of Cain; The Battle of Peace; and Christianity between Sundays, 5/6 net each. Macmillan
Collections of essays in new and revised editions.

Joshua, the Hebrew and Greek Texts, edited by S. Holmes, 7/ net. Cambridge University Press
This investigation of the Hebrew and Greek texts dissents from the position taken up by Dillmann.

King (Bishop Edward), Easter Sermons, preached in Lincoln Cathedral, edited by B. W. Randolph, 1/6 net. Mowbray
These sermons were all preached between the years 1890 and 1910 at evensong on Easter Sundays.

Loofs (Friedrich), Nestorius, and his Place in the History of Christian Doctrine, 3/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
Four lectures delivered at the University of London in March, 1913.

Neale (John Mason), Sermons on the Blessed Sacrament, 2/6 net. Allenson
An unabridged edition of these sermons, preached in the Oratory of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead.

Sampson (Gerard), Catholic Truth and Unity, the Confessions of a Non-Convert, 1/6 net.
Mowbray
The author's own "spiritual experiences, thoughts, and faith in regard to the claims of the Roman Church and Roman Catholic doctrine."

Sinker (Edmund), The Holy Communion, What Mean Ye by this Service? 2/6 net.
Longmans
A devotional book, including in an Appendix some private prayers for use before and after the Holy Communion.

LAW.

Ames Foundation: Year-Books of Richard II., 12 Richard II., A.D. 1388–1389, edited by George F. Deiser, 21/ net.
Milford, for Harvard University Press
Mr. Deiser has written an Introduction to the text, and there are Appendixes and Indexes.

Haines (Charles Grove), The American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy, 8/6 net. Macmillan
The author's aim is "to present in brief compass the history, scope, and results of judicial control over legislation in the United States."

POETRY.

Arbuthnot (Constance), The Blessed Company, 1/ net. Wells Gardner
A collection of verses, some of which are reprinted from *The Spectator*. It includes 'The Child within my Heart,' 'Donnington Priory,' and 'The Captive Lark.'

Burton (H. Bindon), Eölsyné, and Other Poems, 5/ net. Maunsel
This collection of verses is divided under the following headings: 'Narrative Poems,' 'Songs of Juda,' 'In Varying Moods,' 'Pro Patria,' 'Fugitive Pieces,' and 'Political.'

Morris (William), Poems, "The World's Classics," 1/ net. Oxford University Press
This selection includes 'The Defence of Guenevere' and 'The Life and Death of Jason.'

New Numbers, February, No. 1, 7/6 (4 numbers), separate numbers 2/6 net each.
Dymock, Gloucestershire, Ryton
Contains poems by Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Mr. Rupert Brooke, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, and Mr. John Drinkwater.

Woodberry (George Edward), The Flight, and Other Poems, 5/6 net. Macmillan
Several of the poems in this collection originally appeared in *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and *The Atlantic Monthly*. Twenty-three are here published for the first time, and the book includes 'The Kingdom of All Souls,' 'The Poet in Italy,' and 'The Reed.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Norwich Public Library, Author Catalogue of Fiction in the Lending Library.
Norwich, Library Committee
A fourth edition, in which the titles of 150 volumes have been added.

Select Bibliography (A) for the Study, Sources, and Literature of English Mediæval Economic History, compiled by a Seminar of the London School of Economics under the Supervision of Hubert Hall, 5/ net. P. S. King
This book is the outcome of some lectures, delivered several years ago by Mr. Hall, on the theory of Historical Bibliography and the distribution of Historical Sources.

PHILOSOPHY.

Seashore (Carl Emil), Psychology in Daily Life, 6/ net. Appleton
An introduction to the study of psychology. In the "Conduct of Mind" Series.

Suzuki (Daisetz Teitaro), A Brief History of Early Chinese Philosophy, 5/ net.
Probsthain
The contents of this book were originally published in *The Monist* as three separate articles. The writer has revised the text, and added considerable matter.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Abbot (Willis J.), Notable Women in History, 16/ net. Greening
Short sketches, by an American writer, of eminent women of various nationalities.

Bennett (Arnold), The Truth about an Author, 2/6 net. Methuen
This literary autobiography originally appeared anonymously in serial form in *The Academy*, and was afterwards published in book-form. See *Athen.*, Aug. 22, 1903, p. 253. Mr. Bennett has written a Preface to this new edition.

British Battles on Land and Sea, Part I., edited by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, 7*d.* net.
Cassell
This work, which will be completed in twenty-four fortnightly parts, gives a survey of British naval and military history from the time of the Norman Conquest. Each part will include a modern section, covering the period from 1797 to the present day, and an early section from 1066 to 1796. Part I. contains the first instalment of Sir Evelyn Wood's Introduction, entitled 'How the Fighting Services made the Empire,' and accounts of the battles of St. Vincent, Teneriffe, Camperdown, and Hastings. There are numerous illustrations.

Calendar of Coroners' Rolls of the City of London, A.D. 1300–1378, edited by Reginald R. Sharpe.
Richard Clay
Includes an Introduction on the nine following Rolls and an Appendix on Appraisement of Deodands. The Rolls "appear to be the only original Coroners' Rolls of mediæval times preserved at the Guildhall."

Figgis (John Neville), The Divine Right of Kings, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press
A second edition, containing three additional essays on 'Aaron's Rod Blossoming, or Jus Divinum in 1646,' 'Erastus and Erastianism,' and 'Bartolus and the Development of European Political Ideas.' For the last see p. 373.

Fleetwood Family Records, collected and edited by R. W. Buss, 3/1
259, Holmesdale Road, South Norwood
This work is privately printed, the issue being limited to 160 copies. Part I. contains a genealogical table, an Introduction by the editor, a note on the ancestry of the Fleetwoods, and transcripts of some family records.

Haldane (Viscount), The Meaning of Truth in History, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
The Creighton Lecture for the year 1913–14, delivered before the University of London on Friday, the 6th inst.

Lovat (Alice, Lady), The Life of Sir Frederick Weld, a Pioneer of Empire, 15/ net.
John Murray
Lady Lovat gives an account of Sir Frederick Weld's administration as Premier of New Zealand, and Governor successively of Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Straits Settlements; but is, as Sir Hugh Clifford says in his Preface, mainly concerned with the delineation of his personality. The book has illustrations.

Macaulay (Lord), The History of England from the Accession of James II., edited by Charles Harding Firth, 10/6 net. Macmillan
The second volume of Prof. Firth's illustrated edition.

Russell (C. H.), Surveys of History: Greek, Roman, English, French, Biblical, &c., with Intervening Periods, 4/6 Bell
Intended as a book of reference to be used with other books; also as a help in revision of the study of longer periods.

Vedder (Henry C.), The Reformation in Germany, 12/6 net. Macmillan
A study of the religious movement of the sixteenth century from the economic point of view.

Wilson (Philip), The Beginnings of Modern Ireland, 5/ net. Maunsel
A cheaper edition. See *Athen.*, Oct. 26, 1912, p. 468.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Fraser (Mrs. Hugh), Italian Yesterdays, 16/ net. Hutchinson
A collection of memories, personal and otherwise, with sixteen illustrations in photogravure.

Hall (Mary), A Woman in the Antipodes and in the Far East, 16/ net. Methuen
An account of a woman's experiences in the outlying stations of the Empire. The author travelled through New Zealand, Australia, and British New Guinea, visited Hongkong, Shanghai, and Peking, and returned to London by the Trans-Siberian Railway. The illustrations are an important feature of the book.

Johnson (Martin), Through the South Seas with Jack London, 10/6 net. Werner Laurie
A detailed and illustrated description of the voyage of the Snark, Mr. Jack London's forty-five-foot ketch. Mr. Johnson joined the crew as cook, and became Mr. London's chief companion. There are an Introduction and a Postscript by Mr. Ralph D. Harrison.

Pears (Charles), From the Thames to the Netherlands, a Voyage in the Waterways of Zealand and Down the Belgian Coast, 6/ net.
Chatto & Windus
An account of a voyage which the author took with his son in a cutter of seven tons. There are illustrations in colour and monochrome by Mr. Pears, and maps.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Burlingham (Frederick), How to Become an Alpinist, 6/ Werner Laurie
The subject is fully discussed, and includes chapters on 'Equipment and Training,' 'Rock Climbing on the Clochetons de Plan Praz,' and 'How to get Killed in the Alps.' The author, who "kinematographed" the Matterhorn, also deals with Alpine photography, and the book is illustrated by his own photographs.

Massy (Arnaud), Golf, translated by A. R. Allinson, 2/6 net. Methuen
This practical study opens with 'Advice to Beginners,' and includes chapters on 'Upkeep and Choice of Clubs,' 'Faults to Avoid,' and 'Style.' The Appendix deals with 'Distances of the Holes.' There are diagrams and photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Branford (Victor), Interpretations and Forecasts, a Study of Survivals and Tendencies in Contemporary Society, 7/6 net. Duckworth
The author discusses among other subjects the representative evidences of survival and tendency in the present position of women, the relation of the workers to contemporary culture, and the renewed interest in drama.

Ingram (Kenneth), Is Divorce Needed? 6*d.* net.
Wells Gardner
A study of the question on the ground of secular, national interests; the author considers that "the Christian law is in reality the most progressive and the truest measure of social reform."

Ives (George), A History of Penal Methods, 10/6 net. Stanley Paul
The treatment of this subject is here begun in a chapter on 'Penal Methods of the Middle Ages,' and includes Classifications of Crimes and Offenders.

POLITICS.

Irish Question (The), with a Foreword by the Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, 6*d.* Macmillan
A survey of the political events which have led up to the present Irish crisis. The essay is reprinted from *The Round Table*.

West (Christopher), Canada and Sea Power, 4/ net. Dent
A discussion of the economics, politics, and morals of war in the light of modern international politics.

ECONOMICS.

Usher (Abbott Payson), The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400–1710, 8/6 net. Milford for Harvard University Press

A study of social questions in France, illustrated by the history of the grain trade.

EDUCATION.

McKeever (William A.), The Industrial Training of the Boy, 2/ net. Macmillan

A practical handbook for parents and teachers by the Professor of Child Welfare in the University of Kansas. There are a few illustrations from photographs.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Blount (Alma), Intensive Studies in American Literature, 5/ net. Macmillan

The author's aim is to inspire in young people "an intelligent appreciation of good literature." In his "rhetorical introduction" he discusses generally such questions as style and metre, and in the second part of the book draws attention to special features in the work of particular authors.

SCHOOL.

Borchardt (W. G.) and Perrott (Rev. A. D.), A Junior Trigonometry, 3/6 Bell

Intended to supply the growing demand for a textbook on Trigonometry suitable for the lowest classes of secondary schools. The earlier part of the book is suitable for younger students.

English Literature for Schools, edited by Arthur Burrell: Bible Stories (Old Testament), 6*d*. Dent

A selection of narrative passages from the Old Testament.

English Literature for Schools, edited by Arthur Burrell: Longfellow's Poems, 6*d*. Dent

A selection of Longfellow's poems, with a short Introduction.

Gofton (John W.), Talks about Trees, 1/6 R.T.S.

Studies of various trees in simple language. The numerous illustrations are by the author.

Golden Treasury (The), selected and arranged by Francis Turner Palgrave, with Additional Poems, and with Notes by C. B. Wheeler, 2/6 Oxford University Press

Mr. Wheeler has prepared this edition for the schoolroom, and in 250 pages of notes has carefully explained "every word, phrase, or line which I found difficult myself."

Hawks (Ellison), The Earth, shown to the Children, 2 6 net. Jack

A textbook of geology for children, fully illustrated with photographs.

Robieson (W. D.), The Growth of Parliament and the War with Scotland (1216–1307), 1/ Bell

One of the "English History Source Books," in which the extracts are arranged in chronological order. The "sources" in this volume include Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, Nicholas Trivet's Annals, and Walter of Hemingburgh.

Scottish Covenanters (The), 1637–1688, compiled by J. Pringle Thomson, 1/ net. Bell

In this volume of the "English History Source Books" the compiler has endeavoured to give a fair selection of constitutional documents; considerable space has also been devoted to passages illustrating the social life of the period.

FICTION.

Atkey (Bertram), The Golden Lady, 6/ Ward & Lock

A tale of a cook who inherits a fortune of two millions from an uncle in Australia. She has many lovers, but is won by the only honest man among them.

Brex (J. Twells), The Civil War of 1915, Second Edition, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press

The author describes all the horrors of civil war in England.

Cockburn (Henry), The Tresleys, 6/ Melrose

The issue raised in this story concerns a point of conscience: the hero, who has received confidential information of an impending bank smash, refuses to use his knowledge for his own ends.

Cullum (Ridgwell), The Golden Woman, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

A new edition. See *Athenæum*, Feb. 15, 1913, p. 187.

Cullum (Ridgwell), The Way of the Strong, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A story of life in the wilds and towns of Canada.

Flecker (James Elroy), The King of Alsander, 6/ Goschen

A fantastic tale presenting a hero who is the son of a country grocer and fairy mother. On the advice of an old poet, he sets out for Alsander, and, after passing through many weird adventures, weds a princess of the Royal house, and becomes king of the country.

Gardiner (Gordon), The Reconnaissance, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A character-study of a man who through his very cowardice wins the Victoria Cross.

Gerard (Morice), A Heather Mixture, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A story of an old feud between two ancient Scottish clans, and the ultimate reconciliation of the hostile parties.

Hatton (Frederic and Fanny Locke), Years of Discretion, 6/ Maunsel

A story derived from the play by the authors.

Horn (Kate), Frivole, 6/ Stanley Paul

A young Society girl becomes engaged to a reformer of doubtful antecedents and honesty. The story relates the methods employed by her parents to show her the mistake she has made.

Howard (Keble), So the World Wags, 6/ Chapman & Hall

Modern dialogues in a light vein.

Jacomb (Agnes), The Fruits of the Morrow, 6/ Methuen

The unexpected death of an unmarried Irish baron leads to the succession of a man of letters whose wife, loving him not wisely, but too well, had forsaken her first husband for his sake. The illegitimacy of their eldest son being thus made public, he seeks refuge for a wounded spirit with an old nurse in the village of which his mother's first husband is squire. The Squire has a daughter and a devoted wife, who both, not unexpectedly, play an important part in subsequent developments.

Jordan (F. Dormer), Heirs of the Ages, 6/ Nisbet

A melodramatic tale, in which the hero and heroine have been lovers in a previous existence in Egypt of ten thousand years ago.

Jordan (Humfrey), Carmen and Mr. Dryasdust, 6/ Putnam

A story of the transformation of an eminent biologist's views of life. The change in him is worked by his wife, and the book contains a considerable amount of satire concerning University intrigue for position and power.

Macaulay (Margaret), The Sentence Absolute, 6/ Nisbet

An open-air story in which the pecuniary trials of the hero, a young consulting engineer who has contracted debts at Cambridge, are brought by the sympathy of the heroine to a happy ending.

Macmahon (Ella), The Job, 6/ Nisbet

This novel gives pictures of Irish life and work. It deals with the inability of the Irish worker's nature to withstand successfully the harassing ups and downs of modern industrialism, and shows how the hero, an Irish baronet, inculcates commercial "grit" in his fellow-countrymen by establishing a carpet factory in his native town. The usual love-story is included.

Moore (F. Frankfort), The Ulsterman, 6/ Hutchinson

A story of life in Ulster to-day, with a certain amount of love-interest.

Newte (Horace W. C.), The Cuckoo Lamb, 6/ Chatto & Windus

The life and literary adventures of the heroine, who begins her career as apprentice in a small shop. After various love-affairs the story ends with her marriage.

Openshaw (Mary), Sunshine, 6/ Heath & Cranton

The setting of this love-tale is an old-fashioned village, and the story ends on the wedding-day of the heroine.

Osgood (Iréne), Where Pharaoh Dreams, 5/ John Richmond

A series of fantasies, "being the impressions of a woman of moods in Egypt," with a Preface by Mr. Stephen Phillips.

Pemberton (Max), Two Women, 6/ Methuen

This novel deals with the emotional adventures of two independent, idle bachelor girl-chums, and gives an account of the many sensational incidents they meet with in England and various places on the Continent.

Purdon (K. F.), The Folk of Furry Farm, 6/ Nisbet

The plot of this novel is made up of the various adventures of a lane farmer in Western Leinster with four women, each of whom in turn accepts his offer of marriage. George A. Birmingham has written an Introduction "with a note on the people of the plain."

Raphael (Mary F.), Phœbe Maroon, 6/ Heath & Cranton

A story dealing with the love-affairs of an artist's model.

Roberts (Morley), Time and Thomas Waring, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

The story of a self-centred, unfeeling journalist who, after undergoing a serious surgical operation, was much changed in his nature, and, almost uncannily, became quite another being with wide sympathies and an abnormally kind heart. This change was greatly to the benefit of the love interests of the different characters.

Robertson (A. Nugent), Her Last Appearance, 6/ Mills & Boon

The story of a murder trial in which the suspicion which falls on a certain man is dispelled by his wife.

Sheehan (Canon P. A.), Lisheen; The Blindness of Dr. Gray; The Queen's Fillet; Miriam Lucas; Glenanaar; and Luke Delmege, 2/6 net each. Longmans

New and cheaper impressions. 'Glenanaar' was noticed in *Athen.*, Aug. 12, 1905, p. 201, and 'Luke Delmege,' Jan. 18, 1902, p. 77.

Singers-Bigger (Gladys), Blue Earth, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton

A collection of short sketches of varied aspects of life in many countries. The volume also includes some verses.

Tremlett (Mrs. Horace), Curing Christopher, 6/ Lane

Christopher's complaint is an attack of infatuation for an unresponsive actress, but his young wife, believing lunacy to be in his family, misunderstands his symptoms and calls in medical aid to effect a cure.

Turberville (A. S.), The Making of Blaise, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

The hero, born of an artist who had revolted from the Philistinism of his family, and a French strolling actress, is ultimately adopted by his father's people, who try to "save" him from the results of his early environment.

Watson (Kathleen), Litanies of Life, and Later Litanies, 2/6 net each. Heinemann

Collections of short stories.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society Journal, February, 2/ net. H. K. Lewis

Containing a report of the tenth general meeting of the Society, and a paper entitled, 'Some Notes on the Doctrine of the First Matter, with Special Reference to the Works of Thomas Vaughan,' by Mr. Sijil Abdul-Ali.

Architectural Association Journal, March. 18, Tufton Street, Westminster

The contents include 'Some Notes on Greek Architecture,' a paper read by Prof. W. R. Lethaby on February 2nd at the Architectural Association, and 'Norman Architecture in Sicily.'

Bradshaw's General Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for Great Britain and Ireland, March, 6*d*. net, cloth 1/ net. Blacklock

Containing the Official Time Tables for this month.

Ecclesiastical Review, March, 15/ yearly. Philadelphia, American Ecclesiastical Rev.; London, Washbourne

Includes 'Russian Ecclesiastical Writers on the Present Position of the Orthodox Church,' by the Rev. A. Palmieri; 'The Lot of the Village Pope,' by Mr. Richardson L. Wright; and 'A Pretended Marriage,' by Fr. Stanislaus, O.F.M.

"Express" (The) Leaflets, No. 37, 3*d*. Plymouth, J. H. Keys

Containing extracts from the writings of Joanna Southcott, with a note on 'Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz' by the editor, Miss Alice Seymour.

Far Eastern Review, January, $9 per annum. Shanghai

Includes articles on 'International Intrigues in Chinese Railways' and 'National Irrigation and Conservation in China.'

Indian Magazine, March, 3*d*. Constable

The contents include articles on 'How Toynbee Hall Works,' 'How the Turkish Woman is Advancing,' and 'Literary Clubs in the Eighteenth Century,' by Mr. H. M. Westbrook.

Irish Book Lover, March, 2/6 per annum. Salmond

Includes articles on 'Francis Davis,' by Mr. David Stewart, and 'John Mitchel's Books,' by Mr. Francis Joseph Bigger.

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, February, 10 cents.

Includes articles on 'The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection' and 'A Processional Banner by Spinello Aretino.'

Reader's Index, March and April, 1*d*. Croydon, Stanley Russell

Containing an article on 'The Old Streets of Croydon,' by Councillor J. O. Pelton, notes and catalogues of genealogical works, and additions to the libraries.

Review of Reviews, February, 6*d*. Melbourne, Swanston St.

Includes articles on 'Can Radium Cure Cancer?' by Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, which discusses Dr. Howard A. Kelly's view, and 'Railway-Building in South America.'

Scottish Review, Spring, 1/ Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd

Includes 'Ulster in Song,' by Dr. George Sigerson; 'Our Mr. George,' by Mr. R. Erskine; and 'The Tax on Genius,' by Mr. Allen Upward.

United Empire, March, 1/ net. Pitman

Includes 'British Interests in Argentina,' by Mr. Herbert Gibson; 'French Equatorial Africa: an Administrative Standpoint,' by Major Arthur Glyn Leonard; and 'The 60th Royal Americans,' by Sir Edward Hutton.

GENERAL.

Altham (Major-General E. A.), The Principles of War Historically Illustrated, Vol. I., with Maps, 10/6 net. Macmillan

The author's aim is to illustrate the principles laid down in Part I. of 'Field Service Regulations' by a study of recent campaigns. General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien has written an Introduction; and in a separate volume there are maps of the campaign in Manchuria, the Yalu, Liao-Yang, and Sha-Ho, and a strategical map.

Deirdrie and the Lay of the Children of Uisne, literally translated by Alexander Carmichael. Paisley, Alexander Gardner; London, Kenneth Mackenzie

The story and poem have been orally collected in the Island of Barra, and are here published with notes.

Dispute (A) between the Woman and the Powers of Darkness, 2/ Plymouth, J. H. Keys

A reprint of one of Joanna Southcott's writings, which she was "ordered to pen every word perfect." It records "the Seven Days of Joanna's Dispute with Satan, when she entered upon her Private Lodgings,—Monday, August 3, 1802."

Every Age Library: Tom Brown's School-Days, by Thomas Hughes; Rural Rides in England, Vol. I., by William Cobbett; Does Faith Need Reasons? by Frank Ballard; The Tongue of Fire, by William Arthur, 10*d*. each. C. H. Kelly

This new Library is to contain works in biography, fiction, poetry, travel, belles-lettres, classical translations, &c. It aims at providing "a series of books of a high standard suitable for readers of all ages, that shall at once edify and entertain."

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Year-Book, 1914, edited by Godfrey E. P. Hertslet, 10/6 net. Harrison

This reference book gives a statement of services rendered by persons who are now working or have worked under the Foreign Office, lists of foreign embassies in the British Dominions, notices of appointments, promotions, transfers, deaths, and other information respecting the consular service, and is illustrated with maps.

Kelso (Alexander P.), Matthew Arnold on Continental Life and Literature, 1/6 net. Oxford, B. H. Blackwell

The Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize Essay for 1913; it includes discussions on 'Germany: the Triumph of System,' and 'The Italians.'

Letters from a Living Dead Man, written down by Elsa Barker, 3/6 net. Rider

In an Introduction Miss Barker explains that these letters were written automatically by her in a semi-conscious state at various times, and were signed "X." The alleged communicant, "a well-known lawyer nearly seventy years of age," died in America at the time when the first letter was written in Paris.

Pasley (C. W.), The Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire, edited in the Light of the Science of Organisation by Col. B. R. Ward, Fifth Edition. Clowes

Pasley's essay was published in 1810, and reached its fourth edition in 1812. It has appeared in *The United Service Magazine* as a series of articles under the editorship of Col. Ward, who has written an Introduction. An article on 'The Science of Organisation and the Art of War,' by Col. F. N. Maude, is reprinted in an Appendix.

Picture Stamps, 10 for 1*d*. Picture Stamps Co.

These coloured stamps of places, men, and books are intended primarily for a hobby, but may also be used for advertising and other purposes.

PAMPHLETS.

Hall (Rev. H. W.), The "Kirk" Collection of Pottery, deposited in the City and County Museum, Lincoln, 1*d*. Lincoln, City and County Museum

A short history of the development of English porcelain, illustrated from examples in the Museum.

Olcott (Frances Jenkins), Library Work with Children. Chicago, American Library Association

An article on the relation of library work with children to general education, with a Bibliography.

Roberts (H. A.), Careers for University Men, 6*d*. net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes; London, Macmillan

A series of articles by the Secretary of the Appointments Board, reprinted from *The Cambridge Magazine*.

Royal Society (The) for the Protection of Birds, Report, 1913. The Society

Includes information on 'The Plume-Trade,' 'Protection of Migrating Birds,' and the educational work of the Society in public and elementary schools.

SCIENCE.

Abbott (James Francis), The Elementary Principles of General Biology, 6/6 net. Macmillan

The "fundamental generalizations that are the product of modern research in biology" are here presented in a simple and elementary form.

Barcroft (Joseph), The Respiratory Function of the Blood, 18/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

The subject is treated in three divisions—'The Chemistry of Hæmoglobin'; 'The Passage of Oxygen to and from the Blood'; and 'The Dissociation Curve considered as an "Indicator" of the "Reaction" of the Blood.'

Brown (Warner), The Judgment of Very Weak Sensory Stimuli. Berkeley, University of California Press

This monograph contains special reference to the "absolute threshold of sensation for common salt."

Carrington (Hereward), The Problems of Psychical Research, Experiments and Theories in the Realm of the Supernormal, 7/6 net. Rider

Mr. Carrington deals chiefly with the psychological phenomena of psychical research, and, assuming their reality, discusses the intelligence that controls them. The text is illustrated with a few diagrams.

Dalgado (Dr. D. G.), The Climate of Portugal and Notes on its Health Resorts, 10/6 net. Lisbon, Published by Order; London, Lewis

This study, which is accompanied by six maps and numerous tables, gives a sketch of the climate of Portugal as a whole, and brief descriptions of the chief health resorts.

Farthing (F. Hadfield), The Week-End Gardener, 3/6 net. Grant Richards

A practical guide to the amateur gardener. The book forms a companion to the author's 'Saturday in my Garden,' and is reproduced from *The Daily Express*. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Hughes (Arthur Llewelyn), Photo-Electricity, "Cambridge Physical Series," 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

Some account of the present state of this subject.

Kirk (Edwin), Notes on the Fossil Crinoid Genus Homocrinus, Hall. Washington, Government Printing Office

A reprint from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum, with a plate.

Mendelism and the Problem of Mental Defect: 1. A Criticism of Recent American Work, by David Heron, 2/ net; 2. On the Continuity of Mental Defect, by Karl Pearson and Gustav A. Jaederholm, 1/ net. Dulau

Each thesis contains four diagrams, and is one of the "Questions of the Day and of the Fray" Series.

Modern Family Doctor (The), a Guide to Perfect Health, 3/6 net. Jack

A practical guide to all matters concerned with bodily health. The contributors include Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. F. Arthur Sibly, and Dr. H. Maughan Brown.

Patton (Walter Scott) and Cragg (Francis William), A Text-Book of Medical Entomology, 21/ net. Christian Literature Society for India

Written with the aim of providing a practical textbook on the subject for medical and veterinary officers practising in the Tropics. The book is a guide to the study of the relations between arthropods and disease, and its plan has been suggested by the difficulties with which the authors themselves have had to contend.

Schaus (William), New Species of Noctuid Moths from Tropical America. Washington, Government Printing Office

This paper, describing 136 species of Noctuidæ in the United States National Museum, is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Museum.

Smith (David Eugene) and Mikami (Yoshio), A History of Japanese Mathematics, 12/ net. Open Court Publishing Co.

A survey of the leading features in the development of Japanese mathematics.

FINE ARTS.

Chalmers (P. Macgregor), Glasgow, the Cathedral and See, 1/6 net. Bell

One of the "Cathedral Series," dealing with the cathedral church of Glasgow, and giving a brief history of the archiepiscopal see. There are many illustrations, and the volume includes a chronological list of the bishops, archbishops, and ministers.

Hawley (Walter A.), Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern, 42/ net. Lane

An account of rug-weaving by an American author, with descriptions of various types of Oriental rugs, and hints for collectors.

Oliver (Andrew), The Incised Effigies of Staffordshire, 14/ Sprague

Includes forty plates, with descriptive particulars, Index of Names, and List of Incised Effigies, with a brief account of the examples found in the county.

Shaftesbury (Anthony, Earl of), Second Characters; or, The Language of Forms, edited by Benjamin Rand, 7/6 Cambridge University Press

The manuscript of this work was found among the Shaftesbury Papers, and was intended as a complement to the author's 'Characteristics.' This edition includes Prefatory Anticipatory Thoughts, Dictionary of Art Terms, and Index of Ease.

Welch (Charles), Illustrated Account of the Royal Exchange and the Pictures Therein, 6*d*. Gresham Committee

Contains an account of the Royal Exchange and its founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, and a detailed description and history of each picture.

MUSIC.

Bach (Joh. Seb.), French Suites, edited by Franklin Taylor, 1/4 net. Augener

Brahms (J.), Favourite Songs, with English and German Words: Wiegenlied; Von Ewiger Liebe; "Wie bist du, meine Königin"; and "Nicht mehr zu dir zu gehen," 1/ net each. Augener

Carse (A. von Ahn), Ballet Dance, 1/6 net. Augener

Gautier (Léonard), Le Secret, Intermezzo Pizzicato, Piano Solo, 2/ net. Augener

A new and revised edition.

Keller (Oscar), Sonatinas for the Pianoforte, Op. 15: No. 1, in G; No. 2, in F; and No. 3, in C, 1/ net each. Augener

Krentzlin (R.), The Village Concert; and Phyllis, Polonaise, 1/ net each. Augener

Lehmann (Lilli), How to Sing (Meine Gesangskunst), translated from the German by Richard Aldrich, 7/6 net. Macmillan

A new and revised edition.

Rosenbloom (Sydney), Valse Poem for Piano, Op. 15, 2/ net. Augener

Röntgen (Julius), Azzopardi-Studien, für Klavier. Praeludien durch alle Tonarten. Fuge und Walzer über einen Canto Fermo von Azzopardi, 3/ net. Augener

Russian Masters: Pianoforte Works, revised, phrased, and fingered by O. Thumer: A. Ilynsky, Berceuse; and A. Scriabine, Mazurka, 1/ each. Augener

Schäfer (Christian), The Fairy Castle, Op. 88; Amongst Wild Roses; and The Old Staircase, 6*d*. net each. Augener

Swinstead (Felix), Evensong for Pianoforte, 2/ net. Augener

Vocal Student's Anthology (The), for Medium Voices, edited and arranged, with an Introduction, by Charles B. Mabon, 3/ net. Augener

Containing extracts from well-known musical works suitable for the development of technical execution and expression.

West (Alfred H.), The Butterfly, for Pianoforte, 1/6 net. Augener

DRAMA.

Dillon (Robert Arthur), The Drawing-Room Playlets for Amateurs, 1/6 net. Stanley Paul

Five light comedy sketches intended for drawing-room or platform performances, and lasting from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Dunsany (Lord), Five Plays, 3/6 net. Grant Richards

The plays contained in this volume are 'The Gods of the Mountain,' 'The Golden Doom,' 'King Argimènès and the Unknown Woman,' 'The Glittering Gate,' and 'The Lost Silk Hat.'

Hamilton (Clayton), Studies in Stagecraft, 5/ net. Grant Richards

This book, dealing with the principles of modern stagecraft, is a companion volume to the author's 'Theory of the Theatre.'

Norton (Louise), Little Wax Candle, a Farce in One Act, $1.25 net. New York, Claire Marie

This little play concerns the relationship of a husband and wife.

FOREIGN.

ECONOMICS.

Bruneau (Louis), L'Allemagne en France, Enquêtes Économiques, Mines, Métallurgie, Produits Chimiques, Colles, Gélatines, et Engrais, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A discussion of this industrial question, with an inquiry into all sides of the subject.

PHILOLOGY.

Poutsma (H.), A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part II. Section 1 A, 12/ Groningen, P. Noordhoff; London, Dawson & Sons

The second part of this work, which is intended for the use of Continental, especially Dutch students, deals with parts of speech, and includes nouns, adjectives, and articles.

FICTION.

Deroure (Maurice), L'Éveil, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This study in temperament deals with the mental problems of the young hero.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Revue Critique, 25 Février, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard St. Germain

Some of the contributions to this number are 'Émile Faguet, Historien de la Littérature Française,' by M. Jean-Marc Bernard, and a poem, 'Le Bois Vierge,' by M. François-Paul Alibert.

Revue Historique, Mars–Avril, 6fr. Paris, Alcan

Includes 'Les Jésuites de la Province d'Aragon au XVIIIe Siècle,' by M. G. Desdevises du Dezert, and 'Encore la Chronique du Pseudo-Frédégaire,' by M. F. Lot.

GENERAL.

Graaf (Dr. H. T. de), Karakter en Behandeling, van Veroordeelden Wegens Landlooperij en Bedelarij. Groningen, P. Noordhoff

"Met een Inleiding over Temperament en Karakter."

Lahovary (Léon), Les Lauriers et les Glaives, Pages de Critique et d'Histoire (1911-1912), 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

A traveller's impressions and other personal reminiscences. There is a Preface by Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco.

Péraldé (Lotus), L'Ésotérisme de Parsifal, L'Ésoterisme de la Vieille Légende Celtique du Cycle d'Artus, suivis d'une Traduction littérale du 'Parsifal' de Richard Wagner, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The translation into French is preceded by a study of the origin and history of the Parsifal story.

SCIENCE.

Neugebauer (Dr. Paul V.), Tafeln für Sonne, Planeten und Mond, nebst Tafeln der Mondphasen für die Zeit 4000 vor Chr. bis 3000 nach Chr., "Tafeln zur astronomischen Chronologie," II, 7m. Leipsic, J. C. Hinrichs

FINE ARTS.

Guimet (E.), Les Portraits d'Antinoé au Musée Guimet, 20fr. Paris, Hachette

The fifth volume of the "Annales du Musée Guimet, Bibliothèque d'Art," containing numerous illustrations from photographs, some of which are coloured.

DRAMA.

Pellisson (Maurice), Les Comédies-Ballets de Molière, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

This study deals with a less well-known aspect of Molière's work, and includes discussions on the 'Originalité du Genre,' 'La Poésie, la Fantaisie, la Satire Sociale dans les Comédies-Ballets,' and 'La Comédie-Ballet après Molière.'

Racine, Théatre, Vol. I., 1fr. net. Nelson

Includes an Introduction by M. Émile Faguet, and the following plays: 'La Thébaïde, ou les Frères Ennemis,' 'Alexandre le Grand,' 'Andromaque,' 'Les Plaideurs,' 'Britannicus,' and 'Bérénice.'

DR. GINSBURG.

The name of Dr. C. D. Ginsburg, whose death, at the age of 82, took place on Saturday last, will remain chiefly linked with the study of the Rabbinical *apparatus criticus* to the Old Testament, known as the Massorah. He, indeed, in the earlier part of his strenuous life gave himself to other branches of Hebrew study, having produced learned Commentaries on the Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes in 1857, and a Commentary on Leviticus in 1882, besides treatises on the Kabbalah, the Karaites, the Essenes, and the Moabite Stone between the years 1862 and 1870.

A considerable amount of his time must also have been taken up by his work as one of the Revisers of the Old Testament appointed by Convocation, as well as his contributions to Kitto's 'Encyclopædia,' and other literary efforts. But all these tasks, however useful and interesting in themselves, were cast into the shade by the stupendous labours which began with his edition of the 'Massoreth-ham-Massoreth' of the famous sixteenth-century grammarian Elias Levita in 1867, and abruptly ended whilst he was editing the latter portion of a Massoretico-critical text of the Old Testament for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The most important result of these unwearied efforts is his edition of the Massorah itself in three bulky volumes, with the addition of part of vol. iv., in which explanations of the highly technical original are given in English. It is a work that will remain indispensable to all students of the Massorah, offering as it does all, or nearly all, the materials necessary for the scientific appraisement of the work of the Massorites, which can, of course, only be properly estimated when all the known facts have been critically examined and co-ordinated in systematic form.

Personally, Dr. Ginsburg was a genial man of the world, and endowed with a particularly happy disposition. Migrating in early life from Warsaw to this country, he quickly found his way to the hearts of his new associates, counting among his friends a number of distinguished persons, including Gladstone, who on his final retirement from politics recommended him for a Government pension. His social gifts naturally marked him out as an attractive host. He took delight in inviting people to his interesting home, being free from the shyness which often reduces the influence of a fine scholar.

SHAKESPEARE AND ASBIES.

I.

The story of Shakespeare's lost inheritance is the clue to the shaping of the poet's life, and therefore we ought to glean every scrap of information concerning it. What is commonly known is that Robert Arden of Snitterfield and Wilmcote had made his will in 1556, leaving the first (or the reversion of it after his wife's death) to be divided among six of his daughters.* Another daughter, Elizabeth Scarlet, seems to have been otherwise provided for; and the youngest daughter, Mary, either because she was his favourite, or because of the old Saxon preference for the youngest child, was given the sole right in the freehold at Wilmcote called Asbies.

There is no record of its purchase. My own opinion is that Thomas Arden, the father of this Robert, was the second son of Sir Walter Arden of Park Hall, who was to receive, by his father's will in 1502, ten marks a year for life, his younger brothers receiving five marks a year. They all seem to have been provided for beyond this meagre allowance. At the date of the will Thomas was already resident in Wilmcote. How and why he went there is the question. Aston Cantlow had long been part of the inheritance of the Beauchamps, who intermarried with the Nevilles, and some connexion of the Beauchamps with the Ardens can be proved by the family pedigree. Elizabeth Beauchamp was godmother to Elizabeth Arden, Thomas Arden's sister (as French believes), and it is quite probable this little farm was given to, or bought for, the settlement of Thomas Arden. What I wish to suggest is that Asbies was to the family the cherished heirloom, the visible link of connexion between their branch and the historic family from which they sprang, and that some family jealousy may have arisen through its being absolutely left to the youngest child.

We know little about this Thomas, but much more about his younger brother Robert. He was Yeoman of the King's Chamber in Henry VII.'s reign, and received many royal patents and grants during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Leland mentions him: "Arden of the Court is younger brother to Sir John Arden of Park Hall" ('Itin.,' vi. 20). Among the Feet of Fines for Warwickshire, Trinity Term, 18 Henry VIII., is an entry to the effect that Robert Arden, arm., settled an annuity on Antonio Fitzherbert "from the manor of Ward Barnes, formerly Wilmcote." Whether this refers to the uncle, "Robert of the Court," or the nephew, Robert of Wilmcote, it refers to the district.

Now it is not a little remarkable that this small property had only "a local habitation and a name" of Asbies during the life of Mary Arden and her immediate Arden relatives. It is not known before; it has not been known since. Either it changed its name or was swamped in a larger estate. We cannot give its boundaries. Halliwell-Phillipps shows that it could not have been by the cottage *now* called "Mary Arden's Cottage"† at Wilmcote, for he had traced other owners back to 1561; but he seems to think that Robert Arden had lived in Asbies. Now it is quite clear from his will that his widow, Agnes, was to have his *copyhold* in Wilmcote, so that she allowed his daughter Alice quietly to enjoy half, and it seemed they had occupied that. This copyhold was probably for three lives, and lapsed at

* See my paper, *The Athenæum*, July 24th and August 14th, 1909.

† The illustrations in my 'Shakespeare's Family,' including one of this cottage, were put in by Mr. Elliot Stock, without my knowledge and against my will.

Agnes Arden's death in 1581, *after* the trouble at Asbies.

On Mary's marriage an interest in Asbies would accrue to her husband, which, by the courtesy of England, he would retain for life. During Shakespeare's youth it would be the basis of his father's farming industries, and perhaps, after the common fashion of the time, the prospective source of support for the family in a manner stigmatized by the Earl of Leicester as lazy, selfish, and without public spirit or family pride.* It is perfectly certain it was intended to be the inheritance of William Shakespeare, and that he was prepared to be a small farmer, for which reason he was not trained to any profession nor apprenticed to any trade. (All "traditions" on this question are untrustworthy.)

John Shakespeare had purchased in 1556, the year of the settlement of Asbies, a house and garden in Greenhill Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, and another in Henley Street, where he had been living since 1552 (see 'View of Frankpledge, Borough Stratford,' P.R.O., Portfolio 207), so he had a town house to offer the heiress of Asbies when he married her the following year. He seemed, having been bailiff and chief alderman, to have gone on in prosperity till October, 1575, when he again purchased two houses in Stratford, one of them also in Henley Street. From that date his fortunes declined. Whether it was from failure in the wool industry, or the misfortunes of his brother Henry at Ingon, or special losses of his own, John Shakespeare was in money troubles by 1578. Some have suggested it was through recusancy, because a much later State Paper list gives his name among recusants. I have elsewhere shown that the John Shakespeare there mentioned was much more likely to have been the shoemaker who disappeared shortly after from the town. That the ex-bailiff John's difficulties were well known, and that his fellow-aldermen sympathized with him, is shown in the Chamberlain's accounts, where John is excused by his brethren from the burdens they put on themselves. He required money, and must have it somehow. His nephew Robert Webbe had been prospering in Snitterfield while he was declining—was, indeed (stimulated by the ambition and help of a prospective father-in-law), beginning to buy up the shares of his aunts in Snitterfield. Mary Arden had been left no share there, as Halliwell-Phillipps suggests, but apparently by this date, through the death of her two next youngest sisters, had become possessed of the share of the one by will, and of the share of the other, without a will, by partition.

It is nearly certain that John and Mary Shakespeare would have gone to Robert Webbe first for a loan on the security of Snitterfield, or even to sell it outright. But he had just bought the share of the Stringers (see Feet of Fines, Easter, 21 Eliz.), and would be short of money. They turned to their brother-in-law Edmund Lambert, who had sufficient money, but he would not trust it with John Shakespeare in his depressed state on any lesser security than that of the family jewel of Asbies. He drew up an indenture—purporting to be an absolute sale—for 40*l.*, with this condition, that if the money was repaid on Michaelmas Day at Barton-on-the-Heath the sale was to be void. But in the final concord, as preserved among the Feet of Fines for Warwickshire, Easter, 1579, there is no allusion to this condition. Hence arose the trouble.

* See the 'Book of John Fisher of Warwick': "Every man is only careful for himself....given to easy trades of life, providing for themselves, not having consideration for their posterity, which should not so be."

When he had secured the money John made a very complex arrangement. Asbies had evidently been leased to George Gibbes. He found Thomas Webbe and Humphrey Hooper willing to buy the lease from John and Mary Shakespeare and George Gibbes for twenty-one years from 1580, and to hand it back to George Gibbes. There must have been money paid down for that lease, as it was clinched by a fine. (See Feet of Fines, Hilary Term, 1579, 230.)

Though John had received the 40*l.* from Lambert plus the fine from Webbe and Hooper, he was evidently still in need, as we may learn from Roger Sadler's will. Among the debts due to him were: "Item of Edmonde Lamberte and —— Cornish for the debte of Mr. John Shaksper 5*l.*" (Princ. Prob. Reg., Som. House, 1 Bakon, 17 Jan., 1578/9).

We have hitherto had no information concerning the events of the following two years. But now it appears that John must have committed some indiscretion about that time which must seriously have affected his fortunes. Many years ago I had discovered a fine against his name in the Coram Rege Rolls, but laid it aside until I had leisure to work up the case. Not long since, with the help and advice of Mr. Baildon, I spent some weeks investigating likely papers, but found no further facts than those first gleaned: two separate, yet connected cases among the unnumbered pages of the "fines" at the end of Coram Rege Roll, Trinity, 22 Eliz., a few pages from the end, half way down 'Anglia' on the right.

There we are told that John Shakespeare of Stratford-super-Avon, co. Warr., yeoman, because he had not appeared before the Lady the Queen in her court at Westminster, as summoned, to be bound over to keep the peace, at a day now past, was due to pay 20*l.*, and that his two sureties were to pay a fine of 10*l.* each for not having produced him. His sureties were John Awdeley of the town of Nottingham, co. Notts, hatmaker, and Thomas Colley of Stoke, in co. Stafford, yeoman. This becomes more serious because the next case is against John Awdelay, hatmaker, of the town of Nottingham, co. Notts. Because he did not appear before the court of the Queen when summoned at a day now past, bringing sufficient security to be bound over to keep the peace, he was to be fined 40*l.* And John Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon, yeoman, one of the two securities for John Awdelay, because he had not brought him before the Queen on the day appointed, was to pay 20*l.*; and Thomas Colley, another of the securities, was also to be fined 20*l.*

I looked through several terms before and after to see if there were any suit in the Coram Rege Rolls on which this may have been based—a difficult job, as I had no clue to the name of a plaintiff or a county to guide me. The only further reference was in the Exchequer Accounts, where, under 'Anglia,' 'Warr.,' 'Villa Notts,' and 'Staff.,' the same parties are entered for the same fines (Exchequer K.R. Accounts 109/13, m. 22 d., Fines and Amerciaments Coram Regina, Trinity Term, 22 Eliz.). Here, then, John had another 40*l.* to pay (evidently unexpectedly) in association with two men who have not yet been connected with his biography. Whether he did not appear as defendant or as witness in some case when summoned, or whether he had committed some trespass, or had had a free fight with some one, as his brother Henry had with Edward Cornwell in 1587, I have not been able to prove.

In searching the Controlment Rolls (Mich., 22 Eliz.) I had a surprise. Among a number of names from various counties of persons who "indicati sunt de eo qud Corpes felonici interfecere et murderfare [*sic*]" was "John Shakespere." The very date. It was a relief to see that he was "late of Balsall, co. Warr." I was allowed to get out some bundles of "ancient Indictments" which had not been searched, and found in No. 650 that the said John Shakespeare, by the instigation of the Devil and his own malice, made a noose of rope fast to a beam in his house and hanged himself on July 23rd, 21 Eliz. He had goods only to the value of 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, which John Piers, the Bishop of Winchester, as Chief Almoner to the Queen, granted by way of alms to the widow, Matilda Shakespeare. (In the inventory of the goods are included some painted cloths.)

Though John of Stratford's fortunes were nothing so tragic as those of John of Balsall, he was in a bad enough way. His fine was money entirely *lost* through some folly, and he seems to have lost money otherwise. He had to sell both the Snitterfield shares to Robert Webbe outright, and he went down on Michaelmas Day, 1580, to Barton-on-the-Heath with the redemption money of Asbies in his pocket. Edmund Lambert refused to receive it and release the mortgage until John paid him also other debts he owed him; but we know from later litigation that he had promised, when these other debts were paid, to take the 40*l.* and release the mortgage at any time. And again John Shakespeare trusted his brother-in-law's word.

Charlotte Carmichael Stopes.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE BUTLER LIBRARY.

On Wednesday, February 25th, and the six following weekdays, Messrs. Sotheby were engaged in selling the fifth and final portion of the library of the late Mr. Charles Butler, the chief prices being the following: Aristophanes, Comœdiæ, 1498, 20*l.* Aristotle, Ethics, MS., 15th century, 61*l.*; Problems, French translation, MS., 14th century, 79*l.* Boccaccio, Decameron, 1620, 43*l.* Book of Common Prayer, 1552, 48*l.* Breviarium Parisiense, 1492, 21*l.* 10*s.* Buch der Natur, 1499, 28*l.* Buck, Antiquities, 3 vols., 1774, 30*l.* Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 1498, defective, 20*l.* 10*s.* Codice Atlantico di Leonardo da Vinci, 35 parts, 1884–1904, 21*l.* Corneille, Théâtre, 12 vols., 1764, 39*l.* Crescences, Livre des prouffitz champestres, 1529, 25*l.* Dante, Comedia, 1481, 26*l.*; another edition, Venice, 1491, 20*l.* 10*s.* Parker, Dives and Pauper, printed by Pynson, 1493, 38*l.* Duni, Trois Sonates pour le Clavecin, n.d., bound by Padeloup, with the arms of Poix, 20*l.* 10*s.* Froissart, Croniques, 1495, 36*l.* Galenus, Therapeutica, 1500, 29*l.* Glanvilla, Van den Proprieteyten der Dinghen, 1485, 48*l.* Gregory, Nova Compilatio Decretorum, 1473, 27*l.* Herbolarium, Venice, 1499, 36*l.*; Den groten Herbarius, 1538, 51*l.* Herpf, Speculum Aureum, 1474, 29*l.* Hieronymus, Epistole, printed at Ferrara, 1497, 51*l.* Horatius, Opera, 1799, bound by Bradel l'aîné for Napoleon I., 71*l.* Intrationum Excellentissimus Liber, printed by Pynson, 1510, 20*l.* Isidorus, Etymologia, 1472, 28*l.* 10*s.* Litta, Famiglie Celebri Italiane, 11 vols., 1819–89, 27*l.* 10*s.* Livy, De Bello Macedonico, Italian MS., 1461, 23*l.* Lodge, Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, 4 vols., 1821–34, 20*l.* Missale Moguntinense, 1483, 35*l.* Moreau le Jeune, Monument du Costume, 1789, 90*l.* Office de la Sainte Vierge, 1714, elaborately bound by Padeloup, 47*l.* Pergolesi, Designs for Ornament, 1777–92, 20*l.* Piranesi, Opere Varie, &c., 1750, 42*l.*; Trofei, &c., 1753, 40*l.*; Vedute di Roma, 2 vols., 1751, 64*l.* Hakluytus Postumus, 5 vols., 1625–6, 40*l.* Scriptores Rei Rusticæ, printed at Reggio, 1482, 25*l.* Shakespeare, Third Folio, 1664, 38*l.* Le Songe du Vergier, 1491, 38*l.* Switzerland, Collection of 59 Views in Colours, n.d., 86*l.* Terentius, Comœdiæ, Italian MS., 1418, 79*l.* Valturius, De Re Militari, 1472, 123*l.* Vitruvius, De Architectura, Italian MS., 15th century, 34*l.* Voragine, Legendario de Sancti, 1503, 24*l.*

The total for this sale was 6,021*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, making the total for the whole library 25,149*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

AN AUTHORS' UNION.

17, Sion Hill, Clifton, Bristol, March 9, 1914.

In his interesting suggestions for the above Mr. W. J. Cameron uses the phrase "books of poetry to be reviewed by poets, novels by novelists," phrase on which your editorial comments. May I suggest that the necessary criticism is neither a simple affirmative nor negative, but that we need to realize that, like all other craftsmen, a reviewer is, at any rate, partly "born, not made"? The desideratum is, not that he should or should not be a novelist or poet, but that he should be a genuine critic. Most of us can find fault: we cannot all *criticize*.

Literature does not yet, in England, occupy its proper place. Of the branches of Literature, Fiction, among us, is the Lazarus. What further proof need I offer than the common medical prescription to a convalescent returning from the unintelligence of dire illness: "Get a novel"? What is the implication, if not that a novel does not, and should not, tax the intelligence? How acerbly our French brethren would smile at such a proposition!

There may be many causes for this popular depreciation of Literature: may I suggest three?—(*a*) the common notion in secondary schools that "anybody can teach [*sic*] Literature"; (*b*) the too-frequent belief among academic scientists below the top level that Literature and History are intrinsically "soft options"; (*c*) the too frequent journalistic practice of proceeding as if it were true that "anybody can review anything."

Something has been done of late years to mend the first: the second is still rampant. The third might be altered radically, and perhaps finally killed by the sagacious and energetic help of *The Athenæum*, whose reviews for many years have been highly prized by all authors and lovers of literature.

Geraldine E. Hodgson.

1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, S.W.
March 11, 1914.

Acting, for the time being, as Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Society of Authors, in the absence of Mr. Hesketh Prichard, and with the sanction of that Committee, I am writing to you on the subject contained in Mr. W. J. Cameron's letter, which appeared in your issue of March 7th, with regard to the proposals of the author-members of the Lyceum Club. Mr. W. J. Cameron is a member of the Authors' Society, and I think it would have been as well, therefore, if he had written to the Committee of Management of that Society when desiring to raise any question as to protection of authors' rights. At present, the Society is in ignorance of the work the author-members of the Lyceum Club wish to do. I understand that they are about to embody their objects in a report which, no doubt, Mr. Cameron will lay before the society of which he is a member; but I should like to state that the Society of Authors—the established organization, with its efficient machinery and a long record of valuable work—ought to be consulted in the first instance in regard to any matter dealing with the protection of the property of those whom it represents. There are very few subjects connected with authors' property which have not been discussed fully by the Committee from time to time, and there are no proposals which, if practical, the Committee have not been willing to adopt. I would refer Mr. Cameron to a short article in the March number of *The Author* dealing with the subject.

Charles Garvice,
Vice-Chairman.

Literary Gossip.

Dr. G. A. Cooke, Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford and Canon of Rochester, has been appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, in the room of the late Canon Driver. Dr. Cooke is well known as an authority on the Old Testament, and as the writer of many books and articles upon ancient Hebrew literature. His appointment fulfils a general expectation.

Mr. T. C. Bartlett of Winchester is the gentleman whom we mentioned last week as having acquired a unique copy of Pope's Homer. He writes to give us fuller and more correct particulars. The copy—the 'Iliad'—is in six volumes, and the statement that it was Pope's gift to him has been written by Gilbert White in vol. i. Two of the volumes contain contemporary pen-and-ink sketches of White in academicals, done by a fellow-collegian; and in another is a diagram, by White's hand, of a chess match between himself and three others, in which he had decidedly the best of it. These items, interesting in themselves, are not so attractive as the connexion between Pope and Gilbert White.

Dr. Paget Toynbee, who is engaged in a search for Walpole letters, has just come upon a private collection which includes more than a hundred, covering a period of thirty-five years, addressed to Horace Walpole by the poet Gray. The earliest was written on January 27th, 1735, from Cambridge, about six weeks before Walpole came up; the latest bears the date September 17th, 1770.

Considerably less than a third of this find has as yet been printed, and that much not in a correct text. These letters show the intimacy between Walpole and Gray to have been greater than was hitherto supposed. In some of the earlier ones Walpole is addressed as "Celadon," while the writer signs himself "Orozonades," thus settling an ancient literary doubt.

We are glad to learn that Mr. A. G. Bradley is now recovering from the accident which has for some time incapacitated him from work.

The Times is on Monday next to be reduced to one penny, "in view of the grave importance of the present political situation."

The Reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, Dr. I. Abrahams, has prepared an annotated edition of the Synagogue Prayer-Book, which Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode will publish immediately. Such an edition has long been desired, both by those who use the Prayer-Book in devotions, and by those who recognize the importance of the Synagogue liturgy for various branches of theological research. Dr. Abrahams's notes are both historical and explanatory. They run to nearly 300 pages, and with the full Prayer-Book in Hebrew and English make a volume of 950 pages.

Messrs. Smith & Elder will have ready shortly 'Memories of John Westlake,' with four portraits. The volume is not a formal biography of the distinguished international lawyer; but some of his many friends—with Mrs. Westlake's full sympathy and co-operation—wish to have a short record of his life and influence. They have therefore contributed personal memories of his character and career from the points of view from which they knew him.

The Oxford University Press is publishing immediately a pamphlet by Mr. Champlin Burrage, the Librarian of Manchester College, Oxford, entitled 'Nazareth and the Beginnings of Christianity,' a new view based upon philological evidence, with critical appendixes, including unnoticed pre-canonical readings, a discussion of the birthplace of Jesus, and the text of what is believed to be the hitherto undiscovered source of the prophecy that the Messiah "should be called a Nazarene." The pamphlet is said to throw new light on the history and literature of primitive Christianity.

Messrs. Hodgson's sale of books on Wednesday and Thursday next will include on the second day many volumes and sets of interest to classical scholars, since the library of H. G. Dakyns is being dispersed. The tutor of Tennyson's son, he was a man of letters as well as an excellent scholar, and his tastes are well reflected in his books.

The S.P.C.K. announce for publication this spring about a score of books, several of which promise to be of more than ordinary interest. Thus they are bringing out a new version—annotated, and containing the most recent identifications of Père Vincent and others—of 'The Pilgrimage of Etheria to the Holy Places in the Fourth Century'; and a translation by Mr. F. E. Spencer of Johannes Dahse's 'Sources of Genesis.'

Messrs. Macmillan's "Shilling Theological Library" has won so much favour that they have decided to add during the Spring six more volumes to the series. These are 'Christian Character,' by Dr. J. R. Illingworth; 'Conversations with Christ,' by the Rev. Bernard Lucas; 'The Kingdom of God,' by the Rev. William Temple; 'The Christian Ecclesia,' by F. J. A. Hort; 'The Divine Library of the Old Testament,' by Dean Kirkpatrick; and 'True Words for Brave Men,' by Charles Kingsley.

Mr. Arthur C. Benson's new book deals with the subject of fear, and the title he has given it is 'Where no Fear Was.' Mr. Benson confesses that he has always and invariably been hampered and maimed by fear, and he seeks in this book to see what it is, where its power lies, and what, if anything, one can do to resist it.

Messrs. B. T. Batsford will publish next Thursday the third batch of "Fellowship Books," which will include 'Love,' by Mr. Gilbert Cannan; 'The Meaning of Life,' by Dr. W. L. Courtney; 'Nature,' by Mr. W. H. Davies; and 'Poetry,' by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

SCIENCE

The Life and Habits of the Badger. By J. Fairfax Blakeborough and Sir A. E. Pease. ('The Foxhound' Offices.)

The subject of this attractive little treatise can boast the invidious distinction of having by his very name contributed to the English language a new verb, significant of the prejudice and persecution and centuries of misrepresentation against which he has made a long and gallant struggle. The gamest of the game, and withal one of the hardest animals to kill outright, "Brock"—as he is known to Nimrods—exercises a fatal attraction for terrier-fanciers, who will literally leave no stone unturned to try the mettle of their dogs by the supreme test of "laying at a badger."

The authors have little difficulty in making out a strong case for the badger from a sentimental point of view, nor are they content to plead that he is comparatively harmless. When the charges against him have been impartially examined, there remains a distinct balance in his favour. It is admitted that he has shown a liking for eggs, though Sir A. E. Pease is unable to corroborate this from his own experience, and considers that his damage to game is very slight, though he may often cheat the rabbit-catcher of the reward of his labours by visiting the traps and snares. The vexed question of whether the badger is inimical or not to fox-hunting is discussed in all its bearings. Undoubtedly he is a thorn in the flesh to the earth-stopper, and there is some damning evidence as to young fox-cubs whose career has been cut short by a nip at the back of the head; but these appear to be isolated instances of unpremeditated violence in the uncommon event of a vixen insisting on sharing a badger's quarters. On the much more important matter of mange among badgers, the writers are strongly convinced that they are not subject to this scourge, except in districts where it has long been prevalent among foxes, while, on the contrary, their cleanly habits make their earths ideal tenements for the latter, whose scavengers they often prove themselves.

Though the days are gone when both fox and "grey" had a price on their heads in churchwardens' accounts, it is remarkable that until recent years nothing like a scientific life-history of the badger had been written. Even the monograph published in 1898 by Sir A. E. Pease is not only out of print, but also in some respects already out of date, as the author himself admits in his contribution to Mr. Blakeborough's present book. Thus the badger is now classed in the weasel family instead of being placed in the bear tribe. It is welcome news, too, that it still holds its own to a far greater extent than was estimated, and many people will learn with surprise that "it would not be safe to say that it is extinct in any county in England."

Some of the most fascinating pieces of field observation recorded from the experience of the joint authors tell of the spring cleaning and the singular method of taking in new bedding; of a hedgehog squealing with terror and apparently too mesmerized by a badger to curl up; and of the finding of a pair of badgers asleep in a lair in the open. Though they have the power of subsisting for a long time without food, they do not hibernate in the true sense. Perhaps the best chapter to read in the book is that describing "a badger dig," in which the sporting characters introduced are excellent. The least effective chapter is certainly that in which Brock is made to tell his own story—the language being long-winded and strikingly inappropriate. In this case we feel that the prisoner should never have been put into the witness-box. Otherwise both the authors are fine advocates.

The Anthropology of the Greeks. By E. E. Sikes. (Nutt, 5*s.* net.)

Horrebow's short, but pregnant chapter 'Concerning Snakes' in Iceland, though it has passed into a common jest, was really quite in point, since its object was to refute the rash statements of a previous writer, to wit, a certain burgomaster of Hamburg. Similarly, Mr. Sikes has produced a short, but pregnant book, of which the upshot might at first sight seem to be merely that the Greeks had no anthropology—a somewhat barren topic when regarded strictly in itself. It turns out, however, that the treatment has much positive significance as well, inasmuch as it follows directly in the wake of that brilliant pioneer essay of Prof. J. L. Myres in 'Anthropology and the Classics,' which proclaimed Herodotus the father of anthropological science in the modern sense, and incidentally pronounced Anaximander an evolutionist, Hippocrates an anthropo-geographer, and Plato a matriarchalist who had learnt from Socrates and Archelaus about as much as is to be got from McLennan or Bachofen. Now Mr. Sikes displays no conscious intention of refuting Prof. Myres. On the contrary, he most gracefully acknowledges a debt to him for having confirmed or corrected his own preformed ideas on the subject of Herodotus and of Greek anthropology in general. Nevertheless, by carefully working over the same ground he manages to tone down the Oxford scholar's burning paragraphs until the reader begins to feel that he might as well go snake-catching in Iceland as hunting for anthropologists of the modern type in the homeland of the Muses.

Thus Mr. Sikes, though allowing that Herodotus "has been justly called the father of Anthropology as well as of History," goes on to say:—

> "The absence of a clearly-defined canon of criticism made his work far more remarkable for its collection of ethnological facts than for any principles of general scientific value."

Next, Anaximander's theory that animals arose "in the moist," and that the first men grew up in fishes until puberty was reached, when the fishes burst and the mature human beings were able to look after themselves (a hypothesis possibly founded on observation of the viviparous *mustelus levis*), does not amount to "a brilliant, if premature, anticipation of Darwin." The Ionian philosopher "certainly did not contemplate the evolution of the human species through a long line of intermediate forms." Indeed, Empedocles was more of a genuine evolutionist, though his is the naive evolutionism of the Arunta of Central Australia, who believe that mankind was developed out of formless creatures. Again, Hippocrates, we are told, is one of those Greek thinkers whom a modern ethnologist will not readily excuse for their serious neglect of physique as the basis of race. He is an anthropo-geographer in the unfavourable sense that he has succumbed to the fallacy—which, perhaps, is more unforgivable in the eyes of Mr. Sikes than in those of Prof. Myres—that physical and mental character is entirely due to environment. Finally, Plato's 'Republic,' with its system of eugenics implying a rearrangement of relationships on some such lines as those which Lewis Morgan would term "classificatory," relies on zoological rather than anthropological clues.

> "Kinship between man and other animals was an idea as firmly rooted in Greek as in savage belief....As Pheidippides asks in the 'Clouds,' how do we differ from cocks, except that we have votes?"

Though Plato's problem was perhaps not exactly how to enable mankind "to live like fighting cocks," yet a zoological analogy in the shape of the notion that the guardians of the state should be as human watchdogs was quite enough to suggest an application of the methods of the scientific breeder to the raising of citizens.

For the rest, Mr. Sikes makes it tolerably clear that the Greek was not really interested in barbarism at all. It repelled him. It had nothing to teach him. He had no ear for "the call of the wild." The city-state is the be-all and end-all of existence. So, too, nature in general strives to be rational and tidy; conceived as "red in tooth and claw," it would have utterly dumbfounded the classical spirit. The Socratics are wholehearted teleologists. Though standing amid the ruins of Greek civilization, they bless it as the best of all possible civilizations, and the world that exists simply in order to support it as the best of all possible worlds. Theirs is the catholicism of Thomas Aquinas and Comte, aristocratic, bureaucratic, theocratic. The dynamism of James and M. Bergson would be sheer blasphemy in their eyes, as also would be the purely empirical outlook of modern biology and anthropology, because their watchwords are growth and multitude and chance—all of them no better than abusive epithets hurled against the all-sufficiency of civilized man and his so-called cosmos.

Science Gossip.

The meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday next will be a "Meeting for Discussion"—under the provisions of the Standing Orders—and the subject, opened by Sir E. Rutherford, will be 'The Constitution of the Atom.'

On Monday last, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Capt. W. V. Nugent, leader of the British Section of the Nigeria-Cameroon Boundary Demarcation Commission of 1912–13, gave an interesting account of the results of the expedition made for the purposes of the Commission, mostly through wild mountainous country inhabited by a primitive population.

He said that the work of marking the boundary was watched with great interest by the Fulanis, many of whose "kings," bearing a long stick surmounted by a brass crown, came to salute the party. The natives are of very small stature, and in some parts resemble monkeys both in features and in activity. An interesting find in an abandoned hut was a witch-doctor's mask, which no woman, on pain of instant death, is allowed to set eyes on. The Zumperis to whom this belonged are cannibals, who kill and eat such victims as the witch-doctor, indued with this mask, singles out as proper to supplement a scarcity of meat

On Tuesday last Prof. Karl Pearson lectured at the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics on 'The Handicapping of the First-born.' The limited families of to-day made the endowment of the first-born a question of special importance. The first part of the lecture dealt almost entirely with an examination of the criticisms of Messrs. G. Udny Yule and Greenwood.

The second part consisted of a survey of a large number of collected data. Thus it was shown that still-births took place in 40 per thousand of first-born children, but only 20 per thousand of second-born children. Again, the investigations which some members of the Laboratory had been carrying on in Sheffield showed that the death- and delicacy-rate was much higher with first-born babies. Bradford gave the same result. Measurements taken at the Lambeth Lying-in Hospital of legitimate and normal newly born infants showed that the first-born were both the lightest and shortest at birth. Mr. J. Matthews Duncan had obtained precisely similar results elsewhere. The obvious explanation was that the first-born came of younger mothers than the following children.

Pathological cases showed similar results. Riffel's data of tubercular cases among the German agricultural classes indicated that there was a heavy bias against the first-born; while Dr. Rivers had pointed out an apparent bias in the cases of tuberculosis and cancer. Insanity had been proved by Dr. Heron to hit the first-born hardest, while it also affected the eldest children of insane parents more readily than the later born. Dr. Goring had recently demonstrated the excess of criminality among the first-born. So far back as 1855 Sir Arthur Mitchell had shown that idiocy was most prevalent among the eldest children. Prof. Pearson added a caution at this point: statistics on idiocy were complicated by the fact that mongolism affected the last-born more than the other children. Lastly, the study of 880 cases of albinism in Norway and Scotland had proved that here, too, there was an enormous bias against the first-born.

Some very interesting observations have lately been made public by Dr. H. C. Mackenzie, who has been keeping during the past four years a careful physical record of some 208 lads from the London slums, members of the Hollington Club, Camberwell.

The general trend of his remarks is decidedly encouraging. The average height of boys between 13 and 14 works out at 4 ft. 8½ in., that of boys between 18 and 19 at 5 ft. 6¼ in., both of which, though inferior to corresponding measurements among the well-to-do, are at least better than some recent studies in poverty might have led one to expect. The average muscular development was "unexpectedly good"; only 3·4 per cent showed definite signs of pulmonary tuberculosis, while 62 per cent had perfectly sound lungs; only 11 per cent had really bad teeth; in 81 per cent the heart was normal. The least satisfactory record was that of the eyes, which showed that only 51 boys had perfectly normal sight, while 88 of them had both eyes affected.

What is yet more interesting is the astonishing improvement which was observed after a year of club membership. The boys are by no means a "selected" company; by rights, according to the Eugenists, many of them ought to show disquieting symptoms of degeneracy. But they do not. Dr. Mackenzie finds himself at issue with much of the teaching of Eugenics as to the offspring of unsatisfactory parents, and is inclined to question

"whether many of the statistics given in *The Eugenics Review*, showing how hopelessly inferior is the fruit of 'bad stock,' are based on personal examination."

An apparatus designed by General Négrier, which has been nicknamed "electric Niagaras," has been fixed on many churches in Poitou, where it has proved so effective a lightning conductor that M. Violle, Professor of Physics at the Conservatoire of Arts and Crafts, believes that its adoption in Paris would ensure for the city almost absolute protection from injury by thunderstorms. It is proposed to pass a measure in the Council-General of the Seine Department to have this apparatus affixed to the Eiffel Tower, the Panthéon, and the Church of the Sacré Cœur at Montmartre.

On Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr. C. F. Jenkin, Professor of Engineering Science at Oxford University, delivered at the Royal Institution the first of a series of three lectures upon 'Heat and Cold.'

After reminding the audience of the incalculably great part played by heat and fire in every phase of the world's history, and touching on the methods employed for producing heat in the past, the Professor explained that for the generation of heat we still relied largely upon the combustion, or oxidation, of fuels. He went on to describe some modern ideas for the more complete consumption of fuel, and showed that they had all been in the direction of obtaining it in a state of extremely fine division, intimately mixed with the air. Prof. Bone's recently invented process of surface combustion was exhibited, also a remarkable experiment illustrating the combustion of petroleum in a Diesel engine. In this case the oil, in the form of a very fine spray, is squirted into the engine cylinder, and burns with great rapidity as it enters. A further application of high temperatures was shown in the oxyacetylene jet for cutting large steel plates.

Prof. Jenkin then passed on to the conversion of heat energy into mechanical work in the heat engine, and the properties of the working substances commonly used, steam and air. He pointed out that Prof. Callendar's recent restatement of Carnot's theory of caloric was a very helpful conception. According to Prof. Callendar, caloric and entropy are identical, and may be regarded as a fluid. Prof. Jenkin explained that there are five properties of the working substance of a heat engine in common use, and a knowledge of any two of them is sufficient to define the condition of the stuff. These properties are pressure, volume, temperature, caloric (or entropy), and enthalpy (or total heat). He showed three-dimensional wooden models which illustrated in a graphic way the interrelation of any three of these properties; and he further explained how the engineer, in calculating the performance of a heat engine, used plane sections of these solid models on which measurements could more easily be made

Prof. Jenkin then spoke of the reverse process of converting mechanical work into heat, and, particularly, of converting electrical energy into heat. Several types of electric furnace were described, and an experiment shown which illustrated the latest invention in this field, by Mr. Ferranti, of an electric furnace in which the undesirable presence of electrodes was entirely avoided by making the metal to be melted itself the short-circuited secondary winding of an alternating current transformer

An important series of monographs on physiology, to be edited by Prof. E. H. Starling, is announced by Messrs. Longmans. Each work will be in the hands of an expert, and will give an account of the direction and tendencies of research, as well as of the present state of knowledge.

The following are in preparation: 'The Involuntary Nervous System,' by Dr. W. H. Gaskell; 'The Physiology of Reflex Action,' by Prof. Sherrington; 'The Conduction of the Nervous Impulse,' by Dr. Keith Lucas; 'The Physiological Basis of the Action of Drugs,' by Dr. H. H. Dale; 'The Secretion of Urine,' by Prof. A. R. Cushny; 'The Contraction of Voluntary Muscle,' by Dr. W. M. Fletcher; 'The Cerebral Mechanisms of Speech,' by Prof. F. W. Mott; and 'The Chemical Mechanisms of Integration in the Animal Body,' by Prof. Starling.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'St. Paul's Cathedral,' Mr Banister Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Surface Combustion,' Lecture I., Prof. W. A. Bone. (Howard Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Modern Ships: (3) The War Navy,' Prof. Sir J. H. Biles.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'The Artist Enslaved,' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
— Statistical, 5.—'The Sizes of Businesses, mainly in the Textile Industries,' Prof. S. J. Chapman and Mr. T. S. Ashton.
— Musical Association, 5.15.—'Progress and Pedantry, some Modern Problems for the Theorist,' Mr. T. F. Dunhill.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Adjourned Discussion, 'Rail-Steels for Electric Railways.' Papers: 'Some Recent Developments in Commercial Motor-Vehicles,' Mr. T. Clarkson; 'Comparative Economics of Tramways and Railless Electric Traction,' Mr. T. G. Gribble.
— Zoological, 8.30.
Wed. Times Book Club, 4.—'Travel and Literature,' Mr. Max Pemberton.
— Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Celtic Woman and the Tribe,' Mrs. Grace Rhys.
— London Topographical, 4.30.—Annual Meeting; 'London City Churches,' Dr. P. Norman.
— Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Charlotte Brontë,' Prof. A. C. Benson.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Climate as tested by Fossil Plants,' Prof. A. C. Seward.
— Entomological, 8.—'A Contribution to the Life-History of *Agrotides thecatus*,' Dr. T. A. Chapman.
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'Folk-Lore of East Africa,' Miss A. Werner.
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological, 8.—'A Norman Prayer Guild,' Rev. J. K. Floyer.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'House Flies and Disease,' Mr. E. H. Ross.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Heat and Cold,' Lecture III., Prof. C. F. Jenkin.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Taste,' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
— British Museum, 4.30.—'St. Sophia, Constantinople,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Indian Water Gardens,' Mrs. P. Villiers-Stuart. (Indian Section.)
— Geographical, 5.—'A Geographical Study of Portuguese East Africa South of the Zambezi,' Mr. E. O. Thiele.
— Historical, 5.—'Historical Bibliography,' Mr. H. R. Tedder.
— Royal Numismatic, 6.—'Contemporary Forgeries of Mediæval English Coins,' Mr. H. B. Earle Fox.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Electric Battery Vehicles.'
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Ignition of some Gaseous Mixtures by the Electric Discharge,' Messrs. H. F. Coward, C. Cooper, and J. Jacobs; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Chemical and Mechanical Relations of Iron, Tungsten, and Carbon,' Profs. J. O. Arnold and A. A. Read.
— Viking, 8.15.—'Result of the Excavations of St. Edmund's Chapel, Hunstanton,' Mr. B. Lowerison.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Fluid Motions,' Lord Rayleigh.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture IV., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'The True Problem of Tudor Ireland,' Mr. P. Wilson.

FINE ARTS

Art and Common Sense. By Royal Cortissoz. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Although we do not find on the title-page of this work the customary acknowledgment to editors, it is impossible to avoid the assumption that its contents have already appeared in the pages of some periodicals—probably the illustrated magazines with which the Americans of other days were wont to educate themselves. The republication of such essays is always a doubtful venture. The opinions of ten, even of five years ago on a subject like art are apt to appear provisional to-day. Above all, such work suffers from the perpetual demand made upon the critic for a definite verdict. When these verdicts are published in the permanence of "book-form," it becomes patent to the writer that no one cares whether they are just or not. It is not the verdict that matters, but the reasons, and his work becomes a contribution to the literature of the subject only in proportion as it holds a new idea or argument, even if it be used to support the wrong side of a quarrel.

This limitation, from which journalists must suffer, and which ought to warn them against republication, falls especially heavy on Mr. Cortissoz, because he seems to have been a person of such reputation in certain circles that his opinion on every vexed question was regarded as one of light and leading. He thus writes home to America authoritative reports of what he sees in Europe, appraising the work of deceased painters as he travels in Italy and Spain, or sees Ingres's birthplace and the museum there; admiring Sargent almost unreservedly; and dismissing the rest of the Academy almost as summarily as he does the entire post-Impressionist movement, inquiry into which he likens to the action of the man in Lord Bowen's familiar definition who "goes down into a cellar at midnight to look for a black cat that isn't there." We do not say that this last opinion proves Mr. Cortissoz unintelligent, but it obviously limits what he can have to say of interest on such a theme as Post-Impressionism.

The title of the first essay, which gives the title also to the book, enables us fairly to surmise what his opinion is likely to be on any subject; he is a prudent conservative of the date of about 1890–1900, and when on p. 323 we find him walking "on the outskirts of Paris with the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton," we can trace his descent from—surely one of the greatest masters of the obvious that ever lived. This enthusiasm for the literal truth saves him, however, from the excesses of most other enthusiasms. He keeps his head as regards Whistler and Rodin, and has the wit to inquire concerning contemporary European painting: "What have the schools made of the liberty of which they are so boastful?" It is true that in response the "creators" whom he adduces are MM. Besnard and Henri Martin.

In his essay on 'The Magic of Mere Paint' we seem to find a vein of genuine critical relish for paint of highly developed realistic suggestion and firm body, though he avoids getting to such close quarters in a technical discussion as might either alienate the general reader or instruct him. His sympathies, moreover, are instinctively with oil painting as a semi-transparent medium, the word "opaque" being almost always used as a reproach.

Around this core of real appreciation are other expressed likings—for the Impressionists and for the academic art of Ingres—which appear to us to be less keenly felt. Mr. Cortissoz forbids himself pursuit of "the tempting issue as to whether we do not perhaps under-estimate the value of the academic idea." Yet if he had found it really tempting, we cannot see it as other than a relevant inquiry. Again, when contrasting Ingres as a draughtsman with the Impressionists and their discovery of the colour inherent in light, he quotes the master's saying, "Le dessin comprend tout—excepté la teinte," as an example of unconscious pathos in its admission of an undeniable exception. But surely one of the principal achievements of Impressionism was to show that the setting out of a realistic colour-scheme (wherein the colour reflected on each plane is dictated by its exact angle in relation to the others in the picture) becomes by that very fact an act of draughtsmanship, and colour the indispensable servant of draughtsmanship.

Art in Flanders. By Max Rooses. (Heinemann, 6*s.* net.)

In this handbook M. Max Rooses traces the development of Flemish art from its beginnings to the end of the nineteenth century. M. Rooses, who is Director of the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp, has great knowledge of his subject, and has made his record most comprehensive; he treats not only of painting and the kindred arts of illumination and tapestry-designing, but also of architecture and sculpture. There are, moreover, excellent bibliographies appended to each chapter, and 600 illustrations, which render the book most valuable for purposes of reference.

Beginning with the Romanesque monuments of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, the author reproduces photographs of the church of St. Vincent at Soignies (which was begun as early as 965), the Cathedral at Ypres, and Sainte Croix at Liége, while secular building of the period is represented by the Château des Comtes at Ghent. Passing to a consideration of early illuminated manuscripts, M. Rooses treats at some length a subject of great interest; for here we have the roots of Flemish painting, and we often find in these primitive miniaturists an emotional fervour of conception combined with a simplicity of execution which is absent from the art of more accomplished epochs; and thus it comes that modern art, with its tendency to subordinate craftsmanship to emotional and spiritual expression, is turning more and more to the primitive for inspiration.

Chap. ii., which comprises the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, treats of the transition from Romanesque to Gothic, which produced such charming examples of church architecture as Notre Dame de Pamele at Audenarde; of pure Gothic as shown in St. Martin at Ypres and portions of Notre Dame at Tongres; and of the later manifestations of the style in the singularly impressive façade of Ste. Gudule at Brussels, and in the Cathedral at Antwerp, with its disproportionate spire, which follows the various transformations of Gothic as it rises to the sky. M. Rooses holds, however, that the Flemish architects found their most personal expression in the great secular buildings of the period: the town halls of Bruges and Brussels, the Halle d'Eau at Bruges, the lavishly ornate town hall at Louvain, and the delightful town hall at Audenarde.

This period witnessed the culmination of the miniaturists' art and that golden age of Flemish painting which produced some of the most marvellous pictures in the world; for to these centuries belong the Van Eycks, Robert Campin, Rogier van der Weyden, Dierick Bouts, Hugo van der Goes, Memlinc and his pupil Gheeraert David, Joachim Patinir (the father of the landscape painters of the North), Jerome Bosch with his *macabre* imagination, Quentin Matsys, Peter Breughel the elder (the creator of modern genre painting), and the innumerable *petits maîtres* whose names are forgotten or unknown. The chapter also includes an account of church sculpture, and the achievements of the tapestry weavers of Arras and their descendants at Brussels and other cities.

The history of Flemish art in the sixteenth century is a sad record of the stultification of the natural genius by influences imported from Italy. Here and there a name stands out. Mabuse (whose important 'Adoration of the Kings' in the National Gallery is not mentioned by M. Rooses) and Van Conixloo remained essentially Flemish in spite of their devotion to the prevailing fashions, and the portraits of Floris and Van Cleef still retain the traditional directness of vision; but the real fire only revived with the advent of Rubens.

To Rubens, Van Dyck, and their school M. Rooses devotes the fourth chapter. He shows discrimination in reproducing an admirable drawing by Jordaens, and is appreciative of the adequate, if not brilliant talent of Sustermans, and the genial humour of Brouwer and Teniers.

The eighteenth century was again barren, and there is little evidence of the old Flemish genius in the prolific output of the late nineteenth century and our own times. The whole book is written in a scholarly and concise manner, and is extremely readable.

THE LONDON GROUP.

This exhibition at the Goupil Gallery is of unusual interest compared with the average London show. Yet we doubt if it really justifies the creation of another society. Would it not have been possible to find a *modus vivendi* by which its principal members went to enliven the New English Art Club, the older members of which might have refreshed, in their turn, the Royal Academy? Things being as they are, we find the men of the newest schools surrounded by their own more feeble adherents, with no gain to unity of character (because already the exhibition divides into two main categories of pictures mutually destructive, yet hanging together indiscriminately), but with a certain loss of gladiatorial interest. We should have liked an opportunity of comparing the attractions of the Cubists, not only with colourists like Messrs. Spencer Gore and Harold Gilman, but also with the more definitely draughtsman's art of Mr. John, or of Mr. Walter Sickert, whose defection from the London Group at the eleventh hour is to be deplored.

The gladiatorial interest is largely what attracts the general public to such exhibitions as this. To see Mr. Harold Gilman's *Waterfall, Norway* (3)—a picture which, according to the painting traditions of yesterday, is somewhat violent in colour—"knocked out" by Mr. Edward Wadsworth's *Scherzo* (4), with its more screaming violence of pitch, appeals to an instinct which may be decadent and brutal (as the sentimentalist might call it), or healthy and virile (as Signor Marinelli would have us believe), but which is in any case a constant factor in humanity. To indulge it, however, it is obviously necessary that the exhibition should contain, not only works like Mr. Wadsworth's, which inevitably extinguish any adjacent pictures with a notably narrower range of colour or longer range of intervals, but also works like that of Mr. Gilman, which under stress of such juxtaposition becomes reduced to a monotonous slab of dull slate colour. We do not see why the Gilmans of the future should consent to be thus butchered to make a vulgar holiday—the more so as the extinction of the picture in the present instance is purely ocular and mechanical. Intellectually, the *Waterfall, Norway*, more than holds its own. This, doubtless, is the root of the difficulty as between the members of the New English Art Club and the Cubists and Futurists. If we look back, we must admit that here is but the final stage of a progressive increase of violence in the use of colour which has been going on for a long time. We can imagine Mr. Wilson Steer (whose complex brilliance of colour had outshone his more academic predecessors) shrinking from proximity to Mr. Gilman's work, with its use of pigments as brilliant in intervals more abrupt, as from that of a rival whose superiority was one merely in brutality: that was exactly what his predecessors said of some of his own work. Mr. Wadsworth, unconcerned by any limitation of gamut imposed by the suggestion of an actual phase of Nature, can push the violence further, and, indeed, to what appears to be the limit of pigment, though doubtless with tinsels more might be done. We cannot ourselves find these juxtapositions amusing, and we think it should be a point of honour with Hanging Committees to avoid them as far as possible. Were all these Futurists and Cubists hung together in a room apart, and the other elements of the show gathered at some distance from them, we should have a fairer opportunity of judging which room we preferred to be in—the more violent painting offering, certainly, a great stimulus to the senses, but being necessarily rather monotonous; while the older art, by its refusal in each picture of certain of the possibilities of the paint-box, obviously gains in particularity and individual physiognomy.

The full possibilities of such variety are hardly tested in this exhibition, the typical Neo-Realist being already well on the way to painting every subject and effect in the same colours. Mr. Spencer Gore's *The Canal* (35) is notable, however, as a survival from an earlier school of painting very acceptable in its subtlety and character. Fresher and purer in colour than the early works of Corot, which it recalls in its use of delicately graded tertiaries, it certainly gives an ensemble of closely related tones, very single in effect, and hardly to be summed up in fewer elements. Our only criticism concerns the intrinsic delicacy, to which the yellowing of oil is so dangerous, and the attractive, yet unnecessary carelessness which leaves spots of white canvas similarly open to the modifications of time. Mr. Gore and Mr. Gilman are evidently the best among that section of the exhibitors which retains something of the Impressionist standpoint. The latter artist's *Eating-House* (29) is sumptuous in colour, and only a little inferior to the *Waterfall*, the admirable competence of which commands great respect, even though it is here put to the service of a somewhat commonplace vision—a vision, indeed, almost identical with that of Mr. Sargent, though the technique of the painters may be different. Creditable work in the same school is also shown by Mr. Ratcliffe (7, 10, and 102); while Mr. Ginner's *Quai Duquesne, Dieppe* (13), and Mr. Harold Squire's *Norden Heath* (5) use with some severity a more divisionist method.

It seems almost tactless thus long to delay notice of a picture so obviously begging for first place as Mr. Bomberg's enormous canvas, *In the Hold* (67). It is the most entirely successful painting in the exhibition, and has the attraction which belongs to complete success; but then it means little, being a well-balanced design of forms and colours almost without significance. If we imagine a welter of rectangular objects sunk in the hold of a ship and lighted from the top, it is clear that the tossing to and fro of the light from plane to plane will result in a jumble; that the clash will be greatest towards the middle, and will sink through more neutral colour towards black in the corners; that the proportion of the constituent primaries will balance one another; and that the conflict of angles will also to some extent balance. Mr. Bomberg's design just fulfils these conditions, and we do not think, in this instance, the title is a mystification. Its interest is not proportionate to its size, and it appears to lack utility, though, carried out in textiles, the enriching effect of the perspective of folds might afford a sufficiently interesting design.

Mr. Wadsworth's *Radiation* (33) would also be attractive in some textile form like embroidery, in which the structural interest of the stitching might justify the spreading out over the surface of a number of shapes each of rather individual character, with little in the way of constructive principle to bind them together. The arbitrary moving about, until they make a pattern, of units of form in themselves having strong associations is here done rather more acceptably than by the Italian Futurists, who probably prompted the experiment. The colour is gay and daring, if it does not quite reach distinction.

We confess to real regret that the best of the English Cubists should be turning Futurist before our eyes. Some of Mr. Wyndham Lewis's works have seemed to us to justify to some extent the claims of synthetic drawing, and certainly to be in this respect examples of a finer use of form than most of the pictures by which they are usually surrounded. The analytic view of drawing may be summed up in Mr. Sickert's dictum that "the whole is the sum of the parts." The synthesist says that it is nothing of the sort in its essence, but consists in the principle upon which those parts are combined, and the typical Cubist sets himself to offer a rendering of Nature in which the parts shall be entirely formal, and so destitute of their natural character as no longer to compete in interest with the fundamental combination of a few volumes ingeniously interpenetrating which are the structural basis of the theme. If this basis be given—in whatever distorted form—clearly and with sufficient particularity, the programme may be insistent and extreme, but it is interesting and intelligent.

In Mr. Lewis's latest works—Nos. 68 and 78—we are unable to find any central theme capable of being thus read in terms of volumes; and although it is just conceivable that this failure is accidental (we found Mr. Brzeska's *Alabaster Group*, 112, quite unintelligible till a chance inspiration revealed a pair of antlered deer as the suggestion of the design), yet we can hardly believe a Cubist of the power of Mr. Lewis would fail to make his forms clear if he wished to do so, though he might leave us doubtful as to what natural objects suggested them. It appears to us rather that the artist has been seduced by his furious mastery of running line into a purely arbitrary design on a plane, unfortunately punctuated at intervals with details so invincibly suggestive of solid shapes that they emerge almost as the details emerged from the old-fashioned Academy picture which had no central theme to take precedence of them. This does not, however, entirely submerge the great merits of these works as inspiriting gymnastic exercises. In this capacity they show a more subtle sense of the demands of the eye through a great range of eventualities than does Mr. Bomberg's meticulous marvel of boldly ruled lines.

Mr. Nevinson's *Portrait of a Motorist* (84), almost the only example of Cubism left, is a work of some capacity, much to be preferred to *The Non-Stop* (23) by the same painter. Here is the dullest application of the Futurist idea of flinging down unassorted scraps of vision, each obvious in its significance, without troubling about the relation they may bear to one another on the canvas. We have seen more extreme instances, of course, of the carrying out of such a programme. It may reflect the behaviour of the disjointed sequence of unrelated impressions on the mind of the hurried frequenter of motor-'buses and the like. But the result is just as silly as would be the ensemble of such impressions if we had no power of grouping, selecting, and controlling them.

There remain a few artists belonging to neither of the groups already considered. Mr. Adeney (34) shows as a follower of Cézanne, with some slight reminiscence, perhaps, of Puvis. Madame Finch has in her large *Jalousie* (104) delightful passages in the painting of exotic plants in the background—passages, perhaps, over-elaborated in the number of tones accorded to them when we think of the degree of simplification imposed upon the figure. Mr. Harold Sund's *Life under Water* (97), a quite unpretentious panel suitable for a nursery decoration, is one of the most charming features of the show.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS BY MR. R. IHLEE.

Mr. Ihlee's collection of work at the Carfax Gallery is far above what we are accustomed to in "one-man shows," and is especially acceptable because the qualities of patient, delicate workmanship which he displays are so rare among the younger generation of painters. As a colourist he has one scheme which he has felt rather keenly, and which he utilizes in subjects of a few figures and a setting of broken earth: a scheme of purples and greens scumbled in ingenious pattern on a brown ground, the figures relieving in larger masses of flatter colour. In his large pictures, *The Godless One* (9) and the still better *In the Country* (18), he uses this scheme with considerable decorative sense and a poetic sentiment which is charming, if not very robust. Outside this colour-scheme his painting is inclined to be black, with suddenly emergent and intrusive notes of raw pigment. *Behind the Garage* (14) is the most obvious instance, because it is purely a study from Nature, and not complicated by the difficulties which beset an artist in works of greater invention, such as No. 5, *Le Bon Dieu sort de l'Église*, or No. 30, *The Well*, in which a Pre-Raphaelite conception of colour is used by an essentially modern draughtsman in a way which rather hinders him in the latter capacity.

Mr. Ihlee's admirable drawings shown in a previous exhibition in the same gallery find worthy followers in Nos. 8, 15, 19, and 20. These show an elasticity by the side of which his pictures look rather like compilations. *In the Country* is the most notable exception to this, the figures—clearly subordinate to the interesting form of the land, which is the main theme—being admirably in place and interesting in character. Here unity of feeling and execution is attained by abandoning most of the store of accomplishment which we admired in Mr. Ihlee's drawings, and he becomes an idyllic painter, rather negative and timid, but entirely charming. The dramatic power of many of his drawings is as yet not effective in his painting; when he tries to utilize it, it is apt to be an intrusion.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Baillie Gallery Mr. S. J. Peploe handles the Post-Impressionist convention of strong colour in heavily marked outline with pleasantness and decorum, if without much variety of inspiration. *The Harbour, Cassis* (12), and *Street, Evening* (7), are among the best examples, but none is ill-chosen. No. 3, *Champs Élysées*, seems a relic of an earlier manner, and is more subtly suggestive than the others.

In the Bull-fighting subjects in the same gallery Señor Roberto Domingo is inclined to be common in colour, though he shows much cleverness in using it. They have almost all of them—Nos. 28 and 34 in particular—the look of being as literally truthful in character as photographs, and that in subjects of such extraordinary picturesqueness is an attraction.

At the Fine Art Society are some indifferent presentments of Nijinsky by Messrs. Sargent, Jacques Blanche, Glyn Philpot, and others, the colour-study by the last named being, perhaps, the best, but hardly pretending to portraiture. Mr. Spencer Watson's paintings show a somewhat diffuse and miscellaneous cleverness. He seems to have sufficient adaptability to learn a little from every one, but to lack the definite direction needed for pushing home any requirement quite severely. Thus in No. 39, *Hawking*, we find an actual jumble of two ways of thinking.

Among the water-colours of Mr. Reginald Smith (still at the Fine Art Society's galleries) are one or two drawings, such as Nos. 10, 45, and 58, which show competent use of a well-worn convention.

Mrs. McClintock's water-colours at the Dudley Galleries are often forcible and well constructed (see Nos. 24, 30, 38, and 48). Clever—perhaps too consciously clever—they have the air of being by one of Mr. Brangwyn's more capable students.

Fine Art Gossip.

The public still lacks the details which are really important as to the damage done to the Rokeby 'Venus.' The press has, of course, informed us that the commercial value of the painting has been lowered by something like 10,000*l.* What serious people want to know is how far the necessary restoration will damage the technique of a master. If the 'Venus' can be restored without grave injury to that, its value for students and artists will not be sensibly reduced. It seems likely that the comparatively fictitious value of the picture led to its being singled out for insensate attack by a Suffragette.

In view of the continued interest shown by students and the public in the collection of Japanese colour-prints lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Mr. R. Leicester Harmsworth, and exhibited in Rooms 71–3, it has been decided, with Mr. Harmsworth's consent, to extend the period of exhibition until the end of June.

The Commission for Education and Fine Arts at the French Chamber is now discussing a Copyright Bill by which works of art will be protected as well as literary works. The Bill recognizes a proprietary right in all paintings, drawings, engravings, sculptures, &c., put up for sale in the lifetime of the artist, who will be entitled to a sum varying from 1 to 4 per cent of the amount of the sales. For fifty years—to run from the death of the artist—the copyright will be vested in his legatees.

We have received a copy of the coloured poster of the Eleventh International Art Exhibition, to be held in Venice this year. The effective design, by Augusto Sézanne, represents the Rialto Bridge, on which are flying the red and gold banners of St. Mark.

On Friday of last week the Archbishop of Canterbury unveiled at Birmingham a bronze statue of Dr. Charles Gore, the first Bishop of the city, now Bishop of Oxford. It stands in St. Philip's Churchyard, near the west front of the Cathedral, and is the work of Mr. Stirling Lee. The Bishop is represented in his Convocation robes, standing, his left hand holding his pastoral staff, and his right uplifted in the act of benediction.

Dr. Philip Norman will deliver an address on London City Churches, illustrated by lantern-slides, at the Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society, to be held at Burlington House on Wednesday next.

Prof. Naville sent to *The Times* recently a description of the latest discovery made by the Egypt Exploration Fund in the Osireum—no less, it is believed, than the tomb itself of Osiris. It is a chamber absolutely empty, and the texts painted on the wall bear witness to its character.

The Chinese Government have consented to the demolition of that part of the walls of Nanking which fronts the river. The walls of Nanking count among the architectural wonders of China, equal in massiveness and dignity to those of Pekin, and, with their twenty miles of circumference, far surpassing them in extent. Along most of the top two carriages can easily drive abreast, and in several places their height is from 60 ft. to 80 ft. They were completed in 1390 by the great Hungwu, founder of the Ming dynasty.

In consenting to a partial demolition the Government is yielding to representations on the part of the authorities of Kiangsu, influenced by the merchants of the place, who profess a fear that the city, with its walls intact, may serve as an all too effective stronghold for rebels, and a hope that their commerce will benefit by easier communication with the river.

The commerce of Nanking is, however, insignificant, while, on the other hand, Nanking is the natural guardian of the Yangtsze Valley, the weakening of which seems a questionable measure. What strikes the outsider as much more lamentable is the destruction of one of the most remarkable and beautiful of the antiquities of China.

PICTURE SALE.

On Friday, the 6th inst., at Messrs. Christie's, some good prices were realized for Old Masters, works by F. Bol and W. van de Velde fetching over 2,000*l.* each.

The following pictures were from the Gomm Collection: L. Backhuysen, The Port of Amsterdam, 525*l.*; A Coast Scene, three figures on a mound, watching a fishing-boat coming ashore on a sandy beach, a man-of-war beyond, 525*l.* F. Bol, Portrait of a Young Lady, in crimson bodice, with dark cloak held in front by her left hand; wearing a large crimson hat with white feather, 2,205*l.* Rembrandt, Portrait of an Old Man, in dark dress trimmed with fur, and with white ruff; some books and papers seen on the left, 997*l.* 10*s.* S. Scott, A View on the Thames at Westminster, the bridge in course of construction, 346*l.* 10*s.*; A View of Old London Bridge, 367*l.* 10*s.* D. Teniers, A Village Scene, before a building on the left a peasant holding a spade, a woman scouring a pot, and another woman coming through a doorway; on the right, a peasant driving cows, 210*l.* W. van de Velde, A Fleet at Anchor, a calm, with a man-of-war on the left having her sails furled, and a small boat full of people alongside of her; other vessels at various distances, 2,625*l.*; Vessels in a Calm, on the left a ship of war, with all her sails hanging loose on the yards, firing a salute, 630*l.*; A Stormy Sea, in the centre a yacht with four flags, 336*l.*; A Fishing-Boat putting out to Sea, 231*l.*

The remainder were from different properties. Drawings: J. E. Liotard, Mrs. Ann Fisher, in bright-blue satin cape, and black hat over a white lace cap, 273*l.* D. Gardner, Anthony, fifth Earl of Shaftesbury, when a boy, in white Van Dyck costume, seated on a terrace, pastel, 189*l.* J. Russell, Mrs. Rowe, in white muslin dress, with mauve sash, holding a golden lyre, pastel, 157*l.* 10*s.* M. Schongauer, St. Agnes, pen and ink, 162*l.* 15*s.*

Pictures: J. van Goyen, Old Buildings near a Pool, 241*l.* 10*s.* A. Brauwer, The Interior of a Tavern, a group of boors seated round a table, merrymaking; the nearest, in a pink coat, holds up a stoneware jug in his hand, 1,974*l.* Raeburn, Rev. Robert Walker, D.D., in black coat and knee-breeches, skating on a lake, 546*l.* B. Bellotto, A View of Turin, 378*l.* A. van der Neer, A River Scene, Sunset, buildings among trees on either bank, 420*l.* J. Opie, Miss Dee, in dress cut low at the neck and edged with white muslin, 997*l.* 10*s.* T. Hudson, Admiral Charles Watson with his Son, the Admiral in uniform, walking, in a landscape; his young son, in Oriental costume, standing before him, 430*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Henrietta Catherine, daughter of Stephen Croft, and wife of N. Cholmley, leaning her right elbow on a pedestal, 252*l.*; Maria Christina, Lady Arundell, in rich dress and crimson cloak, carrying her coronet in her right hand, 420*l.*; Henry, eighth Baron Arundell, in embroidered surcoat with crimson coat, leaning his right arm on a pedestal, on which is his coronet, 304*l.* 10*s.*; Mary, Lady Arundell, in white dress, and crimson cloak trimmed with ermine, standing by a gilt console-table, on which is her coronet, 525*l.*; Henry, seventh Baron Arundell, in embroidered surcoat, resting his left arm on a stone pedestal, on which is his coronet, 304*l.* 10*s.*

MUSIC

Early Bodleian Music: Introduction to the Study of some of the Oldest Latin Musical Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. By Edward Williams Byron Nicholson. (Novello & Co., 3*l.* 3*s.*)

In his Preface the author (whose death occurred in March, 1912) states that

"this volume is the complement to the splendid collection of 'Early Bodleian Music' produced by the late Sir John Stainer with the assistance of his son, Mr. J. F. R. Stainer, his daughter, Miss C. Stainer, and myself."

He gives only the most important examples of neum-writing up to the end of the eleventh century, and such twelfth century examples written in England as supply links in the history of English notation. Even so the work has been laborious.

Of the time occupied by his task he supplies a good idea when he says: "I fear to guess how many weeks, or rather months, MS. Bodley 775 has cost me."

Of these "important" manuscripts we note one or two. Bodley 572—the contents of which were written during the ninth and tenth centuries, partly in or near Brittany, partly in Cornwall—is interesting because it came most probably into the Bodleian Library from Canterbury, where Sigeric of Glastonbury became Archbishop in 990. His promotion from Glastonbury to St. Augustine's is the only one on record; and we are told that, "beyond any reasonable doubt," the Canterbury monasteries got their MSS. of this kind from Glastonbury. Sigeric became Abbot of St. Augustine's in 980, and from a curious mark—the meaning of which is explained—in a Paschal table in the MS. in question Mr. Nicholson inferred that the table was written "after Easter, 980, and before Easter, 981." The neums in it are, however, of the eleventh century.

Many pages are devoted to MS. 775, which consists of three MSS. bound up together. The first (A) is a Winchester Troper, the third (C) a Winchester Proser, and the second (B), written later, a Winchester Sequentiary. The contents show that it is a Winchester book, and the writings of A and C are by typical Winchester hands. Judging from saints named in the litanies of A, Mr. Nicholson believed their source to be Poitiers or Tours. His reasons, and his answers to the objections of the Rev. H. Bannister—an authority in liturgical matters, and one for whom Mr. Nicholson had the highest regard—are too lengthy to give, but they certainly seem to justify his opinion. No Tours Troper is known to exist, but certain evidence adduced gives weight to Mr. Nicholson's contention that

"with these results it is impossible for me to doubt that the basilica of St. Martin outside Tours was a great centre of musical composition, whence tropes not only for Martin but for other saints were obtained by Martinian foundations, and from those foundations borrowed by a few others in local contact or communication with them."

"Let us next enquire," says Mr. Nicholson, "how and when a Tours Troper reached Winchester." There seems strong cumulative evidence in favour of there having been a book, but no actual proof; even Mr. Nicholson speaks of "the Tours, or a copy of it." His arguments, however, are interesting, especially what he says about Æthelstan's sisters married to the King of France and the Duke of Paris. One verse of an 'Alleluia,' he adds, "leaves me in no doubt that it originates at Tours itself."

In C there is a Prose relating to the death of Martin which "looks very much as if written by a Tours canon in the period shortly preceding 885," when the canons took the saint's body from his sepulchre in the basilica to a safer place. Further and strong evidence is given showing how a so-called Germanus Prose was intimately connected with St. Martin or with the community of the basilica outside Tours. But we must pass on.

The titles of tunes in B (the Sequentiary) are longer than in C. The compiler of C was evidently working with B before him, for they are shortened. Here is one out of fourteen, by way of illustration:—

The Sequentiary (B).	The Proser (C).
Beatus vir Stephanus.	Beatus vir.

The following explanation will help readers:—

"The musical difference between the Proser and the Sequentiary is this: the former gives the tunes over the words, the latter gives only the tunes."

There is one very important fact to mention. In the Tours Sequentiary there are titles corresponding to those of 13 of the 37 tunes to which Notker wrote. Notker died in 912, and the titles of almost all these tunes "suggest that they were borrowed, and not composed by him." Hence we have in A and C and B

"a body of music not only absolutely independent of Notker, but anterior to him—reaching back how far no one knows."

In the Sequentiary we find the tune of the 'Candidi Planctus Cigni' ('Plaint of the White Swan'), and in C we have both tune and words. It begins thus:—

Let the children complain with one bewailing
Of the winged swan which crossed the water-plains.

The poem is in a secular spirit, but it was adapted to sacred purposes. One writer describes it as an allegory of the Fall of Man. Another tune, 'Greca Pulchra' ('The Pretty Greek Girl,' or Melody?), has been set in a Cambridge MS. to sacred words. Thus in those early days secular music was pressed, as formerly, and even now, into the service of the Church.

Much more could be said about other MSS. described, but we must confine our remarks to that form of the stave with which the name of Guido of Arezzo is commonly associated. Our author quotes Rockstro's statement in the second edition of Grove's 'Dictionary,' that Guido's claim to the invention of lines and spaces "is supported by very strong evidence indeed"; but Mr. Nicholson has little trouble in showing that it is very weak. The staff was begun with two lines (red and yellow) before Guido's time; of the other two, black ones, it can only be said that they are attributed to Guido.

In regard to the interpretation of the neums before lines gave some help there are many difficulties: signs, marks, letters of which the meaning is unknown or doubtful. In many instances the neums were probably a rough kind of shorthand for the singers to remember what the priest had taught them.

The volume ends with seventy-one magnificent facsimiles, notable for clearness.

Musical Gossip.

Herr Julius Schröder gave a concert last Monday evening at Queen's Hall. The one novelty—for, having been performed only once at the Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts in 1896, it was probably new to most of the audience—was a Symphony by Herr Christian Sinding, whose songs, pianoforte pieces, and chamber music are much in favour. The Symphony shows skill and earnestness, but of the four movements the opening one and the Finale are the least satisfactory. The themes are good, but there is something formal in their development, something which savours of effort rather than inspiration. This is especially the case in the Finale. Pleasing touches are to be found in the Andante, although the scoring is at times heavy; and the Scherzo has character and rhythmic life. We could discover no special reason for reviving the work, the composer having since achieved success only in works of small compass. Herr Schröder is a painstaking conductor, and he seemed bent on rendering full justice to the work, which was performed by the excellent Queen's Hall Orchestra; he therefore would do well to follow the advice of one of the Seven Wise Men: *μηδὲν ἄγαν*. Wagner songs were tastefully sung by Madame Gerhardt, who was not, however, in her best voice.

Señor Pablo Casals appeared at the second Classical Concert last Wednesday evening, and played with his accustomed skill and understanding a Suite written by Bach for a five-stringed instrument—a Viola Pomposa—which he is said to have invented. This Suite was arranged by Grützmann for 'cello. The numerous repeats render the Suite rather long, and might well be omitted. They were customary in Bach's time, and even Beethoven's, and in works of large compass once served a definite purpose; but many of those marked by Beethoven are now properly omitted. Miss Jelly von Aránvi and Mr. F. S. Kelly offered a sound reading of Brahms's expressive Sonata in *G* for violin and piano, but the violinist was the more sympathetic interpreter.

A concert was given the same evening by Herr Franz Liebich at the Æolian Hall, the music being by modern French and Hungarian composers. There were two Elegies for piano, one by Béla Bartók, the other by Zóltan Kodály; also a Sonata for 'cello and piano by the latter. An introductory note by Mrs. Franz Liebich explained that the two artists just mentioned had freed Hungarian music "from that of the exotic gipsy, the alien German, and the giant personalities of Wagner and Liszt." In these Elegies,

"classical in form, though difficult at first hearing," and in the Sonata folk-tunes thus clarified are "tightly cemented." One of several songs sung by Madame May Coleman was quite clear in rhythm and tonality, but as regards the rest of the pieces Mrs. Liebich seems right in saying that "to meet with the needed sympathetic response their peculiar phraseology must be familiarized to the listener." The continual change of time and rhythm, and the indefinite tonality made it impossible to form any definite opinion respecting this purified Hungarian music.

Mr. Plunket Greene gave one of his interesting and instructive song recitals at the Æolian Hall on the 5th inst. There are two points to note. One, and the more important, is the large space accorded to British contemporary composers, and to traditional airs arranged by British composers, whose knowledge of, and love for, such music is well known. The other is the absence of novelties. Mr. Greene, of course, does not object to them on principle, but now and again a programme without any is not unpleasant, and certainly welcome to the public. Mr. S. Liddle at the piano added to the success of the evening.

Dr. Charles Harriss has returned to London from his home in Ottawa for the rehearsals of the Imperial Choir.

The concert given by the Oriana Madrigal Society at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening was of interest. The opportunities of hearing Mr. Frederick Delius's 'Sea Drift,' produced at the Sheffield Festival of 1908 under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, are indeed rare. In this work the composer has created a mood in agreement with the words; and in such a matter he is strong. In the solo part, well rendered by Mr. Thorpe Bates, he, however, seems in his earnestness to have forgotten that it is uncomfortable for the singer, and, although the Queen's Hall Orchestra played with all care, Mr. Kennedy Scott, the conductor, was unable, probably owing to insufficient rehearsal, to obtain the necessary lights and shades and balance with the choir. Mr. Delius's harmonies are so individual that the least exaggeration of tone or the reverse might easily convey a wrong impression. Later in the evening the composer's short orchestral piece, 'On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring,' was played, and with good effect. The music gains on acquaintance; it is a charming tone-poem, and of just the right length.

Mr. Balfour Gardiner's impressive setting for chorus and orchestra of Mr. Edward Carpenter's 'April' was admirably sung. Mr. Gustav von Holst's setting of Prof. Gilbert Murray's 'Hymn to Dionysus,' for female chorus and orchestra, is clever and quaint. He has tried, not to imitate, since Greek music is virtually lost, but to create a certain Greek atmosphere. The work was conducted by the composer. The concert ended with some delightful North-country folk-tunes, arranged by Mr. W. G. Whittaker, and given under his direction.

The season at Covent Garden came to an end last Tuesday, when 'Parsifal' was performed for the fourteenth time. During the summer season, which opens on April 20th, the German section will include the 'Ring' cycle, which Herr Nikisch will conduct, and possibly one or two performances of 'Parsifal' under the direction of Mr. Albert Coates.

A new Quartet by Sir Charles Stanford will be produced by the Wessely Quartet this afternoon at Bechstein Hall.

Miss Kathleen Schlesinger will deliver a lecture on 'Harmonics, the Basis of the Evolution of Music and Musical Instruments,' on the 21st inst., at Mr. Chilten's studio, 9, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, at 3.30.

Mrs. Angelena Frances Clarke, whose will has recently been proved, has bequeathed to Southwark Cathedral a sum sufficient to produce 60*l.* a year for the support of two singing boys to be called "the Clarke Chanters." Each boy, so long as he continues a chanter, is to have 10*l.* a year paid to him in cash, and 20*l.* a year set aside, to accumulate for him as a fund towards the cost of his education after he has ceased to be a chanter. Each chanter is, while singing, to wear round his neck a rose-coloured ribbon upon which is hung a badge designed by Mr. E. R. Dalrymple of the Victoria and Albert Museum, one of the executors.

There will be a Municipal Festival at Brighton, November 10th to 13th; but Mr. Lyell-Tayler, the municipal conductor, is anxious that other English conductors (Sir Frederick Bridge and Sir Henry J. Wood, Messrs. Thomas Beecham and Landon Ronald) should be connected with the Festival, and so will take no active part.

In 1912 Mr. Basil Hindenberg was appointed conductor of the newly organized municipal orchestra at Torquay, and in 1913 a successful Wagner Centenary Festival was held, the orchestra being increased for the occasion. A second festival will take place next month, at which an early work by Igor Stravinsky will be performed, a Symphony in E flat.

Mr. Arthur Hervey, who has contributed attractive tone-pictures to provincial festivals (Cardiff, Norwich, and Brighton) and composed many songs and violin pieces, has written an opera, 'Ilona,' of which a series of performances for various charities is to be given in May at a West-End theatre. A one-act opera, 'The Fairy's Post Box,' has been, we believe, his only contribution to the stage.

'Le Timbre d'Argent,' M. Saint-Saëns's first opera, was produced at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique in 1877, the same year in which his 'Samson et Dalila' was given at Weimar, but only the latter achieved success. The composer is, however, of opinion that the public has never duly appreciated the former. He has cut out various numbers, and substituted recitative for the spoken dialogue, and in this form the opera has just been revived at the Monnaie, Brussels. M. Saint-Saëns was present, and the work was well received. However, it may only have had a *succès d'estime*. It has never been given in London.

Sir Henry J. Wood will again be conductor of the Sheffield Festival, which will open on October 28th and end on the 31st. The following novelties are announced: 'Spring Fire,' tone-poem by Mr. Arnold Bax; and 'The Tinker's Wedding,' by Mr. Hamilton Harty.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Sascha Culbertson's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Madame Le Grand Reed's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Scriabin's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Grand Irish Festival, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Howard-Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Murray Davey's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall
—	Philip Levine's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Tora Hwass's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Edward Mason Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Willy von Sadler's Vocal Recital, 8.15 Æolian Hall.
Thurs.	Ella Spráka's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Jane Sterling Mackinlay's Song Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre.
—	Alexia Bassian and Adelina de Lara's Matinée, 4, Claridge's Hotel.
—	F. S. Kelly's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Frances Klein's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall
Fri.	F. B. Ellis's Concert of Modern Orchestral Music, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Arnolde Stephenson's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Evelyn Althaus's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Dorothy Moggridge's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Marian Jay and Ada Thomas's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare: The Tragedie of Cymbeline. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. (Lippincott Co., 15*s.* net.)

Last summer we noticed in this excellent edition 'Julius Cæsar,' annotated by Dr. Furness's son. The 'Cymbeline' before us is the last work of the veteran scholar, and a brief 'Foreword' quotes from a letter of his three days before his death the words:—

"I've many a time gone to press when I've been not nearly so ready as I am now with 'Cym.'"

Everything is, in fact, in order except the articles on Stage History, and Actors' Interpretations, and the List of Books Consulted, which the son has "not ventured to supply." This seems to us a pity, as the Index has been compiled by another hand.

It is well to insist that the dramas of Shakespeare were designed for the stage, not for the study, and any details of acting, including modern popularity or neglect, may help us to realize the differences between the Elizabethan audience and that of later days. We know at least that Posthumus was one of Garrick's best parts.

The Preface raises at once the difficulties felt by most critics as to the varying quality of 'Cymbeline.' So far as Imogen is concerned, we are at the very height of Shakespeare's art; we can regard her with Swinburne as the crowning glory in the long gallery of the poet's women, and even in the impulsive quickness of her warm heart above Cordelia. But Imogen and her fortunes are only part of a play which we must censure as ill-constructed, and in some cases appealing to the groundlings in stuff, the manner and matter of which are some way below Shakespeare's level, especially in the years after his great tragedies. 'Cymbeline,' 'The Winter's Tale,' and 'The Tempest' form a group in which the reaction from those tragedies has (rightly, we think) been regarded as a potent influence. Ready forgiveness, reconciliation, family reunion, seem to override in this group the chances and verdicts of the harsh world; we are almost in the region of the fairy-tale which presents things as they should be, and puts aside the dark passions and sorry accidents of human life.

Beginning with laughter at Dr. Johnson's severe remarks on the play, Furness ended by admitting their justice. What is the explanation offered? It is that in weariness of soul Shakespeare troubled only about the story of Imogen, and all that is weak and trivial is the work of another man, an inferior assistant who did the whole of Belarius, and even trespassed on the ground sacred to Imogen and the supreme poet.

This is an easy way out of the difficulty, if we could take it. We may perhaps ascribe to the claims of pageantry the vision of Posthumus and the stilted masque of the fifth act. These may not

be Shakespeare's, but of other inconsistencies and weaknesses we must hold him capable. Down to the end of his career he made concessions to his audience: he knew, for instance, that their iron nerves would tolerate, and even rejoice in, scenes of blood and violence which would be impossible on the stage to-day. He mixed with exquisite poetry and deep philosophy puns and low jests which were surely intended to please the pit. A remarkable essay by the Poet Laureate in the 'Stratford Town Shakespeare,' vol. x., should be read in this regard, for its main conclusions seem to us unassailable. It has been too much the fashion to regard Shakespeare as a national institution, and so perfect at every point, and consequently to ascribe to others what in his plays seems less than perfect. Even a superman is not always at his high level of performance. The best of 'Cymbeline' ranks among the best Shakespeare has given us. Its obscurity of language and its inconsistencies are to the present reviewer signs that, worn by the work of the great tragedies, he could not, or did not care to, pay attention to details. He had had by this time a long and exacting course of

> public means which public manners breeds;

he was tired of the town (why else did he return to Stratford?), and gave it with contemptuous indifference much of the stuff that was good enough for it, and that it wanted. Furness regards it as established that Shakespeare's characters are "always perfectly consistent." Can we say as much? Hardly, for Shakespeare puts his fine excess of wit into characters which do not deserve it—even, perhaps, into a preposterous ass like Cloten.

Turning to the text in detail, we realize after examining it the amount of work involved in gathering the remarks of a host of commentators. Here they all are, or, at any rate, as much of them as any student of Shakespeare can desire to see. It is a great relief at the end of a confusing variety of views on a passage to come upon the editor's own decision as to the meaning, which is brief and generally much to the point. All his drudgery, too, did did not dull his brightness, and he is entitled to his pleasant word on the worst vagaries now and again. Thus Walker repeatedly insists that two syllables are pronounced as one, *e.g.*, "blowing" in Act IV. sc. i. 224, and the article which promulgates these views

> "should be, I think, carefully avoided by all who believe that there is really such a thing as a well of English pure and undefiled. ....In the present instance he would have to pronounce 'blowing' a monosyllable. How it can be done, without recourse to the speech of the Bowery or Whitechapel, it is not easy to see. But ha'ng laid down this jew'l of a rule he is able to regard some po'ms written by po'ts as undy'ng po'try."

We mention a few only of many points we have noted. The unpleasant "vomit emptiness" of Iachimo (I. vii. 52) shows, Furness thinks, that the play was written late in life, for "old men are not as squeamish in matters of refinement as are younger men." The text in "cause of fear" (IV. ii. 151) leads to more than two solid pages of comments in small type, which include the suggestion that "the Author may, through inadvertence, have said the reverse of what he means"! On the next page (302) a reference should be added to the earlier note on "Luds-Towne" (p. 174). "Creeke" (IV. ii. 198) is noted as good American for a small stream, and Furness adds with national pride: "What are rivers in England, such as the Thames, would be probably here called 'creeks.'" "Invisible" (IV. ii. 229) may be for "invincible," for the two are frequently confused. In Imogen's famous appeal to Posthumus

> Why did you throw your wedded lady fro you?
> Thinke that you are upon a Rocke, and now
> Throw me again,

Dowden's ingenious "lock" for "Rocke," first tentatively, and then confidently, put forward by him, has found a good deal of favour. The phrase "upon a lock" as a wrestling term has Elizabethan authority. Furness praises the emendation, but explains the text as a comment on the nature of Posthumus:—

> "Natures like this, unless they are to be for ever feathers to every wind that blows, must consent to find peace and rest at last only on foundations as firm set as earth's base. Such granitic foundation Imogen's unshaken devotion offered."

This seems to us too subtle. We are satisfied with the simpler meaning: "Imagine yourself on some high rock, and throw me from you—if you have the heart to do it." From such a fearful and dizzy height Gloucester in 'King Lear' thought he had precipitated himself. Furness is right, we think, as to "forlorne" (V. v. 482) meaning "in poor beseeming" (l. 487), or, as we might say to-day, "of forlorn appearance." Cymbeline calls Posthumus, who unknown had played a great part in the recent fray, "the forlorne soldier." Dowden takes this to mean the soldier who could not be found, which is possible. But we prefer Furness's view. A man who fights in rags with a naked breast must be desperate or desperately poor, or a "poor creature." Falstaff says of Shallow in his early days that "'a was so forlorn that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible," a passage, by the by, which also illustrates the confusion we have mentioned above.

The supply of criticisms at the end of the book is clearly incomplete. We find Gervinus, Weiss, and R. W. Boodle, but not a word from Dowden. The Index is useful, but not so good as it might be.

Dramatic Gossip.

When the Play Actors produced 'A King,' by Björnson, at the Court Theatre on Monday last, one was conscious of a sharp division of opinion amongst the audience. Some endured it with more or less concealed impatience, others were as frankly interested. It is not, however, to be imagined that there were any who were not grateful to the company for the opportunity afforded, or lacking in appreciation of the translator's work. Since Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp's version is to be included in a forthcoming volume of Björnson's plays in Messrs. Dent's "Everyman's Library," it is needless to dwell on the titanic intentions of the drama. These will be better realized away from the crudities which seem flagrant in dramatic exposition. The canvas is crowded with figures, each overcharged with symbolism; the action of the play consists in their successive endeavours to relieve themselves of the burden placed upon them by a man of genius unmindful or reckless of human frailty.

In the result one found oneself mingling pity with gratitude over the efforts made by Mr. Frank Randell to sustain the part of the young King, a kind of Hamlet struggling against the system which makes him act the part of padlock on the cashbox of established institutions. Mr. Albert Ward, as a peripatetic philosopher, acted with the utmost vigour; and Barbara Everest, who seems made to play the modern maiden of serious intent and high purpose, was simple and sincere as the Republican's daughter affianced to the King. Mr. Norman MacOwan made excellent use of his opportunities as a rich manufacturer who encourages the King's democratic tendencies, and thus incurs the philosopher's hatred.

The opulent pageantry of Mr. Knoblauch's 'Kismet' may now again be seen and enjoyed at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton have journeyed to the Antipodes and back during the years which have passed since it was first produced, but his sturdy ferocity and bombast as the truculent beggar have lost nothing of their pungency, while as Marsinah she is bewitching in voice and action as before. Several who played important parts in 1911 are included in the cast, amongst them Mr. Herbert Grimwood as the evil Wazir, and Bessie Major as an old nurse. Mr. Ben Webster as the Caliph is replaced by Mr. Frederic Worlock; and Suzanne Sheldon succeeds Mrs. Raleigh as the Wazir's revengeful spouse.

The fascination of 'Kismet' is of the eye and of the imagination. Dreams and visions which are almost a common possession are shown on a few square yards of staging, whether with or without the support of authenticity who cares? The streets of London are hundreds of miles away, the doors of harem and bazaar are open, and nothing in the whole procession of colour recalls the prosaic facts of everyday existence. No wonder English folk appreciate the relaxation afforded. With the one exception of the dancing, which somehow misses fire, the production is a triumph.

A further important alteration in the cast of 'The Melting-Pot' at the Queen's Theatre was made on Monday night, when Grace Lane succeeded Phyllis Relph in the part of Vera Revendal.

As the exiled daughter of a Russian nobleman who had sacrificed social position, family, and (but for a happy chance) her liberty itself, in the service of her oppressed fellow-countrymen, the actress showed sympathetic insight. She was perhaps at her best during the poignant culmination of the third act, when her Jewish lover recognizes in her father the officer under whose supervision his entire family had been butchered before his eyes.

Here an actress of less experience might have been beguiled into an inartistic excess of hysterical emotion. Grace Lane, however, exhibited a strength and restraint which, in our opinion, amply compensated for the slight suggestion of artifice in her rendering of the more sentimental passages of the play.

If the piece is to have a long run, we would suggest some improvement in the

setting of the fourth act. At present this is almost painfully crude.

Mr. Sutro's play 'The Two Virtues,' in which Sir George Alexander is appearing at the St. James's, is so void of interest, and the elocution of two of its exponents so poor, that, apart from an occasional sparkle in the dialogue, our attention rarely strayed from the one feature of the production which cannot be overlooked and for which credit must be given to the costumiers. Sir George as a man of letters of autumnal years with a cherished romance carries the weight of his part with a gay light-heartedness which almost succeeds in covering it with distinction.

The three women who complicate his existence are his sister, a false fair one who had jilted him for a posing poet (vigorously played by Mr. Herbert Waring), and a third, outside their social pale, whose upbringing has somehow or other prepared her to act as collaborator in the historian's *magnum opus*. The first two of these stand for chastity without charity, the last for charity alone, with the result that a slur is cast on both virtues, and vice made attractive by comparison.

Mr. Justice Eve settled recently a rather amusing dispute as to whether a Borough Council might lawfully permit public baths to be used for a kinematograph theatre. It seems that by section 5 of the Baths and Washhouses Act of 1878 Borough Councils may, for a period of not more than five months from November to March, close any swimming bath and let it as an empty building for purposes of "healthful recreation"—provided always music and dancing are not understood as included.

What Mr. Justice Eve had to decide was whether looking on at a kinematograph show was "healthful recreation." Was it "recreation" at all as contemplated by the Legislature? asked its opponents. Did not the Legislature mean "physical" exercise? His lordship held there was nothing to justify this limitation. "If it were so limited," he said, "many people who were beyond physical exercise would be deprived of recreation in these places altogether." We think he might have added that for people whose work keeps them on their legs all day, sitting still is a decided "physical recreation."

But, argued the opponent again, though it be "recreation," could it be called "healthful" recreation? there being nothing to prevent an unwholesome entertainment from being given. That, his lordship ruled, "was not the true test to apply. It could not be said that a recreation was unwholesome simply because it could be so represented as to be unhealthy." Wherefore he held that a swimming bath let for a kinematograph theatre was let for recreation as intended in the Act.

The inauguration of the Burbage Memorial is to take place on Monday next at the parish church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. A tablet, designed by Mr. W. H. Ansell, bearing a lengthy inscription which commemorates not only James, Cuthbert, and Richard Burbage, but also Somers, Tarlton, Spencer, Sly, and Cowley—other "men of the theatre"—will be unveiled by Sir George Alexander.

Messrs. Allen & Co. announce a new edition of Prof. Gilbert Murray's original play 'Andromache,' which has long been out of print. Prof. Murray has made several alterations and revisions, and has added a Foreword.

A performance of the 'Agamemnon,' in an Italian verse translation by Signor Ettore Romagnoli, who is also the producer, will be given in the Greek theatre at Syracuse on April 10th.

To Correspondents.—W. E. G. F.—C. C. S.—M. S.—H. H.—D.—G F. P.—Received.

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Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY next, March 24, at 3 o'clock, ARTHUR H. SMITH, Esq., First of Two Lectures on 'LANDSCAPE AND NATURAL OBJECTS IN CLASSICAL ART.' (1) 'EARLY GREECE AND ITS PRECURSORS.' (2) 'LATER GREECE AND ROME.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock, Dr. C. W. SALEEBY, First of Two Lectures on 'The Progress of Eugenics.' (1) 'THE FIRST DECADE OF MODERN EUGENICS, 1904-14' (2) 'EUGENICS TO-DAY: ITS COUNTERFEITS, POWERS, AND PROBLEMS.' Half-a-Guinea.

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ON FRIDAY, March 27, Mr. JOHN M. ROBERTSON, M.P., will deliver the Fifth Moncure Conway Memorial Lecture at SOUTH PLACE INSTITUTE, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. The title of the Lecture will be 'THE LIFE PILGRIMAGE OF MONCURE CONWAY.' The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by Mr. EDWARD CLODD. Admission Free; Reserved Seats, 1s., from E. J. Fairhall, at above address.

Societies.

THE VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, on FRIDAY, March 20, at 8.15 P.M., when a Paper will be read on 'RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS OF ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, HUNSTANTON,' by Mr. BELLERBY LOWCRISON.

A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary,
29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea.

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March 10, 1914.

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> "rests on the belief that when the individual self is lost, the Universal Self is found; or, in religious language, that ecstasy affords the only means by which the soul can directly communicate and become united with God. Asceticism, purification, love, gnosis, saintship—all the leading ideas of Sufism—are developed from this cardinal principle."

But, unlike Nirvana, the cessation of individuality, the "passing away" (*fana*) of the Sufi implies continuance of real existence (*baqa*). "He who dies to self lives in God"; but this immortality seems to be quite impersonal—self-annihilation in deification.

The Sufi doctrine that "the kingdom of God is within you," and the absolute supremacy of the infallible conscience, logically imply antinomianism; and there have been Moslem mystics, as well as Christian mystics, who repudiated all religious and moral law. Logic, however, makes little appeal to Orientals, who are usually quite unconscious of the incongruity of contradictory beliefs. "There are some occasions," as Dr. Nicholson says, "when intense moral feeling is worth any amount of accurate thinking"; and the Sufi as a rule felt intensely and morally, and usually managed to accommodate his mysticism with the practice of the Mohammedan religion. Nothing would appear less compatible than the immanent universal spirit of love of the Sufis, and the awful transcendent God of the Koran; but to divines nothing is impossible. The Sufi teachers picked out what few mystical sentences they could discover in "the Book," and interpreted others to suit their views, and, we must admit, forged a whole collection of "Traditions" to match the orthodox Traditions of the Prophet, which were not themselves above suspicion. It was obvious that men who derived their religious convictions direct from the immanent divinity could not attach great importance to the doctrine of Mohammed, even though some held him to be the Logos; but not many actually repudiated Islam like Abu-Sa'id b. Abu-l-Kheyr, who wrote :—

> Not until every mosque beneath the sun
> Lies ruined will our holy work be done;
> And never will true Musalman appear
> Till faith and infidelity are one.

A good many, however, took the gnostic view that all types of religion are of much the same value or worthlessness, and that

> The true mosque in a pure and holy heart
> Is builded: there let all men worship God;
> For there He dwells, not in a mosque of stone.

But Ghazzali's philosophical and moderate method of bringing Islam and mysticism into some kind of harmony has commended itself to many centuries of Moslems, and bridges the gulf in a way that many find satisfactory. On the other hand, Sufism has saved Islam from dry formalism. As Dr. Nicholson well says :—

> "Undoubtedly [the Sufis] have done a great work for Islam. They have deepened and enriched the lives of millions by ruthlessly stripping off the husk of religion and insisting that its kernel must be sought, not in any formal act, but in cultivation of spiritual feelings and in purification of the inward man. This was a legitimate and most fruitful development of the Prophet's teaching. But the Prophet was a strict monotheist, while the Sufis, whatever they may pretend or imagine, are theosophists, pantheists, or monists."

He adds that "most of the great mediæval Sufis lived saintly lives, dreaming of God, intoxicated with God," and he utterly repudiates, as "both superficial and incorrect," Dr. Inge's remark that they "appear, like true Asiatics, to have attempted to give a sacramental and symbolic character to the indulgence of their passions." The erotic imagery of the Sufi poets was adopted as the only means of vividly interpreting mystical experience. "Love is the essence of all creeds," and only through the images of human love could divine love be expressed.

> "The love thus symbolized [adds Dr. Nicholson] is the emotional element in religion, the rapture of the seer, the courage of the martyr, the faith of the saint, the only basis of moral perfection and spiritual knowledge. Practically it is self-renunciation and self-sacrifice, the giving up of all possessions—wealth, honour, will, life, and whatever else men value—for the sake of the Beloved without any thought of reward."

So the saintly woman Rabi'a prayed a thousand years ago :—

> "O God, if I worship Thee in fear of Hell, burn me in Hell; and if I worship Thee in hope of Paradise, exclude me from Paradise; but if I worship Thee for Thine own sake, withhold not Thine everlasting Beauty."

Dr. Nicholson has been engaged for twenty years in collecting materials for a great history of Oriental mysticism, and this little book — the only adequate introduction to the subject as yet published in England—has profited by this wealth; for he is able throughout to let the Moslem mystics speak for themselves. Many of his most striking extracts will be unfamiliar even to Orientalists, and few, indeed, could understand the cryptic utterances of Niffari without the translator's explanatory commentary. His discussion of the Sufi theory of the origin of evil is specially noteworthy, and so is his chapter on 'The Unitive State.'

Of Dr. Nicholson's learning nothing need be said; but the grace and fidelity of his translations deserve special praise. English readers must not be deterred from a study of this brilliant book by the frequent use of Arabic terms. In philosophy and theology precision of terminology is essential—we wish this had always been realized—and the Arabic terms are necessary to exact interpretation. All mystics will read with delight this sympathetic exposition of a deeply interesting branch of their religion.

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Spanish Islam: a History of the Moslems in Spain. By Reinhart Dozy. Translated, with a Biographical Introduction and Additional Notes, by Francis Griffin Stokes. (Chatto & Windus, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

Dozy's 'Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne,' which Mr. Stokes has translated with notes, needs no criticism at this time. It was published in 1861, and has triumphantly faced the world of scholarship for over half a century. It is beyond any question a work of the highest authority, based on an exhaustive study of the sources then printed and in manuscript, and written with fine historical insight and a just sense of proportion. Dozy, in fact, was one of the historians whose conception of history-writing has recently been emphasized by Mr. George Trevelyan, to the confusion of the academic dovecots. Dutch as he was by birth, Dozy wrote in French like the Frenchman he was by descent, and the literary merits of his work equal its profound learning. It is a really fascinating book, and makes the most brilliant and wonderful period of Spanish history a living scene. No serious attack on any of its positions has been made in the past fifty years, and the researches of more recent explorers in Spanish records and Arabic texts have produced little beyond a few verbal corrections. Mr. Whishaw, indeed, in his 'Arabic Spain' offered some criticisms of Dozy's work which were not to be ignored; but the motive seems to have been rather to rehabilitate Conde and Gayangos, both of whom were disparaged by Dozy with too much of the scholar's acrimony, than to depose the great Dutch historian from his acknowledged supremacy. There are matters, and even periods, where Dozy needs to be supplemented and revised; but, as a whole, his history is a consummate work of art as well as of learning.

It is curious that it should be translated only now into English; though some people will wonder why a French book should be translated at all. The justification, we think, lies in its established position as the supreme authority on its subject, and in the fact that English people, whatever they may say, prefer to read books in their own language.

They will unquestionably enjoy Mr. Stokes's book. He has done his work admirably, and no one who did not look at the title-page would guess that the book was a translation. It reads like an original English composition in excellent style. In other words, it is a free version rather than a closely literal rendering; but, although here and there we miss a little of the original, the translation preserves the essential meaning, and loses nothing of the scholarship. We are not sure that we like the plan of "lumping" Dozy's references to his Arabic authorities together at the end of chapters; it makes verification onerous. On the other hand, Mr. Stokes's additional notes are often useful, though he does not include the results of recent Spanish researches on matters of detail. This spirited translation is a worthy reproduction of a famous history.

Club Makers and Club Members. By T. H. S. Escott. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Club life has attracted many pens, but it still lacks its comprehensive historian. Several individual institutions have fared very well, notably White's at the hands of Mr. Algernon Bourke. The subject as a whole, however, has never received satisfactory treatment, owing, no doubt, to its vastness and seductiveness. Where is authorship to begin? Primitive man had his club, for the village community in the earliest times had many of the essential features of sodality. Savage tribes had, and still have, their clubs, in some instances murder clubs. There are the Greek and Roman types, to which Mr. Escott duly alludes; and there are the mediæval guilds, which he passes over in silence. A Frazer, a Stubbs, a Macaulay, and some modern man about town—Mr. G. W. E. Russell, perhaps, with an autocratic printer's reader at his elbow—will have to enter into partnership before the ideal book on clubland is produced. Even so, the combination will have to be rigorously admonished to take up their member as he enters the October Club or the Athenæum, and to drop him as he starts homewards. This difficulty—a serious one, it must be confessed—has been too much for Mr. Escott, who wanders off into biography, political history, and kindred topics, until his book resembles less a saunter along Pall Mall than the aimless pilgrimage of some countryman through Soho before its maze had been pierced by modern thoroughfares.

In his discursive way Mr. Escott writes interestingly about Hoccleve's Court of Good Company, the gatherings at the Mermaid, the Apollo, and the Rota. He brings original information to bear upon the Civil Club, half tavern society, half commercial "combine," which met continuously in the City from its foundation in 1669 to its final dinner in 1877. These early associations, as Mr. Escott notes, were migratory: they met at their favourite eating-house or coffee-house, and moved to other quarters when attracted by better fare or accommodation. The wits to whom Dryden discoursed at Will's were a club to all intents and purposes; the Kit-Cat, with its excursions to the Upper Flask at Hampstead and to Jacob Tonson's house at Barn Elms—now, though Mr. Escott does not tell us so, the head-quarters of the Ranelagh Club—was a club both in fact and in name. The evolution was as simple as Huxley held the origin of species to have been. The unfit—the bore and the rustic intruder—had to be eliminated; a room was therefore reserved for the elect at the coffee-houses, and out of these modest beginnings grew the temples of luxury and ease which we know.

With Swift and Addison to guide him, Mr. Escott keeps himself fairly well in hand as he discourses on the Wednesday Club, with Whiggism and banking as its motives, and the October Club, where the Tory squires forgathered under the fussy direction of Mat Prior. His account of the foundation of White's, however, is confused, though Mr. Algernon Bourke has clearly indicated the difference between the Old and the Young Club and their relationship with Arthur's. 'The Modern Club Model Created' serves well enough for a title to the chapter, but we get too much about Horace Walpole and Colley Cibber. Brooks's and Boodle's come off better, and Mr. Escott is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has constructed an adequate narrative concerning the latter institution in spite of its policy of silence.

The author draws a clear distinction between clubs of the earlier kind—tavern-clubs, as he calls them—and clubs with club-houses. "The" Club, founded by Dr. Johnson, and Grillion's belong to the first class. The second had, during the first half of the nineteenth century, a good example in the Alfred, with its queer mixture of dandies and bishops. Then we come to the Carlton, promoted by that astutest of Whips, "Billy" Holmes, and the Reform, with "Bear" Ellice as its chief organizer. Mr. Escott imports much oral tradition into his pages, and though some of it may be legendary, it is all amusing. We like the picture of Hudson, the "Railway King," after fortune had deserted him, still reigning in the Carlton smoking-room, where, as he used to boast, not without pathos, "they have made me their chairman." Even better is the story of Lord Abergavenny stopping Disraeli, arrayed in the flaming costume which he imagined to be the attire of a country gentleman, on the steps with "Dizzy, this will never do. For Heaven's sake go back to Curzon Street and change!" Many will learn for the first time that the foundation of the Junior Carlton was mainly due to Markham Spofforth, of the firm of Baxter, Rose & Norton, who secured Lord Derby's consent, with the proviso of "the curtain not drawing up until the house was full."

Cellars and kitchens contain no secrets for Mr. Escott. We get much information of the securing of fine vintages from Crockford's sale and other sources. Those illustrious chefs Ude and Soyer make their bow, and we are told that Col. Mure, the historian, was wont to make presents to the Athenæum of Greek turkeys fattened on the olives of Hymettus, for he had acclimatized both on his Scottish estate. But gastronomy is a lost art.

Though Mr. Escott's survey is wide, it cannot be called complete. Among literary clubs we find no mention of the Yorick, which has a character of its own. Sports and pastimes fare even worse; the Four-in-Hand and the Badminton are included, but the Isthmian, the Sports'—occupying a house where the Junior Oxford and Cambridge, familiarly known as the "Jock," carried on a brief existence—and the National Sporting Club are omitted. The last is the more to be regretted because the history of its numerous predecessors in Covent Garden—such as Evans's and Paddy Green's song

and supper rooms, and the Falstaff and short-lived New clubs—was surely well worth recovering.

Mr. Escott should have asked some literary friend to read his proofs for him. We should then have been spared inadvertences like "Lord William Russell" for William, Lord Russell; "Lord" Algernon Sidney; Carteret, "head of the Exchequer" instead of Secretary of State; "the Duke of York, afterwards William IV."; "Conversation Sharpe" with an *e*; and many more. Latin and French words have apparently been allowed to take their chance, and the result is sometimes surprising.

Women Workers in Seven Professions. Edited by Edith J. Morley. (Routledge & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

There can be no hesitation in recommending this book both to those who desire to investigate the conditions of women's public work in various directions and to those who are hesitating in their choice of a career. Prof. Edith Morley is responsible for the editing of the various essays, each comprising first-hand evidence from those in a position to speak authoritatively of the profession which they follow. Thus we find under the heading 'Teaching Profession' seven separate essays dealing with different branches of education by specialists in them. 'The Medical Profession' is treated by Dr. Christine Murrell, with a subdivision devoted to dentistry by Mrs. Eva Handley Read. Under 'The Nursing Profession' are no fewer than twelve essays describing varieties of work embraced under this title. The work of women as 'Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors' is in the hands of Mrs. F. J. Green. Sections on 'Women in the Civil Service,' 'Women Clerks and Secretaries,' and 'Acting as a Profession for Women'—the last by Miss Lena Ashwell—are included, with several tables, one of which, showing the cost and duration of education in arts and science and the scholarships available for women students at the various British Universities, is specially valuable.

As regards the genesis of the book, Prof. Morley, on behalf of the Studies Committee of the Fabian Women's Group, writes:—

"The present economic position of women bristles with anomalies. It is the outcome of long ages of serfdom, when women toiled continuously to produce wealth which, if they were married, they could enjoy only at the good pleasure of their lords—ages when the work of most women was conditioned and subordinated by male dominance. Yet in those days the working housewife commanded the consideration always conceded to a bread-winner—even when dependent. In modern times women's economic position has been undermined by the helpless dependence engendered amongst the well-to-do by 'parasitism' resulting from nineteenth-century luxury.... Now a new force is at work—woman's demand for freedom to work and to choose her sphere of work, as well as for the right to dispose of what she gains."

This book forms the firstfruits of the material accumulated by a group of women of the Fabian Society who, some six years ago, banded themselves together to unravel the tangled skein of women's economic subjection, and discover how its knots were tied.

However different their outlook in other ways, however dissimilar their work, all who have contributed to the volume insist, unanimously and strongly, on two points—that equal pay for equal work is not only a measure of justice to women, but also imperative in the interests of men, and that the attempt to enforce upon professional women resignation on marriage is economically unsound and racially dangerous.

The chapters on 'Medicine and Dentistry' may be construed as invitations to the woman with some means of her own to enter professions where she is likely to find much personal satisfaction and valuable opportunities for public service. Nursing in all its branches still suffers economically from its development out of the religious sisterhoods, and from the low traditions associated with the Sairey Gamps and Betsey Prigs; also, perhaps even mainly, from the difficulties under present conditions of forming any strong trade union for nurses. So far as women in the Civil Service are concerned, the State is far from being the model employer one would fain imagine it to be, and it is not surprising that few of the ablest and most qualified women are attracted to enter its service. Those responsible for the essays dealing with it are at no pains to conceal their opinions on the detrimental effects of the political disfranchisement of their sex. It remains, however, for Miss Lena Ashwell to strike a note of unmistakable warning. Acting, she says, is becoming a profession in which it is only possible to survive if the worker has some private means or a supplementary trade, and she supports her statement by many facts and figures.

The Life of Sir Frederick Weld, G.C.M.G., a Pioneer of Empire. By Alice, Lady Lovat. (John Murray, 16*s.* net.)

The history of the Dominions has been made so rapidly that many will be disposed to ask who Sir Frederick Weld may have been. Alice, Lady Lovat supplies the answer in this unaffected biography, which, based on his letters and journals, tells the story of his high-minded career just as it should be told. She duly prefaces it with an account of the old Roman Catholic family, the Welds of Lulworth, Chideock, and elsewhere, from which he sprang. But as some of the genealogy supplied is of the legendary kind, we are rather surprised to find no mention of Edward Weld, the first husband of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Frederick Weld's inclinations were for the Army, but, as his cousin Lord Arundell of Wardour shrewdly advised him, the profession was too expensive for one of his prospects. He emigrated accordingly to New Zealand in 1843—if we read Lady Lovat's somewhat dateless narrative correctly—and entered into partnership with his cousin Hugh Clifford and William Vavasour, also of his religion. The trials of the young settlers were severe, but they "won through." Floods, starvation, mosquitoes, disease among their sheep, and the obstructiveness of the natives, who under the weak administration of Governor Fitzroy had got out of hand, were lightheartedly endured. They gained experience and turned over their capital. Removal to a more suitable station gave Weld some leisure, and we find him making an expedition through unexplored territory to the famous Te Tarata terraces, destroyed by the earthquake of 1886, and even sailing to Hawaii to witness the effects of the eruption of Mauna Loa.

Lady Lovat makes a great point of Weld's refusal to join the nominated Council when invited by Sir George Grey. We consider that she exaggerates the difference between the two, which was one rather of degree than of kind. The Governor was no enemy to representative institutions, but he was cautious, and Weld optimistic. The pair, at any rate, worked loyally together after Weld, in one of New Zealand's darkest hours, had undertaken to form a Ministry. That Government accomplished much within a brief period. The capital was shifted from Auckland to more accessible Wellington; order was introduced into financial chaos; and, above all, the "self-reliant" policy of depending on Colonial volunteers, not on British regulars, who could not cope with *pahs* and bush warfare, received a satisfactory trial.

Weld was offered the Governorship of Western Australia during a visit to England in 1869 to recruit his health. He proved himself the right man to put heart into a derelict colony. In his tours of inspection he visited the scattered settlements and patiently inquired into local demands. The Forrest expedition opened up communications with South Australia, and a relaxation of the land laws opened the way for railroads. By supporting the mission of the Benedictine, Bishop Salvado, he taught the colonists, who had previously regarded the natives as wild beasts, to treat them with humanity. Before he left Perth at the end of 1874, Weld had laid the foundations of representative government, but his letter to Lord Granville seems to show that his enthusiasm for democracy had abated. The old convict element complicated the problem, no doubt.

The Governorship of Tasmania—his "Capua," as he called it—limited the scope of Weld's energies; still, he looked carefully after the defences. In 1880 he was transferred to the Straits Settlements. At this point an excellent Preface by Sir Hugh Clifford, the son of Weld's old friend, and present Governor of the Gold Coast, admits us to a clear conception of his qualities as a ruler. He had his defects; through his high simplicity he was a poor judge of men, though his association with officials

of exceptional ability prevented him from making many mistakes. A statesman rather than an administrator, he was inclined to neglect the Colony and to devote his attention to the Native States. But their future happened to be the question of the hour, and it was Weld's wisdom to perceive that the rigid system of a Crown Colony would not serve; so he set his face against annexation, and made our influence to be felt through British Residents. He did not live to see the federation of the Malay States; none the less, his seven years' work at Singapore enabled that system to come into being.

WALTER SCOTT AND THE BORDER.

It was certainly an excellent idea to follow the footsteps of Scott through the scenes of his poems and novels as Mr. Olcott has done in 'The Country of Sir Walter Scott.' Few writers have so constantly or accurately described scenes of natural beauty or historic interest, and the author of the book before us rightly observes that very many of the scenes remain exactly as Sir Walter described them. He garners his impression into three excellent sentences when he says:—

"The mountains and valleys, the rivers, lakes, and waterfalls, the wild ruggedness of the seaside cliffs, the quaint little old-fashioned villages, the ruined castles and abbeys, all brought back memories of the romances which he had so charmingly set among these scenes. It was actually like *living* the Waverley novels to see them. And in seeing them we came to know, on intimate terms, Sir Walter himself; to feel the genial influence of his presence as if he were a fellow traveller, and to love him as his companions had done a century ago."

This is certainly the experience of every one who has visited the same scenes in the same spirit. No writer ever put more of the scenery of his stories into himself, or put more of himself into the scenery; and the impression is as vivid to-day as it was a century ago.

We take the writer, from some allusions to Colorado and Rhode Island, and from the unpleasant phrase, "I mailed a photograph," to be an American; and if so, he certainly offers an excellent example. He is discriminating as well as enthusiastic, elaborate without being prosy, quick at seeing and noting, knowing what to look for, and not content till he has found it. He has covered a great extent of country in his pious pursuit of his hero and his hero's heroes, from Lerwick southwards as far as Scott went himself.

Briefly, what he has to tell—apart from such places as Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Woodstock, or Cumnor, or Kenilworth, where one never quite feels that Scott is the dominant spirit; or Edinburgh, where the history is too vast to be limited even to what was told of it by the Wizard of the North—falls into two great main divisions, which no lover of Scott to-day should be happy till he has seen and studied. They are the scenery of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, with the clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, and Ellen's Isle—the land *par excellence* of 'The Lady of the Lake' and 'Rob Roy'; and the valley of the Tweed, with the four magnificent Norman abbeys, Melrose and Dryburgh, Kelso and Jedburgh, the exquisite beauty of the river itself, and Abbotsford, the most perfect example we know of a great author's environment as he made it for himself. In each of these Mr. Olcott is fully at home. We only regret that he did not dwell more particularly on the exquisite beauty of Dryburgh—its position; the Tweed at the bend of the abbey; the ruins and their admirable keeping. A word might have been spared for Fairy Glen; and Jedburgh is far more magnificent and interesting than a reader of Mr. Olcott's book would guess. As for Selkirk, the memory is too sad, as one goes along the "Shirra's road," for one to wish any more.

In the case of a book which should certainly reach a second and cheaper edition for frequent use, it is worth while to notice a few points for alteration. It is a pity to tell the story of the bears of Bradwardine twice, and assign a different origin to them each time, and to repeat three times the record of the generosity of Sir William Forbes. It is a curious way to express the author's meaning to say that "the best way to see the Trossachs is to read 'The Lady of the Lake.'" It was not Jacobeans (who would have been rather out of date) who welcomed Prince Charlie at Holyrood, but Jacobites. The statement about Scott himself meeting "an old veteran of the German wars, Dalgetty," is at least ambiguous. Edgar of Ravenswood was certainly not "killed by a fall from his horse" (p. 228).

A pathetic interest attaches to 'Highways and Byways in the Border,' for it includes some of the last work of Andrew Lang. It is a book he was peculiarly fitted to complete, but the pen fell from his hand when, as we understand, he had written only some forty pages. To him, a son of Selkirk, more, perhaps, than to any other Borderer, every burn and stream, every glen and hill of that pleasant land, was full of ballad notes, history, and romance. It is many a year since he wrote those verses wherein he spoke of

> Old songs that sung themselves to me,
> Sweet through a boy's day-dream.

But it was not alone in a boy's day-dream that they sounded. To the end they echoed and re-echoed in his heart, and no other voice spoke to him so eloquently as that of Tweed. "When one comes back to the Border," he wrote, after a visit to famed Killarney, "there one finds the same beauty one used to see in the face of one's mother, or of one's old nurse." It is finely said, and who can forget that significant remark in the introduction to Mr. Charles Murray's 'Hamewith'? "I am never so happy as when I cross the Tweed at Berwick from the South." Lang's love of the Border hills, "the great round-backed, kindly solemn hills of Tweed, Yarrow, and Ettrick," his devotion to the streams beside whose banks the summers of his boyhood were spent, never lessened with the passing years. In prose and in verse they continually broke out; and we have yet to learn why he sleeps his last long sleep at St. Andrews instead of in his beloved Borderland. Did he not write

> My cradle-song, nor other hymn
> I'd choose, nor gentler requiem dear,
> Than Tweed's, that through death's twilight dim
> Mourned in the latest Minstrel's ear?

This, then, is a book with a double interest—an interest for its subject, an interest for what it contains of Andrew Lang's latest writing. Mr. John Lang modestly disclaims his inability to cope with the theme on the lines which his brother would doubtless have followed. Andrew Lang's unrivalled knowledge of "the memories, legends, ballads, and nature of the Border" would, we think, have led him to show various important events in a light different from that in which Mr. John Lang's less intimate acquaintance with the past has enabled him to speak of them. But on the whole, the book is an eminently valuable contribution to the series in which it appears.

How could it be otherwise in the hands of any fairly competent writer? For here is a "land of romance," unrivalled for its wealth of interest, from the time of the building of the Roman Wall downwards. The saints; the monks; the wizards; the reivers; the Covenanters; the battles; the Border feuds; the smugglers; the gipsies; the expeditions to the Border of the ill-fated Stuarts; the "Flowers of the Forest," all "wede awa'" at Flodden; Yarrow, ballad-haunted, with its memories of Scott and Hogg and Leyden and Christopher North; Ettrick, recalling Boston of 'The Fourfold State'; Earlston, home of the half-mythical Thomas the Rhymer; the Eildon Hills; Cowdenknowes, with its "bonnie, bonnie broom" of national song; Ashiestiel and Abbotsford and "fair Melrose"; the "glittering and resolute streams of Tweed"; Peebles, celebrated in a poem by the Royal James—what a country it is! Between them the brothers Lang realize it all for us in this delightful volume.

Andrew Lang's part in the work might have been definitely distinguished; but those who know his style will have little difficulty in picking out his pages. Long ago he deplored the incursion of the "tripper" and the stinking motor-car upon the silence and sweetness of "lone St. Mary's," and here the protest is reiterated almost to tiresomeness. Indeed, a finical reviewer would say that there is altogether too much of protest in the book: protest against the pollution of the Border streams to the detriment of the angler's interest; protest against the modern disregard of ancient historical remains, which allows of such remains

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The Country of Sir Walter Scott. By Charles S. Olcott. (Cassell & Co., 6*s.* net.)

Highways and Byways in the Border. By Andrew and John Lang. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

being carted away, and perhaps converted into a "jerry" building. We cordially agree in deploring all that, but too much is made of it in this volume. Otherwise we find it an eminently satisfactory piece of work, and we hope it will be largely read by holiday-makers and others whose interests are in

> Old, unhappy, far-off things,
> And battles long ago.

Mr. Hugh Thomson's illustrations, 150 or more, are all marked by his usual delicate artistry. They add a special charm to the book.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Authorised Daily Prayer Book (Hebrew-English), Annotated Edition, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, and Additional Matter, compiled in accordance with the Plans of the Rev. S. Singer by Israel Abrahams, cloth 3/6, leather 5/ Eyre & Spottiswoode

The notes of the present edition, by the Reader in Rabbinic at Cambridge University, are mainly devotional, but he has also given "some account of the history and some indication of the sources of the component parts of the liturgy."

Clark (Albert C.), The Primitive Text of the Gospels and Acts, 4/ net.
Oxford University Press

The author compares different MSS., and discusses interpolations and omissions.

Clayton (Rev. H. J.), Studies in the Roman Controversy, 2/6 net. Robert Scott

A portion of this book is based on a course of lectures delivered in Croydon last Lent, and various chapters are reproduced from articles in *The National Church*, *English Church Review*, and *The Croydon Guardian*.

Craig (Rev. Robert), Apostolic Religious Instruction, an Exposition of the First Chapter of St. Paul's Letter to the Philippians, 6/
Holden & Hardingham

A discussion of St. Paul's message to the early Christians.

Harada (Tasuku), The Faith of Japan, 5/6 net.
Macmillan

Originally delivered in the form of lectures at Hartford Theological Seminary. The writer's object has been to interpret the spirit of old Japanese faith to "fellow-Christians of another race."

Modern Oxford Tracts: The Moral Perfection of our Lord Jesus Christ, by H. L. Goudge; The Solidarity of the Faith, by Charles Gore; The Threefold Strand of Belief, by Henry Scott Holland; The Relation of the English Church to the Non-Episcopal Communions, by W. J. Sparrow Simpson, 6*d.* net each. Longmans

This series of tracts has resulted from the discussions of a small Conference of Clergy who met in Oxford "to consider a difficulty with which some of them have had to deal extensively in their ministry."

POETRY.

Bangs (John Kendrick), The Foothills of Parnassus, 5/6 net. Macmillan

This collection of poems is divided under the headings 'In Lyric Vein,' 'In Lighter Strain,' and 'The Deeper Note.' Some have already appeared in *Harper's*, *Munsey's*, and other magazines.

Bohn's Popular Library: Blake's Poetical Works, Henry Vaughan's Poetical Works, Emerson's Poetical Works, 1 net each. Bell

This edition of Blake contains the prefatory memoir by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; and three poems which on account of copyright were omitted from the 1874 Aldine edition, of which this is a reprint, are here included.

The Vaughan volume, also a reprint from the Aldine edition, contains the selection made by H. F. Lyte.

The volume of Emerson contains the poems as published in 1847, 1867, and 1876, with some additional pieces; the text has been collated and revised by Mr. George Sampson.

Cowling (George H.), A Yorkshire Tyke, Rustic Tunes, mainly in the Doric Mode, 1/6 net.
Grant Richards

A slight collection of verses in the Yorkshire dialect, with a Preface by the author.

Macmillan (Michael), The Bruce of Bannockburn, 3/6 net. Stirling, Eneas Mackay

A translation into modern verse of the greater portion of Barbour's 'Bruce,' with an Introduction and notes. The translator has aimed at a faithful and simple version of his original.

Plowman (Max), The Golden Heresy, 2/6 net.
The Author, 48, Fitzroy Street, W.

Some of the pieces in this volume are entitled 'The Crimson Poppies,' 'A Marriage Song,' 'The Crazy Lad,' and 'Mary and Martha.'

Unconditioned Songs.
Melbourne, S. J. Endacott

A small collection of verses on love and life in Australia.

PHILOSOPHY.

Carus (Paul), Nietzsche, and Other Exponents of Individualism, 5/ net.
Open Court Publishing Co.

A study of Nietzsche's philosophy, with chapters on 'The Overman,' 'Zarathustra,' Mr. George Moore, 'Nietzsche's Disciples,' and 'The Principle of Valuation.'

Plotinus, Select Works, Thomas Taylor's Translation, edited, with Preface and Bibliography, by G. R. S. Mead, 1/ net. Bell

A new edition in "Bohn's Popular Library."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Doheny (Michael), The Felon's Track; or, History of the Attempted Outbreak in Ireland, 3/6 Dublin, M. H. Gill

This edition is reprinted from the original edition, published in 1849 by W. H. Holbrooke in New York. D'Arcy M'Gee's narrative of 1848 is included, and Mr. Arthur Griffith has written a Preface. There are also notes on the author's contemporaries, an Index, and illustrations from portraits.

Grisar (Hartmann), Luther, Authorized Translation from the German by E. M. Lamond, edited by Luigi Cappadelta, 12/ net.
Kegan Paul

Vol. III. of this work. We noticed the first volume on May 10, 1913.

Hooper (George), The Campaign of Sedan, the Downfall of the Second Empire, August–September, 1870, 1/ net. Bell

A new edition in "Bohn's Popular Library."

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part IV., 7*d.* net.

This part contains a further instalment of Sir Richard Temple's article on India.

James (Henry), Notes of a Son and Brother, 12/ Macmillan

The continuation of the author's autobiography.

Macaulay (Lord), Five Essays from the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell

These biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, and Pitt were contributed to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' between the years 1853 and 1858. They are now for the first time reprinted in separate form, and are preceded by an Introduction by Mr. R. H. Gretton.

Macbean (Lachlan), The Story of Pet Marjorie, 2/6 Simpkin & Marshall

Contains the complete story and the diaries of Marjorie Fleming; also many illustrations and facsimiles of her letters.

Mackenzie (Alexander), The History of the Highland Clearances, 2/6 net.
Stirling, Eneas Mackay

A second edition, altered and revised, with a new Introduction by Mr. Ian MacPherson.

Richardson (Mrs. Aubrey), The Doges of Venice, 12/6 net. Methuen

The author claims that her book is "the first to tell the stories of the hundred and twenty Doges of Venice consecutively and in full series." The account is illustrated.

Trelawny (Edward John), Adventures of a Younger Son, 2 vols., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each. Bell

This edition is reprinted from that of 1835, and contains an Introduction by Mr. H. N. Brailsford.

Tupper (Sir Charles), Recollections of Sixty Years, 16/ net. Cassell

The author records the part he has taken in politics from the time when he gave his support to the legislative union of the Maritime Provinces of "British North America." To the autobiography are added a Biographical Foreword and Appendixes. The book is illustrated.

Vizetelly (Ernest Alfred), My Days of Adventure, the Fall of France, 1870–71, 7/6 net.
Chatto & Windus

This volume is largely autobiographical, and records the author's experiences in France at the time of the Franco-German War.

Ward (Lester F.), Glimpses of the Cosmos, a Mental Autobiography: Vol. I. Adolescence to Manhood, 1858–1871; Vol. II. Scientific Career Inaugurated, 1875–1882; Vol. III. Dynamic Sociology, 1882–1885, 10/6 net each.
Putnam

These volumes contain Dr. Ward's lesser writings, arranged in chronological order, each supplied with an account of the circumstances in which it was written and published. Historical sketches of his books, longer monographs, and other excluded matter are introduced in their proper place to carry out the biographical character of the work. The author has also included a Preface, 'History of the Present Work,' a 'Personal Remark,' and a few illustrations.

Wellesley Papers (The), The Life and Correspondence of Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquess Wellesley, 1760–1842, by the Editor of 'The Windham Papers,' 2 vols., 32/
Herbert Jenkins

The editor of this hitherto unpublished correspondence has devoted much space to Wellesley's later years, and has selected "first, those letters that throw light on his character and actions, and second, those that supplement our knowledge of affairs during the period of history that comes within his lifetime." The volumes are illustrated with portraits.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bagley (Arthur L.), Walks and Scrambles in the Highlands, 3/6 net. Skeffington

Certain of these chapters are reprinted from *The Cairngorm Club Journal*, *The Climbers' Club Journal*, and *The Field*. The illustrations are from photographs.

Bickersteth (J. Burgon), The Land of Open Doors, being Letters from Western Canada, 7/6 net. Wells Gardner

A description of the author's experiences in North-Western Canada, with a Foreword by Earl Grey. Most of the photographs with which the book is illustrated have been taken by Mr. Bickersteth.

Pickthall (Marmaduke), With the Turk in Wartime, 5/ net. Dent

The author determined last year to investigate the state of Turkey, as far as might be, from a Turkish point of view. The results of his travels, which appeared first as a series of articles in *The New Age*, are here collected.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Hamel (Gustav) and **Turner** (Charles C.), Flying, some Practical Experiences, 12/6 net.
Longmans

An account of flying at the present day, in which the authors have tried to keep strictly to the practical side of the subject.

SOCIOLOGY.

Bosanquet (Helen), Social Work in London, 1869 to 1912, a History of the Charity Organisation Society, 9/ net. John Murray

An account of the origin, internal development, and activities of the Society.

ECONOMICS.

Rowntree (B. Seebohm), The Way to Industrial Peace and the Problem of Unemployment, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Contains revised articles from *The Daily Chronicle*, &c.

Seager (Henry Rogers), Principles of Economics, 10/6 Bell

This is the fourth edition of the author's 'Introduction to Economics' (1904), now published under a new title "to conform to the usage which has grown up of designating as Principles any treatise which covers the whole field of economics." The book has been revised, several of the theoretical chapters have been rewritten, and new chapters introduced.

EDUCATION.

Batchelder (W. J.), Notes on the Teaching of English, Part II., 1/6 Macmillan

A handbook for teachers, containing chapters on the use of books, the management of school libraries, the conduct of reading lessons, and the teaching of English composition.

Study (A) **of Education in Vermont,** Parts I. and II. New York City, Carnegie Foundation

The report of a Commission appointed to inquire into the educational system and condition of the State of Vermont.

Ward (Florence Elizabeth), The Montessori Method and the American School, 5/6 net. Macmillan

The author gives her impressions "received through an investigation of the Method at first hand," and the results of some experiments made among children at the Iowa State Teachers' College. The book is illustrated with many photographs.

PHILOLOGY.

Classical Review, March, 1/ net. John Murray

Includes 'Notes on the Agricola,' by Prof. Haverfield, showing how it is illustrated by recent Romano-British discoveries; further notes on various words and passages, and several reviews, headed by one on 'Some Mathematical Books.' Prof. Gildersleeve's tribute to Robinson Ellis is quoted from *The American Journal of Philology*; and Prof. E. V. Arnold sends a reply to a review of 'Some Works of Syntax' which appeared last December.

Smyth (Austin), The Composition of the Iliad, an Essay on a Numerical Law in its Structure, 6/ net. Longmans

The author's aim is "to demonstrate that the Iliad of Homer at one time consisted of 13,500 lines, neither more nor less, divided into 45 sections of 300 verses each, with major divisions after the 15th and 30th of these; from which it follows that the remaining 2,193 verses which appear in our present texts are more recent additions, and ought to be removed."

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Henley (W. E.), Views and Reviews, Essays in Appreciation, 5/ net. Nutt

A third edition. See *Athen.*, Oct. 11, 1890, p. 476.

Roberts (D. Lloyd), The Scientific Knowledge of Dante. Sherratt & Hughes

This lecture was delivered at the Victoria University of Manchester before the Manchester Dante Society.

Russell (Right Hon. G. W. E.), Selected Essays, 1/ net. Dent

This collection includes 'Arnold as a Poet,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Style,' and 'Despoiled Phrases.'

GAELIC.

Ancient Legends of the Scottish Gael: Gillie A' Bhuidseir, The Wizard's Gillie, and Other Tales, edited and translated by J. G. McKay, 2/6 net. St. Catherine Press

The translator has selected these tales from the manuscript collections of the late J. F. Campbell of Islay. The Gaelic original is given on the left-hand page, with the English rendering opposite. There are a few illustrations.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Gospel according to St. Matthew (The), Preliminary Edition, edited by the Rev. T. Walker, 1/6 University Tutorial Press

This edition, intended primarily for pupils of the ages of 11 to 14, contains an Introduction, notes, plans, and maps.

Herbertson (A. J.), The Preliminary Geography, "The Oxford Geographies," Vol. I., 1/6 Oxford University Press

A third edition, in which the text and diagrams have been revised.

Sertum: A Garland of Prose Narratives, selected and edited by J. H. Fowler and H. W. M. Parr: Book II. Nineteenth-Century English Literature for Secondary Schools, 1/ Macmillan

The selections are taken from Stanley, Froude, Kinglake, and Thackeray, and the volume includes notes and questions and subjects suitable for composition.

Siepmann's Advanced German Series: Prinz Friedrich von Homburg, ein Schauspiel, von Heinrich von Kleist, edited by G. F. Bridge, 2/6 Macmillan

Mr. Bridge has supplied this play with an Introduction, including a life of the author and notes. The general editor of the series has prepared the Appendixes, comprising 'Words and Phrases for Viva Voce Drill,' 'Sentences on Syntax and Idioms,' and 'Passages for Translation into German.' He is also responsible for the 'Key to Appendices' (2/6 net) and a 'Word- and Phrase-Book for Home-Work' (6*d.*), issued by the same publishers.

FICTION.

Allatini (R.), Happy Ever After, 6/ Mills & Boon

This novel is mainly concerned with the history of a girl who yearned for a love marriage, but missed her chance through having written a story which contained autobiographical details.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments (The), translated by Edward William Lane, edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, Vols. I. and II., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each. Bell

This edition is based on that of 1859, but contains the two additional stories of 'Aladdin' and 'Ali Baba,' and Dr. Lane-Poole's Preface of 1906.

Baerlein (Henry), London Circus, 6/ Fifield

The adventures of a Syrian who comes to England and marries a housemaid.

Bloundelle-Burton (John), Traitor and True, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, July 21, 1906, p. 67.

Bohn's Popular Library: Poushkin's Prose Tales, translated from the Russian by T. Keane; The Betrothed, by Alessandro Manzoni, translated, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Bell

The first of these volumes includes translations of all Poushkin's complete prose stories.

The translation of Manzoni is a reprint of that originally published in "Bohn's Novelists' Library."

Cameron (Mrs. Lovett), Midsummer Madness, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint.

Conrad (Joseph), Lord Jim, 1/ net. Blackwood

A cheaper edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 3, 1900, p. 576.

Dehan (Richard), The Cost of Wings, 6/ Heinemann

A collection of twenty-six short stories.

Ellis (Aleck T.), The Minotaur of Capri, 6/ Heath & Cranton

A love-story based upon fact, the scene being laid in Rome and Capri during the later life of the Emperor Tiberius.

Hocking (Joseph), An Enemy hath done This, 3/6 Ward & Lock

A romance of the West Country in the early seventies. It tells of the unscrupulous methods of the younger son of a Cornish family in becoming possessed of the family inheritance. Through his duplicity his eldest brother, a general, is charged with treason, disgraced, and mysteriously disappears. The hero, a doctor, meets with many adventures before unravelling the plot and unmasking the villain.

Hume (Fergus), The Turnpike House, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint.

Hyne (C. J. Cutcliffe), Firemen Hot, 6/ Methuen

A collection of stories dealing with the varied adventures of three marine firemen in different parts of the world. Capt. Kettle also reappears in this volume.

Kitty Bell the Orphan, possibly an Earlier Version of Charlotte Brontë's 'Jane Eyre,' written circa 1844, and published as the work of Eugène Sue, 2/6 net. Pitman

In her Introduction Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick suggests that this story is an earlier version of 'Jane Eyre,' written probably within the period 1842–5.

Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc), The End of her Honeymoon, 6/ Methuen

A young couple are mysteriously parted on their honeymoon in Paris, and the wife, who makes unceasing efforts to find her husband, only learns at the end of the book the true cause of his disappearance. The story has already appeared as a serial in a daily paper.

Lynegrove (R. C.), Lotteries of Circumstance, 6/ Methuen

This story describes the matrimonial adventures of two sisters belonging to the impoverished German aristocracy.

Marsh (Richard), Mrs. Musgrave and her Husband, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, July 27, 1895, p. 124.

Mathers (Helen), The Sin of Hagar, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, June 13, 1896, p. 775.

Meade (L. T.), Drift, 7*d.* net. Methuen

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, March 22, 1902, p. 368.

Nemirovich-Danchenko, The Princes of the Stock Exchange, translated from the Russian by Dr. A. S. Rappoport, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

This novel describes the life and manners of financiers on the Stock Exchange of St. Petersburg. It is the first of this Russian novelist's writings to be translated into English.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips), The Amazing Partnership, 3/6 Cassell

The hero, reduced to severe straits of poverty, is pushed suddenly into an adventure, and goes into partnership with a mysterious woman in a series of amazing exploits.

Orczy (Baroness), Unto Cæsar, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

The hero, who witnesses the Crucifixion, eventually becomes a Christian.

Parker (Sir Gilbert), The Seats of the Mighty, 7*d.* net. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See *Athen.*, May 30, 1896, p. 710.

Praed (Mrs. Campbell), The Other Mrs. Jacobs, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 280.

Pratz Claire de), Pomm's Daughter, 6/ Hutchinson

Pomm is a retired naval officer, and adopts a little girl who is suddenly left motherless. She reforms his untidy habits and bullies him generally, to his complete satisfaction. Eventually her real and long-lost father appears on the scene—there was a mild mystery about her birth—and she marries a rising young sculptor. The greater part of the action takes place in Paris.

Roberts (Helen C.), A Free Hand, 6/ Duckworth

The hero, who is the son of small shopkeepers in Lewes, is launched, by the generosity of his mother, on the career of a dentist. He marries an actress, and the effects of the union upon his life are considerable.

Savi (E. W.), Baba and the Black Sheep, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The author describes Anglo-Indian life in a very lonely part of India. The "Baba" is a young English girl who inherits large estates near the Ganges, and is regarded by the natives as an arbitrator and magistrate. Fortune casts her lot with that of the "Black Sheep," who has the brand of Cain upon his forehead.

Stacpoole (H. de Vere), Father O'Flynn, 1/ net. Hutchinson

An Irish love-story which illustrates the important part played by the Irish priest in affairs of to-day.

Trollope (Anthony), Doctor Thorne; Framley Parsonage; Small House at Allington, 2 vols.; The Last Chronicle of Barset, 2 vols., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell

Well-known stories among the latest instalment of this Library.

Warden (Florence), Something in the City, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, June 14, 1902, p. 749.

Wayfarers' Library (The): 'Twixt Land and Sea, by Joseph Conrad; Under the Greenwood Tree, by Thomas Hardy; The Widow Woman, by Charles Lee, 1/ net each. Dent

Three of the latest volumes in this Library. Mr. Conrad's book first appeared in 1912.

White (Stewart Edward), Gold, Second Edition, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A tale of the rush to the Californian goldfields in 1849.

Whitelaw (David), A Castle in Bohemia, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

The adventure-loving hero of this novel becomes implicated in the conspiracies of a secret political society, which imposes upon him the task of murdering one of its victims, a count who happens to be the uncle of his fiancée.

Wyllarde (Dolf), It was the Time of Roses, 6/ Holden & Hardingham

Part of the scene of this story is laid in the West Indies, where a French Creole flirt tries to make the hero forget the girl he loves in England. This novel has already appeared as a serial.

Yorke (Curtis), Delphine, 6*d.* Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 204.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Amateur Photographer and Photographic News, Empire Number, 2*d.* Hazell & Watson
Notable articles are 'The Cost of Photography,' by the Rev. A. E. Murray; 'How to Measure the "Focus" of a Lens,' by Mr. L. C. Northgate; and 'On Selling Prints to the Press,' by Mr. J. T. Wilmot. The illustrations include full-page reproductions of photographs.

Open Court, March, 6*d.* Open Court Publishing Co.
In this month's issue Dr. Paul Carus continues his paper on 'The Portrayal of Christ,' Mr. Ernest W. Clement writes on 'The Last of the Shoguns,' and Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain on 'Philosophy in the Farm-Yard.'

Poetry and Drama, March, 2/6 Poetry Bookshop
Includes poetry by Mr. Maurice Hewlett and Mr. Godfrey Elton; 'The Repertory Theatre,' by Mr. William Archer: and 'Reviewing: an Unskilled Labour,' by Mr. Edward Thomas.

Symons's Meteorological Magazine, March, 4*d.* Stanford
Contains notes on 'The Weather of February,' the Royal Meteorological Society, and 'International Balloon Ascents' also reviews and correspondence.

GENERAL.

Bain (F. W.), Indian Stories: Vol. V. A Draught of the Blue, translated from the Original Manuscript, 120/ net per set of 10 vols. Lee Warner
Another of Mr. Bain's Indian stories in the "Riccardi Press Books."

Banister (C. L.), The Parson—in Town, Country, and Abroad, 2/6 net. Skeffington
Sketches of a parson's life, training, and work in England and the Colonies.

Clergy List, 1914. Kelly's Directories
This directory includes lists of benefices arranged under the rural deaneries, and lists of private patrons.

Fellowship Books: Love, by Gilbert Cannan; The Meaning of Life, by W. L. Courtney; Nature, by W. H. Davies; Trees, by Eleanor Farjeon; Flowers, by J. Foord; and Poetry, by Arthur Quiller-Couch, 2/ net each. Batsford
The latest instalment of volumes in this series.

Finot (Jean), The Secret of Happiness, translated from the Tenth French Edition by Mary J. Safford, 7/6 net. Putnam
The writer discusses the science of happiness from various points of view.

Forsyth (the late John), Scottish National Readings, 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner
A collection of prose and verse extracts for recitations and readings.

Grane (William Leighton), The Passing of War, a Study in Things that Make for Peace, 2/6 net. Macmillan
A fourth and cheaper edition. See *Athen.*, March 9, 1912, p. 273.

Jefferies (Richard), The Open Air, 1/ net. Dent
A new and popular edition of these essays.

London (Jack), The Road, 1/ net. Mills & Boon
A collection of the author's reminiscences and adventures in various parts of the world which first appeared in 1908.

New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1913, prepared by Malcolm Fraser. Wellington, N.Z., John Mackay; London, Eyre & Spottiswoode
The twenty-second issue, including among its special features an article on earthquakes in New Zealand, by Mr. G. Hogben, and an account of the visit of H.M.S. New Zealand, by Mr. W. E. Spencer.

Talbot (Frederick A.), Railway Wonders of the World, Vol. II., 10/6 net. Cassell
A description of some of the famous railways of the world. There are twelve coloured plates and many other illustrations.

Wilde (Oscar), Selected Prose, 1/ net. Methuen
A selection of the writer's prose, and two hitherto unpublished letters to Mr. Robert Ross, who contributes the Preface to this volume.

PAMPHLETS.

Alexander (Leigh), The Kings of Lydia, and a Rearrangement of some Fragments from Nicolaus of Damascus. Princeton University Press
This study was presented to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Coke (Hon. Henry), Our Schools and the Bible, 1/ net. A. L. Humphreys
In this pamphlet the author discusses the question "Should the Bible be taught in children's schools?"

Fussell (Joseph H.), Mrs. Annie Besant and the Leadbeater Advice. San Diego, Cal., 'San Diego News'
A protest against Mrs. Besant's reinstatement of Mr. Leadbeater in the Theosophical Society.

Jones (Griffith), New Work on the Welsh Church Bill Controversy: Disendowment, Facts not generally known by English and Welsh People, 3*d.* St. Catherine Press
This paper is based on four articles which appeared in *The Westminster Review.*

Pitiful Story (The) of the Performing Dog, by an Ex-Trainer, edited by C. R. Johns, 2*d.* Animals' Friend Society
This account of the manner in which performing animals are treated has been taken down from the lips of a practical trainer.

SCIENCE.

Boulger (Prof.), British Flowering Plants, Vol. I., illustrated by Mrs. Henry Perrin, 15 guineas per set, subscription price 12 guineas. Quaritch
This work, which will be completed in four volumes, contains 300 full-page coloured plates from water-colour drawings by Mrs. Perrin. Prof. Boulger has written an Introduction and detailed descriptive notes to each plate. This edition is limited to 1,000 copies.

Clark (Austin Hobart), Notes on some Specimens of a Species of Onychophore (Oroperipatus corradoi) new to the Fauna of Panama. Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A description of four specimens now in the United States National Museum.

Knowledge, Vol. XXXVI., 15/ net. 'Knowledge' Publishing Co.
The bound volume for the year 1913.

Linton (Edwin), Notes on a Viviparous Distome. Washington, Government Printing Office
Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Mearns (Edgar A.), Descriptions of Eight New African Bulbuls. Washington, Smithsonian Institution
Descriptions of birds from the collections made by the Childs Frick African Expedition (1911–12), the Smithsonian African Expedition (1909–10), and the Paul J. Rainey Expedition (1911–12).

Radlkofer (Prof. Dr. L.), New Sapindaceæ from Panama and Costa Rica. Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A description of some species found in a collection of Sapindaceæ which was made, chiefly by Mr. H. Pittier, during 1905–12.

Urquhart (Alexander), Odd Hours with Nature, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
These papers, dealing with various aspects of Nature in each month, have already appeared in *The Dundee Advertiser.* The numerous illustrations are from photographs.

Wild Flowers as they Grow, photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhigh Corke, with Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall, 5/ net. Cassell
The Sixth Series, containing twenty-five coloured plates and diagrams in the text.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Hrdlicka (Dr. Ales), Anthropological Work in Peru in 1913, with Notes on the Pathology of the Ancient Peruvians. Washington, Smithsonian Institution
An account of some anthropological investigations made by the author in Peru during the early part of 1913. There are illustrations from photographs.

FINE ARTS.

Piranesi, Selected Etchings, Series I., with an Introduction by C. H. Reilly. Technical Journals
Containing an appreciatory sketch by the Roscoe Professor of Architecture at Liverpool University, and fifty plates.

Sumner (Heywood), Excavations on Rockbourne Down, Hampshire, 2/ net. Chiswick Press
A description of a Romano-British farm settlement and the relics found in the excavation, illustrated with plans and drawings.

MUSIC.

Bach (J. S.), O, Jesu Christ, Thou Prince of Peace, a Cantata for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra, edited by John Pointer, English Version by Paul England, 1/ Novello

Bairstow (Edward C.), The Office for the Holy Communion, set to Music in the Key of D, 1/6 Novello

Dew for the Flow'ret, Song, Words by Thomas Hood, Music by Marion Richardson, 1/6 net. Paterson

Hunting Chorus, Part Song, the Words by Sir Walter Scott, the Music by Joseph Soar, 3*d.* Novello

Hurry (Jamieson B.), Sumer is icumen in, 2/6 net. Novello
A second edition of the description of the musical canon of this song published at the unveiling of a memorial tablet at Reading Abbey in 1913.

Jessie's Dream, a Story of the Relief of Lucknow, the Words by Grace Campbell, the Music by John Blockley, 6*d.* Novello
A song for children, arranged with actions by Miss Ethel Dawson.

Mile (A) an' a Bittock, Scottish Song, Words by R. L. Stevenson, Music by John Greenwood, 2/ net. Paterson

Novello's Octavo Anthems, No. 1043, Of the Father's Love Begotten, Anthem for Christmas (founded on an Ancient Melody) by Edward C. Bairstow, Words translated from Prudentius by Rev. J. M. Neale and Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, 3*d.* Novello

Novello's Parish Choir Book: Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, set to Gregorian Tones: No. 6. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by Orlando Gibbons (1583–1625), 3*d.*; No. 7. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by William Whitbroke (*c.* 1560) and Knight (*c.* 1560), 3*d.*; and No. 8. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by an Unknown Edwardine Composer (1547) and Thomas Causton (d. 1569), 2*d.*, edited by Francis Burgess and Royle Shore. Novello

Novello's Part-Song Book (Second Series): No. 1269, Weep You no More, Music by Arthur Somervell, 3*d.*; No. 1285, Perfection (Sinfonia Domestica Choralis), Music by A. C. Mackenzie (Op. 77), 6*d.*; No. 1293, Sweet Day, so Cool (Virtue), Words by George Herbert, Music by David Stephen, 2*d.* Novello

Novello's Short Anthems, No. 218, O Saving Victim, Short Unaccompanied Anthem for Four Voices, composed by Archibald W. Wilson, 1½*d.* Novello

Orpheus (The), New Series, Four-Part Songs for Men's Voices (unaccompanied): No. 542, Crossing the Bar, Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 2*d.*; No. 543, Echoes, Words by Thomas Moore, 2*d.*; No. 544, Full Fathom Five, Words by Shakespeare, from 'The Tempest,' 3*d.*; Music composed by Thomas F. Dunhill. Novello

Pearce (Charles W.), Modern Academic Counterpoint, 5/ G. Schirmer
The writer begins his work with a discussion of 'What Counterpoint Is.' Other chapters are on 'Counterpoint in the Ecclesiastical Modes' and 'The Tonality of the Old Church Modes.'

Rubinstein (Anton), The Cloud, Two-Part Song for Female and Boys' Voices, 3*d.* Novello

Scottish Mezzo-Soprano Album, the Songs selected, edited, and annotated by Donald Ross, the Accompaniments composed and revised by Alfred Moffat, paper 2/ net, limp leather 4/ net. Paterson
Mr. Ross has written historical and biographical notes to these songs, giving an account of their origin and a sketch of their authors.

Short Settings of the Office for the Holy Communion, including Benedictus and Agnus Dei, for Parochial and General Use, edited by Sir George C. Martin: No. 51, in B flat, by Henry G. Ley, 1/ Novello

DRAMA.

Goethe, Faust, translated by Anna Swanwick, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell
This issue is edited, with Introduction and Bibliography, by Prof. Karl Breul.

Harcourt (Cyril), A Place in the Sun, 2/6 net. Joseph Williams
Produced at the Comedy Theatre last year; see *Athen.*, Nov. 8, p. 536.

Sutro (Alfred), The Two Virtues, a Comedy in Four Acts, paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/ net. Duckworth
The play, now being acted at the St. James's, which we noticed last week.

FOREIGN.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Hanotaux (Gabriel), La France en 1614, 1/
Paris, Nelson

A study of 'La France et la Royauté avant Richelieu,' which includes chapters on 'L'Ordre Social' and 'Les Questions Religieuses.'

Mémoires de Barthélemy, 1768–1819, publiés par Jacques de Dampierre, 7fr. 50.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit

These reminiscences of a diplomatic career are accompanied by a portrait.

Plutarque, Les Vies des Hommes illustres, traduites du Grec par Amyot, Vol. II., Édition Lutetia, 10*d*. Paris, Nelson

Contains an Introduction by M. Émile Faguet, and a Glossary.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 16 Mars, 1fr. 25.
Paris, 'Mercure de France'

Includes 'Le Rationalisme contre la Raison,' by M. Jules de Gaultier; 'Poèmes,' by M. J. Galzy; and 'Toulon et la Flotte,' by M. Maurice de Faramond.

GENERAL.

Stendhal: Vies de Haydn, de Mozart, et de Métastase, "Œuvres Complètes de Stendhal," publiés sous la direction d'Édouard Champion.

Bibliographie Stendhalienne, par Henri Cordier, "Œuvres Complètes de Stendhal."

La Vie Littéraire de Stendhal, par Adolphe Paupe, "Bibliothèque Stendhalienne."
Paris, Champion

The first volume contains the text established and annotated by M. Daniel Muller, and a Preface by M. Romain Rolland.

The 'Bibliographie' is divided into two parts —'Œuvres de Stendhal' and 'Ouvrages et Articles relatifs à Stendhal.' Facsimiles of the titles of the original editions are included.

The 'Vie Littéraire' includes chapters on 'Stendhal et l'Histoire,' 'Une énigme Stendhalienne,' and 'Stendhaliana.'

MUSIC.

Wyzewa (Teodor de), Beethoven et Wagner, Essais d'Histoire et de Critique Musicales, 5fr.
Paris, Perrin

A new edition, with portraits and other illustrations.

INVIOLABLE.

When I hear men discoursing idle things,
Who "beauty and corruption" would unite—
As who should say: "Now call we darkness bright!"
My wondering soul more passionately clings
To every image, every strain that sings
Of beauty—still, ah, still the world's delight!—
More valuing that bloom which knows not blight,
To which no touch of Time defacement brings.

From rocky Chios, from sweet Avon's side,
From Athens, Sicily—our earth to bless—
From each dear Land where Joy hath dwelt with Truth,
It comes adown Time's inexhausted tide
In myriad form, the ancient Loveliness,
Wearing its glory of immortal youth!

Florence Earle Coates.

BOOK SALE.

Messrs. Christie sold on Monday, the 9th inst., the following books, the property of Mr. J. Griffith Dearden of Walcot Park, Stamford: Eyton's Shropshire, 18*l*. Dallaway and Cartwright's Sussex, 3 vols., 23*l*. 10*s*. Daniell's Voyage round Great Britain, 57*l*. Killigrew's Comedies and Tragedies, 1664, 24*l*. Nichols's Leicestershire, 8 vols., 60*l*.

CAMBRIDGE FINANCE.

The accounts of the Colleges are published in the *Reporter* after being sent to the Vice-Chancellor; and those before me (*Reporter*, March 4th, 1914) are called 'Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1912.' I confess that I am the last person qualified to discuss accounts, and if in my awkwardness I cause any embarrassment, I must ask for the indulgence granted to a little child when he puts questions to his elders on religious, moral, and social topics, the inconvenience of which can only be forgiven on the score of ignorance and inexperience. I assume that these accounts are not only accurate—for I never got so far as the correct addition of money in my studies—but also that their correctness is in all cases vouched for by chartered accountants. I hope this is the case, because Colleges administer their estates as public bodies, and I am told that proficiency, even in the exacter sciences, does not make a man an auditor unless he has made accountancy his special study.

Whatever the system of auditing adopted, it cannot be uniform, for items under the same heading do not always mean the same thing. Trinity Hall, for example, has an estate of 9,080*l*. or so to administer, and the expenses of management are 33*l*. Downing has about the same amount of property managed at a cost of 260*l*.; Sidney's charge for administering over 15,000*l*. is 953*l*.; whilst Jesus spends just under 400*l*. on an estate of over 13,000*l*. Caius devotes a twenty-seventh of its income to its management, King's a nineteenth, St. John's a twenty-sixth, and Trinity about the same. Of course, in some cases the estates are widely scattered, whereas in others they are in the vicinity of Cambridge; but one certainly gathers from the above figures that College property is managed far more cheaply than any other. If these figures really represent the fact, I confess that they dispel any traces of cynicism I may have unwillingly have restrained as to human disinterestedness; and I am at a loss to imagine how the solicitors, land agents, surveyors, &c., whose business is with Colleges, manage to exist. Perhaps they are the secret benefactors of sound learning and religious education. Certainly all critics of College administration as cumbersome and costly ought to be ready with abject apologies.

'Establishment Charges' present similar anomalies. The highest is Trinity, with its spacious grounds and large buildings. 2,082*l*. does not seem a large sum; but it is not easy to see why Jesus comes second with 1,666*l*. True, the College stands in its own fields and has extensive gardens, but even then it is strange that it should exceed the expenditure of St. John's by more than 400*l*. Caius comes next; and Queens' spends no less than 1,015*l*. In Peterhouse, St. Catherine's, and Downing respectively the cost is less than 400*l*. Is it possible that under this item the same charges are meant in all cases?

The money distributed by the Colleges among the Head and Fellows varies greatly: Queens' gives only 1,091*l*., or about a seventh of its revenues; Emmanuel about one-fourth; Jesus and Corpus a third; King's a fifth; Clare a fourth; Trinity a sixth, and so on. The poorest Colleges in this respect seem to be Queens', Trinity Hall, and Pembroke—that is, if the number of Fellows be taken into account. It is very difficult to generalize on these figures; but it may be freely asserted that in every single case the Master and Fellows are paid with due regard to economy, and that the days of large and undeserved emoluments are gone for ever.

As regards the gross incomes, Trinity stands first with 79,263*l*., and St. Catherine's and Magdalene last with a little under 6,500*l*. each. St. John's, King's, and Caius have over 25,000*l*. a year; Clare, Emmanuel, Christ's, and Sidney exceed 15,000*l*.; whilst Jesus, Corpus, and Pembroke exceed 10,000*l*. A considerable proportion of this income is made by internal charges: room rents, fees from residents and non-residents, and the like. The external income of Trinity, for example, is only 56,000*l*. or thereabouts. It costs King's 2,413*l*. to maintain its beautiful chapel service: more for the benefit of the public, perchance, than of that College, which has shown itself of late years consistently more anxious for credit than emolument. Trinity is almost equally liberal in this respect, the chapel charges, including chaplains, being 2,271*l*. Were this analysis to be pursued, I am under the impression that the credit of the Colleges for administering their funds wisely and generously would stand higher than it does, and it would be seen that they do a great deal with comparatively little money—far less than is popularly supposed.

A considerable sum has to be deducted by way of contribution (which is exacted by the Statutes of 1882) from each College to the University. Trinity (including the capitation tax) pays 5,475*l*., St. John's contribution is 2,079*l*., St. Catherine's 374*l*., and other Colleges in proportion. The reserves of the Colleges vary extraordinarily. Some, like Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Jesus, and Christ's, manage to carry very little forward. The larger Colleges—Trinity, King's, and St. John's—have considerable balances, as have also Emmanuel and Sidney; whilst poor Colleges, like Peterhouse and Magdalene, have a creditable sum in hand. Thus the accounts reveal completely independent systems of finance in the different Colleges; but it may be pointed out that possibly I have failed to understand the principles on which any one of these accounts is constructed. I have already warned my readers that I am no accountant.

The real matter of importance is, however, not the manner in which the accounts are presented, but the management of the College estates. That they are administered honestly, but on the whole capably, seems certain; yet it is questionable whether the system is in any case ideal. In existing circumstances it is doubtful whether the best course is to choose the Bursar from the Fellows of a College. It does not seem to be recognized that the administration of an estate is now a business requiring very wide special knowledge, and that a Bursar should have been trained for his work. Success in a Tripos, or even failure to secure a practice at the Bar, does not naturally qualify a man to deal with large and scattered estates under the changing conditions of modern life. One College has already moved in the direction of appointing a professionally trained Bursar, and others will probably soon follow in its wake. Reformers are loud in insisting that all the College estates should be administered by a Commission, but I am not certain that either the Colleges or the properties would benefit by being under a central office. A more ideal condition would be that each College should vie with the others in making its estate a model of good and liberal management. Hitherto the Colleges have been hampered by a system of leases and lack of capital, and it has been necessary to grant building leases in order to develope land which has become

more suitable for houses than as agricultural property. But recent legislation has taxed such leases so heavily that it will be disadvantageous to grant them, and the Colleges will have to do the development of their lands themselves. As many of these are in the neighbourhood of growing towns, the need for professional Bursars is pressing, and it is desirable that the smaller Colleges, at any rate, should combine to secure the services of trained men whose whole time can be devoted to the properties they administer.

The ever-watchful Disney Professor has done his best to thwart the plausible action of the Medical School to obtain a Government grant, and, though he has failed by a narrow majority, he has at least demonstrated the danger of allowing the Government a pretext for interfering with University education. It is fairly certain that other schools will try to follow in the steps of the Medical; but should they do so, they can hardly hope to get the doctors from the hospitals to help them, as on the present occasion. J.

INDIRECT PAYMENT.

A certain section of our daily press would have us believe that the public shows an extravagant delight at being vouchsafed a fresh opportunity of hoodwinking itself. In other words, if a larger sum of money for an article can be extracted from it by an indirect method, the public is frenzied with joy because a smaller direct payment is made. It is true that investigation has led us to regard the said press as guilty of considerable exaggeration, but the gullibility of the public is, unfortunately, a fact only too well accredited.

We learn that our own announcement of the reduction of the price of *The Times* to one penny, and the reason for it, has been regarded as cryptic. It was, however, a quotation from the announcement made in *The Daily Mail*. We admit it was in contrast to the articles on the subject which appeared in other daily papers under the same control. We were not able to congratulate the public to the extent that at least two of our contemporaries did, because the change made must be regarded as a matter of business, and business to-day generally means the employment of some method by which a proprietary interest may obtain for itself a larger sum of money than it has hitherto done for supplying a certain article. Though the case particularly under consideration is no exception to the rule, we propose to concern ourselves first with the possible advantages to the public.

Owing to the unique advertising resources at the disposal of the Northcliffe interests, there will undoubtedly be a considerable number who will for the first time learn that it is worth while to spend a penny on their morning paper, instead of a halfpenny, and those who do so will no more be depriving themselves of any of the necessities of life than that smaller public which hitherto spent twopence. For ourselves, we willingly paid the extra penny when that was the only means by which we could secure *The Times* Literary Supplement, and we are well satisfied now that we have a wide choice of newspapers for one penny, and can devote the other to purchasing the Supplement in question.

We see no special reason, however, to sympathize with those on whose shoulders it is proposed to place the burden of paying for the reduction. We suppose nobody will deny that the section of the public from whom it is hoped to obtain the difference is made up largely of those whom advertising leads to purchase, and who are often enticed to possess themselves of articles of which they have no real need. We certainly have no wish to suggest that all advertising is discreditable, though a self-respecting advertiser would naturally only seek to bring to the notice of the public an article, the purchase of which would lead to mutual advantage. We leave it to those who purchase articles through advertisements to decide for themselves the number of self-respecting advertisers. Still, advertising cannot be wholly discredited because of some of its exponents. Where possible, the most profitable form of it to all parties concerned is no doubt to send to the prospective purchaser a genuine sample of the goods. Such a method, though possible in the case of many articles of daily consumption—mental (as in the case of daily papers) or physical (as in the case of bread)—cannot be adopted with articles like motor-cars. But we must not pursue this aspect of the subject, as the main purport of our argument is to drive home the fact that every article exacts a certain payment—either directly or indirectly—for its production, and one of the evils of our present system is that the profit to the public of such payment decreases, the less direct it becomes.

To-day we have a cheap press—too cheap, to our mind, because the public indirectly pays too dearly for this specious cheapness. In cases where the advertiser possesses something resembling a social conscience he adds the cost of advertisement to the more or less adequate cost of labour spent in the production of the article, and sells it to the public at a price which recoups him for the expenses he has incurred. In such cases the public payment may be said to be indirect to the extent of one remove. Unfortunately, in many cases the payment is further removed from directness. Such is the case whenever an article is purchased for a sum which covers inadequately the real cost of production and advertisement. Here the public pays an indirect price in a different way, and much less profitably; the payment takes the form of taxation enforced for the upkeep of poor-houses, and prison and other infirmaries; in fact, in all outgoings which come under the multiple heading of relief. A Socialist was elaborately explaining the other day what the Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Acts were. Having listened to his harangue with what patience could be commanded, the present writer suggested that he had entirely omitted one thing that such Acts were—an acknowledgment of the underpayment of manual workers.

One of the greatest evils of indirect underpayment is that the article so purchased is undervalued. It will be a matter for surprise if *The Times* at a penny is not merely scanned instead of being read intelligently, and if copies of it do not go to increase the litter of discarded matter in print.

Our readers' comment may well be: This is all evident, too evident, but where lies the remedy? The remedy lies, to our thinking, in a better education of our social conscience—one of the purposes towards which all responsible journals ought to be working. Governments to-day, being composed of men who have, at least, more time for thought than the majority, are becoming increasingly aware of the evils attendant on the underpayment of production, but instead of making it their main purpose to educate the individual, they seek to set things right by Acts of Parliament and the use of coercion.

SHAKESPEARE AND ASBIES.
II.

The last implicit sign of the family possession of Asbies is preserved in a little book among the State Papers, April, 1580 (which none of the Baconians appears to have noted). This is a list of "the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Warwick." Among these appear John Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon (the name spelt so) and Thomas Shakespeare of Rowington. In another list the contracted form of the name is used. But the freehold was slipping from him. He could not find sufficient money to pay *everything* at once. There is no doubt that his son's impulsive marriage would increase his money difficulties. So time passed on, and he was fighting from hand to mouth until on March 1st, 1587, Edmund Lambert died, still holding Asbies. Though John Lambert the heir seems to have been offered the money, he refused it and took possession. He was not going to be bound by a mere verbal promise of his father, even if it had ever been made. There seem to have been family councils, friendly, logical, and legal pressure applied. John Lambert refused to give up the desirable family property. But a counter-proposition was made to him, and under pressure, to secure peace, he seems to have agreed on Sept. 26th, 1587, at the house of Anthony Ingram, gent., at Walford Parva, to pay 20*l.* more by instalments, beginning on Nov. 18th, 1587. And again the Shakespeares trusted a Lambert's word.

Now it cannot be too carefully considered that it was the private discussions and decisions about the return of Asbies that were the deciding factors in William Shakespeare's life. When he learnt that John Lambert was determined not to give up Asbies, he knew they could not go to common law, having for testimony only the word of a dead man. And therefore Shakespeare, already the father of three children, felt that he must make a career somewhere, and determined on trying London. Why not? Many of his friends had gone there and had prospered. His father would have the 40*l.* he was ready to pay for Asbies. He would have introductions enough, and he probably reckoned on the 20*l.* that John Lambert was to pay to make up the sale-value of Asbies to a more just proportion as likely to come to himself. We know that he suffered disillusionment; we know that John Lambert did not pay that 20*l.*, denied even that he had promised it; and the next step taken was the commencement of proceedings against him for 20*l.* at common law. It is logically certain that, however it might be entered in his parents' names and his own, William Shakespeare, as the heir-apparent, was a party to the action — probably instructed the attorneys, and did all the personal duties of a "complainant." And thus, by a peculiar combination of circumstances, the first time William Shakespeare's name was written in London, the first time it was spoken in London, *was in the Law Courts!* John Lambert had licence granted him till the octaves of Michaelmas, 1589 (Coram Rege Roll 1311, f. 516, Mich. Term, 31-2 Eliz., Westminster). The case teaches us certain details which have not yet been made the most of, but it seems to have died, possibly from lack of funds among the complainants. Lambert did not pay. And the fierce fight with Fate which Shakespeare made took place during the next few years.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends." Fortune turned in time. Shakespeare found work at the theatre, seems to have been liberally treated, though at first servitor or apprentice, and soon had a home in Bishopsgate Street, on which he was assessed higher

than either of the Burbages. So it may reasonably be inferred he had his family with him at least by 1594 for a time, when after his 'Lucrece' had been published, Southampton, then of age, became liberal. Shakespeare never forgot Asbies. So when he did prosper, he applied for arms for his father, bought the best house in Stratford for his wife, and got his father and mother to have another fight for Asbies —this time in a court in which he thought he had a better chance of success. The complaint and answer on Nov. 24th, 1597, of John Shackespeare and Mary his wife have been printed among special proceedings in Chancery. Halliwell-Phillipps has them, and also the decrees and orders, but the details have not been worked out. Again John Shakespeare committed an indiscretion. Either his attorney mistook, or John, thinking that William was putting himself in power too much, had put forward a second complaint in *his own name only*. Of course Lambert complained of this, and was supported. John had to withdraw one of his complaints and pay the expenses of both parties in it, and Lambert had permission to change his commissioners if he pleased. In Decrees and Orders, May 18th, 1598, John Lambert's counsel said that John had exhibited a bill in the name of himself and his wife, and then a bill in his own name; had taken out his commission, but examined no witnesses (D. and O., A. 1598, Trin., 706). On June 27th they had powers given to elect a commission to examine witnesses, directed to Richard Lane, John Combes, William Berry, and John Warner, by the octaves of Michaelmas. On July 6th, 1598 (B. Book, 133), a new commission was appointed, and John Lambert changed his commissioners, probably finding those chosen first too much in favour of the Shakespeares.

The interesting part in such cases is the examination of witnesses. But the depositions have not been preserved. (I have sought for them very carefully, both in Stratford and P.R.O.) That they had been taken, and had been in favour of the Shakespeares, may be inferred by the entry :—

"John Shakespeere and Mary his wife :—Yf the defendant shew no cause for stay of publication by this day sennight then publication is granted" (23rd Oct., Mich., 41 and 42 Eliz., D. and O., B. 1599).

This is the last word concerning the case, and we are left to surmise the sequel. Whether John Lambert, finding himself about to be beaten, put as a bar the Coram Rege case and the Shakespeares' offer to accept 20*l.* in lieu of the property, and acknowledged his willingness to pay it *now*, or whether the waning fortunes of the Essex party withdrew what Court influence might have come through the poet, we know not. But we know that there was never more a "Shakespeare of Asbies," and that even on the death of his father in 1601 (curiously enough, at the very time of the end of the twenty-one years' lease he had drawn up from 1580) William instituted no further proceedings in his own name.

One point I should have noticed is that the final concord which Edward Lambert had drawn up in 1578, and had enrolled in 1579, was endorsed with the records of *fifteen proclamations*. The first could only have been at the Easter Assizes, 1581, at Warwick, after the forfeiture of Michaelmas, 1580; it was repeated every year until the Shakespeares began to take proceedings in Chancery. It was stayed while the case was running, and never resumed, for John Lambert remained in possession at Asbies, or on the land which once was called so.

Charlotte Carmichael Stopes.

DR. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

20, Broad Street, New York, March 3, 1914.

It was my privilege to meet the late Dr. Jessopp first in April, 1896, when I was residing in Birmingham as United States Consul. I was president that year of the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club, and in making my programme for the Shakespeare celebration of that year I was able to bring as guests to my house and to the annual meeting of the Club the late Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to London, and Dr. Jessopp. I had known the former during many years of close association, but had made the acquaintance of the latter through his writings, and some resulting correspondence in respect to them.

The thing that interested me most was the way that these two men met each other. Almost of the same age, occupying entirely different positions in a country with widely sundered interests, both students of large human conditions, I could but note with pleasure how fortunate I had been in bringing together two such guests. After dinner and all the incidental ceremonies were over, they settled down for the evening, and until early in the morning, just as two boys might have done. Their enjoyment of each other was so keen that to be an observer and a hearer was quite enough for me.

One of the things that interested me most about Dr. Jessopp was the story, on this occasion, he told me of his career as an author. I knew he had been a schoolmaster before he became a clergyman, but I was not prepared to learn from his own lips, as I did, that practically everything that he had written for twenty years had been returned to him. He told me that he had persisted in sending his historical writings, which at this time had acquired a large vogue, to magazines and other periodicals almost without number, with the result just mentioned, so that he was 56 years old before he was finally able to get a hearing, except for the reprint he had issued of Donne's 'Essays in Divinity.' When recognition finally came he was able to use his long-rejected work, and thus to command the attention of the public over a series of years.

I am inclined to think that his influence in bringing the English-speaking people back to a study of mediæval conditions has never been appreciated at its full value.

George F. Parker.

THE ETHICS OF A HALF-TRUTH.

You unwittingly raise what is really an important point in literary ethics in your review on the 7th inst. (360) of 'A Cavalry Officer in the Corunna Campaign,' when you note that the author

"is said, in the Introduction, to have been a son of the third Earl of Aberdeen, and half-brother to the Hon. W. Gordon, yet he is nowhere in the book styled otherwise than Capt. Alexander Gordon. Why his half-brother should be given the customary titular distinction of an earl's son and he should be denied it is not apparent."

The real fact is that his mother was not the Earl's countess.

Your wonder suggests that other readers may be put to much trouble in trying to verify the statement you quote. The whole trouble arises, of course, from our national dislike of illegitimacy. But I suggest that the half-truth only kindles curiosity. The question is one of much difficulty, and it would be interesting to know whether there is any consensus of opinion on the point.

J. M. Bulloch.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Murray is about to publish a series of letters written in 1794–6 by Morritt, the friend of Scott, and the connoisseur who, shortly after the Peninsular War, brought to England the Rokeby 'Venus.' Morritt at the time of these letters was in his earlier twenties, travelling through Greece and Asia Minor, and acquiring that direct knowledge of the scene of the 'Iliad' which he turned to good account in his controversy with Jacob Bryant, who would have it that Troy never existed at all.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are publishing shortly two new novels which promise well: 'The Log of a Snob,' by Mr. Percy Westerman, recounting the adventures of an amateur yachtsman; and 'The Wonder-Worker,' a study of religious and social life in a provincial town, by Mr. Vincent Brown.

The same firm announce a book by Mr. Wadham Peacock, entitled 'Albania,' which deals with the history, politics, customs, and scenery of the country. Mr. Peacock, from his experience as Consul, should have much to say that is worth hearing.

Dr. J. G. Frazer has completed a third edition, in two volumes, of his 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris,' which forms Part IV. of 'The Golden Bough.' Dr. Frazer has also prepared a volume containing 'A General Index and Bibliography' for the entire 'Golden Bough.' All three volumes will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan shortly.

Dr. Bradley's Preface to the second half of Vol. VIII. of 'The Oxford English Dictionary,' which will be published next week, announces that Mr. C. T. Onions will edit independently the articles *Su–Sz*. Mr. Onions has already served about twenty years on the Dictionary, under Sir James Murray and Dr. Bradley, and has published, besides other works, 'The Oxford Shakespeare Glossary.' The present distribution of work among the four editors is, in Vol. IX., *Sp–Sq*, Dr. Craigie; *St*, Dr. Bradley; *Su*, Mr. Onions; in Vol. X. *Tr*, Sir James Murray.

The eight complete volumes of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' have dealt with 182,017 main words, 48,634 subordinate words, and 75,471 combinations, illustrated by 1,298,136 quotations. With *Ti–Trahysh* a beginning has been made of the final volume.

The Manchester University Press make the interesting announcement that on March 31st they are publishing the 'Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis,' edited, with an Introduction and notes, by Prof. James Tait. Although both these chronicles of the reign of Edward III. are known to historians, they have not previously been printed *in extenso*. The importance of Reading's chronicle as one of the sources of the St. Albans chronicle of Thomas Walsingham, and of the continuation of the English 'Brut,' has for some time been

recognized, but the full extent of the indebtedness of subsequent compilers to it, and the value of the passages they ignored, have not hitherto been appreciated. The Canterbury chronicle has not attracted the attention of any historian since Wharton's time.

Messrs. Longmans are about to publish, under the title of 'The Economic Organisation of England: an Outline History,' the course of lectures lately delivered at Hamburg by Prof. W. J. Ashley, at the invitation of the authorities of the Colonial Institute of that city. The purpose of the volume is to give a rapid sketch of the whole course of English economic development, regarded especially from the point of view of organization.

Mr. Martin Secker announces a cheaper issue of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's novel 'The Passionate Elopement.' The book, with a picture wrapper designed by Mr. J. R. Mounsell, will be ready for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Compton Mackenzie's health has lately been so bad that, though Mr. Secker expected until the last moment to announce this spring the publication of the second and final volume of 'Sinister Street,' it has been found necessary to postpone the book until next September. Mr. Mackenzie is at present living in the South of Italy, where for the last six months he has been completely incapacitated from work. Mr. Martin Secker, who is now staying with him, assures us that, while there is no cause for real anxiety, it is important that nothing should interfere with what, it is hoped, may prove a permanent cure.

The first article by Mr. Roosevelt on his experiences as a 'Hunter-Naturalist in the Brazilian Wilderness' will appear in the April *Scribner* (due to-day), and will be illustrated by Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition.

The Cornhill Magazine for April opens with a poem, 'Narcissus,' by Mr. Robert Bridges, and concludes with 'Gerousios Oinos,' an unpublished poem by Browning. In 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan,' Sir Henry Lucy tells of the earliest scheme of 'Home Rule all Round,' and of 'Mr. Punch's Young Men,' and gives the "sequence" to the 'Idyll' told last month, besides several extracts from his diary of 1892. In 'His Last Duty' Col. Sir E. T. Thackeray narrates the valiant service rendered by a native officer. Col. C. E. Callwell writes on 'The Centenary of Orthez and Toulouse.' Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes an article on Bath: and Miss Evelyn March Phillipps some interesting 'Leaves from the Notebooks of Lanoe Falconer.' In 'Knockmaroon' Miss W. M. Letts gives a picture of a child's life in an old house near Dublin. Irish also is 'The Gineral Man,' a sketch by Mr. Alexis Roche. Short stories are 'From an Islington Window, No. III.,' by Miss Betham-Edwards; and 'The Bowl of Roses,' by Mr. Newton Adams.

Literary Gossip.

Mr. Hugh Walpole gave an excellent address on 'The Future of the Novel' to a full audience at the Women's Institute on Monday last. He was both candid and hopeful, and drew a much-needed distinction between the commercial author and the artist in romance or realism. With his main comments on the criticism of to-day we are in agreement, but we think there is more independent and honest work in the press than he indicated, though notices influenced by other than literary considerations are undoubtedly prevalent. Perhaps such notices do not take in the wary reader, but they serve to confuse his mind among varying judgments, and he thus gives up paying any attention at all to criticism, and relies on the verdict of a friend.

Visitors to the London Museum, which is to be opened to the public on Monday next, will be struck by the simplicity of the arrangement, which is straightforwardly chronological. The development of the City of London is traced on the ground-floor, beginning with weapons and pottery belonging to Roman and Saxon times. In the gold and silver room there is an especially attractive collection of early seventeenth-century jewellery found in London in a wooden casket, and considered to be probably part of a jeweller's stock; the workmanship of this collection is beautiful.

Of special interest are the MSS. and printed books, among which is a copy of a charter of Henry III. granting a house to St. Peter's, Westminster, "and the monks there serving God," and a copy of the St. Albans 'Chronicle,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497. One of the most valuable items in the Museum is the Cromwellian collection of the late Sir Richard Tangye. This includes an interesting case of early newspapers, among which are the *Mercurius Melancholicus, or Newes from Westminster and Other Parts*, of 1647, and *The English Post* of 1641, which contains news from Truro of "Turkish Pyrates." The personal relics of Cromwell include various letters and his family Bible, in which occur autographs of some of his relations; there is also a copy of his 'Soldier's Catechism.'

Among the china exhibits of the seventeenth century is some fine Lambeth Delft, made in imitation of the Dutch ware, and often ornamented by portraits of Charles II. In the sections dealing with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the cases of jewels, dresses, and uniforms are especially noticeable; and of no small interest is the doll's house of 1740, the model of a typically Georgian dwelling.

In the Annual Report of the Curators of the Bodleian for 1913, which we have just received, attention is drawn to two special features of the past year. The first is the new Bodleian Statute in English, an adaptation of the old Latin form, accepted by Convocation last May. The other is the construction of the subway connecting the Bodleian proper with the Camera to facilitate the prompt delivery of books. During the construction of the subway two book-plates of Dr. Richard Rawlinson (*d.* 1755), engraved on copper, were found below the surface of the quadrangle.

The Report also contains lists of the chief donations of MSS. and printed books. We note among the chief purchases of old printed books

"The Diverting Jumble: or, They shall be saved. Being a Collection of Pamphlets which might have perished in Grocers, Cheesemongers, and Chandlers Shops. By Obadiah Bookworm." 2 vols. Lond., 1747.

A remarkably fine portrait of George Eliot by Samuel Laurence is included in Messrs. Sotheby's catalogue of a sale on April 8th. This portrait belonged to the late Mr. John Blackwood, her publisher, and an additional interest attaches to it from the fact that, with the exception of the two portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, it is the only capable likeness of the great writer which is known to exist.

The United States Government has set on foot a search for old British ballads. In the circular distributed to board-school teachers and others who are to make inquiry a list is given of 305 ballads known to exist; and of these 56, with divers variations, have already been discovered. The search is being pressed with some degree of urgency, for remote corners, in which till now traditions from the earliest days of settlement have lingered, are fast being invaded by modern agriculture and industry. Most of the ballads taken down come from the Southern Appalachians, the wild and woody mountain district which forms the hinterland of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Kentucky. Isolated Anglo-Saxon communities dating from the primitive times of occupation have maintained themselves here for generations, having for neighbours, in the days when the American colonies were formed, squatters who belonged to the poorer or less "desirable" class of immigrant—pushed out of the more prosperous lands, or seeking these wild solitudes for their own sake. It is easy to understand that legends and ballads would have a better chance of survival amid such surroundings, and in such a population, than amid the main current of American life, and that since that current is about to swamp them, it is necessary to make some haste in gathering this little harvest.

Prof. J. P. Postgate is acting as honorary editor of the Classical Section of the Riccardi Press Books. The edition of Cæsar's 'Gallic War,' lately announced (the fifth of the series), will be the first volume prepared under his auspices.

Last Thursday Messrs. Sangorski & Sutcliffe began an exhibition of their bookbindings and illuminated manuscripts at 15, Poland Street, Oxford Street, W. The show will be open till next Thursday, and includes examples of the restoration and cleaning of old books and MSS. as well as elaborate binding.

SCIENCE

AN AMERICAN WORK ON CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

These two slender volumes on 'The Elements of Quantitative Chemical Analysis,' are, as we learn from the Preface, a transcript of the lectures delivered by the author during sixteen years' teaching as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago. They cannot be accused of diffuseness; and we fancy that they would be more easily intelligible to one who had actually seen the experiments with which they are illustrated performed before his eyes than they are to the reader who has to trust for these either to his memory or the instructions in small type here appended. But the author is of opinion that analysis cannot be intelligently pursued unless the student has a grasp of first principles, and he therefore begins with a discussion of the theories of solution advanced by Van't Hoff, Arrhenius, and other lights of modern science. This is very well done, and his generalization that substances in dilute solutions behave, as regards osmotic pressure and other matters, much as if they were gases, leaves little to be desired.

Whether a knowledge of such matters is really of great importance to the student who desires to practise analysis professionally is another matter. We do not find on looking through Dr. Stieglitz's work that the practical methods he employs differ very materially from those employed by his predecessors before the new theories of solution were promulgated. Precipitation, or, to put it more plainly, the colour and appearance of the precipitates formed by the addition of certain tests to the solutions it is desired to analyze, make up, as ever, the staple of the procedure adopted.

Apart from this, we have little but praise for Dr. Stieglitz's book. His second volume is in effect a laboratory manual, thoughtfully interleaved with blank pages, on which the student is presumably expected to make notes, and full of technical hints, such as the hardly needed one that "potassium chlorate can produce very dangerous explosions with concentrated sulphuric acid"; but it is rather scrappy in places, and the account of the spectroscope given early in the volume will hardly be of much use to the student who has not handled that instrument. The "Preliminary Examination" of the substance to be analyzed is delayed until after the middle of the volume, instead of being found, as might have been expected, at its beginning; and one would have liked to see a little more space devoted to the technical art of the blowpipe. Yet the chapter on the analysis of substances "insoluble" in water, acids, and *aqua regia* (is not *aqua regia* an acid?) is clear, if short, and the remarks on the examination of silicates are well worth reading. All necessary tables and even laboratory instructions accompany the book; but, on the whole, we think it will be of more use to refresh the memory of those who have attended Dr. Stieglitz's lectures than to students who have not had that advantage.

The Elements of Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By Julius Stieglitz.—Vol. I. Parts I. and II. *Fundamental Principles and their Application.* Vol. II. Parts III. and IV. *Laboratory Manual.* (Bell & Sons, 6*s.* each vol.)

SIR JOHN MURRAY.

Sir John Murray, the eminent oceanographer, was killed on Monday last in a motor accident near Kirkliston. He was born at Coburg, Ontario, in 1841, and came to Scotland at the age of 17 to study at the University of Edinburgh. His work there was of a miscellaneous order, including literature under David Masson, and science under Tait, Kelvin, and Clerk Maxwell. In 1868 he visited Spitzbergen and the neighbouring regions in a Peterhead whaler. In 1871 and the following year he took part in the work of organizing and equipping the Challenger Expedition, upon which he served, and with which his name will always be connected. Sir Wyville Thomson was chief of the scientific staff, but Murray had charge of all the material collected during the voyage. His own work was a study of the deep-sea deposits, the vertebrates, protozoa, and pelagic organisms discovered. The reports upon the collections occupied many experts for a number of years, and in 1882, upon the death of Sir Wyville Thomson, Murray succeeded to the place of director and editor of the Challenger publications. He was joint author of the narrative of the cruise and the account of the deep-sea deposits, and sole author of the two volumes which summarize the results of the expedition. His disinterested enthusiasm may be seen in the fact that when, upon a disagreement arising, the Treasury declined to make further contribution to the publication of the reports, Murray paid many thousands of pounds out of his own pocket in order that the scheme might be worthily carried out to the end. He maintained at Edinburgh an oceanographical laboratory where the study of deep-sea deposits was steadily pursued, samples being sent to him from all over the world.

If none of his later work has quite the glamour which hangs over the Challenger Expedition, it was none the less abundant and useful. He explored the Faroe Channel in 1880 and 1882, and the coasts and lochs of Scotland in 1883 and 1894. He established marine laboratories on the Forth at Granton, and at Milport on the Clyde. In his investigation of the Scottish lochs he was assisted by a number of younger men, specialists in different departments, and the work on the subject published through the Royal Geographical Society is, perhaps, the finest example of such an investigation in the world. It was at his expense that a careful geological and biological examination of Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, was carried out; he obtained a lease of the island from the British Government, and formed a company to work the deposits of phosphates there.

He served on the Scottish Fishery Board, and was British delegate at the International Fisheries Conference at Stockholm in 1899; though, disapproving of the action of the Government, he declined to serve in later Conferences. He was an ardent supporter of Antarctic exploration, and did much to promote the National Antarctic Expedition. A man of decided opinions and resolute will, with some touch of brusqueness in manner, he was at heart genial and sympathetic, and untiringly generous towards younger men.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*March* 12.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Lord Ferrers read a paper by the Rev. Roland Borough on the Chapel of the Earl Ferrers at Staunton Harold.

The chapel at Staunton Harold was built by Sir Robert Shirley in 1653, and is therefore of great interest as being one of the few churches built during the Commonwealth. It stands close to the house, and consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and tower at the west end. The nave has a clerestory, and is separated from the aisles by arcades of three bays. The nave roof is nearly flat, and the others very low pitched.

Within, a fine screen of good Renaissance work separates the nave from the tower, and supports the organ gallery, while another of wrought iron divides the nave from the chancel. The nave contains good square pews with doors.

The chancel is on the same level as the nave, but there is an ascent of three steps to the presbytery. Until recently these steps were fitted with movable kneeling-benches with flat tops, permanently hung with houseling cloths of dark-blue or purple cloth. The original hangings and cushions are still in use on the altar. The colour of this hanging (or pall) is of a dark-red purple, with heavy gold fringe. The fair linen cloth to the altar is fringed all round, and besides the corporas there is a long strip of old linen which seems to be a survival of the early mediæval type. The plate is dated 1640, and is of silver gilt. It consists of two candlesticks, an almsdish, two chalices with covers, and two patens with stems and covers. Until comparatively recently it was the custom to place an Epistle and Gospel book at each end of the altar respectively, which is a very interesting survival of a primitive custom. It is also interesting to note that the Bidding prayer has never been discontinued, and that the separation of the sexes is strictly adhered to. In fact, the whole chapel and its services are a most interesting survival of earlier customs and arrangements.

Mr. Reginald Smith described the fragments of two cinerary urns from Deal exhibited by Mr. Hazzledine Warren, who will present them to the British Museum. They date from the Early Iron Age; and one with a fret and panel design incised on it represents a Hallstatt tradition that lingered on into the period of La Tène. Examples with dotted lines in Denmark and North Germany are assigned to the early centuries of the Roman Empire. Mr. Smith also commented on a gold fragment exhibited by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. It measures 1 inch in length, and is of butterfly form, the front being ornamented with a serpentine design in filigree. It was found on the shore at Selsey, but is not early British, like most gold fragments found there. The work is Anglo-Saxon, but not of the best period, and probably belongs to the ninth century, when the art of the Tara and Hunterston brooches had begun to decline.

Mathematical.—*March* 12.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Proudman and Ch. Jordan were nominated for membership.

Prof. W. Burnside read a paper 'On the Rational Solutions of the Equation $x^3+y^3+z^3=0$ in Quadratic Fields.' It has long been known that (except for the trivial solution $x=-y$, $z=0$) Fermat's equation $x^3+y^3+z^3=0$ has no solutions in ordinary integers. It is proved here that if x, y, z belong to a quadratic field, there is one and only one new type of solution, and a general algebraic solution is found; an example is $x=\frac{1}{2}(9+\sqrt{5})$, $y=\frac{1}{2}(9-\sqrt{5})$, $z=-6$.

Prof. Harold Hilton read a joint paper by himself and Miss R. E. Colomb 'On Orthoptic and Isoptic Loci of Plane Curves.' The Plücker characteristic numbers are found for the orthoptic and isoptic loci of a plane curve; and certain examples of specially interesting types are completely worked out.

Mr. G. H. Hardy read a paper 'On the Roots of Riemann's Zeta Function.' Since Riemann's celebrated paper on prime numbers, many results have been obtained as to the distribution of the roots of the Zeta function. In this paper it is proved that an infinity of such roots exist with their real part equal to $\frac{1}{2}$; according to Riemann's famous conjecture, *all* the roots should have this property.

Dr. T. J. I'A. Bromwich read a paper on 'Normal Co-ordinates in Dynamics.' An expression in the form of a contour-integral is given to find the displacement of a dynamical system, at any time, in terms of the initial displacements and velocities; the system is supposed to be performing small oscillations, and to be subject to dissipative and gyrostatic forces, in addition to forces of the usual conservative type. The extension to continuous systems is also considered: the corresponding contour-integral can then be identified with the infinite series usually adopted for the solution (as, for example, in Fourier's problems in conduction of heat). The contour-integral can, however, be expressed in other forms which seem more convenient for calculation in certain problems.

Meteorological.—*March* 18.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.—Prof. A. C. Seward gave a lecture on 'Climate as tested by Fossil Plants.' The geographical distribution of plants during the latter part of the Palæozoic era affords evidence of the existence of two botanical provinces, the northern province characterized by a luxuriant flora living under conditions more genial than those to which the poorer flora of the southern hemisphere was exposed. A general survey of the Jurassic flora of the world leads to the conclusion that the climate was comparatively uniform, and in Arctic and Antarctic regions much more genial than at the present day. The fossil floras of more recent geological periods furnish clear evidence of subtropical conditions in Europe; in later times the occurrence of northern types in Britain heralds the approach of the Glacial period, and in post-glacial beds are found fragmentary remains of immigrants from neighbouring floras which have largely contributed to our present flora.

Alchemical.—*March* 13.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting President, in the chair.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. B. Ralph Rowbottom dealing with the life, thought, and influence of the English alchemist and philosopher Roger Bacon. After stating that very little was known of the early events in Roger Bacon's life, the lecturer pointed out that two of the factors which were potent in the formation of his original and pregnant philosophy were his deep knowledge of mathematics, acquired during his stay at Oxford, and his study, at a slightly later period, of the best Arabic writers. The fact was next emphasized that although Roger Bacon was celebrated as an alchemist, his great achievement was the creation of a system to be applied in the unravelling of the laws of nature, which was remarkably similar to what we to-day call scientific method. The lecturer proceeded to deal with several of Roger Bacon's works, pointing out the extremely short time in which the most important were written, and he finally gave the construction of the 'Opus Majus' in detail.

The lecture was followed by an animated discussion. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion will be published in the March number of the Society's *Journal*.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Institute of British Architects, 8.—'On Borrowing in Architecture,' Mr. L. March Phillipps.	
—	Society of Arts, 8.—'Surface Combustion,' Lecture II., Dr. W. A. Bone. (Howard Lecture.)	
—	Geographical, 8.30.—'Lost Explorers of the Pacific,' Mr. Basil Thomson.	
Tues.	Horticultural, 3.—'The Pruning of Shrubs,' Mr. E. Beckett.	
—	Royal Institution, 3.—'Landscape and Natural Objects in Classical Art: Early Greece and its Precursors,' Mr. A. H. Smith.	
—	Colonial Institute, 4.—'The Empire and the Birth-Rate,' Dr. C. V. Drysdale.	
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Some Recent Developments in Commercial Motor-Vehicles,' Mr. T. Clarkson; 'Comparative Economics of Tramways and Railless Electric Traction,' Mr. T. Gribble.	
—	Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Bellingshausen's Visit to Ono-i-Lau, Sir E. im Thurn.	
Wed.	Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Fashion in Art and Industry,' Sir C. Waldstein.	
—	Society of Literature, 5.—'Carmen Sylva,' Prof. Gerothwohl	
—	British Numismatic, 8.—'A Leader of a Forlorn Hope at St. Sebastian, 1812, with some Notes on the 38th Foot and its Medals,' Major Freer; 'The Gold Collars, Medals, and Crosses granted to British Officers by the Portuguese for Services in the Peninsular War,' Mr. C. Winter.	
—	Geological, 8.—'The Composition of Rockallite,' Dr. H. S. Washington.	
Thurs.	Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Modern Eugenics: (1) The First Decade, 1904-14,' Dr. C. W. Saleeby.	
—	Royal, 4.30.—'On the Nature of the Tubes in Marsupial Enamel and its Bearing upon Enamel Development,' Mr. J. H. Mummery; 'Oxidation of Thiosulphate by Certain Bacteria in Pure Culture,' Mr. W. T. Lockett; 'The Production of Anthocyanins and Anthocyanidins,' Mr. A. E. Everest; and other Papers.	
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Current Limiting Reactances on Large Power Systems,' Messrs. K. M. Faye-Hansen and J. S. Peck.	
—	Irish Literary, 8.—Annual Meeting.	
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.	
—	Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Embroideries of the Greek Islands,' Mr. A. J. B. Wace.	
Fri.	Royal Institution, 9.—'Improvements in Long Distance Telephony,' Prof. J. A. Fleming.	
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture V., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.	
—	Irish Literary, 8.—'Irish Poets since 1900,' Mr. H. A. Law.	

Science Gossip.

On Friday of last week Miss Annie Cannon of the Harvard College Observatory was made an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. This distinction was conferred on Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville, Agnes Clerke, and Mrs. Fleming, who was also on the Harvard staff. Lady Huggins is, at the present moment, at once the only other honorary member and the only other lady belonging to the Society. Miss Cannon has done distinguished work in the determination of star spectra, and has completed the classification of 150,000 stars on this basis.

Prof. A. S. Eddington, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, has been appointed Director of the Observatory at Cambridge.

The President and Council of the Royal Society have appointed Sir Francis Hopwood to succeed Sir Arthur Rücker on the General Board and Executive Committee of the National Physical Laboratory.

The Faraday Society will hold a general discussion on "Optical Rotatory Power" next Friday, in the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Prof. Percy F. Frankland will preside, and the meeting will be open to Fellows of the Chemical Society and Members of the Physical Society of London. Others desirous of being present should apply to the Secretary of the Faraday Society.

The programme includes papers by three foreign professors, Dr. Hans Rupe (Basle), Dr. H. Grossmann (Berlin), and Dr. Leo Tschugaeff (St. Petersburg).

A collection of specimens relating to the science of legal medicine has been formed at the Medical School of University College Hospital. These illustrate the effects of poisons upon the tissues, post-mortem changes, gunshot wounds, and bloodstains; and also include several examples of extraordinary injuries, such as the suit of clothes worn by a labourer who was killed by lightning, showing the clean-cut hole, about three inches in diameter, over the heart, which was all the damage done to the clothes, though the man's watch was fused; and the liver of the victim of a street accident, showing that the liver is a brittle organ, capable of being fractured.

On Tuesday last Prof. Karl Pearson gave the concluding lecture of the public course on the work of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. The lecture dealt with 'Some Recent Misinterpretations of the Problem of Nature and Nurture,' and was, in great part, a criticism of the views on the relative importance of heredity and environment expressed by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson and Major Leonard Darwin. The lecturer ridiculed the suggestion of Prof. Thomson that the limits of nurture had not yet been discovered, that there were still "fallow areas" in the brain. The remainder of the lecture was occupied with an explanation of the statistical methods employed by the Laboratory, with the assertion of the prepotency of heredity over environment, and with a simple statement of Galton's thesis that "nature prevails over nurture," for the benefit of those critics who, it was alleged, regarded Galton as a great teacher, but did not take the trouble to find out what he taught.

The Social Research Prize of 100*l.* offered through the Governors of the London School of Economics by an anonymous donor has been awarded to Mr. Reginald Vivian Lennard for an essay on the question,

"Whether, and if so under what circumstances and to what extent, the Agricultural Industry, as it is or as it might be carried on in Great Britain, could afford higher wages to those engaged in it."

The essay, considerably enlarged, has just been published in book-form by Messrs. Macmillan.

The problem of the transmission of plague has been considerably elucidated by discoveries recently made at the Lister Institute by Mr. A. W. Bacot and Dr. C. J. Martin. It has long been known that plague originates with rats, and is communicated to human beings by the rat-flea; but since the germs of plague were never found except in the lower tract of the alimentary canal of the flea, while it was only the flea's "pricker" and mandibles which came into contact with human blood, the exact method of the transmission remained a mystery.

It has now been found that the plague bacillus multiplies in the stomach of the flea, and forms there solid jelly-like masses which block the entrance from the gullet to the stomach. In a flea thus infected, the blood which it sucks into the gullet can get no further. Contaminated by the mass of bacilli upon which it is driven, it is regurgitated, and it is thus that the blood of the rat or the human being on which it is feeding has the plague conveyed to it.

It seems that in Bombay, where plague has long prevailed, a race of rats is emerging which is resistant to the bacillus—offspring of the strains which have survived outbreaks of the epidemic through being naturally less susceptible to infection. There is at least a possibility that in course of time plague may in this way disappear from India.

We were glad to see a gentleman who describes himself as a "Landowner and Naturalist" putting in a plea for our English hedges against the dicta of the leading article on 'Hedges' in *The Times* of the 10th inst. The writer of the article was of opinion "that it is not easy to say anything very convincing in defence of the English hedge," and took it as settled that "the new ideal of the English cultivator is the Canadian prairie."

As we are sadly aware, the only defence of the hedge that will count as valid is the proof that it is the right thing from the scientific and commercial point of view. Questions of picturesqueness must not even be mooted, except with a smile, by the attacking side. So we are the more delighted to find Sir Herewald Wake insisting that without hedges isolation would be impossible, and foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax would rage from one end of England to the other; and also that without our hedge timber, summer drought would be much more formidable with us than it is now.

We may hesitate about making any particular assertion on either of these points, but on a third we are sure Sir Herewald Wake is right. He says that the hedges are the homes, not of the devastating sparrow, but of birds which are the farmers' best allies, and, moreover, that neither sparrows—if, indeed, they live in hedges—nor rats would tend to decrease through so small a misfortune as the demolition of this habitat; they would prove quite equal to the new situation, and not a detail of the present relentless war upon them could, through the destruction of the hedges, be omitted.

Prof. W. M. Bayliss has in preparation a book entitled 'Principles of General Physiology,' which will be published by Messrs. Longmans. It will treat of the fundamental properties of animal and vegetable cells and organisms, and special attention will be given to phenomena which are not usually explained in similar books.

FINE ARTS

HENRY HOLIDAY AND VINCENT VAN GOGH.

It would be difficult to imagine a more striking contrast than that afforded by the two stories related in the books before us.

In his 'Reminiscences' Mr. Holiday tells us of the many things which have gone to make up for him "a busy and a happy life." Painting has apparently never appeared to him as anything particularly difficult or absorbing. He has always conformed to the Victorian standards of high art, and has painted pseudo-classical pictures something like Sir Edward Poynter's, designed stain glass windows something like Burne-Jones's, and supplied the print shops with a Dante "subject picture" some way after Rossetti. He has thus consistently catered with diligence for an existing market, and has never lacked recognition or pecuniary recompense. He gives us a description of his method of painting an imaginative picture :—

"I painted a picture this year of the 'Rhine-maidens,' from Wagner's 'Rheingold.' For this purpose I modelled the three nymphs, tinted them, and placed them in a large tank with a plate-glass front, filled with water, coloured transparent blue-green. I also modelled rocks, and the effect was curiously natural."

He does not reproduce a photograph of the result.

In his life Mr. Holiday has always had the respect for Victorian ideals that he exhibits in his work; and, although he records the fact that on one occasion he called a lady by her Christian name on the first occasion when he met her, his conduct appears to have been otherwise unimpeachable. He has moved in the best society. In Oxford he often called at tea-time on Mark Pattison and his wife, and he supplies a list of the distinguished guests at the house parties to which he has been invited from time to time—lists which read like the "Social and Personal" column in a daily newspaper. He has stayed at Muncaster Castle, and at Wilton Mr. Arthur Balfour turned over the pages for him while he played a slow movement of a Beethoven sonata to the company. But duet-playing has been the artist's favourite drawing-room accomplishment. He has played duets with several titled ladies, and at home with his wife he has, it appears, played a four-handed arrangement of 'Die Meistersinger' about thirty-two times.

As behoves an Englishman of the cultured classes, Mr. Holiday has done his share of travel. He has visited America, and in 1871 he went with Sir Norman Lockyer to Ceylon to make drawings of the eclipse of the sun.

Such events belong to the prime of Mr. Holiday's life. Of late years he has been mainly interested in sociology. In 1889 the perusal of 'Looking Backward' exercised a profound influence on him; he agreed with the author that only by an entire reconstitution of existing social conditions could the ideal of Christian life be accomplished. He visited Bellamy in his "pretty white wooden house" in Connecticut, and discussed his Utopian scheme with him, and since then, with his family, has in many ways endeavoured to benefit humanity. They joined, for example, the "Healthy and Artistic Dress Union," and they have held numerous meetings to discuss Women's Suffrage. Mr. Holiday, though in favour of the movement, does not approve of Mrs. Pankhurst's methods, and "has told her so."

Indeed, Mr. Holiday is not shy in openly expressing his views. He indulges in dogmatic judgments on his brothers of the brush. Take, for example, his remarks on the Post-Impressionists. After a visit to the exhibition in the winter of 1910–11 at the Grafton Galleries, "the large majority of the pictures" seemed to him "the work of men who are as blind as posts to all impressions of natural beauty." He describes the work of the School as "a revelation of incompetence, ignorance and blindness." He adds :—

"There is one thing to which I am hostile, and that is the attempt to pass off bad, slovenly work under the cover of impudent pretensions."

Now, among the pictures shown at the Grafton Galleries Exhibition, upon an isolated visit to which Mr. Holiday apparently founds the criticisms quoted above, were a number of works by Vincent van Gogh, including the superb 'Orchard in Provence' (No. 49), and one of his most famous still-life pieces, 'Les Soleils' (No. 72). It is regrettable that the painter of the tinted nymphs in their tank looking so curiously natural did not regard these and other works by this master a little more attentively; had he done so, he would, we think, have admitted that Van Gogh's eye was as sensitive to "impressions of natural beauty" as his own.

The story of Van Gogh's life, as related by his sister, is one of the most tragic in art. In these 'Personal Recollections' we read of Van Gogh in London, teaching French and collecting overdue fees for his employer from the poverty-stricken parents of his pupils; of Van Gogh preaching the Gospel to the miners in the Borinage, and nursing the sick, and starving himself to give others bread; and, finally, of Van Gogh the artist, impelled by a burning desire to express the beauty of the visible world, working from sunrise to sunset beneath the blazing sun of the South, with money only for the barest necessities, without friends or womanhood in his life, for he was too poor and too engrossed in the task he had set himself to be able to indulge in social intercourse, travel or duets. It is a record calculated to disturb self-complacency.

The Van Gogh letters from Arles should be read in conjunction with this book. The two together supply a complete picture of a noble man and deep-feeling artist. No painter was ever more sincere than Van Gogh. He was of the race of the prophets. He painted as Savonarola preached, at the dictates of an inner necessity, with intense concentration and with an absolute goal, and his work shows this intensity and this singleness of purpose. He was possessed of a great conviction, a burning faith, and the ardour of his spirit consumed his body and his brain. He ranks with those who have given their lives for an ideal.

The translation is well done, reproducing the restrained but emotional character of the original, and includes a sound, though somewhat affected Foreword by Mr. Arthur B. Davis.

Reminiscences of my Life. By Henry Holiday. (Heinemann, 16*s.*)

Personal Recollections of Vincent van Gogh. By Elizabeth Du Quesne van Gogh. Translated by Katherine S. Dreier. (London, Constable & Co.; Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 7*s.* 6*d.*)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The first exhibition of this Society under Mr. Brangwyn's presidency shows signs of a certain awakening to livelier possibilities. The movement is somewhat spasmodic, it is true, as though the result of a conscious determination to be vigorous; but it is a step in the right direction. By making a special feature of bold, direct execution in a semi-realistic vein the Society may again have a function in the artistic life of the country. With the tendency of advanced artistic thought to-day to distrust professional accomplishment, there may be a place for an exhibition which takes the opposite view, and is a theatre for the display of virtuosity.

This one fancies to be the programme of the R.B.A. as indicated by its choice of Mr. Brangwyn as President, his own contribution, *The Bridge, Avignon* (39), striking the note of rhetorical flourish suitable for giving confidence to his followers. It is obviously handsome, if built on a series of well-worn devices, culminating in an enormous black frame, which is, perhaps, a presidential prerogative. We hope that this is so, for one black frame in the middle of a wall looks magnificent, if properly utilized, as with Mr. Brangwyn it is sure to be. An exhibition in which any one may have a black frame speedily becomes intolerable in its insistent competition. Mr. Brangwyn's influence may also be seen in Mr. W. Walcot's large etching, *Antony in Egypt* (180)—better designed than anything he has yet done—and in the well-known lithographs by Mr. Spencer Pryse (151–3), shown here as a triptych. They hardly look as if they were originally devised for such a purpose, the right-hand panel, *Workless* (151), being by far the best, and nowise improved by the neighbourhood of the others. It is as good a poster of the naturalistic order as has been done in England, and the Independent Labour Party has, on the whole, shown more aptitude for art patronage than, say, the Government in commissioning the decorations in the Palace of Westminster. Mr. Alfred Hartley's *Versailles* (22) resembles Mr. Brangwyn's picture in its ready acceptance of an attractive architectural theme, necessarily striking if painted simply and boldly on so large a scale.

Other large canvases without the same decorative excuse are contributed by Mr. Young Hunter (245 and 303), whose vision is that of an average magazine illustrator, and by Mr. W. Murray Smith, who tries in

The Bridge (45) to carry out on a larger scale a subject which he had already handled admirably in little. It looks rather bald and empty, and its special qualities of intimate observation would no longer probably suffice, even if they were pushed to the same degree of intensity. This not being done, the same artist's *Piazzale Michelangiolo, Florence* (34), with its more modest and delicate workmanship, is evidently preferable. A little oversuave and pretty in taste, its accomplishment is evident—the accomplishment of a slightly self-conscious and dandified Corot. Mr. Davis Richter uses a simpler method of painting with a like superficial and sophisticated cleverness in his flower-piece *Anemone* (19), and more carefully in its clean definition in No. 35, *Wharfside*. Mr. E. Handley-Read's *Mother and Children, Zeeland* (86), is also noteworthy for its crisp, well-planned directness of statement. Such work is, perhaps, a trifle uninspired, but these painters are handy with their brushes, and know almost too unquestioningly what they are about.

Among the water-colours there is a larger proportion of works of a like reasonable efficiency. The most distinguished are those by Mr. W. Blundell Thompson, of which No. 145, *The Wethersfield Road*, is the best; but the drawings of Messrs. John Nickal (149 and 160), Charles Ince (134), Henry Butler (131), A. H. Elphinstone (162), Harry Becker (265), and W. T. M. Hawksworth (281) should also be noticed.

Of the invited work by artists outside the Society, Mr. James Pryde's *Sinister Interior* (5) is the most noteworthy. It is soundly constructed, from a technical point of view, though the artist's familiar type of design is on this occasion disturbed by the fact that the enormous doorway, seen apparently broadside on to the spectator, has one jamb set about six feet further into the picture than the other. This gives it a sudden twist, reminding us of Hogarth's plate illustrating possible errors of perspective. Mr. Pryde's function appears to us to lie in his respect for perspective, however he may defy probabilities in the matter of proportion.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

The very latest developments of German art may be seen at the Twenty-One Gallery, York Buildings, Adelphi, in the prints and drawings of Messrs. Moriz Melzer, Kandinsky, Pechstein, and F. Marc, and others. Mr. Wyndham Lewis contributes a note to the catalogue in which discussion of the art of wood-engraving (not pre-eminently as shown in this exhibition) is conducted in a characteristically explosive fashion, recalling the progress of a motor bicycle. At first the unaccustomed reader expects a bullet with each report. On the walls are the same modern abruptness and impatience, the same apparent indifference as to whether what is set down gets to the spectator or not; and it is not to be denied that these qualities have their attractive side, though they are precisely the qualities which a generation ago were recognized as the hall-mark of incapacity. We can now see that this was a mistake, though we may not all go so far as to exalt impatience and clumsiness as essential virtues. Among Mr. Melzer's coloured pictures *The White Horse* (11) appears to us the finest—a spacious, rather noble design. *Wide Horizons* (8) recalls the rough sketches of Tintoretto. Mr. Bolz's *Maskenfest* (in folio) is magnificently luxurious in its riot of form and richly varied proportion of black and white. Mr. Marc is most interesting when not too studiously imitative of Japanese models.

At the Galleries of Messrs. Goupil & Co. the drawings by Signor Alberto Martini belong to a slightly earlier phase of German design, depending for their *macabre* suggestiveness on very material devices: details of decomposition, the monstrous reversion of mankind towards lower forms of life. Signor Martini has certainly mastered the fact that to us as vertebrates there is an essential horridness in organisms lacking in bone, in forms liable to unexpected jelly-like swellings. Thus he again and again achieves the disgustful with considerable success. There are other drawings, such as Nos. 69 and 102, which show imaginative power outside this his favourite realm, and throughout his work his tight, literal handling is the efficient servant of his very definite power of invention.

In the galleries adjoining, the exhibition of the Black Frame Sketch Club illustrates the objectionable effect, above referred to, of such a method of presenting pictures. Mr. J. H. Lobley's *Winter Sunshine* (57) is the best exhibit. Mr. Frank Emanuel's collection of etchings includes a graceful little landscape, *Cock-crow* (5), as well as some firmly drawn street scenes, such as *La vieille Boucherie* (9).

At Messrs. Tooth's Gallery Mr. Isaac Israels shows a collection of pictures not remarkable, though some of them reveal a sound method of noting a colour-scheme, witness No. 17, *Morning in the Park*. His subjects have not the sentimental attraction of his more famous relative's themes, but they appear to us more sincerely felt, and quite as well painted.

At the Leicester Galleries Miss Winifred Austen's water-colours of birds and beasts are wonderfully clean and dexterous in manipulation, but have the slightly dull outlook which we associate with the artist who uses stuffed specimens to fortify his observation from life. Mr. Oliver Hall exploits various romantic sites in a series of brown landscapes, carefully designed in detail, but lacking in breadth of vision. No. 38, *Interior of a Wood*, is one of the best.

Fine Art Gossip.

The work of restoring the cuts made in the Rokeby 'Venus' is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is said that it will only be possible by very minute inspection to detect the damaged parts. Meanwhile, a portion of the National Gallery, though it is closed to the general public, is being opened to students.

Viscount Bryce has been appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the room of the late Lord Knutsford.

Romney's portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milles, painted in 1780, and till within the last few days in the possession of representatives of the Milles family, have just been acquired by Messrs. Wallis of Pall Mall. Jeremiah Milles, a handsome man, in an old-gold coat and knee-breeches, with a red velvet cloak thrown over his shoulders, stands in a landscape, holding a book in his left hand. His wife is in white, with blue sash and red velvet cloak.

An exhibition of portraits, landscapes, and water-colour drawings by Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. MacCormick, and Miss Clare Marsh was opened last week in Dublin by Sir Walter Armstrong. Mrs. Marsh's water-colour landscapes are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the exhibition, which is of unusual merit.

It is said that Millet's picture 'Œdipus taken down from the Tree' has been sold by Messrs. Cottier of New York to a Canadian. It was exhibited at the Salon of 1849, and the story goes that Millet, being short of canvases, painted it atop of a 'St. Jerome' which was offered to the Salon in 1846, and rejected.

The Allied Artists' Association will hold their London Salon this year in June instead of July, and at the Holland Park Hall instead of at the Albert Hall, the move having been made in order to get the whole exhibition upon one level.

The Art Workers' Guild, which has been domiciled in Clifford's Inn Hall for the last seventeen years, is removing to its new home at 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, in April, having acquired the remainder of the lease—some 880 years—granted in Queen Anne's reign to Sir G. Nathaniel Curzon. The Guild, of which William Morris was once a prominent member, will have its home in the same square in which he established his first studio, and worked until the move was made to Merton Abbey.

Mrs. Arthur Strong, Assistant Director of the British School of Rome, has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the Archæological Institute of America. Mrs. Strong recently delivered a course of lectures at the American and Canadian centres of the Institute. She is lecturing shortly at the School on 'Great Works of Art in American Museums' (New York, Boston, Philadelphia).

The German Archæological Institute at Athens has been penetrating below the palace at Tiryns uncovered by Schliemann and Dörpfeld, and has excavated, among other habitations, a circular building about fourteen metres in diameter, built before 1500 B.C., which is probably the most ancient palace of the lords of Tiryns. A "beehive" tomb in good preservation has also been excavated; it is, however, empty, and appears to have been used at some time during the Roman Empire as an oil-mill.

Some years ago Prof. Percy Gardner wrote a little work which he called 'A Grammar of Greek Art.' Of this he has now prepared a revised and much enlarged version, and is about to issue it under the title of 'The Principles of Greek Art.' The volume will be included in Messrs. Macmillan's "Handbooks of Archæology and Antiquities," and will be illustrated.

On Thursday next, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. A. J. B. Wace will lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum on 'Greek Embroideries, their Origins and Uses'; and on Thursday, April 2nd, at the same place and hour, Mr. A. F. Kendrick will lecture on 'Some Sources of Modern Textile Design.' These will be the last lectures of the current session. It is hoped to arrange a further series in October next.

The Houghton Mifflin Co. of Boston and New York have become publishers for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. They thus issue, *inter alia*, *The Print Collectors' Quarterly*, which appears in February, April, October, and December, and is edited by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington, who is Curator of the Print Department of the Museum, and lectures on engraving at Harvard University.

On Tuesday last the names were published of those who constitute the Advisory Boards for England, Scotland, and Wales, which have now been formed by the Commissioners of Works under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913. Mr. Lionel Earle is chairman of

the English Board, and Lord Burghclere represents on it the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell is chairman of the Scotch Board, and Sir Herbert Maxwell representative of the Royal Commission. Of the Welsh Board the chairman is Sir E. Vincent Evans, and the representative of the Royal Commission, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ll. Morgan.

M. Maurice Barrès is making determined efforts to preserve the old churches of France. These number about 80,000, and only 2,000 of them have been counted as historical monuments, and as such entitled to preservation at the hands of the State. On Thursday of last week M. Barrès delivered a vigorous address on the subject at the Université des Annales, pointing out that, apart from religion, the callous indifference of some of the communes to the conditions of the churches was, from the points of view of history, art, and morals, a thing grievously to be deplored.

On Saturday last the West Tower of the Minster at Neuss, in Rhenish Prussia—the Quirinus-Kirche, built in 1209, and one of the best examples of Rhenish Gothic—was burnt down, it is supposed by a short circuit in the electric apparatus for ringing the bells. The six o'clock Mass was being celebrated, when suddenly there was a loud report, and all the lights went out. The vergers, hastening to the tower, found the belfry blazing.

The local fire brigade had its steam hose under repair, and could do little against the flames. By the time the Düsseldorf brigade came upon the scene, the roof of the nave was beginning to catch fire from the showers of sparks. The tower fell in, and the bells, with a terrific crash, came down through the vaulting of the roof on to the organ. Fortunately, after an hour's hard work, the roof of the nave was saved, without having been greatly injured, nor was the East Tower, on which is the statue of the patron saint, much damaged, nor any one of the treasures contained in the Minster injured.

Messrs. MacLehose have nearly ready 'Heraldry in Scotland,' including a recension of the late George Seton's 'Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland,' by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant. The work, which occupies two volumes, and contains upwards of 300 illustrations, was originally designed as a new edition of Seton's authoritative book, now out of print, but the enlargements and alterations are so extensive that it is virtually a new book. It will be published in an ordinary form as well as an édition de luxe, but both issues are limited.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

At Messrs. Christie's sale on Friday, the 13th inst., N. de Largillière's picture of the Duchesse de Philaris, in yellow embroidered dress with mauve scarf, fetched 304*l.* 10*s.* H. Alken's drawings, The Paces of the Horse (a set of six), brought 117*l.* 12*s.*, and Steeplechasing (a set of four), 115*l.* 10*s.*

ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the first portion of the collection of engravings formed by the late Mr. Edward J. Reiss, the chief prices being the following: Sir R. Strange, after Van Dyck, King Charles standing by his Horse, 75*l.* Nanteuil, tinted drawing, a Portrait of Himself, 60*l.* Burweiler, after Franz Hals, The Guitar Player, 70*l.*

On Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the more modern portion of the same collection and other modern etchings and engravings, when Sir F. S. Haden's Études à l'Eau-forte fetched 190*l.*

Musical Gossip.

M. Alexander Scriabin's 'Prometheus' ('The Poem of Fire') was performed at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, the composer playing the difficult pianoforte part. Mention was made of this work when it was produced last year under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and we are still of opinion that the composer's theosophical programme cannot be expressed in musical terms. At any rate, if he considers it essential to the understanding and appreciation of the music, a detailed description from his pen, with examples, would certainly be of considerable help. To us the most interesting features are the new scale, the harmonies, and the orchestration, and of these M. Scriabin himself, or some coming man, may make more inspired use. Then again the pianoforte part, though admirably rendered by M. Scriabin, is disturbing. The tone of the piano does not coalesce with those of the other instruments. No orchestral work with such high aims was ever written with an important piano part.

The performance, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, was excellent; and whatever may be thought of the work, Sir Henry deserves thanks for giving opportunities of hearing what contemporaries are doing, among whom M. Scriabin is prominent. The composer also played at this concert his early Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor. It is the pleasant work of a skilful pianist; there are no signs of the coming man; in form it is classical. The playing was notable for delicacy.

The programme of the sixth Philharmonic Concert, at Queen's Hall on the 16th inst., began with Mendelssohn's 'Italian' Symphony, which has not been given at a Philharmonic Concert since Sir Alexander Mackenzie conducted it on November 4th, 1897, the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's death. When James Davidson heard of it he exclaimed, "Art is dead!" But a new art had just arisen, which, after a long struggle, conquered. Mendelssohn, who had been overrated, became underrated. Party spirit ran high for a time; at the present day juster views prevail. The 'Italian' Symphony is not so characteristic as the 'Scotch'; anyhow, to ears accustomed to Wagner and to much Russian music, instinct with rhythmic life and colour, it no longer makes the same appeal as formerly. Moreover, it was followed by Strauss's powerful 'Tod und Verklärung.' Herr Mengelberg conducted the former work in faultless manner, but the latter with all sympathy and enthusiasm.

In the second part of the programme came two interesting works of César Franck the symphonic poem, 'Les Djinns' and the Symphonic Variations, in both of which the pianoforte part was played in masterful style by M. Cortot, the eminent French pianist. Between them was placed Mr. Frank Bridge's 'Dance Poem,' given for the first time under the direction of the composer. He has talent, and the music certainly shows skill, but for the most part it did not seem in keeping either with the general title or with the headings of the various sections. Further, considered apart from the poetic basis, it gave the impression of being made, not inspired.

The programme of the third Classical Concert, at Bechstein Hall last Wednesday evening, included no novelty; moreover, two of the three instrumental works were of a light order. First came Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, No. 6, and in the writing, though we may miss the grand style of a later period, we get the freshness of youth, which, with all great composers, soon fades. The rendering of it by the Geloso Quartet was excellent. Their precision is remarkable, though not of a military kind; their interpretation was full of life and soul. Mozart's Quartet in D for Flute (Mr. Albert Fransella) and Strings is a bright work, though it does not, like the previous one, give glimpses of the coming man. The four Geloso players had their finest opportunity in the Debussy Quartet in G minor, and of this they availed themselves to the full. Mr. Campbell McInnes was heard in a not very characteristic song by Schumann, and in two by Schubert, but he was not at his best; he seemed to sing with difficulty, as if suffering from a cold.

Mr. Murray Davey, who sang so impressively the small part of Titurel in the recent 'Parsifal' performances at Covent Garden, gave an interesting song recital at the Æolian Hall last Wednesday afternoon. He opened with the two songs 'O Isis und Osiris' and 'In diesen heil'gen Hallen,' to which justice can only be rendered by a deep bass voice such as Mr. Davey possesses. He afterwards sang Schubert's 'Der Tod und das Mädchen,' ending on the D an octave lower than the one printed—an improvement of which Schubert, no doubt, would have approved. The singer's rendering of 'Der Doppelgänger' was dramatically powerful.

Mr. Davey also sang two groups of songs of his own composition, the first consisting of three settings of seventeenth-century poems by Herrick, John Dowland, and John Attye. The music is simple and quaint, though without being a mere imitation of old style. The second, a French group, were still more to our liking. There is no straining after effect, and there are no strange chords or puzzling rhythms, but no lack of skill and thought. 'Il était une Fois' and 'Crapaud' are very clever. Both groups were ably accompanied by Madame Poldowski, and between them Mr. Davey sang some of her own delightful songs.

The Sterling Mackinlay Operatic Society will give performances of Paul Lacome's romantic opera 'Ma Mie Rosette' on Friday and Saturday in next week, at King's Hall, King Street, Covent Garden. The proceeds are to be handed to the Eton Mission.

The grand season at Covent Garden opens on April 20th and ends on July 27th. There will be two cycles of the 'Ring' (April 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 27th, and May 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th); and performances of 'Die Meistersinger' and 'Parsifal,' possibly also of 'Lohengrin.' They will all be given under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch and Mr. Albert Coates: the latter during the recent German season proved his mastery as a Wagner conductor. All works named above will be sung in German, and without cuts.

Two novelties are announced: one by Italo Montemezzi, entitled 'L'Amore dei tre re,' the other 'Francesca da Rimini,' by Riccardo Zandonai, whose 'Conchita,' performed at Covent Garden, though not altogether successful, and to a considerable extent on account of its libretto, gave promise of something stronger. Both novelties have won favour in Italy, and the first also in America. There will also be some interesting revivals: Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' Verdi's 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Falstaff,' and 'Otello,' and Boito's 'Mefistofele.'

Sir Joseph Beecham announces a second season of Russian opera at Drury Lane, to open on May 20, and end on July 25; and from the works promised it ought to prove as interesting and exciting as that of last year. The two operas of Moussorgsky and the one by Rimsky-Korsakoff will be repeated, and there will be four new: 'A Night of May' and 'The Golden Cock,' by Rimsky-Korsakoff; 'Prince Igor,' by Borodin; and 'The Nightingale,' by Stravinsky. 'The Golden Cock' was the last opera the composer wrote, and he died a few days after its production at a private theatre in Moscow. Stravinsky's is his latest work. Rimsky-Korsakoff and Glasounov are said to have completed 'Prince Igor' after Borodin's death in 1887.

There will also be four new ballets: Dr. Richard Strauss's 'The Legend of Joseph,' M. Maurice Ravel's 'Daphnis and Chloe,' Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' and Steinberg's 'Midas.'

Madame Karsavina will return, also M. Chaliapine. The conductors will be MM. Thomas Beecham, Emil Cooper, and Leon Steinberg mentioned above; and for the Ballet MM. Richard Strauss, Thomas Beecham, Pierre Monteux, and René Bâton.

The first performance of Herr Felix Weingartner's new opera 'Cain and Abel' will take place under his direction at Darmstadt on May 17th.

Mr. Daniel Mayer announces a Beethoven Festival, to be given at Queen's Hall, April 20th to 25th. All the nine Symphonies are to be performed, four of the five Pianoforte Concertos, and the Concerto for the Violin. There will also be vocal music, with excellent songs. The London Symphony Orchestra and the Leeds Philharmonic Chorus (200 voices) are engaged. M. Henri Verbrugghen will be the conductor.

Mr. J. W. Ivimey has been engaged by the London County Council to stimulate appreciation of music among the students. His first lecture was given at Fulham.

The scheme of the forthcoming festival at Torquay, mentioned last week, includes, in addition to M. Stravinsky's Symphony, an Orchestral Suite, 'The Pool,' by Mr. G. H. Clutsam, and an orchestral work by Mr. Percy Pitt. Messrs. Thomas Beecham, Percy Grainger, Percy Pitt, and Basil Hindenberg will be the conductors.

A German statistician has calculated the average length of the lives of musicians during the period between January 1st, 1870, and December 31st, 1913, and he places it at 61 years. The most interesting part of his calculation is the fact that during that period four centenarians passed away, namely, Elise Farnesie, who died in 1884, aged 105; Johann Christian Hilf, conductor at Baden, aged 103; Manuel Garcia, in his 102nd year; and Benedetto Bazetti of Turin. Only one of these seems to have been of any note.

Cuts have been made in Handel's 'Messiah'—and indeed in most, if not all, of his oratorios—but an additional number by another composer would, at any rate since the days of Handel, when 'Israel in Egypt' was advertised as "shortened and intermixed with songs," seem to be unique. An instance, however, occurred at Bath at the beginning of last century. Dr. Harrington is well known as a leader of the Bath Harmonic Society, of which he was first president. He composed various songs and a little sacred music. Among the latter was a sacred dirge 'Eloi! or, the Death of Christ.' It was written in 1800 "for the solemn service of Passion Week"; moreover, it was dedicated to George III. The Doctor showed it to Rauzzini—at whose house, by the way, Haydn and Dr. Burney spent three days in 1794—who had it performed at his concerts. Of this composition the following occurs in a biographical sketch of Dr. Harrington, signed "Philo-Musicus," in the third volume of *The Bath and Bristol Magazine* for 1834:—

"I believe that it was *first* performed in the second part of the oratorio of the 'Messiah.' In which situation it has always since been sung; being considered, in Bath, at least, as admirably calculated to fill that place in the oratorio. It has ever since been sung at the Abbey Church."

This 'Eloi!' is inscribed on Dr. Harrington's monument in that church. He was 70 years old when he wrote it. Dr. Burney published a letter in one of the Bath papers, which ends thus:—

"The singing together in prayer of supplication, fugue or imitation, are absolutely prohibited by propriety and common sense. These observations are wholly avoided in the plain counterpoint of the sacred 'Eloi.'"

Grove's 'Dictionary' mentions the Dirge, but not the use made of it.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Mary Tomlinson's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	F. B. Ellis's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Bach Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Blanche Newcombe's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Henri Etlin's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Vera Brock's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Helen Mott and Dorothea Webb's Sonata and Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Thurs.	F. S. Kelly's Concert, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Sascha ulbertson's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Song Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8 Royal Albert Hall.
—	Tora Hwass's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Leo Ornstein's Pianoforte Recital of Futurist Music, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	F. B. Ellis's Concert of Modern Orchestral Music, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.
Sat.	Frederic Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

PURCELL'S MUSIC IN FRANCE.

In noticing a performance of Purcell's 'Golden Sonata' given at the Paris Conservatoire on February 25th, a paragraph of 'Musical Gossip' in *The Athenæum* of the 7th inst. remarks:—

"It was probably the first time that any work of his [Purcell's] has been produced in France—at least in modern times."

This was far from being Purcell's first introduction into France, as will be seen by the following list of his music which has been produced in Paris by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch: The Toccata for harpsichord at a meeting of the S.I.M. at the Bibliothèque Nationale, November, 1910, and at Mr. Dolmetsch's concert, Salle Gaveau, April, 1912, when the Violin Sonata was also played by the concert-giver; 'Fantazia upon One Note' for 5 viols, at a Masonic Society concert, January, 1913, and at a concert of English Music of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries at the Université Populaire, where a Prelude, Ground, and Hornpipe for harpsichord were also played, May, 1913; these three harpsichord pieces were repeated at a concert (under Mr. Dolmetsch's direction) of the Chanteurs de la Renaissance, June, 1913. The Toccata and Ground were also both played on two separate occasions at the Sorbonne last January.

Beatrice Horne.

*** The paragraph alluded to was not written by our music critic, but was sent by a French correspondent.

DRAMA

The Comedies of Holberg. By Oscar James Campbell. "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature." (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press; London, Milford, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prof. Campbell's study of the sources of Holberg's plays is the first book in the English language to deal with this important dramatist. The Danish Baron's influence never extended to England; his imitations of Molière and his modifications of the *commedia dell' arte* were scarcely calculated to find favour in the country of Congreve. Translators at all times have fought shy of Holberg's works, and, up to the present, only a few plays, a little history, and a satire, of all his long list of compositions, have filtered through into the English language. Suffragists have yet to be made acquainted with his case for the political enfranchisement of women, written as long ago as 1722.

It was also in 1722 that it occurred to Holberg that the only theatre in Copenhagen with the right to produce comedy had to rely entirely upon translations from the French, and he at once set to work to write plays that should be Danish. Five plays by him were written and produced the same year. For three years he worked assiduously, until he was exhausted by these and other labours. Then the theatre failed, and no more plays were needed. In 1750 he once more took up his pen to write for the theatre, and wrote six plays in his old age.

The extent of Holberg's indebtedness to Molière has already been studied by A. Legrelle in 'Holberg Considéré comme Imitateur de Molière' (1864). In the opinion of Prof. Campbell, Legrelle exaggerated the similarities; Holberg is always a debtor, but Molière is not the only lender. Prof. Campbell has examined the fifty-five comedies in Gherardi's collection, and finds that Holberg had freely helped himself to these French modifications of the original Italian *commedia dell' arte*. He points out the numerous recurrences of the distinguishing features of the *commedia* in Holberg's plays, showing how he had introduced fresh modifications to bring the original into sympathy with the Danish character. The section of the book dealing with this part of the subject impresses us as an admirably executed piece of work. The author has spared himself no pains to study the plays which Holberg, in his extensive travels, might have seen and later used as models.

The same thoroughness is applied to 'Holberg and English Literature'—a chapter that is of necessity largely conjectural. What plays were there to be seen during the two years that Holberg was at Oxford, and what did he think of them? He himself says not a word on the subject. Holberg probably saw the original of one of his plays in the adventures of Christopher Sly, and he may, on general principles, have been influenced

by Farquhar. Essays in *The Tatler* may have given birth to one or two situations, but the haul is minute, for so large a net as the author has cast.

The humour of Holberg is either satirical or made up from a recipe, and to-day appears elementary and knock-about. His Henrichs and Pernilles, adapted from the Arlequin and Columbine of the *commedia dell' arte*, are the sources of the fun. The Danish peasant, man or woman, is presented occasionally with realism. There is no attempt made, as with the Elizabethans, to dramatize well-known stories or historical episodes. It is as an adapter of foreign conventions that Holberg best shows his dramatic gift.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Helen of the High Hand' is now being preceded at the Vaudeville by 'The Rest Cure,' a one-act play by G. E. Jennings, remarkably well-knit in structure, and truly comical in effect. It represents the first hour or so spent by a *malade imaginaire* in a nursing home. Far from proving the refuge which the overwrought author of *vers libres* is seeking, it turns out to be the very antithesis of his or any one else's dreams. Instead of quiet, there is an unceasing, nerve-racking succession of whistles, screeches, and bangs; instead of dainty food delicately served, tepid boiled mutton and suet pudding; instead of a glowing fire noiselessly replenished by a gloved hand, a sulky grate fed by a rattling avalanche from a scuttle; instead of the cheerful society of a ministering angel, there are two attendant fiends: Dark Cat, whose conversation dwells lugubriously on the imminent dissolution of the patient, and Fair Cat, a typical minx. The "nervy" author—played to perfection by Mr. Otho Stuart—is befriended by the maid-of-all-work (Phyllis Stuckey), a 'cute young person who makes some cynical observations on the *raison d'être* of the nursing home. Laughter is a fine tonic: every one who witnesses 'The Rest Cure' will have a plentiful dose of it.

Mr. Sutro's 'The Two Virtues' is now preceded at the St. James's by an amusing trifle from the pen of Mr. Max Beerbohm called 'A Social Success.' A young man about town, anxious to escape the boredom of multitudinous social engagements, cheats at poker, only to find that his friends, instead of deserting him, rally to his side in his supposed disgrace, assuring him that "there are many worse things in the world than cheating at cards." Mr. Reginald Owen enacted the part of the *blasé* young man with ease and humour. Mr. Beerbohm's dialogue is often witty.

We were glad to notice that the elocution of one or two of the characters in the longer play showed improvement.

At Drury Lane the popular melodrama 'Sealed Orders' resumed its run—interrupted at Christmas by the pantomime—on Thursday evening. There is no important alteration in the cast.

The "New Company" of the Abbey Theatre, which has been formed under Lady Gregory's management to carry on its work during the absence of the First Company in America, produced two new plays last week in Dublin. 'The Orangeman,' by Mr. St. John Ervine, is a humorous sketch of life in the north of Ireland; while in 'The Lord Mayor' Mr. Edward MacNulty has turned to the untilled field of lower-class Dublin life, and has gleaned therefrom a most entertaining comedy. The plays were acted with great spirit. Lady Gregory is to be congratulated on her new venture.

The inauguration of the Burbage memorial, announced in our last issue, duly took place on Monday last, when, after a short service, Sir George Alexander unveiled Mr. Ansell's tablet, and said a few words commemorative of the debt owed by the stage to James and Richard Burbage. A seat has been erected in the church garden, now a public open space, as a further memorial of these fellow-workers with Shakespeare.

To Correspondents.—J. P. M.—H. G. R.—O. S.—M. S.—R. A. S. J.—Received.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Relating to Travel and Touring.

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TRAVEL SUPPLEMENT.

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TRAVELLERS AND THEIR BOOKS.

DR. JOHNSON declared, in 1775, that writers of travels were "more defective than any other writers." A characteristic reason for this was assigned in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale : "Those whose lot it is to ramble can seldom write, and those who know how to write very seldom ramble." One may observe in passing that this sweeping condemnation seems to prove that Johnson had never dipped into the pages of Hakluyt, which Froude truly described as "the Prose Epic of the modern English nation." Nothing in literature is more striking than the success almost uniformly attained by the unknown or forgotten authors of the English voyages in vivifying their records.

"In most cases the captain himself, or his clerk or servant, or some unknown gentleman volunteer sat down and chronicled the voyage which he had shared ; and thus inorganically arose a collection of writings which, with all their simplicity, are for nothing more striking than for the high moral beauty, warmed with natural feeling, which displays itself through all their pages."

We know no more charming books in which to dip for recreation in an idle hour than the thirty-two volumes in which the enterprise of a modern publisher has reproduced the collections of Hakluyt and Purchas. They show how well the traveller may be inspired when he takes no account of so-called "literary" artifice, but is content to follow the advice of Sidney's muse :—

Look in thy heart and write.

The travellers of the eighteenth century, however, of whom Johnson was evidently thinking, had no such simple and adequate machinery to content them, and their readers were the sufferers. We cannot resist the pleasure of quoting the delightful passage in which Johnson, in his ninety-seventh 'Idler,' pokes fun at a kind of traveller who is still occasionally to be met with :—

"Of those who crowd the world with their itineraries, some have no other purpose than to describe the face of the country ; those who sit idle at home, and are curious to know what is done or suffered in distant countries, may be informed by one of these wanderers, that on a certain day he set out early with the caravan, and in the first hour's march saw, towards the south, a hill covered with trees, then passed over a stream, which ran northward with a swift course, but which is probably dry in the summer months ; that an hour after he saw something to the right, which looked at a distance like a castle with towers, but which he discovered afterwards to be a craggy rock ; that he then entered a valley, in which he saw several trees tall and flourishing, watered by a rivulet not marked in the maps, of which he was not able to learn the name ; that the road afterwards grew stony, and the country uneven, where he observed among the hills many hollows worn by torrents, and was told that the road was passable only part of the year ; that going on they found the remains of a building, once, perhaps, a fortress to secure the pass, or to restrain the robbers, of which the present inhabitants can give no other account than that it is haunted by fairies ; that they went to dine at the foot of a rock, and travelled the rest of the day along the banks of a river, from which the road turned aside towards evening, and brought them within sight of a village, which was once a considerable town, but which afforded them neither good victuals nor commodious lodging.

"Thus he conducts his reader through wet and dry, over rough and smooth, without incidents, without reflection ; and, if he obtains his company for another day, will dismiss him again at night, equally fatigued with a like succession of rocks and streams, mountains and ruins. This is the common style of those sons of enterprise who visit savage countries, and range through solitude and desolation ; who pass a desert, and tell that it is sandy ; who cross a valley, and find that it is green. . . . He that reads these books must consider his labour as its own reward ; for he will find nothing on which attention can fix, or which memory can retain."

This amusing criticism is to-day applicable only to a small percentage of travellers. Mr. Kipling is not fond of the globe-trotter who travels for days and writes for weeks, the result being sometimes a book which could have been spared. But on the whole the modern traveller has freed himself from the reproach of dullness which was brought, with some justice, against his eighteenth-century predecessor. To any one who has in the course of his business to glance through the books published week by week it is apparent that books of travel make the biggest heap after fiction, theology, and educational works. The surprising thing is that they keep up to so high a standard of interest, as a glance through the reviews in this Supplement will illustrate. The world is so well known nowadays that it seems difficult for the average globe-trotter to write a book about his experiences which has any real justification for existing. So far as actual descriptions of landscape and scenery, of hills and cities, are concerned, this is true enough. Most of the world has been examined and described, mapped and photographed, and reduced within the limits of the adequately known. It is only the exceptional traveller who has anything new to tell under this head ; and even in the books of a Scott or a Shackleton it is rather the adventurous element, the tale of hardships bravely borne or resourcefully surmounted, than the merely topographical element which attracts the reader. The traveller who goes in search of purely geographical knowledge is rare, and those who still aspire to interest the world with a record of their journeys must bear in mind Johnson's further maxim : "He that would travel for the entertainment of others should remember that the great object of remark is human life."

In the tantalizing fragment of what should have been one of the greatest of travel books Stevenson lays it down that the traveller who wishes to have anything noteworthy to tell must learn to rouse and share the "sense of kinship" between himself and the denizens of other lands. The ability to do this—not merely among the Marquesans or the Eskimo, but also in Provence, the Engadine, or the Cumberland dales—is the one qualification that makes travel pleasant at the time and profitable in the retrospect. We do not deny that a keen lover of scenery may have a thoroughly delightful tour round the world without ever speaking to a soul, except a steward or a waiter ; as a race, indeed, Englishmen are rather notorious for "keeping themselves to themselves" when they travel. But the globe-trotter who wants to write a book about his experiences will be prudent to keep his ears open as well as his eyes, and fill his note-book with conversations and human impressions, rather than with word-paintings of sunsets and landscapes. Such a book as Mr. Stefánsson, the young Canadian explorer, has lately given us about the Eskimo is worth a hundred of the average records of travel, because once for all it answers the questions that we are all inclined to ask about an exotic and alien form of life. But then Mr. Stefánsson is a professional, whilst the average writer of a book of travel is only an

amateur. He devoted some five years to living with the Eskimos like an Eskimo, thus establishing that "sense of kinship" mentioned by Stevenson through which alone it is possible to get at the heart of the life of any race. It would be unfair to ask every writer to make similar sacrifices in devotion to an idea; but if any one wants the recipe for writing a really notable travel-book, he cannot do better than follow Mr. Stefánsson's lead.

Among books of travel, however, as in most other departments of literature, it is impossible to lay down any definite rules for success. The writer's enthusiasm may vary from the history of the past to the developments of the future, from a chance of getting killed to a chance of getting statistics or orchids. Here, as elsewhere, we are reduced to acknowledge with Voltaire :—

Tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre ennuyeux.

The only unforgivable thing is to bore your reader. As long as that is avoided it is possible to write a successful book of travel, even if your migration has never been further than from the blue bed to the brown, or (like Alphonse Karr's) round the garden. We must not, of course, be supposed to mean that it is playing the game fairly to write about Tibet without having, at least, made an effort to get there, or to describe the ascent of Chimborazo without ever having left the base camp. We only mean that the man who can see with his own eyes, and has the gift of describing what he has seen and felt in that indefinable but easily recognized fashion which differentiates literature from book-making, is the best of travel-writers; it really does not matter very much where he goes. The real classics in this branch of literature are all "sentimental journeys," in which the personality of the author is more important than his route. Stevenson's 'Travels with a Donkey' and 'Inland Voyage,' Mr. Morley Roberts's 'Western Avernus,' Clarence King's 'Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada,' Whymper's 'Scrambles among the Alps,' and Mr. Hilaire Belloc's 'Path to Rome' hold a place in our affections which is more enviable than the respect we pay to Cook and Anson, Stanley and Livingstone, Peary and Nansen. But it must be acknowledged that nothing is more pitiful than the "sentimental journey" which is not of the first class; in this respect it ranks with poetry—it is either very good or it is horrid. We seriously believe that a hundred men could write a new 'Crossing of Greenland' or 'Through the Dark Continent' for one who could satisfy us with a new 'Inland Voyage.' These masterpieces are few and far between. Let us be thankful that the publishing season has introduced us to so many agreeable travelling companions, whose books are the best substitute for that modern "magic carpet," a ticket round the world.

ROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The first book before us, 'Ægean Days,' by Prof. Manatt, bears an attractive title. Books of travel in Greece make up a library in themselves, but, as most of them are written by cultivated men and scholars, there is generally merit in them. Yet it is not given to many to attain even a limited immortality. Curzon's 'Monasteries of the Levant' is a book still valued and read, and Dr. Mahaffy's 'Rambles' are now appearing, though forty years old, in a sixpenny American edition, which the author probably regards with the same feelings as Verdi's when he heard his "Ah! che la morte," on a barrel-organ in the street. But very possibly it is not the best that have lasted. Prof. Manatt quotes delightful things from Tournefort's book published about 1700; yet how many people have seen it? Clarke's and Dodwell's books have stores of information, though now over a century old.

The fact is that Greece and its islands are an inexhaustible mine of interest. Perhaps the islands have received less than their due share of attention, even since Theodore Bent's careful book, which Prof. Manatt never mentions; and the present study omits at least two islands or groups of much importance — Milo and Thera, the latter now known as Therasia, which, with its sister Santorin, lies round the crater of one of the largest volcanoes in Europe. But to compass the whole Ægean would require at least three volumes on the present author's scale. What we do regret keenly is that the book contains no map of the Ægean or of the separate islands described. These would have been far more instructive than the photographic views, which are monotonous, and contain hardly any distinctive features. And why not reproduce the Lion of Soulis (on Keos), which few persons have seen, and which is carved out of the live rock, like Thorwaldsen's famous lion at Lucerne?

We think the author more successful when he is treating history and literature than when he is describing nature. Probably he may not agree with us, but we think that there are far too many descriptions of scenery, which few readers have the imagination to grasp, and the features of the islands are, after all, homogeneous in their variety. Even such a master as Walter Scott can be tedious in his descriptions of the Scotch highlands. When Prof. Manatt comes to a chapter on Chios he is first-rate, and so he is when he is describing Dr. Dörpfeld's fascinating theory that Homer's Ithaca is really the Leucas (or Leucadia) of history. When he tells us of his delightful expeditions with that famous explorer, one cannot but wonder why the latter has been silent since he left Athens, and why we have not heard his voice from his retreat in Germany. We can hardly credit the whisper that he is silenced by the disfavour of certain gods of Berlin, to whom originality not their own is said to cause annoyance. *Tantæne cœlestibus iræ!*

The author concludes his account of Chios with a strong appeal against the permitting of Turkey to reoccupy the islands—especially this, the most valuable of them, where a rich and peaceful population were massacred with shocking brutality or carried into slavery by the Turks in 1822. The memory of those horrors is still fresh on the island. But the author, writing this part of his book in 1912, does not anticipate another danger, which is now far more serious—the retaining of the islands near the Asianic coast by Italy, who occupied some of them, notably Rhodes, during the war with Turkey, and is now beginning to speak of the Ægean as *il nostro mare*. It was so in the great days of Venice, and the occupation of Chios by Genoa for some centuries may be quoted in favour of Italy, though Morosini's crime in bombarding the Parthenon is one which the civilized world can never forgive.

These and many other such general considerations are suggested by our author's fascinating pages. If we allow ourselves a criticism, and an anticipation why the book may not last longer than its ephemeral brethren, it is this: it seems to have been composed at various times — piecemeal, so to say, and put together without careful welding. It is not the work of one jet, like the others we have mentioned, and it is not the careful construction of a student co-ordinating his materials. There are pages that are already antiquated in the writer's view, for they are followed by others telling us so, and giving all the new information that supersedes them. This is the case, *e.g.*, with the account of the poet Bacchylides and with that of Ithaca. It may no doubt be interesting to know the state of the author's mind, and of his knowledge, at various moments; but it prevents his book from being a work of art, and it is only works of art in this sense that endure. This is the reason that the author's countryman Mr. Horton has set down the experiences of a holiday residence in Argolis in a way superior to the present work. The book on Argolis we appreciated years ago in these columns, and a handsome reprint showed that our judgment had been endorsed. Picturesqueness is not wanting in the present writer, as when he speaks of an island village high above him as "looking like a flock of seagulls lit on a beetling cliff," but more artistic method is needed.

In his details the Professor is, of course, trustworthy. He gives, however, too much credit to Aldus, and speaks of him as if he were the first or main printer of Greek books. That is not so. Far finer

Ægean Days. By J. Irving Manatt. (John Murray, 12*s.* net.)

Days in Attica. By Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet. (Methuen & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Roman Memories in the Landscape seen from Capri. By Thomas Spencer Jerome. (Mills & Boon, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Desert and Water Gardens of the Red Sea. By Cyril Crossland. (Cambridge University Press, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Greek books—*e.g.*, the Florentine 'Homer' and the Milanese 'Isocrates'—were printed before Aldus (1488 and 1493 respectively), and if Aldus did anything for Greek printing, he ruined it by taking fourteenth-century MSS. for his models, with their ugly contractions, instead of the far finer MSS. of the tenth century copied by the earlier masters.

When our Professor gets to Lesbos he is full and charming about Sappho, and gives us the best renderings of her matchless fragments, all except the newest, in which she speaks of one of her pupils going to Sardis to shine as the moon among the lesser lights, and turns aside for a moment to an exquisite picture of dewy summer night. His strong advocacy of Sappho's morality as mistress of a high school of the American fashion cannot stand, we think, against such evidence as this. No respectable Greek parents of the sixth century B.C. would have had their daughters so educated, and there was only one way for a girl to shine as a moon among the stars, either at Lesbos or at Sardis.

It is impossible to do more than touch these few points in a volume full of suggestion, which often excites criticism.

We suppose that the title of 'Days in Attica,' by Mrs. Bosanquet, was fixed too soon, or else the first sixty pages are an afterthought (as the Irish would say), for we begin with an excellent account of Crete and its marvellous antiquities, prefaced by a short allocution on Greek travel. We have not found the details quite conformable to our experience. The author says the railway stations are never crowded; we have found many, especially that at Athens, encumbered with idlers and loafers. It can hardly be different now, and, indeed, the whole book shows traces of having been composed a little while ago. There is no allusion to the tremendous events of the last two years. The author thinks that fruit, vegetables, game, &c., which are now scarce and dear at Athens, were once plentiful. If so, it was certainly not within the last fifty years, as sundry travellers have told us. But though the author has supplied a goodly list of books in her Bibliography at the end of the volume, there are some perhaps too obvious works which she ignores. Among them are Clarke's celebrated 'Travels' and Prof. Mahaffy's 'Rambles and Studies.' The latter would have told her that the meadow of asphodel really means a desert where nothing else grows; that, according to Dörpfeld's measurements, the theatre at Athens would not hold, even with gangways filled, more than 15,000; also that Plato never said that 30,000 citizens heard any play of Agathon at a single performance, any more than 50,000 Londoners ever heard a play of Shakespeare at the same performance. Yet it would be quite natural to say—"Shakespeare, whose plays 50,000 Londoners are familiar with"; and this is all that Plato said.

As we have said, there is such a library of books on Greece that a fierce light beats upon any new treatment of the great subject, and according as the critic is intimate with this or that spot, he can easily find fault with small imperfections. Thus the only objection which other travellers have found to the pepper trees, which ought to be by this time a great ornament of Athens, is that the owners of the houses hack off branches whenever they like, and so mutilate them shamefully. The want of firewood is, of course, a crying evil in Greece, and the people whom the author describes and pictures as carrying brushwood into Athens are those who actually dig out shrubs and the stumps of trees by the roots so as to make any new growth impossible. This habit and that of allowing Vlach shepherds to feed their flocks on the young shoots that do escape are rapidly making Greece a treeless country. The traveller starting from Patras by train along the Gulf of Corinth presently passes through a tract of land preserved by or for the Crown from such devastations, and there he can see the variety and splendour of the woods of Greece when unharmed by man. The woods of Tatoi, and the Royal Garden at Athens, of which there is here a most delightful and perfectly faithful description — these are artificial improvements upon Nature, yet not more beautiful. The author's pages on this garden suggest to us that her book is very much a book of sentiment, and that is perhaps the essence of a good book of travel. It must be sentimental, or it will serve only the use of the moment, not the pleasure of readers who are educated. But the mixture of facts and of sentiment in the right proportions is a matter of great delicacy, and hence it is that most authors miss perfection. To our taste there is too much fanciful writing in the volume before us, with a consequent looseness of epithets that seem to a sober reader a defect in style. Thus the form of the Parthenon is called pyramidal, and the Attic mountains, in spite of their names, are made feminine for effect's sake; and we have "crystal gulfs of air" and other phrases hard to realize.

But for all that the book is very good reading; it contains a great deal of sound information, and brings out all manner of stray learning when one least expects it. Thus the author quotes, from a recent discovery in the Bodleian, quaint, but shrewd advices about the finding and treating of antique marbles supplied to the Earl of Arundel "by a certain William Petty." We think that this must be the famous Sir Wm. Petty who afterwards purchased Lord Arundel's house and garden in London, probably with its treasures. There can hardly have been another man of the same name, yet his descendant and careful biographer, Lord Fitzmaurice, knows nothing of this side of Petty's agitated life. The fact that in 1651 he got leave of absence from his college and went abroad (no one knows whither) leaves room for our identification. With his other myriad accomplishments this astonishing man had guessed where the best things in Greece should be looked for — Olympia, Delphi, Delos, Ephesus, Pergamum!

But if on such matters the author cannot rival Petty, there is one aspect of the book in which her knowledge is not only first hand, but also that of a sympathetic observer: we mean the chapters on the home life of the Greeks, and especially of the poor. When speaking of the habits of the rich at Athens she does not perhaps emphasize sufficiently the Southern fashion of making the midday *déjeuner* the state meal, and not the late dinner. She might also have said a word about the peculiarities of Greek cooking. We make bold to add to her information that the Greek mayonnaise of fish is the best of the kind in Europe, probably owing to the excellence of the olive oil of the country. But here we are transcending our modest duty. When she comes to speak of the peculiarities of the peasants and of the servants with whom she had to deal, any one who knows the Irish poor feels how extraordinary the likeness is — this, too, others have noted. We find the same improvidence, the same optimism, the same light regard for truth, the same resourcefulness, the same loyalty. Here is a profound sentence that fits either race: "No Greek servant ever fails to rise to an emergency. He loves emergencies. It is the daily round that gravels him." It is an interesting problem whether nations that have a contempt for truth also have a dislike of it. We may infer from our author that it is not so, and on such a question she must be a first-rate authority. Nothing can exceed the clearness and the interest of these concluding chapters of her book.

Mr. Jerome's 'Roman Memories in the Landscape seen from Capri' is an instalment, as he tells us, of a larger work on the Julian-Claudian emperors, which he hopes to publish this year. We are well pleased at the prospect, for the book before us is very good reading, and exactly suited, as he argues, to the immense body of Anglo-Saxon readers who are neither learned nor conspicuously ignorant. But even the learned have much to learn from the author's worldly and non-pedantic view of things.

The adventures of Æneas, and the character of the society he met on his travels, as compared with the experiences of Ulysses, are treated with great good sense and humour. Mr. Jerome is particularly severe regarding Virgil's Æneas, whom he regards as a prig and a fool. An interesting problem to discuss would have been the failure of Virgil, like the failure of Euripides, to draw a male hero. In the sister arts the difficulty is female portraiture, and every one knows how much easier it is to paint a strong, ugly man than a beautiful woman. At the same time, Mr. Jerome does not adequately appreciate the greatness of Virgil as an artist, even though he represents Augustus as listening to the 'Georgics' for four days consecutively. When we were

young, we believed it was the 'Æneid' that the poet recited, and of it only three books (ii., iv., and vi.), in which he showed both his perfect judgment and his consideration for his audience.

The leading feature of Mr. Jerome's studies is the critical estimation of the scandal circulated about Roman emperors, especially Tiberius and Nero. The former case has long occupied the learned. There was a German book thirty years ago entitled 'Tiberius and Tacitus' (we have forgotten the author's name) in which the great Emperor was rehabilitated, but not in the ingenious way devised by Mr. Jerome. He argues with much good sense that the rumours spread about Tiberius during his sulky retirement from public affairs at Rhodes have been transferred to a period thirty years later, when he retired to Capri. At the former period he was in middle life; he had many enemies in the imperial household who were intriguing against him. Had it not been for the early deaths of the Emperor's grandsons, he would have been wholly set aside. The scandals invented and circulated by his unscrupulous enemies, especially the ladies, were intended to disgust Augustus with him, and get rid of him. They have neither point nor probability when brought against an old, well-tried, competent emperor, except to give the rhetorician Tacitus scope for his masterly invective. Suetonius, a stupid follower in the same track, has, by his coarse exaggerations, set men thinking about the evidence, and so he has achieved what he least expected—the rehabilitation of his victim and his own discredit. We think that any one who weighs the case, as Mr. Jerome has done, will be satisfied that Tacitus did the Emperor a shocking injustice, for which he deserves severe censure. Whether our author is equally fair to Quintilian, whose great work 'The Institutes of Oratory' he calls a treatise 'On Lying as a Fine Art, for the use of those fully Conscious of their own Rectitude,' is another question. We do not feel sure that he has really studied Quintilian's book. But that Greek and Latin rhetoric was regarded as the art of persuasion is true. The means taken to persuade the hearer or reader may, of course, be either fair or foul. In any case, one phrase about Tacitus, that he is "exuberant in detail," is a charge which that author, we think, would have repudiated more angrily and justly than that of garbling his facts.

We are not wholly at home with Mr. Jerome's vocabulary, but the English language is changing so rapidly that judgments quickly become old-fashioned. Nevertheless, we will remind him that an *apologia* is not an apology in the modern sense; and question the use of *gynophoby*, and some other unnecessary coinages. It should be part of an author's art to practise it within the limits which time and use have consecrated. Even Phidias was a greater artist because he designed his groups for a pediment of a form presented to him, than if he had scorned all limitations.

Among the sketches in this history which only adopts its special Campanian point of view so long as it suits the author's fancy, we are particularly pleased with that of Sylla, and indeed the estimate of the character of the early Romans. We find also interesting details on the building of the great Roman roads which are wanting in our ordinary histories. On the whole, the style and treatment of the subject remind us of the historico-journalistic work of Signor Ferrero, except that Mr. Jerome has a constant and most refreshing fund of humour wholly lacking to the Italian master. We commend the book before us as not only instructive, but also very good reading.

The author of 'Desert and Water Gardens of the Red Sea' dwelt for years in one of the rare villages upon that desolate and sparsely populated coast which appertains to the Anglo-Egyptian Sûdân. It is a place of exile few would covet; yet Mr. Crossland, being gifted with a healthy optimism and the turn for scientific and artistic observation which preserves a man's mind from subjective vapours, finds in it decided charms, which he has succeeded in communicating to his readers. If the coast is arid and inhospitable, still it has its moments of transcendent loveliness; and beside it there is everywhere the sea, which is as full of life and vegetation as the land is desolate:—

"There is nothing more fascinating than the edge of a reef in the open sea, where numbers of forms and their delightful groupings can be seen in succession, one below another, till they become hazy, and gradually lost in the blue depths, sixty to ninety feet below us. There are precipices clothed with a thick bush of spreading coral, some seeking the light by reaching out to it horizontally, others by growing upwards tree fashion, what appear to be bare rocks turning out to be massive colonies, as much alive as the more plant-like forms; caves, dark in contrast to the bright corals that surround their mouths, and the white shell-sand with which they are floored....Anemones of all sizes and colours abound; and flower-like animals, the most beautiful of which are the sensitive sea-worms, add colour even to the corals. The gorgeous fish which lazily pass in and out, as though flaunting their beauty, have been described by every traveller. The association between certain smaller fish, crabs and other higher animals with corals is remarkable. One sees, for instance, a branched coral with a shoal of tiny green fish hovering near, or in another case the fish are banded vertically black and white. Drop a pebble among them, and they instantly disappear among the branches, and if the coral is taken out of the water the fish still cling to their refuge, and most of them are captured with it. These are but two examples of a whole world of life found only among corals."

Mr. Crossland's work falls naturally into two divisions, the first being concerned with the land and its inhabitants, the second with the sea and all its varied life, especially the different corals and their part in forming reefs and coral sand, barriers, lagoons, boat-channels near the shore, and all the other accidents of that strange coast. As the result of first-hand observation through a period of years by one excellently equipped for such research, this second part deserves the notice of the expert; while the author's evident enthusiasm for his subject, combined with his lucidity in explanation, is certain to attract the general reader.

Mr. Crossland's all too brief account of the folk-lore of the land he knows so well would have been improved by some acquaintance with Mohammedan tradition. The reluctance here observed to killing cats, for instance, which he regards as "a relic of the ancient Egyptians' reverence for these animals," is found throughout the Muslim world, and has its reason in tradition (*v.* 'Folk-Lore of the Holy Land,' by J. E. Hanauer, Sect. III. p. 265). Also, the author's Arabic is not strong. He writes "La Allah ill' Allah" (an obvious truism) for the "La ilah ill' Allah" of the Muslim creed; and his translation of "Hû hayy kayyâm" ("He is the Life, the Almighty") strikes us as too free. When he names the saint whose little shrine was once the only building on the coast where now stands Port Soudan, Shêkh Barûd, he gives every one who speaks a word of Arabic to understand "Saint (or Old Man) Gunpowder"; but he himself translates the two words later as "Saint Flea," when we realize that what he should have written and heard was Shêkh Burghût.

But these are trifling criticisms. We have no serious fault to find with work at once modest and valuable. The book is illustrated with good photographs, and provided with the necessary maps and diagrams and a sufficient Index.

INDIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

'Thirty Years in Kashmir' is commended by the name of its author, Dr. Arthur Neve. Many books about the district and the countries under the sway of its Maharaja have been supplied by him and his indefatigable brother, Dr. Ernest Neve. The former arrived at Srinagar in 1882, the latter in 1886, as medical missionaries, and both have since, by their work, gained alike the confidence of the people and the goodwill of the ruler. Successive Residents, representative of the Government of

Thirty Years in Kashmir. By Dr. Arthur Neve. (Arnold, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Cathay and the Way Thither, being a Collection of Medieval Notices of China. Translated and edited by Col. Sir Henry Yule.—Vol. II. *Odoric of Pordenone.* New Edition by Henri Cordier. (Hakluyt Society.)

Reminiscences of India and North Queensland, 1857–1912. By Robert Gray. (Constable & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Ways of the South Sea Savage. By Robert W. Williamson. (Seeley, Service & Co., 16*s.* net.)

Through the South Seas with Jack London. By Martin Johnson. (Werner Laurie, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

India, have borne testimony to the excellence of their labours, chiefly from the medical point of view; whilst the Royal Geographical Society has awarded the "Back Bequest" to Dr. Arthur in recognition of important contributions to a knowledge of the physical geography and glaciology of the Himalaya. He now in the volume before us describes the Punjab in 1881, his journey to Kashmir, his missionary companions, and the chief events of his thirty years' experience. He remarks with much truth that during that time

"many things have changed, but not always for the better; with the coming of the locomotive and the introduction of Western manufactures and education, some of the stateliness, the grace, and the patriarchal relation of the rulers towards the people have faded."

Of the Kashmiris the Doctor says with justice that they have not the picturesque aspect or nature of the Afghans, nor do they command the respect which is accorded to Sikhs or Punjabis. Yet he does not despair of a bright future for the race, since it has many attractive qualities. The people are credited with intelligence, quick wit, and artistic sense; and, though proverbially timid, they are capable of courage and determination. For example, in extinguishing a fire the men worked like demons, defied danger, and walked on the burning timbers with bare feet.

In the course of the journeys many well-known travellers were met, such as Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman, Dr. T. Longstaff, the Duke d'Abruzzi, and Dr. de Filippi, whose great work describing the Duke's expedition to Karakoram and Western Himalaya was reviewed in *The Athenæum*, December 7th, 1912. This naturally adds interest to a volume the author of which is a born mountaineer, considering no achievement quite equal to that of reaching the top of some stiff and, if possible, unclimbed hill.

The book is, perhaps of necessity, a little disjointed; even the author's journeys do not seem to follow the sequence of date; and ancient stories, such as the Sikh invasion of Ladak, are introduced. More care in proof-correcting should have been taken, and it is disconcerting, to say the least, to meet references in the text—"see photo," "see illustration," "as shown in the picture"—when there are no photographs, illustrations, or pictures adjacent. The illustrations vary considerably in merit. There is an Index, but the sketch-map is inadequate even to a reader familiar with the geography of the country.

The original edition (1866) of 'Cathay and the Way Thither,' by Sir Henry Yule, having long been out of print, and being practically unobtainable, the Hakluyt Society has entrusted M. Henri Cordier, the distinguished savant, with the preparation of a new edition. Following the system he adopted in the third edition of Marco Polo, M. Cordier has so largely supplemented Yule's copious notes that four volumes instead of two are required. Of these Vol. II., describing the travels of Friar Odoric of Pordenone, is now issued, and will be followed by Vols. III. and IV., Vol. I. coming last; consequently detailed review will be deferred till the book is complete, and for the present a shorter notice will suffice.

Vol. II., as now arranged, contains biographical and historical notices of Odoric with a list of MSS. of his narrative so far as they are known. The travels of the Friar follow, extending from Trebizond to the city of Soldania, the sea of sand, by Ormuz, to Tana in India. Then he tells of the martyrdom of the four friars, after their wonderful preservation from fire, and the signs and wonders which followed; how he took up their bones humbly and devoutly, and the marvels that were worked by their means. Thence he proceeded to Malabar, Coromandel, Java, and to the land called Thalamasin, where he saw trees that yield flour, arrows used in blowpipes, and stones found in canes which make people invulnerable. Of these he says:—

"And when their boys are still young they take them and make a little cut in the arm and insert one of these stones, to be a safeguard against any wound by steel.... And thus through the great virtue of those stones the men who wear them become potent in battle and great corsairs at sea."

Next we read of Ceylon and its great mountain on which Adam mourned; its precious stones, and the birds with two heads. From Ceylon the Friar travelled by sea to China, where he found many cities, crowds of people, and abundance of all things. At Kansan (Shensi ?) he mentions great store of rhubarb, beneficial alike to men and beasts. Thence he visited Tibet, a great country where dwelleth the Pope of the idolaters; finally returning from foreign parts to Udine, a city of Friuli, whence "he passed triumphantly from this world to the glories of the blessed."

The volume is closed by the Latin text of Odoric from a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and an old Italian text in the Biblioteca Palatina at Florence. It is well turned out, the type both of text and notes being good; the illustrations appear to be the same as in the original edition, but the acknowledgment that they are by Yule has been omitted on p. xii. That should be supplied when Vol. I. appears. Yule's map of Asia revised by M. Cordier is to be found in a pocket.

'Geoffrey Hamlyn' in real life—that is how one might describe Mr. Gray's 'Reminiscences of India and North Queensland.' Those who know Kingsley's Australian classic will realize that this is high praise.

Mr. Gray was a pioneer in Queensland, where he decided to settle on retiring from the Army in 1863, much as Major Buckley went to Australia after Waterloo. Mr. Gray has no literary pretensions, and his book is very much what we should expect "Busaco" Buckley to have written, full of the humble details of the settler's daily round. "These are only trivial incidents," he modestly says, "and I only give them as instancing the sort of life we used to lead on stations in those days." Modern discoveries—especially the advent of the telephone and the motor-car—have so entirely changed the conditions of station life in Australia that Mr. Gray's simple and veracious record has an historical value which makes it worthy of a permanent place on the Australian bookshelf.

He arrived in Queensland four years after that Colony had attained a separate existence—up to 1859 it formed the northern portion of New South Wales—and he seems only just to have retired from the active life of a station owner. In his early days the owner of a station had to be prepared to turn his hand to anything, and work harder than any of his men. In 1870, for instance, when Mr. Gray wanted to sell some bullocks to workers in the new goldfields at Ravenswood, he had to drive them down himself.

"In those days droving was done with a few hands. Two men would frequently take a mob of bullocks several hundred miles, watching them turn about at night, a pack-horse carrying their rations and blankets, and a spare horse or two travelling with the cattle. In this way the cattle became accustomed to the men and horses. At night, when the last beast had given the long puff of breath which denoted that he had lain down, I used sometimes to dismount from my horse, and putting the reins over the saddle so that if the horse shook himself there would be but little noise, I was soon asleep holding the reins, almost in reach of the nearest bullock's tail, knowing from experience that if any of them made a move I should be awake at once. In later years, however, a drover would require a staff of men, including a cook, a cart to carry tents, blankets and rations ....and also would probably ask for a black fellow to drive his spare horses."

Another vignette shows the settler trying to save the lives of five thousand sheep in a drought. The river was dried up, and the sheep were in no condition to travel forty miles to the nearest permanent water-hole. So Mr. Gray, as a last resort, began to prospect in the river-bed.

"We brought down to this place a few sheets of galvanized iron to form the sides of a well, and after clearing away the *débris* of leaves and sticks, we soon found water, and, as the sand was deep, it was evident we had struck at last a good supply. Fortunately I had in store a roll of canvas, almost twenty yards in length, and whilst the well was in progress, I procured saplings and nailed them on to posts along the sand, and put the canvas between the rails to form a trough, placing saplings also above, where the sheep's heads would come, to prevent them from getting into the trough. Then placing a forked pole upright at the well with a long sapling slung to the fork, to one end of which a rope and bucket were attached, we had the satisfaction of giving the sheep a good drink early in the afternoon, and seeing them draw out to feed afterwards. Then, with the object of providing a greater length of troughs, Charlie Hassel and I felled a couple of hollow trees which we found at a distance of over half a mile. Hassel was the part owner of some cattle which were running with mine,

and he happened to turn up at this particular time. When the trees were on the ground, with a crosscut saw we cut them half through at intervals of about two feet, and then with axes chopped off the upper side. They were nearly full of earth brought in by ants, and required considerable trimming and cleaning out."

Like Robinson Crusoe with his canoe, they then found a great difficulty in transport. Only one horse was available to pull.

"As the trough came forward one of us continued inserting a roller; and though the progress was slow, and the halts were many, the grand old horse responded to each call as if he knew that the lives of the sheep were dependent upon him. After one of our frequent rests, my friend, having smoked a pipe, seemed to take a more hopeful view of the situation. 'Nelson never was beaten,' he said as he got up, 'we will get the trough in yet.' So we pegged away, gaining a few feet at a time, and before dark we had those two troughs alongside the completed well."

We would gladly quote some other of Mr. Gray's "trivial incidents": the bush fire, the bushrangers, the fight with the blacks—all our old friends from 'Geoffrey Hamlyn' are here. But we cannot do better than commend his modest record to readers, as a typical picture of the strenuous backwood lives on which the modern prosperity of the Empire is based.

'The Ways of the South Sea Savage' is the story of a visit to one of the backwaters of the world before the torrential flood of human progress has overwhelmed it in its seething vortex. The path of those who "travel among the living representatives of primitive races of prehistoric times" is not along a bed of roses. Mr. Williamson certainly possesses the pluck, the pertinacity, and the determination necessary for such an undertaking. Despite his "age, slender physique, and lack of experience"; despite ill-health, and the fact that for a considerable period he could scarcely hobble, he ventured—often a solitary white man—among tribes who were "officially" cannibal till recently, and about whose propensity for human food there remains no reasonable doubt.

The present volume will appeal especially to those interested in anthropology. Of "adventure," in the sense of thrilling episode, there is but little. Minute and careful descriptions of the habits of the people, their daily life, their appearance, their feasts, their marriage laws and ceremonies, their social organization and beliefs, are rather what the author has successfully attempted.

Starting from Sydney, Mr. Williamson spent some weeks in the Solomon Islands, principally among the quondam (?) head-hunters of the Rubiana district of New Georgia. Thence he proceeded to British New Guinea, and, passing through the territories of the Mekeo people in lowlands by the coast, and through the Kuni villages in the hills, he eventually reached "the ultimate objective of his expedition," the country where dwell the cannibal Mafulu tribes of the mountains. About the last folk so little was previously known that "the whole ethnological map had to be filled in." In such circumstances we can readily appreciate the difficulties and misgivings as to possible misunderstandings that must have oppressed the investigator when attempting to catechize "a simple untutored savage .... whose language, for one thing, is quite insufficient in its paucity of vocabulary to express shades of meaning." But apart from being "tormented by positive fear in talking of things supernatural," he is, as the author points out, not the only person who would find it hard to say precisely what he meant, for instance, by his "soul."

From the Western point of view, some of these "simple savages" have singularly unattractive ideas; it horrifies us to think of a mother killing her offspring in order to suckle a pig, which, in certain parts, is considered of greater value than an infant. The "nut," however, exists. Here is a picture of the Mekeo variety:—

"His body shines with the oily red paint with which he has smeared it....His black frizzy hair has evidently received prolonged attention....His perineal band (his only wearing apparel) of bark cloth is immaculate in neatness; a fine necklace of beads round his neck, cut shell ornaments....on his arms, and bands on his legs, below the knees, render him a figure of beauty, which hardly requires the hibiscus flower in his hair to complete it. He is evidently paying court to some girl....therefore....he must not bathe, and must refrain from all food, except a little roast vegetable taken with ginger in the evening....His tight belt proclaims the empty stomach which his abstinence involves."

While belief in the power—always malevolent—of ghosts is an obsession of their minds, dancing and gargantuan feasting are the principal recreations of the New Guinea peoples. Intoxicating liquor apparently has not yet been introduced.

With this pleasing information we must regretfully leave the book, and its excellent and curious photographs, to speak for themselves.

Jack London has already published an account of the much-advertised cruise of the Snark among the islands of the Pacific; but there was plenty of room for 'Through the South Seas with Jack London,' a breezy and high-spirited book on the same subject which has been written by one of his adoring satellites. Mr. Johnson tells us that he was only twenty when he had the good luck to be selected as one of the Snark's crew; he had already, however, contrived to make a trip from Chicago to London and Brussels on the sum of five and a half dollars, returning with twenty-five cents to spare. So when his application to join the cruise was answered by a telegram saying, "Can you cook?" he had no hesitation in replying, "Sure. Try me"; after which he rushed off to a friend's restaurant and proceeded to take a hasty lesson in the culinary art. Within ten days he worked his way right through a cookery book, though we gather from incidental remarks that his practical success as a cook was never very great. But as an enthusiastic admirer he is perfect. When he first made the acquaintance of his employer he found Jack London exactly the hero whom he had idealized from his books:—

"Jack is just like a big schoolboy, good-natured, frank, generous, and Mrs. London is just a grown-up schoolgirl. They are good comrades, always helping each other in their work."

Mr. Johnson and the novelist seem to have made friends at once—a bond being the fact that they had "snooped around" much the same places in the East End of London.

A most amusing account is given of the building of the yacht, the Snark—only it turned out to be a Boojum. Planned to cost seven thousand dollars, it cost thirty thousand: the English boat-builder's mouth will water as he reads of the ten men employed at a pound a day each on the work. Even so, an outlay of over 6,000*l.* on a 45-foot ketch seems rather high. Of course, there was a seventy horse-power auxiliary engine, and the only iron used in construction was the best galvanized iron. The worst thing was that when this magnificent boat was finally got to sea she leaked like a sieve; and as it had not occurred to any one to have a trial trip, the consequences were very near eclipsing the gaiety of nations. None of the crew seems to have known much about sailing, and the first experiments were as unsuccessful as those of the immortal Capt. Wicks on board the Flying Scud:—

"Jack put the wheel hard down, and the Snark never responded, but remained in the trough. The ship alternately buried her rails in the stiff sea. The mainsail was flattened down, but without avail. Then Bert tried slacking it off, but that had no effect whatever. Hoping to bring her bow up to the wind, they took in all canvas but the storm trysail on the mizzen, but still the Snark rolled in the trough. Jack declared he had never heard of such a thing before. 'And we must even lose faith in the Snark's wonderful bow,' he said regretfully. 'It won't heave-to.'"

Unfortunately, there was no Bellman on board, and the ship was provisioned chiefly with pepper and decaying cabbages.

If Mr. Johnson is accurate in his details, we can only wonder that the Snark ever saw land again. But it is just possible that he exaggerates a trifle. Anyway, his book is very entertaining, and he rattles along pleasantly when he gets to the islands, where he visited the Marquesas—Herman Melville's Typee—Tahiti, Hawaii, Samoa, and Fiji, besides the Dangerous Archipelago and some of the less-known islands. The whole thing was a stupendous lark, and is told as such, and the reader who takes it on these lines will enjoy Mr. Johnson's book throughout.

AFRICA.

IN 1907–8 Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg conducted an expedition to Central Africa through the country between Lake Victoria and Lake Kiwu, and its scientific results showed the gaps existing in botanical and zoological knowledge concerning Central Africa, and led to the larger expedition with which the two handsome volumes entitled 'From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile' are concerned.

The Duke's party was well equipped, and he obtained the services of scientific men who had already travelled in Africa, had prosecuted research in such matters as sleeping-sickness, and were competent entomologists. He was particularly fortunate in having with him an artist so clever as Herr Heims, the reproduction of whose water-colour sketches shows what great attention he devoted to interesting details. Some of Herr Heims's pictures must, however, have been done from the sketches or photographs of others. They do not represent things that the artist himself saw. In addition to the coloured plates there are some hundreds of the best African photographs that have ever been reproduced, and also crayon drawings by Dr. Schultze which well depict types of natives met when he was away from the main body of German explorers.

The Duke's expedition was assisted by the German Emperor, the German Colonial Society, and others; and it left Hamburg in July, 1910. A start was made from Lagos, and, after visits to the Cameroons, to the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, to Spanish Guinea, and to Libreville in the French district, it went to Boma at the mouth of the Congo. There the party split up, and one section set out on a geographical, botanical, and zoological expedition through the unexplored part of the South Cameroons. The main body proceeded up the Congo and Ubangi rivers, and spent some time in unexplored country in the neighbourhood of Libenge. From there the Duke's own party visited the basins of the Gribingi and Shari rivers, pushed on to Lake Tchad, and made a stay of some months in Bagirmi. A journey from the Shari to the Nile, included in the original programme, was abandoned by the Duke and some others owing to political disturbances which were at their height at the moment when the Germans wished to pass through the disturbed regions. Two members of the expedition, however, decided to go on, and, by skirting the disaffected area, they reached the Nile without more trouble than was to be expected.

One would gather from the title-page that these volumes were *by* the Duke of Mecklenburg. The statement is a little misleading, as His Highness contributes only the Preface and three chapters on the Lake Tchad district to the first volume; while the remainder of the first volume and the whole of the second are by others, who, however, from time to time give quotations from the Duke's diary.

The main zoological work of the expedition was the investigation of the fauna in the northern portion of the great Equatorial primæval forest, and of the animal world inhabiting the adjoining plains of the Sudan. But the party concerned itself also with the collection of ethnographical details of many of the less-known tribes encountered. The scientific information is here scattered throughout two big volumes, but it will no doubt be classified for use in Germany.

Great trouble was taken to secure new flowers, and some of the botanical specimens were obtained by means of field-glasses and a rifle—that being the only way to "gather" them from the tops of trees when, with the aid of the glass, they were discovered. From one district alone the travellers dispatched thirty large cases of ethnological, zoological, and botanical specimens.

On the road to Lake Tchad and among the Saras something was seen of the Jundu ceremonies, regarded by the natives as necessary to avert sickness and ensure good harvests. The young men who are to take part in these ceremonies have to live away from their villages for months, restricting themselves to a certain diet, and avoiding the opposite sex. They allow their hair to grow long; paint their bodies red, except the face, which is white-washed; and practise special songs and dances. Women are never allowed to assist at the festivities.

Of the Belgian Congo, the German author responsible for this part of the book says that every one sings the praise of the new King of the Belgians, but the writer significantly adds that it will be time enough to discuss the promised Congo reforms when they have become an accomplished fact—"and this is still a long way off."

The party saw a good deal of Bagirmi, and from what we read it would appear that medicines are as popular there as, to judge from the advertisement columns of some newspapers, they are in England. The Germans were shown a love philtre, composed of fruits and roots; also a remedy for dog-bites, which could at the same time give immunity from robbery. The root of a tree is guaranteed to afford protection from robbers and murderers; while

> "the native men buy a powder which is said to render faithless women virtuous; it is extracted from the heart muscles of certain animals, and is secretly introduced into the lady's food."

In the same district perfumes are popular, but some may be used only by certain persons. The doctors in this respect have a special privilege, and their approach can be scented from a distance. There is also a drug which gives protection from medical rivals, and is a safeguard against the murderous attacks of jealous colleagues; while the skull of a hyena-dog is a potent remedy for insanity.

The description of a visit to the Mangbettu tribe is by no means the least valuable part of this work. Their chief is allowed by the Congo State to retain great powers; and the people, in spite of cannibal tendencies, are highly cultivated, as may be seen from sketches of their sickles, bottles, pottery, wooden shoes, lances, and arrow-heads.

At Bata in Spanish Guinea note is made of the fact that the Spaniards use the place mainly as a source for obtaining labourers for their Fernando Po plantations (which some members of the German expedition afterwards visited), and the methods employed by the Spaniards are described as those of "a modern slave-trade." The Sub-Governor is said to receive no salary, but to be paid so much per head for every "workman" he supplies. In the interior of Bagirmi the slave-trade still flourishes, and the Duke writes that, although there are no longer organized slave-hunts for adults, children are kidnapped and find a ready sale.

We dislike the general labour or "nigger" views held by most of the members of this German expedition. In one place the French Government are blamed for the misconduct of natives. We are told that

> "physical punishment is no longer allowed, although all experienced French officials admit that this is the only effective means of educating the negroes....There is hardly any institution so universal, and consequently so desirable, among negroes as physical punishment."

On the subject of bearers there were constant troubles; and the Duke himself states that on one occasion he "ordered the chief" to find men, "threatening otherwise to attack the village."

At another time four or five native servants were bidden to push a hyena into a cage, and it

> "bit them so savagely that they had to let go....I then beat the men violently with my hippopotamus hide whip, and forced them to take hold."

These are the words of Herr Heims, the artist of the expedition.

In Semio's country it was again difficult to obtain bearers: but Capt. von Wiese und Kaiserswaldau "seized hold of six natives" and "fastened my six prisoners [*sic*] with one rope." After this he made up his mind to "leave this inhospitable country as rapidly as possible" and hurry on to the English district of Bahr-el Ghazal. On a later occasion the same writer actually boasts of the fact that when a native guide, whom he had

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From the Congo to the Niger and the Nile: Account of the German Central African Expedition of 1910–1911. By Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mecklenburg. 2 vols. (Duckworth & Co., 1*l.* 12*s.* net.)

Through Jubaland to the Lorian Swamp. By I. N. Dracopoli. (Seeley, Service & Co., 16*s.* net.)

Among the Primitive Bakongo. By John H. Weeks. (Same publishers, 16*s.* net.)

The Conquest of the Desert. By William Macdonald. (Werner Laurie, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Old Transport Road. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. (Melrose, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"forced into" his service, led him astray, he "punished him brutally."

Grumbling about the difficulties of ox-transport is common to most African travellers; but the Duke of Mecklenburg complains that French "humanity" forbids the employment of native carriers in all districts where they can be replaced. He exercises his sarcasm at the expense of the French, and suggests that "perhaps a happy day will yet dawn in Europe when all manual labour will be forbidden for humanitarian reasons!"

Dr. Schubotz, who is responsible for part of the second volume, shares the views of his fellow-travellers on the subject of natives. He expresses his anger that blacks should refuse to act as carriers, but confesses that "one could hardly blame them, seeing that the money they earn is of very little use to them." A little later he complains that there were not enough native soldiers to secure carriers for him; and of the Sara native he says that he will only carry a tin-box "if he knows that his refusal will result in his hut being burned."

We have dealt at length with these remarks about native labour. We do not like the revelation of the way in which the German expedition went to work, and we are not surprised that it had troubles. We remember the different way in which Mr. E. D. Morel treated his native carriers in Nigeria, and when we read what he said of their devotion to him, and note that at the end of a long journey he was able to write "I have not had a desertion," we confess that we think travellers who treat their men "brutally," and then have difficulties, get pretty much what they deserve.

The two volumes are handsomely got up; and we have noted only one or two trifling misprints. In one part two spellings for one people (Mangbettu and Mangbatu) are given several times over; and elsewhere we think that the Duke's valet is, by a slip, turned into a doctor.

In some districts the Maria-Theresa thaler was a favourite coin; but when prices are stated in that money, the information is rather wasted on English people. Some of the illustrations are marked with a mysterious cross—no doubt explained in the German text, but here left as a puzzle; and we are told that a certain picture adorns the cover of vol. ii., but in our copy there is no trace of any illustration.

Mr. Dracopoli has successfully accomplished a very difficult journey through country mostly unvisited by Europeans, and he has described it with a straightforward, graphic, and unpretending pen in 'Through Jubaland to the Lorian Swamp.' Without laborious attempts at word-painting, he contrives to bring before us the charm of the *barra* in spots like Jana Nyeri and Rama Gudi as vividly as the thorns, mud, sand, mosquitoes, and various afflictions of other places. Starting from Kismayu, he pursued a somewhat circuitous course west and then north to Jeldez, and then north-west to the Lorian Swamp, then following the Uaso Nyiro up to Meru, and reaching Nairobi by way of Kenya. The journey was only accomplished by taking a large supply of water (ten iron tanks, carried by five camels), as there were large stretches of country without permanent wells, and many of the rainpools were found to be dry.

Mr. Dracopoli's chief preoccupation was game—rather from the naturalist's than the sportsman's point of view—and he was fortunate in obtaining specimens of several rare antelopes, especially the Arrola, or "Hunter's Hartebeest." But he also took a number of interesting photographs, and mapped some hitherto uncharted country, and has finally settled the problem of the Uaso Nyiro, which, he has ascertained, issues from the eastern side of the Lorian Swamp, though it is a permanent watercourse for only a few miles. After this it is known as the Lak Dera, and is dry, except during the rains; it seems to lose itself in the sand near Afmadu, and never reaches the sea.

The people encountered were mostly Somali and Galla—for the Bworan, though they do not seem to be aware of the fact, are Galla, and recognized as such by the Kofira and Barareta Galla further south. The "Tufi Boran," however, who are found north and north-east of the Lorian as far as Wajheir and Eilwak, can hardly, as he himself points out, be genuine Galla. Their use of bows and poisoned arrows would by itself be a presumption to the contrary; and while the Wasanye and Ariangulo, though speaking Galla, never call themselves by that name, it seems that the "helot races" in the northern territories do not keep up the distinction. We find Vannutelli and Citerni ('L'Omo,' 1899) describing the Bworana as divided into five "castes": the Bworana proper (or the aristocracy), the Gabra, Sakuye, Wata, and Tuntu. The Wata are evidently the Wasanye (who call themselves, and are called by the Galla, Wat), and the Tuntu (Tumtu) are the smiths, who form a separate caste among the Galla as they do among the Somali, under the name Tomal. These last, by the by, are mentioned by Mr. Dracopoli, but we think he has not quite grasped the real state of things when he says that they are outcasts who are compelled to become ironworkers, whereas it is *because* they are ironworkers that they are outcasts. Paulitschke thinks that, originally, the dangerous nature of the smiths' trade, when carried on close to a number of grass huts, led to their banishment from the villages, and that, when the reason for their seclusion was forgotten, it was supposed to involve something mysterious and unholy. But one wonders if this adequately explains the uncanny associations of this craft all the world over. It is not clear whether the Tomal and the Tumtu are really of a different race from their neighbours.

Mr. Dracopoli says that the Galla are "locally known in Jubaland as the Werdey"—a somewhat perplexing designation. Capt. Stigand says that "the Galla on and near the Tana....call themselves 'Warde'"; but, so far as our knowledge of them goes, they never call themselves anything but "Orma," nor can we recall any word at all similar to the above except the personal name Worede, which is fairly common. But the authors of 'L'Omo,' already quoted, state that the Bworana speak of some former inhabitants called Warda, who excavated the remarkable wells referred to by Mr. Dracopoli as attributed to the mysterious Maanthinle.

When we say that we have read this book almost at a sitting with the greatest pleasure, we may perhaps be pardoned a few criticisms of detail. We believe the author is mistaken in thinking porcelain was ever manufactured at Lamu: "Lamu china" was imported from Persia and China during the Middle Ages, and subsequently. *Makuti* are not "palm fibre interwoven with reeds and branches," though their true nature is not apparent at the first glance. "Borassa" should be *baraza;* the *shiraa* (the peculiar veil of the Lamu women) is not quite correctly described—it has two sticks only; the initials of "Bwana Reddie," the Provincial Commissioner, are C. S., not A. T.; and "Wiesman" is not the proper designation of the boat which plies between Mombasa and Lamu. "Nahaban" occurs twice over for Nabahan; but for this slip, we happen to know, the author is not responsible.

It is certainly refreshing to meet with a traveller whose porters, servants, and guides were not without exception a collection of reprobates and imbeciles, and we gather that he must have the enviable faculty of attracting to himself the right sort of people. He not only passed in peace through a country the inhabitants of which are reputed anything but εὔξεινοι, but also nearly always succeeded in making friends with them. The chapter on camels and the hints on outfit are both interesting and useful.

We end with an instructive quotation on a different subject from any hitherto touched on:—

> "It is not for me to criticize the resources of East Africa, or to speak of its commercial prosperity; I leave that to those far better fitted than myself. But at the same time I confess that I have been much amused by the glowing and often exaggerated accounts of the Protectorate that I have read in books and magazines, and have often wondered at the perverted ingenuity with which those who had an axe to grind enlarged upon its manifold advantages and glossed over its somewhat obvious drawbacks."

Mr. Weeks, in the course of some thirty years spent on the Congo, has garnered a vast amount of anthropological material, some of which, dealing with the "Bangala" tribes of the upper river, is contained in his previous volume, 'Among Congo Cannibals.' His present work, entitled 'Among the Primitive Bakongo,' describes the customs and institutions of the Bakongo, sometimes called "Fiote," the inhabitants of the old "Kingdom of Congo," whose paramount chief, or

"Ntotela," lives at Saõ Salvador. The actual extent of this kingdom in the time of the late ruler, Dom Pedro (or Elelo), is stated to be only that of "a small English county," but, nominally, it was a territory larger than Wales.

The culture of these people presents many interesting features. On the one hand, we have customs and institutions so far resembling those of other Bantu tribes that they apparently owe nothing to European influence, and, on the other, distinct traces left by three hundred years' contact with the Portuguese. Among such indications we may note that "the cross (Ekuluzu=Cruz) is often used as a charm, and the sign of the cross, made by the naked finger, or with a piece of chalk, is frequently employed in the ceremonies of some cults of fetish men." Chaps. iv. and v. contain a graphic and racy account of the Dom Pedro aforesaid (he died in 1891), of whom Mr. Weeks says, "Personally I have none but pleasant memories of him."

"In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries [it appears] there was a strong native government that had its centre at Saõ Salvador, and its circumference touched Kabinda in the north, Angola in the south, the Sea in the west, and in the east it reached nearly to Stanley Pool, and away towards the Kasai."

This state, which broke up during the eighteenth century, included the kingdom of Luango, of which Mr. Dennett gives an account in 'At the Back of the Black Man's Mind.' The hierarchy of chiefs (their titles seem to differ from those used in Luango) is given in the fourth chapter, and the sixth contains some interesting notes on government and laws. One point worth regard is that, when a serious crime is committed, the law against that crime is not only, in our sense, "broken," but has been rendered inoperative; "it is dead, and anarchy reigns until the law is mended, is brought back to life—*i.e.*, until the culprit who destroyed the law has paid the fine." Hence the utmost dispatch is used in dealing with criminal cases. New laws are rehearsed at the cross-roads, where, too, the chief who performs this ceremony invokes a curse on any who may break the law. Cross-roads are of great importance in Bantu custom, and the above seems to come under the same heading as other practices recorded from East and Central Africa; but when we find that the Bakongo bury suicides at the cross-roads, and that persons supposed to have been killed by the Nzaji fetish (*e.g.*, by lightning) are not only so buried, but also have two stakes driven through their bodies, one suspects some infiltration of European ideas. Chaps. xv. and xvi. deal with the Ndembo and Nkimba guilds (which, the author tells us, have nothing to do with either circumcision or puberty rites, as is sometimes supposed); and chap. xx., 'Black and White Magic,' merits careful study, especially in view of the chapter on 'Religious Beliefs' in Mr. Weeks's former book.

We have touched on only a few of the points discussed in this book, which we heartily recommend to all students of African ethnography. It is illustrated with some excellent photographs. Those facing pp. 52, 112, 160, and 222 deserve special mention.

In his interesting volume entitled 'The Conquest of the Desert,' Dr. Macdonald sums up the results of his observations during a recent trip through the "Great Thirst Land." The Kalahari Desert, which has long been known under that unattractive description, was termed by Moffat the missionary "the southern Sahara," and it has many features in common with the great desert of North Africa. The numerous beds of dried-up rivers which intersect it show that at one time this district enjoyed a much larger rainfall than is the case to-day; but it is suffering from progressive desiccation, and its 120,000 square miles supported only a few tribes of wandering bushmen till quite recently. The average annual rainfall does not exceed ten inches. Yet Dr. Macdonald dedicates his book to "the million settlers of to-morrow on the dry and desert lands of South Africa," of which the Kalahari includes the most important tract. He gives us good reason to believe with him that this is no merely visionary projection into the future. We all know, of course, that irrigation can make the desert blossom like the rose; the immemorial experience of Egypt, and the recent development of countries like the Central Argentine, bear adequate witness to that. But it would be impossible to irrigate the whole of a vast desert like the Kalahari, even if it is true that there is an abundant supply of underground water to be found by deep boring. It is to a modern branch of agricultural science known as "dry farming" that Dr. Macdonald—who has made a special study of this subject, and written on it a valuable book, now in a second edition—looks for the reclamation of the Kalahari.

In England—for meteorological reasons—we are not practically interested in the question of getting crops off land where the annual rainfall is only a few inches. But in the United States, where there are vast regions in Utah and the neighbouring states with a rainfall of fifteen inches or less, dry farming has been practised for many years. Within the last decade it has been studied with the scientific thoroughness which characterizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and an international congress on the subject is now held annually in some part of the West; last year's, by the way, was at Lethbridge, in the Canadian province of Alberta, and was attended by delegates from fifteen nations.

Dry farming does not, of course, mean farming without water; it may be defined as the conservation of soil-moisture during long periods of dry weather by means of special tillage, together with the growth of plants particularly fitted to resist droughts. Dr. Macdonald points out that the essential principles of dry farming were enunciated by Jethro Tull, the classic writer of English agriculture, nearly two centuries ago. As now extended in the experiments made at the Government Dry Land Station at Lichtenburg, these principles are eight in number: (1) deep ploughing; (2) pure seed; (3) thin seeding; (4) drilling; (5) frequent harrowing; (6) weedless lands; (7) few varieties; (8) moisture-saving fallows. The last principle is the most important of all, since by its means the whole of the scanty rainfall in an arid district is stored up in the soil for the use of subsequent crops. Dr. Macdonald gives an account and a photograph of a splendid crop of durum wheat on which not a drop of rain fell from seedtime to harvest.

This is not the right place in which to discuss dry farming further, but we strongly commend Dr. Macdonald's instructive and enthusiastic pages to all who wish to understand a system which will add incalculably to the food resources of the world and the economic possibilities of our Empire.

The Romance of the Road calls perennially to the heart of man, and of all roads there is probably none comparable to that which runs from the Cape to Egypt, and which Mr. Hyatt considers in 'The Old Transport Road.' Here a sandy track, there superseded by the railway, next a respectable accepted highway, here a mere native track or hunter's path, or vanished altogether in a chain of waterways that becomes a river, it is still the same road that began, as Mr. Hyatt well reminds us, "when the first Dutchman left the shelter of the forts at Capetown, and made his way to the back of Table Mountain." To follow it in the mind as it creeps slowly, stage by stage, up the Hex River and over the Karoo, across the great plateau, over the drear desert of Bechuanaland, and—rushing now—into and over the vast rolling blue spaces of Rhodesia and on into the darkness, and out again by the lakes even to the Nile—here is a noble exercise for the imagination.

Mr. Hyatt was surely fortunate in his theme. "From the very first day I set foot on it, the Road appealed to me as nothing had ever done before, as nothing has ever done since"; and a boy of twenty, with a two years' agreement as electrical engineer to a Matabeleland mining company, he had but one thought—to get through his time and "go on the Road." It was somewhere in late '99, we take it, that his brother and he, aspiring transport-riders, bought their first team of sixteen oxen and a donkey wagon, and, engaging "an alleged driver" and "a piccanini as voorlouper"—*i.e.*, a small black boy who runs at the head of the team on the march and takes them to water in camp—jolted out of Geelong towards Bulawayo.

"Although the wet season had begun, there had been no rain for over a week, and the weather was perfect. After supper, I sat on an upturned bucket and smoked until long after every one else had gone to sleep. A hundred feet up, amongst the granite boulders, almost sheer above me a leopard was growling; once or twice, from the open country outside the koppies, a lion raised his abominable voice, driving the

game down to his silent partner; whilst, in the vlei, a hyæna was, as usual, cursing the whole of living creation. And still it was peaceful amongst those hills, and I turned in at last beside the wagon, feeling that, after all, it was a very good world, that it was a splendid thing to be only twenty-two and your own master."

This was a good beginning of Mr. Hyatt's three years' experience of transport-riding, and is an auspicious opening to his book. Alas! in neither case was, or is, the promise sustained. He writes from memory, and ten years after saying farewell to the Road; and, as he tells us, "the worst of writing reminiscences is that one is apt to get away from the main subject." Mr. Hyatt wanders and is difficult to follow, and the expert Rhodesian who has known the country before Mr. Hyatt's day and since is apt to find himself lost on the veld of a Matabeleland and a Mashonaland which he somehow fails to recognize. To be sure, Mr. Hyatt knew Rhodesia at its worst—from the first December of the South African War to some point in 1902 after Rhodes's death. He revisited the country in 1904, when its fortunes touched their lowest pitch, but on Rhodesia of to-day his views strike us as misleading.

After leaving Geelong with donkey wagon and oxen our author and his brother made for the railhead, as it was still for transport-riders, at Bulawayo:—

"Those were the great days of transport, the good days....Scores of wagons left the town every day, loaded with stores of every conceivable kind, from boilers weighing eight thousand pounds to parcels of millinery."

The outlook of the Hyatt brethren was at first gloomy enough. Their plan was plucky—"in the following February" to

"trek up to Fort Victoria in Mashonaland, find a road down from there to the district in which we had bought our cattle, and start regularly as cattle-traders and transport-riders, breaking in the pick of the oxen for our own use, and selling the poor ones to the butchers."

But their driver deserted them at Bulawayo for better employment under the military authorities, whose generosity to the natives in the matter of wages and food Mr. Hyatt (in one of his numerous digressions) denounces as iniquitous:—

"Yet [says Mr. Hyatt in an amazing passage] the army officers were not wholly to blame—in fact they were hardly to blame at all. In Rhodesia they were practically in the hands of the local authorities—at least they had to look to the latter for advice and information, and they were deliberately led wrong. Too late they realized that a very large proportion of the Chartered Company's officials were really working for the other side, that everything had been planned to render the British Army unpopular."

To this note in Mr. Hyatt's writing we shall return. Meanwhile, let it be said that a Basuto replaced the defaulting driver, and proved a treasure.

The expedition began badly, with much trouble in the black mud of vleis, and Mr. Hyatt could see, can see, in the high veld of Rhodesia naught but "unutterable dreariness." This is not a general opinion. But then at Victoria, which he liked better, Mr. Hyatt tells us gravely that the inhabitants so much disliked to be called Colonists that,

"wherever it was possible, married men arranged to have their children born outside the British Colonies, so that they should not be branded as Colonial-born. If a wife could not actually go home, she was often taken across the border, into Portuguese territory. Personally I had the strongest sympathy with this attitude."

We feel happier and less dubious and unconvinced when Mr. Hyatt is describing the manners of goats, and, so far as his confused literary manner and habitual interruptions will let him, the process of dealing with the natives for cattle. Mr. Hyatt thinks nobly of goats, and in at least one relevant passage deplores the

"ignorance which makes people in England who own goats tether their unfortunate victims out in all weathers. It may be customary, I know, but having had a thousand or so goats through my hands, I do not hesitate to say that it is Hell for the goats. And it is so utterly foolish, too, for the goat loses condition through sheer misery, and goes off milk."

Dealing in cattle was a slow business: "I have often had the discussion over the price of an animal drag out from sunrise till dusk." A patient student may be interested in the chapter given to this branch of commerce, and the chapter following, entitled 'Our Cattle,' supplies some pleasant reading. Biffel was the pick of Mr. Hyatt's possessions, a better bullock than Appel, Basket, Scotchman, or Dudmaaker, though these were lusty animals. The Basuto man loved Biffel better than his wife at Bulawayo. A habit of strolling towards strangers with his head down was sometimes misconstrued, but was only friendly curiosity in Biffel. Dudmaaker had the rare distinction of killing a lion, driving a horn right into him and tossing him over the fence.

There are other incidents almost as moving in Mr. Hyatt's full-fed pages, scraps of information about savage man and beast, and the pangs and raptures of the Road; but these call for some sorting-out. The narrative is given anyhow — checked, dammed, and split up by islands of disconnected experiences and moralizing. The result seems less a book than a number of disparate chapters written after many days by a man of an unequal memory, condemned to fill so many pages and handicapped by need of padding and a bias which is neither to hold nor to bind. It is a pity, for with restraint, order, and much elimination Mr. Hyatt, in a third of his 300 pages, might have given us a book on the Road worth having. As it is, the effect he leaves is of a kinema show, excellent in parts, but blurred in exhibition, and interrupted by the voice of an aggrieved lecturer.

The vision on pp. 83–5 of dawn among the kopjes and the awakened caravan is admirably done. But such passages are rare, or they are drowned in much inchoate, unnecessary stuff, while the shadow of the author too frequently obscures his subject. We are told a great deal about Mr. Hyatt, who appears almost a Byronic figure. He has "played at death," it seems, not in Rhodesia only, but also in other parts of the world, and "its fascination never seemed to grow less. It is one of the two or three things really worth doing." He is "a very lonely man, one of the most lonely men imaginable," having "known the love of woman, and lost the woman I loved"; and though this disaster, he intimates, has been remedied,

"when I have finished this book I would give much for a drink of the Waters of Lethe, so that I could face the future untrammelled by regrets."

Then Mr. Hyatt's grievances! We would fain be sympathetic, for obviously Mr. Hyatt has been in sore, rough places, and had at least his share of hardship and ill-fortune. But an old public-school boy, and one whose "ancestors were Robber Barons of the most approved type—I doubt if the people of the south of France approved of them though," might surely bear his ups and downs with less vituperation of the country in which he toiled and that country's Government. Some of the graver charges we must regard as delusions.

MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

'THE REAL MEXICO: A STUDY ON THE SPOT,' by Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, does not enter into competition with the numerous volumes which have recently appeared. Most of them devoted chapters to ancient Mexico, the Spanish period, and a consideration of past troubles. All these things Mr. Fyfe wisely leaves aside; and he plunges at once into an account of Mexico of to-day—or, at any rate, Mexico of last October and November.

His "Real Mexico," so far as we understand him, is a country of immense resources and great natural wealth, which would be one of the best places in the world if it could ever secure a strong and settled Government. But then in Mexico nothing ever is settled. Even battles are not finished, and, brutal and fond of killing as the soldiers are, they let the bugle be sounded when "it is time for dinner." Fighting can wait, and may begin again after dinner, unless in the meantime the men have been bribed to go over to the other side.

It is a land where

"dainty women talked unconcernedly about *peons* hung on telegraph poles and the 'funny way' in which soldiers spun round when they were shot,"

and where genial Britons and Americans approve of the execution of prisoners,

The Real Mexico: a Study on the Spot. By H. Hamilton Fyfe. (Heinemann, 6*s.* net.)

South America. By W. H. Koebel. (A. & C. Black, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

To the River Plate and Back. By W. J. Holland. (Putnam, 15*s.* net.)

and declare that "if the Mexicans would only exterminate one another the country would have a chance."

Mr. Fyfe estimates that 60,000 Mexicans and 200 Americans have already been killed in the present war; and in parts of the United States which lie next to Mexico he found feeling bitter against the inactivity of President Wilson (this as long ago as last October), though in other districts of the States Americans are indifferent and "densely ignorant about Mexico."

The author saw a great deal of the Mexicans, but confesses that he "came away with his mind awhirl," and he found all their habits so different from anything known in Europe or the United States that he thinks it impossible to apply to Mexico, as President Wilson does,

"the same tests and the same standards which obtain in countries where the idea of self-government is a plant of mature growth."

To the position of the United States Mr. Fyfe constantly returns. Once he quotes an Englishman well known in Mexico, who said:—

"Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan accuse the President of being responsible for one death. They are responsible for thousands. But for them the civil war would have ended long ago";

and the comment on this is that "most foreigners in Mexico share that Englishman's view."

A little later we are told that "all blame the Washington Government.... The Americans are loudest in their condemnation" of their own Government.

"All say that if General Huerta had been recognized by the United States, he would have been able to suppress the revolution."

Mr. Fyfe is not sure that this view is right, and his chief reason for doubt is that everywhere he found it believed that the Federal officers are not trying to end the war. From the highest to the lowest they are declared to be making money out of their commands and to have no wish for peace. Mr. Fyfe knows that this is a "monstrous charge" to bring against an army, but he finds it hard to escape from the conviction that there is truth in it.

Writing, of course, before the murder of Mr. Benton, but after some 200 Americans had been killed, Mr. Fyfe says that it is easy to bluff the Mexicans, and that, had the United States been firm, their citizens would not have been robbed and murdered, and Mexico might be safe now for foreigners. He thinks, however, that the theory of the United States Government is that "foreigners have no rights in Mexico and ought not to expect protection": a statement which hardly does justice to the extremely difficult position in which the Washington Government is placed.

When Mr. Fyfe looks ahead he suggests that the only hope for any permanent settlement lies in joint peaceable intervention by the United States and the Great Powers of Europe. To such intervention he thinks Mexico would listen, though he shows that Mexicans are so ignorant that they believe themselves sufficiently strong to invade the United States. Mr. Fyfe does not, however, explain what the next step would be in this "peaceable intervention" if the Mexicans declined to have anything to do with it, and we doubt if the United States are likely to welcome any sort of European intervention.

Mr. Koebel's 'South America,' though it is interesting, can hardly be said to fill a gap. He frankly states the difficulty of putting into one volume of handy size the history of so vast a continent as that which gives the title to this new work in "The Making of the Nations" Series; but he has tried to show us something of the authorities and peoples of South America, rather than to give a catalogue of Governors and Presidents. He speaks only of the men who have been most prominent in the affairs of that continent, and he has avoided statistics. History in this condensed fashion can never be lively reading, and we think that M. Garcia Calderon's book, from which he occasionally quotes, is still the better volume for those who want a general short account of Latin America. M. Calderon filled his book with facts, as Mr. Koebel has filled his, but the former was successful in putting life into his dry facts and figures; and life is a little lacking in the pages before us.

After some general chapters (good in their way) on the pre-Spanish days, on Columbus, the Spanish conquistadores, the discovery of Brazil, and the conquest of Peru, and after reviewing the colonization of the South, and foreign raids on the Spanish and Portuguese colonies, Mr. Koebel gives detailed information with regard to most of the colonies as they exist to-day.

He points out that in the disturbed days of Peru no single leader was left to die a natural death; and the history of South America in general suggests that it would have needed no great stretch of the imagination to say much the same thing about most of the neighbours of Peru. Chile is, we think, the only country in South America which can boast of having had no revolution within the memory of living men; but even Chile had a civil war only two-and-twenty years ago; while throughout the continent there are innumerable instances of the method of making history which consists in killing one President in order to set up another in his place.

Mr. Koebel has collected some interesting notes on the way in which the Spaniards and the Portuguese treated their South American possessions in their early colonizing days, and he shows how the unfortunate dweller in South America was not allowed to bargain or haggle, but was forced to take whatever was sent out at the rate fixed in Europe; and how, in the same fashion, he received for his exports exactly what the people at home thought fit to allow him. There is, of course, no hint of party politics in Mr. Koebel's writing, but his facts might be used for the upsetting of some of the amazing fiscal arguments which have been made to do duty on party platforms in England during the last few years.

The author seldom allows himself to indulge in prophecy, but at the very end of his story he does suggest that in the less settled states "the age of tranquillity is now at hand"; and he adds that, in his opinion, "the South American temperament is, in itself, no more revolutionary than any other." The argument is that, when the material circumstances of any state have been brought to resemble those which prevail in Europe, the political conditions in America and in Europe will be alike. The difficulty with which the more advanced republics have to contend is not, he suggests, revolution, but rather that the strife of to-day tends to contests between labour and capital. We call attention to these views, but think Mr. Koebel's arguments would have carried more weight if he had dealt also with the part played in South America by the policy which bears the name of President Monroe. That doctrine is changing, and has in very recent days passed from the defensive to intervention and to conquest; and the people of South America are alarmed at the interference of the North in their affairs. Then, too, we think that Mr. Koebel should have examined the rather embarrassing financial conditions of some of the South American states, and should have noted facts with regard to what is called the Japanese "invasion," a matter which interests Brazil, Peru, and Chile. But, so far as we remember, these matters (like the Monroe doctrine) are not considered by the author.

He has given us some most interesting illustrations (without, in general, saying whence they are derived); but his Index is too incomplete to be praised.

An accurate description of Dr. Holland's 'To the River Plate and Back' is afforded by its sub-title, "The narrative of a scientific mission to South America, with observations upon things seen and suggested."

The mission was for the installation in the La Plata Museum of a replica of the *Diplodocus carnegiei*. The narrative of the voyage and the things that the author saw in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina reveals the evident personal charm of the author, and is cast in a vein of pleasing discursiveness. In his observations Dr. Holland shows the effects of scientific training, inasmuch as they consist almost invariably of careful deductions from accurately apprehended facts. In this regard especially the book compares favourably with a large number of other works, the authors of which have spent but little time in the countries they attempt to describe. Particularly in all (and one could wish it had been more) that he says about Argentina, where he necessarily spent the greater part of his time, the author shows that, in addition to his own keen observation, he

has exercised great selective care in regard to the information offered him.

The whole book is eminently clear and readable as well as informative. In the first chapter Dr. Holland says that "at this point the reader, unless he is well versed in the recent progress of palæontological research, may well ask, 'What is a Diplodocus?'" After a remark that if any one of the members of the Geological Society of America should chance upon this book (as they surely all will) he is at liberty to omit the perusal of what immediately follows, comes a clear summary of all that is known about "the beast which has made paleontology popular."

In like manner the average reader will find that, without conscious effort, he has become intimate with, and interested in, many things regarding which he may have had but more or less vague ideas before: with the vegetation, animals, insects, and geological formations of various parts of South America, and the numerous races of men now seething towards adaptation and homogeneity in Argentina and the other Southern republics.

With regard to vegetation, it may be remarked that, while, as Dr. Holland says, "scores of European and North American weeds have found congenial soil in Argentina, and are apparently replacing the native flora," the characteristics of imported grasses have a strong tendency to disappear in favour of those of the surrounding native pasturage.

The author was fortunate in arriving in Buenos Aires at the time of the great annual cattle show, as to which he observes, "I doubt whether anywhere in the world at the present time a more impressive exhibition of this sort is to be seen." Similar opinions are invariably expressed by the many competent judges from the Northern hemisphere who are to be found each year at Palermo, the suburban district in which the show is held.

Though the time at his disposal in the intervals of the difficult and delicate work of erecting the "Diplodocus" did not permit of his seeing very much of the "camp," Dr. Holland describes a pleasant trip among the picturesque and fertile islands of the Paraná, and a flying visit to the sugar-fields of Tucumán.

Nearly everywhere he added something to his entomological collection. He notes that he saw only one snake (a harmless one, which he caught and preserved) in Argentina, and adds dryly, "It was a real snake."

He gives an interesting account of what probably is the true history of the reports current a few years ago as to the existence of a living mylodon in the southern regions of Argentina, and was himself lucky enough to be on the spot to verify a discovery of great interest. This was the finding of a piece of pottery embedded in the matrix of the lower part of the Middle Pampean beds near Mar del Plata, and close to where Dr. Holland and his party had just found the remains of mylodon and megatherium. As to the results of this discovery, the author, while acknowledging that it suggests a whole world of inquiries, gives it as his own reasoned conclusion that

"the Middle Pampean is a Pleistocene formation, from a geological standpoint comparatively modern, possibly laid down not more than fifty thousand years ago, and that man was the contemporary of many of the strange animals which tenanted South America at that time."

Towards the end of the book Dr. Holland says that he noted, "not without surprise," that the Argentine press occasionally expressed "a feeling of suspicion and distrust as to the integrity of the purposes of the citizens of the United States." In reality, while Argentine commerce does mistrust and fear anything which appears to smack of the introduction of "Trust" methods, the whole country deeply and fiercely resents everything resembling foreign interference with its customs and institutions. There is no more frankly severe critic of himself and his country than the Argentine, and no one is more restlessly anxious than he for improvement and progress; but he alone must be his own critic, and the chooser of the remedies for his own defects. His fervent patriotism will not permit any one else to dictate how he should put his house in order, and he suspects the United States of a desire to do so.

One slip may be noted, since it is of frequent occurrence, not only in this book, but also in others treating of South America, viz., the spelling of the word "gaucho" as "*gua*cho."

The book is well got up, and, besides reproductions of the author's colour-sketches of sea scenes, includes many good photographic and engraved illustrations. The frontispiece shows twelve South American butterflies in their natural colours. The back of the cover is adorned with a typical *mate* cup and *bombilla*. The Index has been carefully compiled.

From the Thames to the Netherlands: a Voyage in the Waterways of Zealand and down the Belgian Coast. By Charles Pears. (Chatto & Windus, 6*s*. net.)

To strike the happy medium in the writing of a log is no easy task. There are logs which are no more than inflated guide-books, and there are others which treat the incidents of the voyage with such an ecstasy of technicalities that they become wearisome even to the amateur sailor-man. The ideal log should be guide, philosopher, and friend, and if Mr. Pears does not entirely reach the ideal, his lively pages at any rate provide very pleasant reading. Sometimes his style is inclined to become a little florid, and sometimes he is, perhaps, a little over-anxious to get the utmost out of a situation or incident. But these are small defects and may easily be forgiven.

The main point is that Mr. Pears is able to hand on his enthusiasm to the reader. His log is full of the salt of life and the salt of the sea, and the landsman as well as the sailing-man will be the better for reading it. Mr. Pears has the true cruising spirit. In his first chapter he tells us that his original intention was to sail for the North of England, and instead he found himself heading for Holland. He gives a good enough reason for his change of plans, but we suspect that he might have changed them in any case. To cruise in a small yacht with a fixed time-table ahead is a fatal piece of pedantry that generally leads to disaster.

The present log is a companion work to Mr. Pears's earlier book, 'From the Thames to the Seine,' in which he recounted his adventures in a four-tonner along the coast of France. Now he is off in a slightly larger boat, the Rose, a sturdy square-sterned cutter of seven tons, twenty-five feet long, and a trifle over nine feet broad. We notice that Mr. Pears is not what the shoregoing folk call "house proud." He does not linger lovingly over a minute description of all the trappings of his craft. A few words of introduction, and he is sailing away from Essex, with only himself and his son (a boy of 14) to make up the ship's company. The Rose found the North Sea in a stormy mood, and before the shelter of Flushing was reached she had lost her dinghy. From Flushing she passed through the canal to Veere, that fascinating little town whose crumbling and deserted Groot Kerk alone remains to recall the memory of what was once a great and prosperous city. Thence the Rose threaded her way amongst the network of creeks, canals, and estuaries that lie northward of the island of Walcheren, returning home by way of the French and Belgian ports. Altogether it was a charming cruise over waters that offer an endless variety of sailing.

Mr. Pears is artist as well as author, and the book is fully illustrated with his sketches. We prefer the pictures in monochrome to those in colours, but that, probably, is because colour reproductions on so small a scale do not do justice to the originals.

Hare (Augustus J. C.), WALKS IN ROME, including Tivoli, Frascati, and Albano, Twentieth Edition, edited by St. Clair Baddeley, 10/6 net. Kegan Paul

The text of this excellent little handbook remains practically that of the seventeenth edition (published 1905). Students who wish to be abreast of the latest discoveries and "attributions" must, therefore, supplement it by the papers which are constantly issuing from the various schools and archæological societies in Rome, and the more recent reports of experts.

For the visitor who is neither antiquary nor classical scholar it remains an admirable introduction to a field of observation in which the novice is apt to feel bewildered by the multitude as well as the magnitude of the claims on his attention. We observe with satisfaction that the various plans scattered through the volume have been brought up to date, showing the new additions to our knowledge in the Forum and elsewhere. The fifty photographs, though necessarily small in scale, are clear and attractive.

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LITERATURE

The Wellesley Papers. By the Editor of 'The Windham Papers.' 2 vols. (Herbert Jenkins, 1*l.* 12*s.*)

Masses of Wellesley papers have long remained unexplored at the British Museum, and it was high time that some competent investigator should deal with them. The editor of 'The Windham Papers' has obviously many qualifications for his task. He is well acquainted with the politics of the last century and a half, and knows a good deal of the social ramifications of the period, about which he often maintains a discreet and suggestive silence. For the most part his annotations are accurate and to the point, though there are some mistakes (*e.g.*, in the title of Henry Wellesley's office at Oxford) and unnecessary repetitions (such as the notes on Metcalfe, practically the same at a distance of ten pages), and a fuller use of the literature of the time would have made the present volumes more interesting; but there is a good deal that now appears in print for the first time which we are glad to see.

The editor's aim has been first to "throw light on the character and actions" of the Marquess Wellesley, and secondly to "supplement our knowledge of affairs during the period of history that comes within his lifetime." The second aim is less successfully accomplished than the first, perhaps because there is little in the papers to add to our knowledge. Nothing new is given about India, the most important scene of Wellesley's public service; nothing about his embassy to Spain (in regard to which Spanish documents might have been consulted), which was an attractive episode in his life; very little about his tenure of the Foreign Office from 1809 to 1812, though a considerable number of extremely interesting and outspoken letters from Canning find a place in both volumes, which serve, perhaps, rather to illustrate that statesman's character, its buoyancy, its vehemence, and its tendency to intrigue, than to add to our knowledge of the politics of those years. There is a good deal that is new in the account of Wellesley's futile efforts to form a Government in 1812, which failed, no doubt, partly in consequence of his own autocratic attitude, but also because Earl Grey and Lord Grenville definitely refused to join him.

That autocratic temper was, indeed, his political ruin. He had been spoilt by India. He was of a much less adaptable nature than even the Iron Duke. It is generally thought that it is far more difficult for one who has held high military rank to submit himself to the rough and tumble of politics than it is for a high Government official to do so. Several Indian or Colonial Governors have returned and risen to high posts in England, though there are conspicuous instances of failure. But the example of Wellesley and Wellington looks the other way. The third genius among the five brothers took a different course, and achieved high fame without any difficulty as Lord Cowley and Ambassador at Paris. In Ireland Wellesley was not a popular Lord-Lieutenant; his ostentatious manner was the very thing that his fellow-countrymen could not stomach. But he was a determined advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and entertained distinctly "Liberal" views on the matters which divided parties. His two terms of service in Ireland showed him in a very sympathetic light, but he was not properly supported from home, and did not achieve much, though his biographer Pearce not unfairly pointed to several works of public utility for which he was responsible during his first administration, which ended at the beginning of 1828. He served there again for a year in 1833, when Charles Greville made the bitter comment "it is a ridiculous appointment" and "the very worst they could hit on," a severe judgment which he soon had reason to withdraw. But Wellesley had no time in 1833 to achieve anything. He had before this been Lord Steward of the Household, and later under Melbourne he became Lord Chamberlain, "rather than forgo power altogether," says the editor of these volumes rather too sharply. The truth probably is that he needed all the money he could get, and hoped that his long and distinguished service might give him influence quite apart from the office which he actually held. But the editor's further comment is doubtless true:—

"A perusal of the correspondence will suggest that the reason for his exclusion was his open contempt for his colleagues, and his dictatorial manner. When he was at the Foreign Office he did not deign to consult the Cabinet. Perhaps only with Brougham, many of whose letters are included in these volumes, was it more difficult to work."

In the last year of his life the Marquess wrote a review of his services to the Empire. They were indeed great — as great, perhaps, as those of any other man living at the time. It may certainly be said that it was he who established our power in India on a permanent basis, and he who made the victories in the Peninsula possible and hence ultimately caused the downfall of Napoleon. But he was not content with the achievements which were genuinely his own, and was always attributing to himself all that was done by his subordinates or other agents in the same field. There was never a more conspicuous instance of megalomania—a striking contrast to his brother the Duke of Wellington. Samuel Rogers said that Wellesley cared for nothing but display, while Wellington scorned it altogether—an exaggeration, no doubt, but one not far from the truth. Rogers, however, was quite ready to be extremely polite to him, as was another of his back-stabbing critics, Creevey. But the Life is a disappointing one to read, and Wellesley's own dissatisfaction with his treatment was not unnatural or unjustified. The end is happier:—

"It is agreeable to be able to record that in the evening of the life of Wellesley the great work he had done in India was fully recognized, and substantial tribute paid to him."

The character of the great Marquess had conspicuous blemishes which it is impossible to excuse on the ground that moral laxity was common in his day. But "noscitur a sociis," and no man could be far below nobility of life who was the friend of Pitt and Canning and Wilberforce, who was so good a father and so sincere and reverent (in spite of his lapses) in his religion. The letters to and from his friends are the pleasantest part of these volumes. There is a most amusing one to Lord Grenville, written from Fort William on November 18th, 1798, just six months after his landing. (Mornington's letter to Sir Alured Clarke, dated Kedgeree, May 16th, 1798, still in MS., is before us as we write, composed in a less pompous style than that which he assumed a few years later.) A really good letter from Wilberforce a year later is worth reading. (Wellesley, by the way, vigorously denounced the Life of his old friend, when it appeared forty years later, for "the shreds and patches of morbid *pietastery* in which the injudicious biographers have disfigured their father.")

One letter of Pitt's is given. It was written on January 12th, 1806, immediately on the Viceroy's return. Wellesley saw him on January 14th for the last time. On the 12th he had written quite hopefully; on the 23rd he was dead. Wellesley's sketch of his friend (*Quarterly Review*, vol. lviii.) is the most sincere and beautiful thing he ever wrote. A contrast to the warmth here displayed is the frigidity of the two

letters from Lady Mornington — the "mother of the Gracchi," as some one rather ineptly called her — which may account perhaps for some of the weaknesses of her children's characters.

The letters from Canning show genuine friendship, continued when Wellington was on bad terms first with one and then with the other of the friends. The imperious spirit of Richard Wellesley and the dogged obstinacy of Arthur made their relations, indeed, frequently of a very difficult character; but the editor of these Papers probably does not know how emphatic was the Marquess's condemnation of his brother, revealed on one occasion when he was in Ireland, to his secretary, who has not long passed away. Mr. Charles Gore, to whom we refer, was after his service to Wellesley attached for some years to Melbourne—a strange change, in view of the bitter animosity these two statesmen entertained for each other.

Further letters show sides of Wellesley's life not so well known. His son Henry writes from the Lord Chancellor's living of Dunsfold, announcing his engagement to the daughter of the neighbouring rector of Hascombe, and rejoicing in being made a royal chaplain. There is at least one letter from his elder son Richard, and one or two from his daughter Hyacinthe, Mrs. Littleton (the first Lady Hatherton). There are several letters from or allusions to the late Mr. Alfred Montgomery, and to or from the Marquess's second wife, a lady of much intelligence and charm. But most frequent in later life are the letters from Brougham (to whom Wellesley dedicated his 'Primitiæ et Reliquiæ'), which show that acid and venomous personage in quite a pleasant light. There is, in fact, a great deal of personal interest in the volumes; enough, we add, to make us wonder whether there is not much more in the mass of still unpublished materials, and whether a larger biography than has yet appeared might not be desirable.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

Mr. Pickthall, who knows the Muslim better than the Christian, contends in 'With the Turk in Wartime,' and with much reason, that the Turks have never had fair treatment at the hands of Europe, because the old plundering, intolerant Crusading spirit is still active, and the average uninstructed Englishman — amongst others—holds a Mohammedan to be plain heathen writ large (because less open to conversion), just as his forefathers did *tempore Ric. I.* Christianity once confused with its professors, it is an easy leap to the fallacy that, because it is in several respects a higher form of religion than its chief theistic rival, therefore all who profess and call themselves Christians, even in the most formal, lifeless, and ignorant acceptation of the term, are necessarily superior to all Muslims. On this theory the Turk is manifestly the inferior of his rapacious Balkan neighbours. But if we could imagine the respective creeds interchanged, and the recent squalid scramble to be one of sundry Muslim bandits against a Christian Turkey, there can be little doubt that the sympathy of England would be all for the Turk. This is Mr. Pickthall's view, and, unfortunately, it is shared by the victims themselves.

"All Muslims hold it more or less, and they are justified by the whole course of recent history....Our self-righteousness is principally to blame for the horror which has filled the East upon the recrudescence of the wicked old crusading spirit in our midst, duly reported by the Turkish and the Indian press, at a time when Turkey was deserving of all human pity. We had talked as if fanaticism were extinct in England."

When his Turkish friends told him that the British Government was "treacherous, faithless, inconsistent," Mr. Pickthall characteristically replied that

"our leaders are not always of the first intelligence. They sometimes make mistakes, and dare not own them. Our people are tenacious of old prejudices. We are, upon the whole, a most unamiable nation, composed of quite well-meaning individuals."

It is some consolation to find that the Turks still appreciate individual Englishmen, because they are better educators than the French, and do not try to make their pupils English; whilst "we like the Germans," said an intelligent Turk, with a laugh.

"With a little practice and instruction they make quite good Turks. But they are too pervasive. We are much afraid of them, desiring, as we do, to keep our country."

The object of this book, which describes the author's impressions during his long stay in Turkey last year, is to remove some of the old prejudices of which we English are so tenacious. He would, perhaps, have been more successful if he had written more temperately; for, after all, it was not fanatical Christianity in Sir Edward Grey that dictated our recent policy in the Balkan imbroglio, and there were worse things to be guarded against than even the treacherous and wholly indefensible partition of European Turkey. Much as the present reviewer likes and honours the Muslim, whom he too has known well, it must be confessed that the Turk is not always compact of all the virtues, though he is usually a very decent, God-fearing, virtuous, and kindly human being, much like other people, only, perhaps, rather better. Mr. Pickthall's book will do good if it brings this fact home to English readers. He had exceptional opportunities, and his long familiarity with Syrians and Egyptians enabled him to use these opportunities far better than ordinary observers. He enjoyed the unique advantage of being domiciled in the house of a European Muslima, a lady with a large Turkish acquaintance, and in her garden, near the Asiatic coast of the Sea of Marmara, he was privileged to converse with numerous unveiled Turkish ladies, who seem to have been almost invariably young and beautiful. He prudently induced his wife to join him after a few weeks; but before she arrived he had been welcomed by the Mohammedan ladies with a friendly, unconventional cordiality and entire absence of self-consciousness which will be amazing to those who have not watched the recent development of Muslim society.

"I was [he says] admitted fully to a little circle of advanced French-speaking Turks, of which the ladies were permitted to adopt me as a brother; while the old-fashioned men—the vast majority—assured me that their wives and daughters were much looking forward to my wife's arrival. Kind messages were sent me by women who would have perished rather than be seen of me."

It must be added that this comparatively free intercourse would have been impossible for a native. Mr. Pickthall tells of a lady who had been chatting unveiled with him in Misket Hanum's garden, but who immediately veiled and withdrew when a Muslim youth came in sight. "What nonsense it all is!" grumbled the offended young man. "She talks unveiled to you, a stranger, and hides from me whom she has known a baby!" One reason for this is that marriage between a Muslima and a Christian man is strictly forbidden, and therefore the man must not even think of her in that light; another is that Europeans are accustomed to seeing women, and Turks are not, and the degrees of self-control vary accordingly. But even when "merry laughter" from white-draped figures in the garden called Mr. Pickthall from his retreat, and the girls rebuked him for his "old-fashioned" ideas and bade him "recognize the great advance the Turks had made upon the ways of my beloved Arabs," it is clear that the innovation was still new enough to carry "the flavour of an escapade," and "the voices of the women died away as we drew near the public road"; though, for that matter, no Turk will be seen abroad with his womenfolk. The 'Impressions' of Zeyneb Hanum, the twice *désenchantée*, may have prepared some readers for Mr. Pickthall's revelations of the liberty of modern Turkish society, and not merely of the French-speaking coterie which he first met; he not only confirms, but even enlarges her views, and deliberately records his judgment of Turkish women in these uncompromising terms: "I knew them to be generally charming, trained to submission, yet high-spirited, and far less narrow-minded than the women of the West." They are also "intensely patriotic, and, as a rule, more energetic than the men."

We have dwelt long upon this side of Mr. Pickthall's impressions, because the higher-class women of the East are an undiscovered country to most Europeans, and wholly mistaken views prevail as to their character, education, and social position. The future of their nation lies largely in their hands, and it is encouraging to hear so much to their credit. But the greater part of this absorbing book consists of conversations with Turks of all conditions, from the famous Tal'at Bey down to the mere lounger in the street or the gardener of the author's hostess. He went out with a strong distrust of the Young Turkish party, and his earliest

With the Turk in Wartime. By Marmaduke Pickthall. (Dent & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

acquaintances belong to their opponents, the "Liberals" who followed old Kiâmil Pasha; but he soon became an ardent convert, and some of the liveliest passages in his book describe the intense hostility between the Unionists (or Committee of Union and Progress party) and the Liberals as revealed in many controversies in the Asiatic garden. He is, no doubt, right in denouncing the reactionary attitude lately assumed by the so-called "Liberals," who are more intent on "securing their own status as the ruling class" than on training and educating the masses of what, being Mohammedan, is essentially a democratic society; but it is possible to overshoot the mark in upholding the policy of the Committee, and we confess we should like to see the Young Turks cleared of the charges brought against them in regard to the disarming of Macedonia and the suppression of the Albanians. It is sad, indeed, to read the description of the starved and broken condition of the Turkish Army of the West on its return to Asia after these exploits; but it needs more than showing the well-known defects of the Albanians—the Irish of the Balkans—to excuse Javid Pasha's admittedly "ruthless" campaign. "Thank God, Turkey is now quit of them," exclaims Mr. Pickthall, and we cordially echo his thanksgiving; but we wish the latest scenes of Turkish intervention had been less bloody.

However, it is to be hoped that the Young Turks have now realized the futility of their centralized Ottomanizing policy. At all events, the recent war has considerably restricted their opportunities in this direction; but it is still more earnestly to be hoped that they will not try this discredited policy on their Arab subjects. Their chief objects, as Mr. Pickthall urges, should now be education and the training of the whole nation in local self-government. Constitutions and magniloquent views bulk large in European eyes, but what is really wanted is gradual reform. Mr. Pickthall is very hopeful. The Turks, he says,

"possess a gift of management, and are at present making giant strides towards that 'efficiency' which Europeans generally deem the highest good. They have accepted once for all the point of view of Europe, and are using every effort to live up to it. All they ask is leave to work out their own problems and advance to modern progress in the way they understand....Turkey is the present head of a progressive movement extending throughout Asia and North Africa. She is also the one hope of the Islamic world.... During the six months I spent in Turkey it was my good fortune to know many of these children of the new *régime*, or my outlook on the future of that country and of El Islam would not have been so hopeful as it is. Strict Muslims without superstition, they are growing up in love with duty, proud of their burden of responsibility, devoted to their country beyond words, tolerant of all beliefs that do not savour of sedition, thoughtful, self-reliant, trustworthy....To-day the land is free and bent on progress, and I find no excuse for continued scorn of it."

To many this will seem the language of exaggeration; but then Mr. Pickthall knows, and they do not. There lies the difference.

The Reformation in Germany. By Henry C. Vedder. (Macmillan & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prof. Vedder "frankly confesses" that he is "inspired by the older idea of history, now unfashionable, of furnishing the reader a logical clue to guide him through the labyrinth of accumulated fact." Perhaps the idea has not been so generally abandoned as he thinks, and perhaps also he has not quite succeeded in the task which his publishers attribute to him, of being the first writer "in the English language, at least, to interpret the religious struggle of the sixteenth century in terms of economics." We do not, indeed, find much originality in the Professor's account of the Reformation, though there is much painstaking study of authorities (chiefly Luther's own writings) in his book. He might certainly have remembered, by the way, that Luther, whom he is always calling a monk, was not a monk at all, nor were the Franciscans and Dominicans monks either, as he thinks. Stubbs would have taught him that, and other matters, which might have made him view the German Reformation with more clarity.

It is for no novelty of details, or even of presentation, that we must look in Prof. Vedder's book. It is rather for a certain independence of judgment, meting out justice to Pope and Emperor, Luther and Erasmus, soldier and reformer—a justice which is, on the whole, even-handed. "Was Erasmus right? Was Luther wrong? We may answer both of these questions affirmatively," says Prof. Vedder; but then he goes on to show that he does not really mean to do anything of the kind. One feels it would do him good to read Dr. Hartmann Grisar. His independent judgment needs more facts to play upon than it has as yet acquired. We may illustrate this by briefly examining the conclusions in which he sums up the results of his study.

He dwells upon the complexity of the German Reformation, the fact that the Latin nations rather than the German originated the movement for reform, and that in Germany itself it was the political forces and social ferment rather than religious fervour which carried it to success. Yet the emphatically religious side of the Reformation must not be forgotten—the protest against formalism and a sacerdotal system, the substitution of personal responsibility and individualism often quite unchecked. The individual played a great part. "Even the hero-worship is justified by facts—that is to say, by part of the facts." Prof. Vedder finds in the leaders a genius for religion, a consistent seeking of simplicity, and "a firmer trust in God than the Catholic Church encouraged or even permitted." But with equal candour he adds that "their great defect was that, laying their emphasis chiefly on a right relation between man and God, they regarded as far less important a right relation between man and man." Then at last he states explicitly his economic interpretation. The ethical teaching of the Church made her the foe of capitalism: "Capitalism needed a free hand if it was to develop; therefore down with the Church." Thus the cities approved the reformers' action, and fought to get rid of the monastic corporations which had control of so much capital. The Reformation was the triumph of the middle class. This, by the way, is to some extent true in Germany, but the reverse of the truth in France and in Scotland. The knights and the peasants suffered by the Reformation; both in fact, says Dr. Vedder, were ruined.

His views may be summarized thus. The Reformation from several aspects was a failure. It was a perversion of the Renaissance; if it freed the world from tradition, it bound it (as Lessing said) with the more intolerable yoke of the letter. Its devotees followed Luther and Calvin far more slavishly than Catholics had followed Augustine and Jerome. Its interpretation of Scripture was "freakish and inconsistent," and "discredited the movement with all thinking men." It was incapable of understanding the idea of a progressive revelation. Thus it did little for religious liberty. Nor was it a great ethical force. It never really recovered the teaching of Jesus. It was the Anabaptists who did that. One sees where one is when one comes to this; but Prof. Vedder adds that the chief difference between the Anabaptists and the Lutherans is that the former failed, while the latter succeeded.

What, then, is the result of it all? The opening of a Pandora box; the creation of a Frankenstein (so far as we understand the Professor, he has made the old mistake about the monster), and the production and survival of a new spirit. So the book is dedicated to the "Prophet of a New Reformation."

In spite of these sparkling conclusions the book has not a few merits, and the appendixes, which give Luther's theses, Tetzel's statements and indulgences, and the documents of different Councils, will be distinctly useful to young students.

The King's Council in England during the Middle Ages. By James Fosdick Baldwin. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 18*s.* net.)

Writing in his Preface from memory, Prof. Baldwin quotes a recent author as saying "the history of the King's Council cannot be written." The actual remark was quite different, but the volume before us is a triumphant refutation of this particular proposition. In it the author has given us a complete study of the history and operations of the King's Council from its first appearance to the reign of Henry VIII.; he has worked over all the material collected and arranged by earlier students, has even added to it by his own researches, and has indicated new sources from which further information may be

obtained. The book is one of the most important constitutional studies of recent years, suggestive and well informed, and though it is not to be expected that its conclusions will be accepted in their entirety, it is one that will take a permanent place in historical libraries.

The only recent work touching on the history of the King's Council is one in which, Prof. Baldwin says, "the editor has not availed himself of the latest information." We confess that, with the exceptions noted above, we have been unable to find in this work any information bearing on the subject of the earlier writer which was not referred to by him. But as one chapter of this work is devoted to a refutation of some views there put forward, it may be worth while to examine the point at some length. Prof. Baldwin insists strongly on the essential unity of the King's Council, and with great justice; Mr. Steele laid down a distinction, after a certain epoch, between the ordinary Council and a Great Council. The former works forward, and notes the similarities; the latter finds in Stuart and Tudor times two distinct bodies with different functions, and, looking backward, finds these differences in earlier meetings of Councils. Prof. Baldwin looks for his precedents to French constitutional methods; Mr. Steele finds his analogies in Ireland and Scotland.

Now in Ireland the three bodies—the King's Council, Great Councils, and Parliaments—undoubtedly existed in mediæval times; the Irish *Modus Tenendi*, which Mr. Steele has printed in its entirety for the first time, and authenticated so far as to show that it was received by the State as a genuine document, proves that conclusively. In Scotland, the constitution of which was founded on English models (though with a constant tendency to diverge), the same three bodies existed: the Secret Council, Conventions of Estates (which were Great Councils), and Parliaments. Of the three nations, the true development of the King's Council can be best observed in Ireland, for in England, as in Scotland, its functions were often overlaid by those of a Council of Regency. In our country this was the case for large portions of the reigns of Henry III., Edward II., Richard II., and Henry VI.; in Scotland from James I. to James VI. the sovereign was nearly always a minor; while in Ireland the continuity of the King's Council from its first formation was unbroken, and its development *pari passu* with that of England ensured by its constant correspondence with the English Chancery and Council. The indisputable existence of a Great Council in Ireland under the Plantagenets lends some support to the statements of the English chancery clerks of the time that such councils were held in this country.

Against these statements Prof. Baldwin properly points out that we have only one oath for the King's Council, and that this oath is the criterion which marks off a Councillor from the ordinary person called in to give advice. He also points out that the records of these so-called Great Councils are entered in the Privy Council Registers, often without any distinction from ordinary meetings of the Council. The first of these objections is weighty, but the argument from silence is inconclusive, and would often apply to mediæval meetings of Parliament; the second ignores the fact that Conventions of Estates are entered in the Scottish Privy Council Register, and Great Councils in the Irish Privy Council Registers, as they occur in order of date, mixed up with ordinary Council meetings. We do not overlook Prof. Baldwin's very pertinent point as to the change in the mode of summons to Councils, but it does not seem to us of sufficient importance to justify the assumption that these assemblies—which did things that the King's Council did not feel itself competent to do, which included persons who were not members of the King's Council, and which were called by the chancery clerks of the time Great Councils—should be denied a separate existence. We should like to know from the author what name he would give to the assembly of 1496.

Prof. Baldwin's mistaken note on the *Modus Tenendi* is due in part to his excessive devotion to French critics and French models for the Council, and partly to his predecessor's method of merely stating facts and expecting his readers to draw the conclusions from them. The *Modus* was obviously first drawn up for use in Ireland; the mention of proctors for the clergy in Parliament, an institution peculiar to Ireland, is sufficient to show this, while the king's serjeants were, normally, members of the King's Council there. It is not impossible to assign an approximate date for its fabrication from the quarrels with the Lieutenant of Ireland as to his presence in Parliament during the early years of Richard II.'s reign. The earliest English form known is manifestly late in Richard's reign, as shown by the mention of York as a city and county with London (Hardy's text is quite untrustworthy), and was probably brought in as a weapon in the Parliamentary struggles of the period, as the traditions of the Tudor and Stuart Parliamentarians assert.

Returning to the main subject of the book, we are glad to pay our tribute to the way in which Prof. Baldwin has handled the difficult questions of the relationship of the Council to the Exchequer, the Chancery, and Parliament. Doubtless there are many enigmas for future constitutional students to puzzle over, whole tracts of the history of the Council to be built up from scanty materials, and conclusions which need revision; but, all reservations made, the author has mapped out a new and untilled field in masterly and complete outline. We note the addition of an excellent Index and some good facsimiles.

R. L. S. By Francis Watt. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.* net.)

Of the making of books about Stevenson there is literally no end. It shows, for one thing, that the croakers who told us some years ago that he was already a spent force in literature were, to say the least, somewhat out of their reckoning. No doubt a considerable part of the interest maintained in Stevenson is due to the attractive personality of the man himself. But there is something more than that. As we said in reviewing the four volumes of his 'Letters' published in 1911, Stevenson's appeal was essentially aristocratic, to his fellow-craftsmen above all, and after them to the small world of real lovers of letters. To the end he remained the cult of a select circle, and will go on being so. His name and fame, we can still affirm, "will no more die than Spenser's."

Mr. Francis Watt's volume has some defects of detail, especially in regard to the topography of the Pentland district, with which Stevenson's early life was directly connected. Here Mr. Watt shows himself rather casual than intimate. He spells Caerketton without the first *e*, and adds a superfluous *i* to Carnethy. The *lang whang* of the Lanark Road he calls the "cauld whang"; and the Buckstone, familiar to Stevenson, is described as a "rock," whereas it is simply a three- or four-foot upright stone built into a garden wall. The Kel-stane is spelt "Kel-stain"; but that may be a misprint, like "Ramsey" (of Ochtertyre) for Ramsay (p. 150), and "Grindley" for Grindlay (p. 196). What, however, is to be said for the statement (p. 81) that "not a stone remains" of Bavelaw Castle? The reviewer has passed the Castle scores of times in Pentland tramps during the last two years, and recently has had the mortification of seeing it "restored" in modern iconoclastic fashion.

It is a pity that these and other slips should have disfigured the book, but they do not detract from its essential value as a work which, for certain of its features, must have a distinct place in Stevenson literature. The author gives wisely little more than an outline of Stevenson's career, for its details are sufficiently familiar. His plan (and he carries it out, on the whole, very successfully and judiciously) is to dissect the Stevenson literary product, with a view to showing its diverse artistic, human, and, so to speak, geographical interests. Thus we find Stevenson's Edinburgh—the real Edinburgh—recalled and contrasted with the Edinburgh of his works. The Pentlands again, with which Stevenson began and (in 'Weir of Hermiston') practically ended his professional career, are studied in the same way; the Lothians too, about which we hear a good deal in his books. Similarly, we are taken with Stevenson to England, to the Continent, to America, and to the South Seas, the object in every case being mainly to bring out the connexion between the actual life and the

writings. All this was worth doing, and it is well done.

Further chapters treat, with insight and sympathy, of Stevenson as letter-writer and playwright; of the women in his works (an old question for discussion); and of his religion. As regards the last-named we do not wholly agree with Mr. Watt; but the matter cannot be debated in a review, and perhaps should not be debated at all, at any rate without a clear understanding of what "religion" exactly implies.

The book is furnished with a good Index, and has for frontispiece a portrait of Stevenson which will be new to many by that distinguished photographer A. G. Dew Smith.

Italian Yesterdays. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co., 16*s.* net.)

One is not surprised to read that Mrs. Fraser found it no easy matter to choose a suitable title for her latest volume, seeing that these 'Italian Yesterdays' range from Romulus and Remus to her own reminiscences. Yet the fact that even in her day the Via Urbana, the street where Tullia is said to have forced her charioteer to drive over the dead body of her father, Servius Tullius, was still known as the Vicolo Scelerato, almost links the two periods.

The first chapters are largely concerned with the history of the early Church in Italy and, above all, in Rome, and therefore possess a unity of their own. Our author tells us of the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Gratian and Alaric, and gives good accounts of St. Cecilia and that unfortunate mediæval saint Eustochia, among many other interesting stories. Mrs. Fraser even provides a life of Count Mattioli, who, she believes, was the Man in the Iron Mask. Her last chapters she devotes to Marco Polo, Carlo Zeno, and other Venetian heroes, and she has something to say of Verona and its tyrants. But she might have included among the many important events of which the famous amphitheatre there has been the scene, Eleonora Duse's performance of Juliet at the age of fourteen by the light of a few lanterns, the first artistic triumph of that great actress.

For all its variety, we doubt whether this volume will enjoy the popularity of its predecessors. Though Mrs. Fraser is too good a story-teller ever to be anything but eminently readable, it is only when touched with the glamour of her own memories that these gleanings from Italian history attain to the full life of the earlier recollections of a diplomatist's wife. For those who, like our author, were so fortunate as to grow up amid all that was best in the artistic and social world of papal Rome, the Eternal City lost something that can never be recovered when it became the capital of the kingdom of Italy. We get a glimpse of this vanished world in the description of the open table once kept in the Villa Borghese, or in the sight that met the eyes of Mrs. Fraser and her sister when their carriage took a short cut across the open Campagna to the appointed meeting-place for the artists' festival on a brilliant morning in May:—

"Suddenly, on the skyline of a low ridge just ahead of us, a towering car moved into view, drawn by four white oxen, whose gilded horns were hung with wreaths of roses. The heavy wheels were smothered in roses too, scattering pink and white petals as they revolved over the newly sprung grass. The sides of the car were all of fretted gold, catching the sun in a hundred lovely scrolls and arabesques; raised high on a gold and ivory throne sate a Roman emperor, his white robes covered with jewels, the laurel-wreath on his brow. . . . Behind him two black slaves held huge fans of white feathers over his head to protect him from the heat; at his feet, on a swirl of panther-skins, sate his favourite of the moment, a beautiful little Greek woman, her golden hair crowned with roses, her bare arms covered with bracelets and gleaming like marble in the sun, while a score or more of lovely girls in classical draperies leaned over the gilt balustrades that sank, tier below tier, from the sides of the throne down to the upper edge of the rose-wreathed wheels. Black slaves in scarlet tunics led the oxen."

This was followed by a long procession of cars nearly as splendid as the first, the ox-drivers alone not being as motionless as statues.

"It was a dream of Imperial times, too surprising to be real, till, as the first car passed close to us, one of the girls began to laugh and flung a handful of rose-petals in my face."

It is this life of her own girlhood, when energetic young ladies might climb to the highest arch of the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla and lie there basking in the sun on a stone that rocked beneath them, which Mrs. Fraser has done so much to recapture for us in her writings on Italy, and the pages she devotes to it here are far the best in the book. The descriptions of the street cries of Rome, of her birthday in her beautiful home at the Villa Negroni where the railway station now stands, of the picnic parties at Egeria's Grotto, or of the lonely villa with its wonderful nightingales which she discovered far out in the Campagna, have all the charm of her earlier recollections. Interesting, too, are the stories of her encounters with the wild cattle and sheepdogs of the Campagna. The writer was once informed on good authority that the best way to quiet the latter was to sit down (since that is the position in which they usually see their masters) and pretend to throw stones at them. But he could never summon up courage to try the experiment.

Full as are Mrs. Fraser's reminiscences, Marion Crawford could have added much to what his sister has told us of the Italy of his day had he lived to write his memoirs. Here is a story of his which is worth preserving. One evening he was standing by the piano in a well-known Roman salon, almost alone, listening to Liszt, who was playing quietly to himself. The other guests were in the middle of the room gathered round Mommsen, the lion of the evening. He was discussing Roman history with Gregorovius, who resembled a typical heavy Lutheran pastor in appearance. Suddenly the argument grew heated, and as Crawford drew near he heard the Voltaire-like Mommsen flash out: "Aber, Herr Gregorovius, sind Sie schon früher in Rom gewesen?" Gregorovius, who had spent nearly half his life in Rome, was completely reduced to silence.

Cambridge Medieval History. Planned by J. B. Bury. Edited by H. M. Gwatkin and J. P. Whitney.—Vol. II. *The Rise of the Saracens and the Foundation of the Western Empire.* With Volume of Maps. (Cambridge University Press, 20*s.* net.)

An incidental remark of the editors, not altogether justified, concerning the wholly admirable chapter on Roman law, sent us back to Gibbon, whose second period of the 'Decline and Fall' coincides almost exactly with that covered by this volume. The comparison between the two works, overwhelming as are the differences between them from the point of view of historical scholarship, is not entirely in favour of the new as against the old. No one at the present day can hope to embrace the whole field of historical study with sufficient knowledge of its details to embark on Gibbon's task, but we may regret the loss of that unity of aim and treatment and style which makes his great work one of the classics of our literature. It is to be hoped that the editors in future volumes will expand the Preface, in which they give a somewhat summary account of the book, into a more connected study of the nature of what was once called the philosophy of history.

The observer usually finds in his subject little more than what he brings to its observation. An eighteenth-century draughtsman saw and preserved the noble proportions and sweep of Gothic architecture, but utterly ignored the myriad beautiful details which are so great a part of our pleasure in the same building; the student of history unconsciously selects those aspects of the facts before him which appeal to his personal predilections and the general sentiment of his period. Gibbon found his ideal in Augustan Rome—a dream-city of marble and classicism, an ideal strangely compounded of the toga and the periwig, of Virgil and Lucretius and of Malherbe and Corneille; and he sought to discover how this ideal had fallen to pieces and left the world in darkness till the new dawn of the days of the Medici and the full sunlight of the age of Louis Quatorze. To him Byzantium was the China of the West; the art and literature of the Middle Ages, the formless babblings of barbarians. Incapable himself of enthusiasm or belief, he saw and described in the records of the past "little more than the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind."

To us, whose minds and literature are saturated with mediæval influences, this standpoint is entirely foreign. The continuity of history appears in another aspect than that in which Gibbon saw it. Byzantium, like China, has been redis-

covered. We recognize with gratitude the part it played as the bulwark of Christendom for seven centuries, and we are beginning to appreciate its services as a nursing mother to the arts in the dark ages of European barbarism. Imperial Rome itself is as much an episode in the history of civilization as its Eastern sister; Greek thoughts, Greek methods, even in the full tide of the mediæval Renaissance, gave it its freshness and strength as they move us to-day.

Thus the reader in this volume surveys the welter of barbarism outside Byzantium with an eye for the promise of the new-ordered civilization which is to come, and the shaping of the new powers that are to contend with it. For the first time the rise of Islam takes a place in the chain of events, no longer an accident of the appearance of the hero as prophet. For the first time the spread of the Slav westward and southward from his swampy fastnesses is traced out, and the results of modern linguistics pressed into service in a history as fascinating as a novel. For the first time the story of Visigoth Spain is written for the general reader. There is no period of history of which the average student knows less than that covered by this volume, or to which the scholarship of the last twenty years has contributed so much.

The book itself rarely falls below a high level. Perhaps the general impression left by the chapters on Byzantine history is a little too sombre, too forgetful of the services of that magnificent bureaucracy which, in the face of enemies outside and its emperors at home, held up the empire for centuries from its fall; perhaps we might see an exaggerated Teutonism in a section on Germanic Heathendom which is devoted to Scandinavian mythology, and does not mention the fact that the names of the German deities in Germany are most of them Celtic; but differences of view such as these are inevitable, and serve but to bring into relief the excellence of the important chapters.

The Bibliography runs to over 100 pages, and the atlas is indispensable.

The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri. Translated by E. M. Shaw. (Constable & Co., 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The appearance of a new verse-translation of the greatest Christian epic inevitably suggests such questions as, For what class of readers is it intended? and, Does it possess merit enough to make the labour of its production worth while? The answer to the second question is not easy in this case, for it depends in some measure on the answer to the first; and on that point the translator in her short Preface fails to enlighten us. It can hardly be meant for those who are unfamiliar with the poem and cannot read it in the original, for it does not contain a single note, nor even any marginal identification of the many personages whom Dante does not expressly name. But if we may take it as meant for those who have deeply studied the poem, we are entitled to look for a higher poetic standard than we expect in a version like Longfellow's, which from its wealth of illustrative matter is evidently written for the beginner.

Mrs. Shaw tells us, strangely enough, that "there was no labour in the producing of it," though she admits a certain amount in "the finishing and perfecting" of the verse. She means, we presume, that it was a labour of love, and its general character supports that explanation. There is a smoothness in the verse which in some passages rises to dignity, and she understands the art of varying the cadence of the sentences so as to avoid stiffness. She is anxious to keep close to the meaning, and in the more scholastic discourses of the 'Paradiso' this effort—which is not always successful—detracts from the quality of the verse. She acknowledges a deep debt to Cary's translation, and we think that she owes as much to Longfellow's, though she does not expressly admit it. Her version is not so literal as the latter, but it is less uniformly prosaic; and she has taken much pains with the beautiful similes with which the poem abounds. She makes an unnecessary apology for not attempting a rhymed translation. Previous efforts to render the poem in its original *terza rima* have mostly been conspicuous failures, and this not so much for Mrs. Shaw's too comprehensive reason that "English is not a rhyming language," as because it is far poorer in rhymes than the more melodious Italian. The danger of blank verse is that it too easily sinks to the level of prose, and where the translator yields, as Mrs. Shaw often does, to the temptation of ending lines with relatives, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, and even conjunctions, the descent to prose becomes rapid.

There are some mistakes which a little competent advice might have prevented, as errors of quantity, especially in classical names: "Orpheus" is extended to three syllables, and "Sicheus" contracted to two; while "Caïna"—the division in the ninth circle of the 'Inferno'—is dissyllabic in one place and trisyllabic in another. A more irritating liberty is the dissyllabic value sometimes given to such words as "hour," "fire," "wire," where the metre requires it, though they are often used properly as monosyllables. In general, Mrs. Shaw avoids the snare of introducing otiose adjectives or sentences on metrical grounds; but in Canto IV. of the 'Inferno' the allusion to Claudius Ptolemy the astronomer is unfortunately amplified by the weak line

> Who knew to foster Alexandria,

which can only apply to a different person, Ptolemy Philadelphus. Taken as a whole, the translation is not without merit, though it has some serious defects.

Wild Game in Zambezia. By R. C. F. Maugham. (John Murray, 12*s.* net.)

Mr. Maugham has most skilfully steered a middle course between the Scylla of mere big-game shooting "shop" and the Charybdis of a scientific treatise. Those acquainted with his previous work will not be surprised to find that he has produced a volume which proves both attractive to the lay mind and valuable to the sportsman. The treatment is pleasingly unusual in two respects: technical terms are entirely absent, and we have interesting descriptions of the habits—not the slaughter—of the countless animals, great and small, that dwell in mountain, swamp, and jungle on either side of the great Zambezi river.

The author denounces in forcible language the wholesale butchery that has wiped out entire families of African fauna. Killing for killing's sake is an abomination, and he is a powerful advocate of more numerous and better-managed game reserves:—

> "To my mind a game reserve should be conducted more or less upon the lines of a carefully tended botanical garden."

There are great possibilities about the new sport that a few daring souls have recently indulged in. We can readily imagine that in "hunting with a camera in place of a rifle, the excitement and difficulty are greater." After all, to quote Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, whose wonderful photographs of wild animals in their natural surroundings are still fresh in our memory, "the life of any animal, be it bird or beast, is far more interesting than its dead body."

A most informing discussion on the tsetse fly brings us to the various methods that have been suggested for eradicating "sleeping-sickness." The author makes out a good case against Dr. Warrington Yorke's proposition that the main reservoir of infection for the parasite of this fearful malady would be removed if the African fauna, small and large, were driven back (*i.e.* extirpated) from the regions inhabited by man. Besides pointing out the almost insuperable difficulties of any attempt to do this effectively, Mr. Maugham puts in a plea for the big game, based on twenty years' experience and observation in fly-infested regions. There are enormous tsetse-fly belts in Portuguese East Africa where the pest has existed for many years, but where there is "not the smallest trace of game nor recollection of its occurrence even among the more elderly of the native inhabitants." What we had been rudely told was "pampered softness" inclines us cordially to agree with the advice to avoid "roughing it" as far as possible. It is a relief to find a writer who argues in favour of comfort and decency in camp life on grounds of health and expediency.

We leave 'Wild Game in Zambezia' with reluctance. It takes a high place in the literature of travel and wild life.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Alexander (A. B. D.), Christianity and Ethics, 2/6 net. Duckworth
In the "Studies in Theology" Series. The writer aims at presenting "a brief but comprehensive view of the Christian conception of the moral life." There is a Bibliography, and the book is divided into four sections, entitled 'Postulates,' 'Personality,' 'Character,' and 'Conduct.'

Barclay (Florence L.), The Golden Censer, 1/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton
Eight short studies on intercessory prayer.

Eucken (Rudolf), Can We Still be Christians? Authorized Translation by Lucy Judge Gibson, 3/6 net. Black
A consideration of the attitude to be adopted regarding Christianity.

Field (Dorothy), The Religion of the Sikhs, "The Wisdom of the East Series," 2/ net. John Murray
The author considers in turn the teaching of the Sikh Gurus, the religious origins of Sikhism, and the doctrines of the Sikhs, and in the last chapter discusses the hymns from the Granth Sāhib and the Granth of the Tenth Guru.

Patrick (John), Clement of Alexandria, 7/6 net. Blackwood
The Croall Lecture for 1899–1900, with Appendix and Bibliography. In preparing the book for publication the writer has used O. Stählin's text of Clement's works.

Webster (F. S.), Trusting and Triumphing, 2/ net. R.T.S.
A collection of sermons.

Weinel (Heinrich) and **Widgery (Alban G.)**, Jesus in the Nineteenth Century and After, 10/6 net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
A study, mainly historical, based on Dr. Weinel's 'Jesus im 19 Jahrhundert,' and revised and brought up to date.

LAW.

Hardy (G. L.), The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy, 2/6 net. Effingham Wilson
A practical handbook dealing with Acts of Parliament, Bankruptcy and other Rules, with references to cases.

POETRY.

Courthope (W. J.), Selections from the Epigrams of M. Valerius Martialis, translated or imitated in English Verse, 3/6 net. John Murray
Containing 'An Epistle of Thanks to the Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D., on receiving a Copy of his Address (to the Classical Association) "On the Value of Translations from the Classics,"' a 'Note on the Literary Character of the Flavian Ages in Ancient Rome,' translations and imitations of Martial, printed with the originals, and notes on the Latin.

Kennedy (James), Scottish and American Poems, 4/net. Oliphant & Anderson
A new edition.

Moore (T. Sturge), The Sea is Kind, 6/ net. Grant Richards
Twenty-one of these poems have not been printed before; others have appeared in *The English Review*, *The New Statesman*, *The Poetry Review*, and other papers.

Patterson (Clara Burdett), The Dryad, 3/6 net. Constable
A long piece in blank verse.

Poet (The), Lightning of Rhythm and Rhyme, Flashing from Time to Time, Vol. I. No. 1, by Panéumolpos, 3*d*. Parnassus Press, 289, Regent St.
The author calls these pieces—none of which is longer than six lines—"Fireballs." They include 'Heleos,' 'Pantheon,' 'Grandiloquence,' and 'Ideolatry.'

Webster (Alphonsus W.), The Inward Light, and Other Verses, 2/6 net. Headley
Miscellaneous verses, including 'Makers of Music,' 'Balm in Gilead,' 'A School for Angels,' and 'Venice, 1513.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Congress Library: A List of American Doctoral Dissertations printed in 1912, prepared by Charles A. Flagg, 30*c*. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
Containing an alphabetic list of theses printed in 1912, classified lists, a Subject Index, and a list of Doctors, arranged under Universities.

English Catalogue of Books (The) for 1913. 'Publishers' Circular'
This is the seventy-seventh issue of 'The English Catalogue,' and contains the titles, under authors or subjects, of books published last year, as well as some received too late for inclusion in the former issue.

Mash (Maurice H. B.), Cataloguing Codes, a Comparison of the "Cutter" and "A.L.A. and L.A." Rules, 6*d*. net. Stanley Paul
This paper is reprinted from *The Librarian*.

Peddie (R. A.), Conspectus Incunabulorum: Part II. C—G, 15/ net. Grafton
An index catalogue of fifteenth-century books, with references to Hain's 'Repertorium,' Copinger's 'Supplement,' Proctor's 'Index,' Pellechet's 'Catalogue,' Campbell's 'Annales,' and other bibliographies.

PHILOSOPHY.

Wilson (Floyd B.), The Man of To-morrow: Human Evolution, impelling Man onward to God-Consciousness, "The New Thought Library," 3/6 net. Rider
In his Prologue the author states that it is his aim to "present what my studies and experiences have taught me as to ways and methods of using the Key to unlock the slumbering powers within ourselves."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Adams (Ephraim Douglass), The Power of Ideals in American History, 5/ net. Milford, for Yale University Press
The author discusses the basic principles of American citizenship and the power of idealism in American political life, and protests against the materialistic conception of history for America.

Burns (William J.), The Masked War, the Story of a Peril that threatened the United States, by the Man who uncovered the Dynamite Conspirators and sent them to Jail, 7/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton
In this volume the author sets forth the evidence he gathered against John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara, and "those of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers who betrayed the workers of that union to the Anarchists."

Butler (A. J.), Babylon of Egypt, a Study in the History of Old Cairo, 4/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
In this monograph the author sets out to prove "that for many centuries before the conquest Babylon was the recognized name of a town or city of great importance: that the term was so understood at the time of the conquest: and that this usage prevailed for some centuries after the conquest."

Collectanea Franciscana, edited by A. G. Little, M. R. James, H. M. Bannister. Aberdeen University Press
This is the fifth of the "Franciscan Studies" published by the British Society, and contains a study of 'Brother William of England' and a 'Description of a Franciscan Manuscript,' by Mr. Little; 'The Library of the Grey Friars of Hereford,' by Dr. James; 'A Short Notice of some Manuscripts of the Cambridge Friars,' by the Rev. H. M. Bannister; and 'Records of the Franciscan Province of England,' also by Mr. Little. There are four reproductions from MSS., Addenda, and an Index.

Fleischmann (Hector), An Unknown Son of Napoleon (Count Léon), translated by A. R. Allinson, 10/6 net. Nash
A biography of Count Léon, with Appendixes, Index, and illustrations.

Hare (Christopher), Men and Women of the Italian Reformation, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul
Biographical studies of some leading Italian Protestants.

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part V., edited by Walter Hutchinson, 7*d*. net.
This part contains a further instalment of Sir Richard Temple's article on India.

Lee (Elizabeth), Ouida: a Memoir, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
An account of the novelist's life and career, told chiefly from her letters, with chapters on Ouida as critic, novelist, humanitarian, and social reformer.

Phillips (Walter Alison), The Confederation of Europe, 7/6 net. Longmans
Six lectures delivered in the University Schools, Oxford, on 'A Study of the European Alliance, 1813-1823, as an Experiment in the International Organization of Peace.'

Sandars (Mary F.), Honoré de Balzac, his Life and Writings, 5/ net. Stanley Paul
A reprint, with a new Introduction by Dr. W. L. Courtney. See notice in *Athen.*, April 22, 1905, p. 493.

Tilby (A. Wyatt), South Africa, 1486-1913, 7/6 net. Constable
This is the sixth volume in the author's series of "The English People Overseas," and brings to a close the first part of his history, which treats "in the main of the founding of the English type of civilisation."

Tout (Prof. T. F.), The Present State of Mediæval Studies in Great Britain. Milford, for the British Academy
The Presidential Address delivered to the Mediæval Section of the Intermediate Historical Congress in London last April. It is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, vol. vi.

Wertenbaker (Thomas J.), Virginia under the Stuarts, 1607–1688, 6/6 net. Milford, for Princeton University Press
A history of Virginia from the founding of Jamestown to the Revolution of 1688.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cox (J. Charles), Gloucestershire, "Little Guides," 2/6 net. Methuen
In his Introduction the author deals generally with such subjects as the physical features of the county, its flora and fauna, history, worthies, and antiquities, and then describes each parish in alphabetical order. There are illustrations, maps, plans, a Bibliography, and an Index.

Terry (T. Philip), Terry's Japanese Empire, including Korea and Formosa, 21/ net. Constable
A practical guide-book for travellers, giving a detailed account of the country, and descriptions of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the chief ocean routes to Japan. The book is fully illustrated with maps and plans.

SOCIOLOGY.

Jessopp (the late Augustus), England's Peasantry, and Other Essays, 7/6 net. Unwin
Studies of rural life in Norfolk.

ECONOMICS.

Mallock (W. H.), Social Reform as related to Realities and Delusions, an Examination of the Increase and Distribution of Wealth from 1801 to 1910, 6/ John Murray
The author examines records relating to the amount and distribution of incomes at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and compares them with recent statistics.

Smart (William), An Introduction to the Theory of Value on the Lines of Menger, Wieser, and Böhm-Bawerk, 1/6 net. Macmillan
A third edition.

EDUCATION.

Perse Playbooks: No. 4, First-Fruits of the Play Method in Prose, 3/ net. Cambridge, Heffer
The book contains a Preface by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay on the Method by Mr. H. Caldwell Cook, followed by examples of the boys' work.

PHILOLOGY.

New English Dictionary: Shastri—Shyster, by Henry Bradley, 5/ Oxford, Clarendon Press
Another section of Vol. VIII.

Soane (E. B.), Grammar of the Kurmanji or Kurdish Language, 8/6 net. Luzac
The sixth volume in the "Oriental Grammar Series."

Wilde (Archer), Sounds and Signs, a Criticism of the Alphabet, with Suggestions for Reform, 4/6 net. Constable
The author discusses some reasons for reform in spelling, type, and alphabet, and also proposes improvements in the two last-named, independently of spelling reform.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Arnold's Literary Reading-Books: Masterfolk, Scenes from the Lives of Famous Men, as described by Great Writers, 1/6
Short illustrated extracts.

Box (G. H.), The Second Book of Kings, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
Containing an Introduction on Hebrew historical writings, the authorship, date, and sources of 2 Kings, and the chronology; the text of the Revised Version with foot-notes, and an Index of Subjects.

Chaucer (Geoffrey), Parlement of Foules, edited by C. M. Drennan, 2/6 University Tutorial Press
The text, which follows in the main G 94. 27 in the Cambridge University Library, is accompanied by an Introduction, notes, and Glossary.

McKay (Herbert), A Child's Book of Arithmetic, 10*d.* Methuen
This book is intended for very young children, and gives practical instructions on the subject according to kindergarten methods. It is illustrated by Miss Lilian Fairweather.

Saintsbury (George), A First Book of English Literature. 1/6 Macmillan
An outline of the development of English literature from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. Appended to the text are an Abstract and Chronological Conspectus and a Glossary of Technical Terms.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Fuller (Sir Bampfylde), Life and Human Nature, 9/ net. John Murray
This work is "an attempt to construct a natural history—or science—of human nature by tracing behaviour of mind or body to impulses which actuate, more or less definitely, all living creatures." The author reviews the material, social, economic, and political development of man, and considers the influence of race and environment.

Mind at Work (The), edited by Geoffrey Rhodes, 3/6 net. Murby
A handbook of applied psychology, with contributions by Dr. Charles Buttar, Mr. E. J. Foley, and Prof. L. L. Bernard.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Peers (Edgar Allison), Elizabethan Drama and its Mad Folk, the Harness Prize Essay for 1913, 3/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer
An essay on the presentation of madness in English comedy and tragedy down to 1642.

Vaughan (C.), The Influence of English Poetry upon the Romantic Revival on the Continent, 1/ net.
Milford, for the British Academy
The Warton Lecture on English Poetry, delivered last October. It is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, vol. vi.

FICTION.

Allerton (Mark), The Girl on the Green, 6/ Methuen
See p. 474.

Cody (H. A.), The Chief of the Ranges, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
See p. 470.

Crawford (Alexander), The Alias, 1/ net. Blackwood
A cheap edition.

Edwardes (Tickner), Tansy, 6/ Hutchinson
A tale of village life in the South Downs.

Falconer (Lanoe), Mademoiselle Ixe, 1/ net. Unwin
The first volume in a cheap edition of the "Pseudonym Library." See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 8, 1890, p. 622.

Futrelle (Jacques), Blind Man's Buff, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
See p. 470.

Gould (Nat), A Gamble for Love, 6/ Long
The hero of this novel falls in love with the beautiful widow of an American multi-millionaire, but in order to prove his indifference to her money he affects an attitude of coldness, and hazards great stakes to win her love. There are several descriptions of horse-races, and a mystery regarding the heroine's birth which is slowly unravelled.

Harding (Mrs. Ambrose), A Daughter of Debate, 6/ Werner Laurie
A story of love and adventure in Dominica, in which the question of "colour" is an important element.

Havens (Munson), Old Valentines, a Love Story, 2/6 net. Constable
A pretty tale, in which the hero and heroine face poverty together, and eventually reach prosperity.

Hayden (Eleanor G.), Love the Harper, 6*s.* Smith & Elder
See p. 468.

Keith (Marian), The Pot o' Gold: at the End of the Rainbow, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A story of some simple-hearted people, mostly Scottish and Irish, living in a country town in Canada.

Lepelletier (Edmond), Madame Sans-Gene, a Romance founded on the Play by Sardou and Moreau, translated from the French and edited by J. A. J. de Villiers, 1/6 net. Greening
One of the volumes in the "Lotus Library."

Locke (W. J.), The Fortunate Youth, 6/ John Lane
See p. 467.

Macnamara (Rachael S.), The Awakening, 6/ Jenkins
See p. 473.

Marks (Jeannette), Leviathan, the Record of a Struggle and a Triumph, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
See p. 472.

Methley (Violet), The Loadstone, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
A story of adventurous and romantic life in the days of Napoleon.

Norris (Kathleen), The Treasure. Macmillan
A study of an old-fashioned American matron who resents the efficiency of her maid-of-all-work—"the treasure," who is a graduate of domestic economy—and is shocked by the frankness of her daughter, who proposes to the man she loves.

Pearce (Charles E.), The Crimson Mascot, 6/ Stanley Paul
The story of the theft of a crimson pearl and the murder of its owner.

Rita, Jill-All-Alone, 6/ Stanley Paul
See p. 468.

Salwey (Reginald E.), The Education of Oliver Hyde, 6/ Digby & Long
See p. 473.

Straus (Ralph), The Orley Tradition, 6/ Methuen
See p. 465.

Tynan (Katharine), John Bulteel's Daughters, 6/ Smith & Elder
This story concerns the love-affairs of four young women whose social position is endangered by a quixotic action of their father before his marriage.

Wallace (Edgar), Bosambo of the River, 6/ Ward & Lock
Mr. Wallace shows in this series of stories the manifold difficulties, and activities of, one Sanders, a Colonial Office Commissioner, while governing the various tribes under British protection on the West Coast of Africa.

Wayside Neighbours, by the Author of 'Wayside Lamps,' 2/6 net. Longmans
A collection of eleven stories, eight of which are republished from *The Treasury*.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Boy's Own, April, 6*d.* 4, Bouverie Street
This number contains the first instalment of a tale of the Malay Seas, entitled 'The Black Pearl of Peihoo,' by Mr. S. Portal Hyatt. The articles include 'Insect Photography,' by Mr. Herbert Mace; 'Lacrosse, and How to Play It,' by Mr. J. S. Hutcheon; and 'A Philanthropic "Big Brother": Mr. William Wheatley and his Mission,' by Mr. G. A. Leask.

Champion, March, 3*d.* net. 21, Old Bailey
Includes 'School Songs of Shrewsbury,' 'All about Ferrets,' and 'Thackeray and Boys.'

Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, April, 6*d.* 4, Bouverie Street
The items in this number include 'Household Science in the Universities,' by Mrs. Smedley Maclean; 'Who 's Who among the Wild Flowers,' by Mr. Henry Irving; and 'The Problem of Truth,' a short story by Miss Mary Heaton Vorse.

International Theosophical Chronicle, March, 6*d.* net. 18, Bartlett's Bldgs.
Notable articles in this number are 'Peace and War,' by Mr. John Morgan; 'Parsifal and the Drama,' by Mr. R. Machell; and 'Theosophy,' by Prof. Daniel de Lange.

Irish Review, March, 6*d.* net.
Dublin, 12, D'Olier Street; London, Simpkin & Marshall
The contents of this issue include an article on the present political situation, entitled 'At the Irish Junction,' by Mr. P. J. Sheridan; an "impression" of 'A New Poet,' Mr. Francis Ledwidge, by Miss Lily Fogarty; and verses by Mr. Thomas MacDonagh, Sir Roger Casement, and others.

Jewish Review, March, 1/6 net. Routledge
The articles in the present issue include 'The Progress of Education in Jewry,' by Mr. Israel Cohen; 'The Observance of the Sabbath and the Festivals,' by Mr. J. Mann; and 'Bacher: a Personal Note,' by Mr. E. N. Adler.

London Quarterly Review, April, 2/6 C. H. Kelly
Notable papers in this number are 'The Unity of the Human Race,' by Dr. A. Caldecott; 'Rabindranath Tagore,' by Mr. E. J. Brailsford; and 'Rajas and their Territories,' by Saint Nihal Singh.

Modern Language Teaching, March, 6*d.* Black
Includes articles on 'The Germans and their National Hero,' by Mr. M. Körner, and the 'Reform of English Spelling' (concluded), by Mr. C. S. Bremner; also Correspondence, Reviews, and Editorial Notes.

North American Review, March, 1/ net. Heinemann
'Super-Democracy,' by Mr. B. I. Gilman; 'Christianity and Christian Science,' by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim; 'The Sea in the Greek Poets,' by Mr. W. Chase Greene; and 'Some Implications of Bergson's Philosophy,' by Miss L. C. Willcox, are the most important items this month.

Scribner's Magazine, April, 1/ Constable
Col. Roosevelt contributes the first two chapters of 'A Hunter-Naturalist in the Brazilian Wilderness,' illustrated by Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition; Mr. George E. Woodberry writes of North Africa in an article entitled 'On the Mat,' and Mr. H. G. Dwight on 'Greek Feasts'; and there are other articles, verses, and short stories.

Stitchery, a Quarterly Supplement to 'The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine,' No. 7, 3*d.* 4, Bouverie Street
An illustrated booklet giving patterns of plain and fancy needlework, suggestions for children's clothes, &c.

Sunday at Home, April, 6*d.* 4, Bouverie Street
The contents include articles on 'Christ in the Home,' by the Rev. Harrington C. Lees, and 'The Earth Awakes,' by Mr. Thomas Cassels, and the first two chapters of 'Harebell's Friend,' a serial story by Miss Amy Le Feuvre.

Windsor Magazine, April, 6*d.* Ward & Lock
Offers stories by Sir H. Rider Haggard, Miss S. Macnaughtan, and Mr. Eden Phillpotts; and articles on 'The Art of Val. C. Prinsep, R.A.,' by Mr. Austin Chester, and 'The Public Record Office,' by Mr. J. G. Black.

GENERAL.

Anecdotes of Pulpit and Parish, collected and arranged by Arthur H. Engelbach, 3/6 Grant Richards
Anecdotes of well-known prelates and others, with an Index.

Begbie (Harold), The Ordinary Man and the Extraordinary Thing, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
A popular edition.

Caldecott (W. Shaw), Outline Lecture on Herod's Temple of the New Testament, 1/ C. H. Kelly
This lecture is illustrated by a photograph of the author's model of the Temple.

Catalogue of Valuable Books and Important Illuminated and Other Manuscripts, 2/6 Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue. The sale will take place on April 6th, 7th, and 8th.

PAMPHLETS.

Cantor (Charles), Parsifal, an Analysis and some Thoughts on the Symbolism, 1/ Year-Book Press
A paper on the sources of 'Parsifal' and its allegorical significance.

Holland (Henry Scott), Unity in Diversity. Oxford, Blackwell
A sermon preached at St. Mary's Church before the University of Oxford last February.

Way of Unity and Peace (The), 1*d.* Smith & Elder
The purpose of this pamphlet is to appeal to common sense in the present Irish crisis, and to indicate the way to unity.

SCIENCE.

Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.), A History of British Mammals, Part XV., 2/6
Gurney & Jackson
Deals with Rodents, and is plentifully illustrated.
The publishers announce that, owing to the lamented death of Major Barrett-Hamilton, Mr. Martin A. C. Hinton of the British Museum will complete the work. This section contains an appreciation of Major Barrett-Hamilton.

Boutroux (Emile), Natural Law in Science and Philosophy, 7/6 net. Nutt
An authorized translation by Mr. Fred Rothwell.

Crawford (David L.), A Contribution toward a Monograph of the Homopterous Insects of the Family Delphacidæ of North and South America.
Washington, Govt. Printing Office
This paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Fantham (H. B.) and Porter (Annie), Some Minute Animal Parasites; or, Unseen Foes in the Animal World, 5/ net.
Methuen
This book aims at giving a popular and accurate account of some microscopic protozoal organisms that produce disease in higher animals, including man. It is illustrated by drawings made from the author's own specimens.

Hilditch (T. P.), A Third Year Course of Organic Chemistry: the Heterocyclic Compounds, Carbohydrates, and Terpenes, 6/
Methuen
This volume is a sequel to Dr. A. E. Dunstan's 'First Year' and Mr. F. B. Thole's 'Second Year Organic Chemistry.'

Horticultural Record (The), compiled by Reginald Cory, 42 net. J. & A. Churchill
This volume contains over 180 coloured and half-tone reproductions of some of the plants, flowers, and rock gardens at the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition of 1912. These plates are preceded by articles by Mr. H. R. Darlington, Mr. James O'Brien, and others, illustrating the progress of horticulture since the Exhibition of 1866.

Leith (C. K.), Structural Geology, 6/6 net.
Constable
A textbook for students. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and there is an Index.

Levick (Dr. G. Murray), Antarctic Penguins, 6/ net. Heinemann
An account of the habits of Antarctic penguins by the zoologist to the Scott Expedition. The illustrations from photographs are an important feature of the book.

Proceedings of the Rhodesia Scientific Association, Vol. XII. Bulawayo, the Association
Contains papers read during 1912–13. These include 'Some Ethnological Questions affecting Rhodesia,' by the Rev. S. S. Dornan; 'Social Conditions of the Natives of Mashonaland,' by Mr. F. W. T. Posselt; and 'The Rise of the Matabele,' by Mr. H. Marshall Hole.

Sage (Arthur R.) and Fretwell (Wm. E.), A Text-Book of Elementary Building Construction, 3/6 net. Methuen
The aim of this book is to give general elementary knowledge of the principles of building construction.

Union of South Africa, Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Period 1912–13, 4/ Cape Town, 'Cape Times'
A full and illustrated report.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Carpenter (Edward), Intermediate Types among Primitive Folk, a Study in Social Evolution, 4/6 net. Allen
A discussion of the intermediate types between the normal man and the normal woman. The book is divided into two parts, 'The Intermediate in the Service of Religion' and 'The Intermediate as Warrior,' the former of which was originally published in Prof. Stanley Hall's *American Journal of Religious Psychology*, June, 1911.

FINE ARTS

Catalogue of the Collection of Greek, Roman, English, and Foreign Coins, &c., in Gold and Silver, the Property of Kendall Hazeldine, 1/ Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue of a collection to be sold on April 3rd.

Corot, Landscapes, Text by D. Croal Thomson, Part VI., 2/6 net. 'The Studio' Office
This number completes the series. It contains plates in facsimile colours of 'The Boatman,' 'Une Soirée,' 'Lago di Garda: Chevrière au Bord de l'Eau,' 'L'Ouragan,' and 'La Route d'Arras.'

MUSIC.

Gibb (Marian P.), A Guide to the Chassevant Method of Education, 3/6 net. Heinemann
An explanation of Mlle. Chassevant's system. With this volume we have received 'Chassevant Method of Musical Education, Solfège,' First Course (1/6); Second Course (2/6); and Third Course (3/), adapted by Miss Gibb.

DRAMA.

Cornford (F. M.), The Origin of Attic Comedy, 8/6 net. Arnold
The author's hypothesis is that the traditional "forms"—which are said by Aristotle to be present in Attic Comedy at the date from which the record of comic poets begins—still traceable in the constant features of the Aristophanic play, were inherited from a ritual drama, the content of which can be reconstructed.

Murray (Gilbert), Andromache, a Play in Three Acts, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Allen
A revised edition.

Tolstoy (Leo), Plays, translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude, 5/ net. Constable
A complete edition, including the posthumous plays. There are illustrations and a brief Preface.

FOREIGN.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Lettres et Documents pour servir a l'Histoire de Joachim Murat, 1767–1815, publiés par S.A. le Prince Murat. VIII. Royaume de Naples (9 Septembre, 1809—6 Août, 1810), 7fr. 50.
Paris, Plon-Nourrit
The eighth volume of the Murat Papers, including illustrations, and an Introduction and notes by M. Paul Le Brethon.

Rambaud (Alfred), Histoire de la Russie depuis les Origines jusqu'a nos Jours, 6fr.
Paris, Hachette
A sixth edition, revised and brought up to 1913.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Table Alphabétique de la Bibliographie de la France, Année 1913.
Paris, Cercle de la Librairie
Compiled from the *Journal Général de l Imprimerie et de la Librairie*.

PHILOLOGY.

Luick (Dr. Karl), Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, 4m. Leipsic, Tauchnitz
The second part of this study.

Ovid, Metamorphoseon Libri XV. Lactanti Placidi qui dicitur Narrationes Fabularum Ovidianarum, recensuit apparatu critico instruxit Hugo Magnus, 30m.
Berlin, Weidmann
Includes a text of the 'Metamorphoses,' with critical notes below, an Index of Names, and three plates with reproductions of manuscripts.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Courbaud (Edmond), Horace, sa Vie et sa Pensée à l'Époque des Épitres, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
A critical study of the first book of the Epistles and its connexion with the poet's life.

GENERAL.

Annales de la Société Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Vol. IX., 1913, 10fr. Geneva, A. Julien
The Annals include several letters of Rousseau and a Bibliography.

Frankfurter Bücherfreund, Neue Folge, Nr. I., 6m. annually. Frankfurt a.M., Joseph Baer
An illustrated catalogue including the following divisions: Primitive Woodcuts and Pageants.

Monniot (Albert), Le Crime Rituel chez les Juifs, 3fr. 50. Paris, Pierre Téqui
With a Preface by M. Édouard Drumont.

Schaukal (Richard), Zettelkasten eines Zeitgenossen aus Hans Burgers Papieren, 1m.
Munich, Georg Müller
Studies on varied subjects of literary and general interest.

AN AUTHORS' UNION.

22, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W., March 24, 1914.

In reply to Mr. Charles Garvice's letter in your issue of the 14th inst., in which he maintains that I, as a member of the Society of Authors, should have communicated with that Society before taking part in the discussion *re* the above to which you kindly opened your columns, I should like to say that it ought to be possible to discuss the difficulties and disabilities of authors as craftsmen, and yet remain loyal to the existing Society, which has done, and is doing, so much for the dignity and independence of authorship as a profession.

With regard to the references made this week in a contemporary, in which it is suggested that the critical and the creative faculties do not go together, I would respectfully submit that this is not wholly correct.

Every imaginative author, whether poet or novelist, must perforce endeavour to exercise the faculty of criticism and of selection with regard to his own work before submitting it to the public. Moreover, critics, like creators of literature, have in some well-known instances had their judgments reversed by that sternest critic of us all, viz., Time.

For information as to the initial stages of the discussion *re* an Authors' Union, I would refer Mr. Garvice to the views of *The Athenæum* of February 14th and 21st.

W. J. Cameron.

THE SHAKESPEARES AND STOKE.

Leonard Stanley Vicarage, Stonehouse, Glos.
March 15, 1914.

Referring to the article in your issue of March 14th, by Mrs. C. C. Stopes, on Shakespeare and Asbies, it is curious that John Shakespeare went all the way to Stoke-on-Trent for a surety, and it suggests that the Shakespeares had relations living in those parts.

The great parish of Stoke comprised within its limits, if I mistake no[t], much of the manor of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

It may interest Mrs. Stopes to know that there was, in the late fourteenth century and possibly earlier and later still, a family of Shakespeare living in that manor. If she will consult the Newcastle Manor Court Rolls at the Record Office she will find, under 37 Edw. III., a "John Shakespere" on the jury in that year, and that in the same year a "William Shakespere" was essoined. A "John Shakespere" occurs again in 17 Rich. II. I was searching those records years ago for very different things, and happened by chance to light on those names. I have no doubt a search would reveal other entries of the name. It would be a singularly interesting thing if it could be shown that the Shakespeares of Stratford came originally out of Staffordshire.

Charles Swynnerton.

BOOK SALE.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Mr. A. B. Stewart of Rawcliffe, Glasgow, the chief prices being: Bannatyne Club Publications, 1823–67, 134*l*. Gould, Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., 1873, 31*l*. Holbein, Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII., 1792, 26*l*. Horæ B.V.M., Franco-Flemish MS., 15th century, 35*l*. Maitland Club Publications, 92 vols., 1830–59, 68*l*. Charles Mathews, Memoirs, 5 vols., extra-illustrated, 1839, 21*l*. Sir Thomas More, Works, 1557, 21*l*. Pyne, History of the Royal Residences, 3 vols., 1819, 26*l*. Shakespeare, Works, 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685, first Four Folios, 1,200*l*. The total of the sale was 2,598*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

"O University Reform, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Such an exclamation will be found handy by all parties at Oxford in view of recent events. The supporters of the proposal to abolish the three orders composing the Hebdomadal Council are not unnaturally wroth with the professoriate and its backers. Having toiled for the best part of two years, they are brought to naught by the adverse vote of a narrow majority in Convocation. Now Convocation represents that "last ditch" in which it is seemly enough that an uncompromising opposition should die magnificently. But if when the routed foe, hurled back from one position after another, rises in restored and reinforced array out of the ditch in question, so that it is filled to the brim, not with their own slain bodies, but with those of their triumphant pursuers, then it is no wonder if the latter take it somewhat hardly. To escape one's own notice having been beaten—how can this be a virtue in professors—in those whose business and boast it is to know? Moreover, Council had certainly done its best, by the method of propounding alternative resolutions, to ascertain what public opinion demanded in regard to this matter, and was in honour bound to bring forward precisely such a scheme as has now suffered shipwreck. Statesmanship has not been to blame, but simply the stubborn logic of events.

The professors, on their side, say that they may in principle claim, and do in fact require, special representation in Council as the official upholders of the cause of learning, or—to put the same thing in another way—of research. They suspect the proposal to disfranchise them of being no better than a specious attempt to subordinate the University, as focus and headquarters of the higher studies, to the system of the Colleges, which are more directly concerned with the teaching of youth. Whether there was any conscious design on the part of the abettors of the Bill to strengthen College influence may be doubted. On the other hand, academic liberals rallied in considerable numbers to the support of the professoriate because they feared lest otherwise the ideal of what is termed "a teaching University" should become all-in-all. Undismayed by taunts to the effect that they were pandering to vested interests, that, in defiance of the spirit of democracy, they were condemning the popular assembly to consider legislation initiated by those who were not its own nominees, and so forth, they lent their aid to the professors, lest the higher studies should become crystallized in the form of curricula, lest learning should become identified with reading for the Schools. There is room within the University for a certain conflict of ideals. As old Heraclitus says, opposite friction keeps things together. Research and the training of youth go hand in hand up to a certain point; but beyond that point there is bound to be an incompatibility of aims, since to prosecute research for its own sake, and train others in the methods of research, demands the special student; while for the purposes of general education, such as a College seeks to provide, there is needed a goodly number of cultivated men of wide interests, ready to take an active part in the moral and social life of the place. The tutorial system for all good Oxford men is a just source of pride. It could hardly be bettered in their eyes, and for that very reason is strong enough as it is. On the other hand, a possible tyranny of professors at Oxford is almost unthinkable, because in existing conditions it taxes their utmost endeavours to assert even a condominium with the tutors. If the present struggle to maintain their rights tends to augment their corporate feeling, it will be all to the good. They need to take counsel together, so as to make sure that the interests of research are worthily represented, and incidentally to see that the drones occasionally to be met with in every hive of learning are suitably admonished, lest specific charges of inefficiency be generalized to the prejudice of the entire order.

Meanwhile, the six Heads of Houses find themselves preserved by the wholesale rejection of the statute, though the thought that they should be disestablished caused pain to few, and probably not even to themselves. The fact is that, for one reason or another, there are not enough of them to supply a succession of persons able and ready to undertake the arduous work of Council. It is to be hoped that a Bill will promptly be introduced to cut down the number of places reserved for them from six to half that number, thus assigning nine out of the available eighteen seats to those who have braved the test of "free election."

It only remains to add in this context that there is a sound psychological reason why, if the highest dignitaries of the University are to be induced to serve on Council in sufficient numbers, their path of entry should be made smooth. If there is a chance of the Head of a House being beaten in open fight by a Junior Fellow, or of a Professor succumbing to a Demonstrator, the former, if endowed with the ordinary human passions, will simply refuse to stand. As Plato says in regard to a somewhat similar case, a member of this select band, having tasted how sweet and blessed his treasure is, will prefer to watch the madness of the many from afar, as one who takes shelter beneath a wall on a stormy day, unless, indeed, he be provided with a political constitution suited to him. Well, the requisite political constitution, as it turns out, will be forthcoming at Oxford after all!

The other matter that has occupied our legislators during this Term is the Reform of Responsions. The new scheme was criticized adversely in the last instalment of these Notes from the standpoint of those who do not believe in compulsory Greek. A great many amendments have been proposed, but hardly any have been accepted. One important modification, however, has been introduced, consisting in the admission of the principle of compensation. Henceforth the clever mathematician who is all-but-Greekless may hope for mercy from his examiners, if only the latter can decide amongst themselves how many lines of the 'Hecuba' wrong are equivalent to one quadratic equation right. This will be all the more possible because the examiners, under the new plan, will be experts in school-education, and some of them even Cambridge men. The Masters of the Schools are to be abolished, because those narrow-minded dons looked no further than to the needs of their own University. Who knows whether sometimes they may not have harboured the gross and sinister intent of admitting a sufficiency of students—good, bad, or indifferent—to enable the University and the Colleges to pay their way? But now, in the interests of the schools, a higher standard of attainment is to be imposed on those who would qualify for a University career. Regarded in themselves, it must be allowed, the new requirements embody a more liberal ideal of public-school education. Somewhat harder mathematics, classics perhaps a shade easier, and at any rate less cumbered with pedantry, English composition, and an extra subject—such a system of tests would undoubtedly foster and bring to light a genuine capacity for higher studies in a way that Responsions could never do. But how can the standard be raised without lowering the number of those who pass? It is replied that, by spreading the examination over two years or more, and by catching the candidates young (before the bloom of their classical attainments has had time to wear off), the ranks of the successful will positively be swelled, and every College will be turning away money from the door. Well, this may be so, but if the prophets turn out to be wrong, the University will have to pay the piper. Meanwhile, outside the class of the classically trained, there would seem to be plenty of good material for the highest education in mathematics and natural science. Why limit ourselves then, except for social reasons, to that one class? In this awkward question we have the rock on which the present scheme will in all probability split.

The Oxford Magazine has been gallantly championing the cause of the Demonstrator. It is certainly high time that the status and emoluments of those who do yeoman service in the scientific laboratories were substantially improved. The newly established General Board of Faculties might well devote immediate attention to the subject. It is possible that, in regard to fees, the system of profit-sharing in vogue in the various departments does not represent all that could be desired. For the rest, more fellowships might be bestowed on the Museum, such a reward being notably deserved by the Demonstrator, who, by attention to a special line of research, has won himself what amounts to the position of an assistant professor.

Oxford has long stood in need of an Institute of Social and Political Studies, and a satisfactory start has at length been made in the foundation of Barnett House, which commemorates the name of one whose philanthropy marched hand in hand with a scientific interest in the facts of social life. The provisional Committee is engaged in raising a maintenance fund, and its endeavours have already met with a considerable response. Oxford provides ideal head-quarters for the study of social problems, being sufficiently in touch with great men and great movements to warm the heart, yet remote enough from the welter of contemporary politics to keep the head cool. Indeed, it is becoming one of the leading functions of the University to enable students of all nations to obtain insight into the methods and ideals of this country, which in so many respects is the political laboratory of the world. Barnett House, then, can hardly fail to have an interesting future, and with proper support is likely to develope into an important focus of University education.

This summer Exeter College will celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the College. To signalize the occasion new windows have been inserted in the College Hall in commemoration of distinguished Exonians, past and present; while, if sufficient support is forthcoming from old members, it is hoped that further improvements may be carried out in respect to the College buildings. The Rector of the College, Dr. Farnell, is likewise preparing a full Bibliography of the scientific and literary works produced by the Fellows and Tutors during the last half-century. Those who are wont to declare that the academic life is, under present conditions, incompatible with research will, it is to be hoped, fail to find their crucial instance here. M.

Literary Gossip.

The objects of the proposed School of Imperial Studies deserve the attention and support of students of history; but it may be pointed out that Mr. Sidney Low is under a misapprehension when he states (as reported) that our Imperial archives are left "almost untouched," and that it remains for some future organization in the University of London to indicate the uses of this branch of our public records. We should have thought it common knowledge that a great amount of skilled research has been done in this direction, both by official and unofficial agencies; while the outlying documents are being rapidly accounted for by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the Commission on Public Records, and the forthcoming 'Bibliography of British History.'

Apart from the above agencies, many foreign and colonial students, and those of at least one college of London University, have made extensive researches amongst the Imperial sources, and to claim this field of labour as virgin soil is scarcely fair to the labourers concerned.

We have received from Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Hon. Treasurer of the National Institute for the Blind, a letter containing a very reasonable suggestion to which we are glad to give publicity. A large number of kindly persons undertake to write books in Braille by hand for the use of the blind. Many of the works selected for reproduction thus are of general interest, and can only be made in sufficient numbers by machinery, so that their production by hand—a slow and tedious process—is almost lost labour. On the other hand, there is a small, but often pressing demand on the part of individual blind readers for special works which would not command a large enough sale to make their reproduction in Braille by machinery worth while.

Mr. Pearson suggests that writers of Braille should turn their attention to these, and proposes to create a department at the Institute with which blind students and writers of Braille alike may communicate—these to be told what works are required, and those to state their wants in the way of books.

The building begun some ten years ago, and completed at a cost of 600,000*l.*, designed to hold the Academy of Sciences, the University Library, and—more important than these—the Royal Library of Berlin, was opened on the 22nd inst. It stands on the north side of Unter den Linden, and that part of it dedicated to the Royal Library is capable of accommodating 6,000,000 books. The Royal Library had its beginning in the treasures from dissolved monasteries collected by the Great Elector. First housed in the Royal castle, it was transferred in 1780 to a building opposite the Opera-House, where Frederick the Great allowed the public access to it, and where it remained till it was moved to its present quarters. It numbers more than one and a half million volumes.

M. Paul Deschanel has been elected a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The fact is worth notice, for the President of the French Chamber of Deputies has been a member of the Académie Française since 1899, and it is not usual for one of the "Forty" to become a candidate for a chair in another academy, though the converse occurs frequently.

The February number of *The Russian Review*—published quarterly by the School of Russian Studies in the University of Liverpool—is decidedly worth attention on the part of that increasing public which acknowledges the fascination of Russia. It contains an illuminating paper on that very subject by Mr. Maurice Baring; discussions of the relations between England and Russia in early days and in recent years; the account of a 'Visit to a Settlement of Old Believers,' by Mr. W. J. Birkbeck; and one or two articles—such as Mr. George Calderon's 'The Tale of Sorrow' and a translation of M. V. G. Korolenko's 'The Old Bellringer'—which illustrate from the more intimate side the life of the people. Mr. Harold Williams's study of 'The Russian Mohammedans' and Anton Palme's 'Progress of Russian Studies in Germany' are also noticeable.

The April number of *The Commonwealth* is of considerable and varied interest. It has articles on the Free Church Council at Norwich, Colliery Explosions, Nietzsche and Eugenics, and Christianity and Social Welfare in New Zealand. In all alike appeal is made to those hidden sources of noble impulse which we recently heard a preacher, discoursing on 'The Futility of the Faithful,' compare with reservoirs lying unused because the machinery to draw upon them has been misapplied or mislaid. It seems worth while to draw the attention of a wider circle of readers to our plain-speaking, hard-hitting contemporary, whose *bête noire*, we gather, is piety divorced from practice.

Chambers's Journal for April has an article on Queen Elena of Italy as "a Royal Archæologist," by Mr. L. A. M. Pynsent; a paper by Mr. F. G. Aflalo entitled 'Thoughts of a Traveller'; and one on 'The Plague in Scotland,' by Mr. Louis A. Barbé. 'In Pilgrim Garb' (suggested by Mr. Stephen Graham's late work on Russian pilgrimages), 'Antarctica,' 'Nerves *versus* Happiness,' and 'Education in Food Values,' an account of methods adopted in the United States, should be worth attention.

Harper's Magazine for April contains an article entitled 'What is Gravity?' by Sir Oliver Lodge; a story by Mary E. Wilkins (Mrs. Freeman) called 'Daniel and Little Dan'; a paper on the Yucatan ruins, by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington; and an essay on 'Writing English,' by Mr. Henry Seidel Canby. Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone writes on her 'First Visit to the Court of Denmark,' and Mrs. Chapman Catt has an article on 'A Survival of Matriarchy.'

Messrs. Smith & Elder are publishing immediately, in two volumes, the late Whitelaw Reid's 'American and English Studies.' These include some of the writer's more important discussions on matters of public interest, and illustrate both his purely intellectual outlook and his point of view as a citizen.

The death is announced in Edinburgh, in his 65th year, of Dr. David Patrick, editor of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' the 'Cyclopædia of Literature,' and other works. For some months Dr. Patrick had been unfit for duty, but the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, to which he succumbed last Sunday. The son of the Rev. Joseph Patrick, Free Church minister, Ochiltree, Ayrshire, he was born at Lochwinnoch in 1849, and educated at Ayr Academy, under Dr. James Macdonald, and Edinburgh University. He next passed to New College, with a view of reading for the ministry of the Free Church, and subsequently studied philosophy, history, and theology at the Universities of Tübingen, Leipsic, Berlin, and Göttingen. Owing to conscientious scruples, he did not in the end become a minister, but took up literary work, doing articles for the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' and for the 'Globe Encyclopædia' before joining the literary staff of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, where he rose to be chief. He came first as temporary assistant to Dr. Findlater in 1874, then returned as locum tenens when the editor was ordered abroad for his health, and later succeeded him. He saw through the press the new edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' the 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' the 'Gazetteer of the World,' and the 'Biographical Dictionary,' the last an excellent book in which he had F. H. Groome as a collaborator.

Dr. Patrick's vast stores of reading and experience were cheerfully placed at the service of his employers and colleagues. He was indefatigable as a notetaker, and his reference copy of the 'Encyclopædia' is a mass of annotations culled from every source. A laborious work was his translation for the Scottish History Society of 'Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, 1225–1556,' with illustrative notes. He had gathered much out-of-the-way material regarding the life and works of Burns, which, however, he never published.

M. Charles Waddington died last week. Born at Milan in 1819, he was a teacher in several *lycées*, and a lecturer for some time at the École Normale before he was appointed in 1879 to the Chair of Classical Philosophy at the Sorbonne. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He is best known as the author of 'De la Psychologie d'Aristote,' 'Ramus, sa Vie et ses Opinions,' 'Essai de Logique,' and 'Aristote, Écrivain et Moraliste.'

We regret to learn of the death, in his 84th year, of the distinguished Provençal poet Frédéric Mistral, which took place on Wednesday last at Maillane. We shall publish a notice of his life and work next week.

SCIENCE

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF AVIATION.

Here we have a "practical" manual of flying, in contradiction to the many volumes that have been written on the theory of the subject. It embraces the actual experiences of the authors, and for that reason, perhaps, is likely to make a more popular appeal than many of the works on aviation that have preceded it.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, particularly, is known as an intrepid flier. Of his authority to write on the subject there can be no question, and many who have admired him in the distance will be glad to make a closer acquaintance with him through the medium of the printed page.

They will enjoy their experience the more because there is no suspicion of boasting or vain-gloriousness in this entertaining book. The authors are frankly fascinated with their subject, and they write with the enthusiasm of devotees. The "man in the street," who possesses possibly no great desire to be among the conquerors of the air, will yet be curious to know the sort of qualifications necessary for the art. He will learn here that

"the extremely excitable man, who is never in repose, will probably learn to fly easily, but he has not the qualities to become a master. His opposite, the very dull, listless, heavy individual, will probably during his lesson never show the slightest perturbation, and will essay his first solo flight with perfect apparent *sang-froid*. He is, however, quite likely to smash his machine at this trial."

But these two types of men are both extremes, and not, we imagine, more common among aviators than elsewhere.

The best age to learn to fly is, we are told, from eighteen to thirty. The late Mr. S. F. Cody, who started at the age of forty-seven, was an exception to the general rule. But, as in most other sports, in order to excel one must begin young.

Another matter that should prove of peculiar interest to the average onlooker is the question of the cause and prevention of accidents. We learn that they are largely due to carelessness, and the neglect of trivial details.

"It cannot be too often laid down that the best pilot is not he who exhibits great audacity, but rather the man who makes sure of his goal by preventing the possibility of mishap. By vigilance on the part of all concerned flying can be made safe, even on the machines of the present day."

This is mere common sense, and the deduction as to safety is comforting, though it would seem to show that there has been a good deal of fatal carelessness in the past.

To those who see something more in the future of aviation than the mere giving of exhibition flights, upside down or otherwise, the chapter on 'The Aeroplane in War' should be attractive. The numerous illustrations—many of them photographs taken in mid-air of the panorama of city or country-side below—are a decided addition to the book.

Flying, some Practical Experiences. By Gustav Hamel and Charles C. Turner. (Longmans & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

SOCIETIES.

British Academy.—*March* 18.—Viscount Bryce, President, in the chair.—Prof. Haverfield, Fellow of the Academy, read his Annual Report on 'Recent Discoveries in Roman Britain.'

The lecturer began by observing that an annual report such as he had given for some years to the Academy must necessarily sound like a chapter from a narrative of which the preceding chapter had been read a year ago, and the following one could not be known till a twelvemonth hence. Still, there seemed a demand for such a summary. Abridgments and snippets were, indeed, generally popular to-day. The past year had seen much archæological activity, which he described with lantern illustrations. In the far North Dr. Macdonald and himself had verified a Roman encampment at Ythan Wells in North Aberdeenshire, almost in the latitude of Inverness; at some still doubtful date it had sheltered a largish Roman force for a few days, and it was for the nonce the "Furthest Known North" of the Romans. On the Wall of Pius, between Forth and Clyde, Dr. Macdonald had fixed the true sites of three forts and the true line of the Wall in some doubtful places; he had also detected at last the western terminus of these frontier works near Old Kilpatrick; while Mr. Miller of Glasgow University had patiently excavated an interesting fort at Balmuildy, just outside Glasgow. The excavations at Corbridge, for the first time since their beginning in 1907, had proved somewhat disappointing. But at Ambleside, at Slack near Huddersfield, at Castell Collen near Llandrindod Wells, and at Gellygaer in Glamorgan, the uncovering of four Roman forts had been commenced or continued, and good additions made to our understanding of how the Romans conquered and held down the hill-tribes of Western and Northern Britain. At Chester a graveyard of the legionary fortress had been examined by Prof. Newstead; while eight miles away, at Holt, Mr. Acton had further explored the kilns in which the legion had made its tiles and pottery—kilns of much technical interest and excellent preservation. Not only did identically stamped tiles occur at Chester and at Holt, but the Holt pottery was found in Chester—for instance, in the graveyard just explored.

To match these finds much had been yielded by non-military settlements. Chief among these was the country-town of Viroconium, or Wroxeter, in Shropshire, where Mr. Bushe-Fox had enjoyed a successful second season, finding in particular the foundations of a temple of Italian rather than British style, which was in use during the second and third centuries. At Colchester, the "Colonia" on the opposite side of Britain, the striking ruin of the western or Balkerne gate had been examined and planned by the Morant Club. At Canterbury another mosaic fell to be added to the evidence for this Romano-British country-town. In London clearances for new buildings connected with the G.P.O. had laid bare rubbish-pits of Londinium, though, like many London antiquities, they had gained scanty attention. Few, even among London antiquaries, knew that little more than a year ago the London Museum acquired a Roman pot scratched with the ancient Roman name "Londinium." Less success had fallen to excavations at Caerwent and Kenchester, but a word was due to work by Mr. D. Atkinson, Research Fellow of Reading College, at Lowbury. Here, on a hilltop of the Berkshire Downs, overlooking the Thames Valley, was a dwelling-place or refuge of Roman Britons in the last days of the Empire, and close by the burial-mound of a Saxon warrior.

In all this activity a pleasant feature was the advance in provision of competent supervision. It was to be feared that a few remains were even still dug without proper direction, but they were now very few indeed; at Wroxeter and elsewhere it was recognized that a large excavation needed not one, but three or four men, to control the digging and list the finds, and so forth. It was pleasant, too, to see the Universities taking more part; at least five of the just-mentioned excavations were supervised last year by young Oxford graduates. This was good, both for the excavations and for the Universities, which thus widened their studies and came in closer touch with **local** men and local interests.

The lecturer said he hoped to issue shortly, not a mere sketch of the finds of 1913, but a detailed account of the Roman inscriptions found in Britain in that year, together with a summary of all that had been published on Roman Britain in the same period. No such summaries exist at present, and he thought they might prove useful in focussing knowledge of a scattered but national subject.

Society of Antiquaries.—*March* 19.—The Earl of Crawford, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. Charles ffoulkes read a paper on a carved chest-front depicting incidents in the battle of Courtrai, in the possession of the Warden of New College, Oxford. The chest is of Flemish workmanship of the early years of the fourteenth century, and is therefore practically contemporary with the incidents it depicts, the battle of Courtrai having taken place in 1302. The chest is carved in panels, which represent among other incidents the Flemish horsemen, headed by Gui de Namur, the Flemish footmen carrying the gild banners, two incidents in the battle itself, and what is apparently a sortie from Courtrai and the spoiling of the slain. The chest is, therefore, a valuable record of the military equipment of the early years of the fourteenth century, and is unique in that it contains the only known representation of the weapon used by the Flemish burghers called the Godendag, or *plançon à picot*. This weapon is a long, club-like implement with a steel spike at the end. The only other instance of it was on a wall-painting, now destroyed, discovered at Ghent by M. Felix de Vigne, and subsequently published by him; but grave doubts were thrown on M. de Vigne's accuracy by Belgian archæologists. The evidence of the chest, however, goes far to prove that M. de Vigne's representation of the wall-painting was sound, and that he accurately represented this interesting weapon.

The heraldry displayed by the mounted men is somewhat difficult to elucidate, but the banners of the trade gilds are clearly shown. From these and other evidences there can be no doubt that the chest-front represents the battle of Courtrai, when the Flemish burghers, under Gui de Namur and Pierre Coninc, defeated the French under the Comte d'Artois.

Historical.—*March* 19.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. H. R. Tedder describing the plan and progress of the 'Bibliography of British History, 1485–1911,' which is being undertaken by a Joint Committee of the Royal Historical Society and of American scholars. The first of the three volumes is approaching completion.—Mr. J. C. Davies was elected a Fellow of the Society.—The death of Dr. J. H. Wylie, the distinguished historian of the reign of Henry IV., and a member of the Council of the Royal Historical Society, was referred to with regret.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'The Treatment of the Depreciation in Assets due to an Enhanced Rate of Interest,' Mr. R. R. Tilt.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Surface Combustion,' Lecture III., Prof. W. A. Bone. (Howard Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'London before the Fire as referred to in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Literature,' Mr. W. W. Jenkinson.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Landscape and Natural Objects in Classical Art: (1) Later Greece and Rome,' Mr. A. H. Smith.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Oil Resources of the Empire,' Mr. D. F. Mollwo Perkin. (Colonial Section.)
Wed. Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'Nicholas Stone's School of Effigy-Workers,' 'Two Effigies attributed to Bernini,' and 'The Font in St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield,' Dr. A. C. Fryer.
— Entomological, 8.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Some Recent Developments in Commercial Motor Vehicles,' and 'Comparative Economics of Tramways and Railless Electric Traction.'
— St. Paul's Ecclesiological, 8.—'Pages from my Scrapbook,' Rev. H. B. Pim.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Sarawak,' Her Highness the Ranee.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Modern Eugenics: (2) Eugenics To-day: its Counterfeits, Powers and Problems,' Dr. C. W. Saleeby.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Series Lines in Spark Spectra,' Prof. A. Fowler. (Bakerian Lecture.)
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Signalling of a Rapid Transit Railway,' Mr. H. G. Brown.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The System: Ethyl Ether—Water—Potassium Iodide—Mercuric Iodide,' Part III., Mr. A. C. Dunningham; 'The Velocity of Saponification of Acyl Derivatives of Phenols,' Part I., Messrs. H. McCombie and H. A. Scarborough; 'A General Method for the Preparation of Glyoxals and their Acetals,' Messrs. H. D. Dakin and H. W. Dudley; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Some Sources of Modern Textile Design,' Mr. A. F. Kendrick.
Fri. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Fast Stirlingshire Waterworks and a Note on Earthen Embankments,' Mr. O. I. Bell. (Students' Meeting.)
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Further Researches on Positive Rays,' Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture VI., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

FINE ARTS

NEW CUNEIFORM TEXTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Supplement to the 'Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum' represents in effect the result of the Museum's excavations upon the site of Assur-bani-pal's Palace at Kouyunjik in 1903–5. They were carried on by Mr. Leonard King, at first with only native help, and during the last year in collaboration with Mr. Campbell Thompson, and resulted in the acquisition by the Museum of more than 3,000 tablets. These are here catalogued by their principal discoverer, together with some others which have either been obtained by purchase or were left over uncatalogued from the earlier excavations of Layard, George Smith, Rassam, and Dr. Wallis Budge. The same system has been pursued in this volume as in the general 'Catalogue of the Kouyunjik Collection,' published fifteen years ago, and to this it forms a valuable Supplement.

Among the new texts there is none, perhaps, of first-rate importance, although there will be many valuable to students, as either confirming old readings or affording support for new ones. The most generally interesting is a new fragment of the Epic of Gilgames, who is thought to be the Babylonian prototype of the Greek Hercules. It is in dramatic form, and opens with a speech by some unnamed person to the giant Gilgames when he has been wounded, no doubt in his fight with the tyrant Khumbaba, whose name constantly reappears in Asiatic legends even in Christian times. Gilgames is exhorted to trust himself to the guidance of his half-beast, half-man ally, Ea-bani or Enkidu, that he may see him safe through the cedar forest of Elam to the palace of the Goddess Ninsun, who will, it is suggested, heal him of his wound. He accordingly does so, and the pair find themselves in the presence of Ninsun, when Gilgames recounts to her their adventures, here unfortunately broken away. When the narrative is resumed, we find some one (probably Ninsun) giving them advice, and apparently stipulating that in return therefor Gilgames shall come back and help the speaker in some difficulty that threatens her. Here the tablet again most provokingly breaks off, but we may hope that some day fragments will turn up to complete the story.

There are other curious relics in this part of the collection, including a Semitic tablet in which Marduk or Merodach of Babylon is called *Sar apsu*, or Lord of the Deep, a title which is generally confined to Ea. This shows a further progress towards the syncretism or *theocrasia* which led the later Babylonians to endeavour to fuse their deities in the all-embracing personality of Marduk; but a less advanced stage of the process is here exemplified by several earlier tablets wherein Ea is himself spoken of as *Enlil-banda* or *Mullil-banda*, meaning apparently "champion" of Enlil, the Sumerian god whom the Semites transformed into the "elder Bel" or Bel of Nippur. There is also mention in other tablets of the Sumerian goddess Nin-lil, wife of Nergal, as "Lady of Arbela," a title afterwards assigned to the great goddess Ishtar, while Zarpanit, the rather shadowy consort of Marduk, is always described as "Lady of Babylon." Among the further objects catalogued in this Supplement is a curious imitation in blundered hieroglyphs of a seal of Seti I. by an Assyrian hand, which shows that the forging of Egyptian antiquities is an older crime than one had fancied.

The Supplement is executed with all the care and accuracy which we are used to associate with Mr. King's work, and will be indispensable to every student of cuneiform.

Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum. Supplement by L. W. King. (Longmans & Co., 1*l.* net.)

Education in Art. By Fred Burridge. (L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.)

This report of an address by the Head Master of the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton Row will be read with attention by all interested in the present educational situation, and especially by those concerned with that particular branch of education relating to the needs of artistic manufacture and handicraft. The views put forward by Mr. Burridge have no claim to be other than his own private opinion, but we may perhaps take it that what he thinks is not beyond the possibility of being incorporated in the policy of the County Council which he serves. Once more we find foreshadowed the likelihood of the Day Technical Schools being the beginnings of a universal system of (possibly compulsory) day school attendance to take the place of the decaying system of apprenticeship, Mr. Burridge humanely recognizing that

> "a boy who has worked all day should afterwards have every encouragement and facility for recreation; it is unreasonable to expect him to attend school in the evening; if he does, he is not in a condition to benefit as he should, and he suffers in health."

As to this, the present reviewer has found in his own considerable experience as a teacher that nature to some extent prompts young men wisely in this respect. It is noticeable that there is a type which almost immediately on leaving school works hard at art in the evenings, wins all the prizes, raising great hopes in the breasts of those who always expect genius to be precocious, and then unaccountably, yet perhaps wisely, slows down, either attending less or working with greater economy of energy. There is another type which, attending hardly at all or else "slacking" in early youth, comes back later, full of unnecessary repentance for wasted opportunities, and thus towards middle life picks up a belated education at least as complete as that of the other. This is right and proper, and we have little sympathy with those who consider that public money should only be spent in the art training of very young craftsmen. The wiser teachers have long recognized the absurdity of driving boys already tired with their day's work to overdo themselves. Indeed, we can remember an industrious student who was deliberately ordered away for a year to kick his heels out of doors. On his return he did in a month all he would have done in that year.

> "It is wonderful [says Mr. Burridge] how many do voluntarily study, but because the attendance is voluntary and almost recreative, it is frequently desultory, and the school is not in a position to enforce a curriculum. . . . The greater proportion of the students do not gain a disciplined education."

In a large measure this is true, but perhaps greater stress might have been laid on the fact that the teacher is efficient largely in proportion as he makes the following out of his curriculum *appear* recreative. Mr. Walter Sickert, perhaps the most successful teacher of art under the County Council, imposed his curriculum (not perhaps, in our own opinion, quite a suitable one for County Council schools, inasmuch as it prepared students for what Mr. Burridge would term a "moribund trade") because, besides being an excellent teacher, he was a wit, a man of the world—almost a comedian—and attendance at his classes was like belonging to a good club.

It would be absurd to expect such varied gifts of most of the teachers employed at the salaries offered by the L.C.C., but we think that too much sarcasm has been levelled at the attempt to make these evening schools popular. To make them popular by the negative process of allowing students to do anything they like, however foolish, is lamentable; but they should have some of the attractions of a club, and the pursuit of art should retain some of the elements of a "lark," for only so can students be retained long enough to give to some of them "a disciplined education." At an evening school students attend only two or three hours after work—say three nights a week. It is absurd to expect a three years' course there to produce results analogous to a three years' course at the Royal Academy or the Slade, where students have an eight-hour day and complete leisure; but if we make suitable allowances for such proportionate opportunities, there are evening schools, we believe, in London which might not fear such comparisons. Here one is bound to go slower and be more indulgent to the personal needs of students, whether in considering the immediate demands of "the trade" (by no means always those of art) or in conceding something to relaxation. Thus at the L.C.C. school in Bolt Court there is each year a play after the school supper, which undoubtedly takes some of the energies of certain students. It is not a serious

contribution to literature, but the stage-management and costume-designing are excellent, and it would be a narrow critic, after all, who sees no relation between these arts and those of the poster designer and illustrator.

It is a sign also of the more liberal attitude which is overtaking modern critics of education that Mr. Burridge even ventures to raise a defence for the teaching of amateurs. Not so long ago this was the point on which critics were most intolerant. Yet in the reviewer's experience of evening classes the most brilliant student was an amateur; his value as a pacemaker to two or three generations of professional craftsmen was enormous. Here is another instance: a man who was a clerk in a business which failed, was left unemployed at an age which for a clerk was almost hopeless. He had built up a delicate and admirable talent as a designer by study at evening classes, and is a promising young artist, "full of work," if somewhat underpaid.

It must be remembered that the difficulty for the serious amateur who would become a craftsman is not always that he is deficient in technique, but sometimes that his taste is a little too severe. The winning over of the middleman and employer, touched on by Mr. Burridge, is probably the most difficult task of those responsible for the management of the County Council Schools. Indeed, it is probably only if he can render services in this direction that the "whole-time" head master, with his high salary, is entitled to exist. Hitherto, with all that the County Councils have done for art—and their work is considerable — there has been a tendency to overpay a few head masters, and so to underpay the real teachers in the schools as to cramp the impulse towards technical research and experiment in teaching methods which is inborn in the true teacher, and the most hopeful element in the Council Art Schools.

EXHIBITIONS.

In an age given to self-questioning as to direction in artistic matters, the greatest success is still to the virtuoso who remains conservative, absorbed in pushing actual accomplishment on familiar lines to its highest point of precision and certainty. In this category Mr. Muirhead Bone (who is showing his drawings of Italy, together with certain new etchings, at the gallery of Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach) is clearly one of the ablest men of our time. He has picked up something from most modern architectural draughtsmen, and in each case made it his own. Thus in Nos. 10, 11, 14, 18, and 23 we are led to remember Mr. Brangwyn, but without the reflection, which usually accompanies such recognition of influence, that Mr. Brangwyn himself would have done these things much better. It is so with the influence of Mr. D. Y. Cameron, which one might trace in Nos. 6, 17, and 20—fine drawings all of them—or with the sparkling adaptation of the earlier manner of Mr. Joseph Pennell shown in Nos. 12, 15, 21, and 46. In each instance the inspiration appears as genuine and spontaneous as in the case of the artists recalled by Mr. Bone, while the executive skill is almost greater. Other artists may appeal to us as thinkers or speculators who have enlarged the boundaries of art; he is pre-eminently an executant, a man to whom the practice of drawing from nature is a sufficient interest, but who diligently searches the works of other draughtsmen for hints which give him the key to new themes, and make him free of new subject-matter. No. 34, *Passeggiata Archeologica*, shows a touch of invention recalling those fictional "compositions of ruins" which frequently turn up in the portfolios of sketches left by eighteenth-century architects.

When he is prompted by no such reminiscences of previous art, Mr. Bone's impulse is to an almost photographic literalism. No. 31, *The Pantheon, Rome*, would have delighted Ruskin. It is a kind of drawing hardly feasible except with architectural subjects, breaking down even on such a work as the *Theatre of Marcellus, Rome* (37), in which the broken forms of native rocks piled on one another suffice to muddle the design. Mr. Bone hesitates to try such a meticulous method on pure landscape, and in *The Back of the Duomo, Orvieto* (24), the contrast between the light method used for the architecture and the freer execution in the landscape foreground is a little sudden and arbitrary. As a rule, the transition is better managed, and is either between the permanent architectural features of a city and the vague passing ghosts of the people inhabiting it, or in landscape between the serene distance and the more vaguely apprehended foreground which impresses us as we walk, blurring by our own motion the nearer objects, and seeing the distance only clearly through a haze of passing foreground.

At Messrs. Palser's Galleries in King Street is a collection of early English water-colour drawings, fairly representative in both senses, inasmuch as it shows the school in its power and in its frequent dullness. A fine series of Cotmans (57, 59, 60, 61, 63, and 65) are the gems of the collection, along with an exceptional Turner, *Malvern Abbey* (87), which shows him at the moment when his power over his medium had reached its maximum, yet before the display of elaboration for its own sake had become an obsession. Girtin is represented by two drawings of 1794 (85 and 89), which, curiously enough, suggest that he had been lured a little way on the same path of triviality before he turned back to do so severe a masterpiece as the street scene now showing at Messrs. Agnew's. Interesting work by Dayes (83), Muller (45), and T. Wheatley (24) is also exhibited, but, as is usual on these occasions, Cotman is supreme.

The decorations done at Sapphire Lodge, Vincent Square, under the direction of Mr. A. Randall Wells, which were on view last week, show the somewhat luxurious and eclectic taste which we connect with the Arts and Crafts movement, and a similar inclination to evoke vaguely historical associations. The result, if not very robust, is sometimes charming, as in the dining-room, with its lighted corner cupboards full of china. The principal feature of the decoration is the revival of elegant craftsmanship in the painting of wooden furniture, a tradition delightfully maintained in England to the end of the eighteenth century or a little later. In the bedroom panels the floral designs are a little over-lavish of detail and cloying, but the whole work is full of ingenious and amusing episodes.

ENGRAVINGS.

On Friday, the 20th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold engravings, including a collection of ornamental designs by Aldegrever, &c., 41 lots, 765*l.* 15*s.* Turner, after Eastlake, Napoleon on board the Bellerophon, 54*l.* Ward, after Morland, The Thatcher, 86*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

An exhibition of water-colours entitled 'Rustic Horse Life,' by Mr. N. H. J. Baird, will be opened at the Carroll Gallery, George Street, Hanover Square, on Monday next. Twenty pastels by a Hungarian artist, Charles de Belle, who has not hitherto exhibited in London, will be shown at the same time.

Mr. James Sant has resigned his membership of the Royal Academy, desiring to make room for an Associate to become a full member. He is in his 94th year, and has been an R.A. since 1869. Notwithstanding his great age, Mr. Sant is still at work, and hopes to continue exhibiting in the Academy every year.

The Marchioness Arconati-Visconti has given to the Louvre Museum her collections of paintings, sculptures, and furniture belonging to the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the eighteenth century.

American ladies resident in England have subscribed for the erection of a statue of Chatham in the Capitol at Washington to commemorate the centenary of peace between this kingdom and the United States. It is to be the work of Mr. F. Derwent Wood, and the artist's sketch-model of the whole statue, with his study of the head, will be exhibited in this year's Royal Academy.

Mr. Lee Warner announces, on behalf of the Medici Society, that two new volumes from the Riccardi Press may be expected about Easter. 'The Book of Genesis,' in the Authorized Version, has ten water-colour illustrations by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson; and an edition of Cæsar will be printed from the new text prepared for the Clarendon Press by Dr. T. Rice Holmes.

Mr. W. Russell Flint has just been made an Associate of the Royal Water-Colour Society. Mr. Flint has recently returned from Sicily, where he has been at work upon a set of illustrations for 'Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus.' These drawings will appear in the Riccardi Press edition of Andrew Lang's version, which will be published in the autumn.

Readers of Pepys will remember his anxiety to possess a wine-cistern, and may like to have their attention called to the specimen, belonging to the Ashburnham Collection, which was disposed of the other day at Messrs. Christie's. This was a piece of early Georgian work by Sleath, of oval shape, 40 in. long by over 19 in. high, engraved with the arms of Crowley impaling Gascoigne. Its date—1720—is of some interest, as it has been stated that no wine-cisterns (introduced from Italy in Charles I.'s time) are of later date than Anne.

Goodrich House, Hatfield, as we mentioned recently, is to become the Hatfield Gallery of Antiques. It will be opened in April with an exhibition of early English furniture. The house is named from Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor, whose arms, quartered with those of the diocese of Ely, are carved on the east wall. The earliest reference to it that has been discovered is in 1483, and in 1605 the owner was Sir John Leake. During the recent reconstruction of the property, the workpeople found a number of coins, also the remains of a timber building that formerly stood on the site. A good example of English domestic architecture of its period, the house is in itself well worth a visit.

Musical Gossip.

Mlle. Vera Brock gave an orchestral concert on Wednesday evening at Queen's Hall, when she played three pianoforte concertos. The first was by Henselt in F minor, a work merely written for a player to exhibit his or her virtuosity. Mlle. Brock has a refined touch and excellent technique, though her sense of rhythm is not strong; this was especially noticeable in the Schumann Concerto which followed. Moreover, the reading of the first movement was cold. Although the London Symphony Orchestra was under M. Safonoff, the accompaniments were too loud, and at times rough. It was difficult for M. Safonoff to exert his full power in the showy and shallow Henselt music, but even in the interpretation of Schumann he was not up to his usual standard.

The whole of the concert of the Bach Choir at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening was devoted to the music of the composer whose name it bears. It opened with the splendid 'Magnificat' in D. The choir sang well, and of the soloists, Misses Rhoda von Glehn and Dilys Jones, and Messrs. John Adams and Robert Radford, the last named was the most convincing. The London Symphony Orchestra was playing under the direction of Dr. H. P. Allen. He is a sound conductor, but Bach's music wants a more soulful rendering. Miss May Harrison gave an excellent performance of the Violin Concerto in E, and the wonderful slow movement evidently made a special appeal to Dr. Allen, for he displayed more feeling here than in the Mass. The Triple Concerto was ably interpreted by Miss Fanny Davies, Miss May Harrison, and Mr. D. S. Wood (flute).

Miss Winifred Holloway gave last week at the Steinway Hall a recital which included burlesques, parodies, and dialect studies written and composed by herself, French and English songs, and satires and legends from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth. In the first group of carols and legends, which included 'Entre le Bœuf et l'Ane Gris' and 'Saint Joseph cherche logis pour la Sainte Vierge,' Miss Holloway's renderings, though sadly interrupted by the late entrance of some of the audience, were interpreted in the proper "folk" fashion, without undue elaboration, or insistence on the dramatic element. The French songs were, perhaps, the most successful items of the programme, and showed much variety and charm. Miss Holloway's ingenuity and humour were apparent in the selection of her own parodies and songs.

The series of Classical Concerts came to a close last Wednesday afternoon. Miss Muriel Foster sang Schumann's cycle, 'Frauenliebe und Leben,' and some Hugo Wolf *Lieder*. Mr. Frank Bridge's excellent setting of 'The Londonderry Air,' and Mr. Percy Grainger's taking Irish reel, 'Molly on the Shore,' were played by the London String Quartet. Brahms's Sextet for Strings, seldom given, represents him in his early period, and it frankly shows the composers by whom he was influenced. The autumn series of concerts is announced. They will take place at Bechstein Hall every week, from October 14th until December 16th, alternately afternoon and evening.

Mr. F. S. Kelly gave the first of two concerts at the Æolian Hall on the 19th inst. He began with Handel's Suite in F minor, one of that composer's best, yet seldom played. More might have been made of Beethoven's early Sonata in A flat, Op. 26. The Variations are pleasing, and the 'Funeral March' is true Beethoven; but the other two movements are inferior. Mr. Kelly produced twenty-four "Monographs" of his own composition. The number is alarming, but they are all short, and show taste and fair skill. What the composer has to say is, however, not very deep. There seems no good reason for giving the whole set; a few of them at a time would, we believe, show to better advantage.

Two of the three concerts announced by Mr. F. B. Ellis have taken place. The first, at Queen's Hall on the 20th inst., was devoted to modern orchestral music. It opened with Mr. Arnold Bax's 'Festival Overture'—a bright, spirited, and well-scored work. His four Orchestral Sketches were also given, the two middle numbers for the first time. The 'Dance in the Sun' is clever: it has vivid rhythms and effective colouring, and the composer was wise in stopping while interest was still fresh. Little genre pieces of the kind soon lose their charm if unduly prolonged. No. 3, 'In the Hills of Home,' also has its good points: expressive themes—two of them traditional—and delicate orchestration.

Mr. George Butterworth was represented by 'A Shropshire Lad,' produced at the last Leeds Festival, and an idyll, 'The Banks of Green Willow,' the title being the name of the first theme, which, like the third, is traditional. The music is promising, but the composer does not seem to have worked up excellent thematic material so as to produce gradation of interest. The rest of the music in the first part consisted of a curious symphonic poem by Dvorák, entitled 'Die Mittagshexe.' His clever hand can be traced in the work, but it is programme-music which, compared with what we have heard since, sounds mild. All the numbers mentioned were given under the direction of Mr. Geoffrey Toye, a young conductor who has temperament, vitality, and musical understanding. He ought to do well. Mr. F. B. Ellis conducted Strauss's 'Don Quixote,' of which he gave a sound and interesting reading.

At the chamber concert at the Æolian Hall on the following Monday the chief item was a 'Phantasy Quintet' for Strings by Dr. Vaughan Williams. It is a clever work without any display of learning. The two middle movements are the most interesting, yet the whole seems to have been written by the composer for himself and his art. The slow movement of calm, ethereal character is most striking. It is pure chamber music. This Quintet was admirably interpreted by the London String Quartet and Mr. James Lockyer (second viola). M. Ricardo Viñes-Roda, the pianist, performed some elaborate Variations on a fresh little theme by Rameau, composed by M. Paul Dukas. His best playing, however, was in the well-known 'Gaspard de la Nuit,' piano poems by M. Maurice Ravel.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.	
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.	
Mon.	Henry Perry's Song Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.	
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.	
—	Johanna Heymann and Edward Lamb's Piano and Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.	
—	Nicola Thomas's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.	
Tues.	Parlovitz's Recital of Russian Music, 3.15, Steinway Hall.	
—	Gabriella Vallings's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.	
—	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall	
—	Howard Jones's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.	
Wed.	Victor Benham's Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.	
—	London Choral Society 'Parsifal,' 7.30, Queen's Hall.	
Thurs.	Amy Emerson Neill's Violin Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.	
—	Susanne Morvay's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.	
—	Stock Exchange Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.	
Fri.	The Bach Choir; Bach's Mass in B minor, 7.30, Westminster Abbey.	
—	Theodore Byard's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.	
Sat.	Shapiro Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.	

DRAMA

Studies in Stagecraft. By Clayton Hamilton. (Grant Richards, 5*s.* net.)

'Studies in Stagecraft' is described as a companion volume to the author's 'Theory of the Theatre' (reviewed in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 17th, 1910). The description is in this case specially accurate; both volumes consist of short essays on dramatic subjects put together without any sequence, while the author's scale of values expands and contracts without apparent relation to any fixed standards. Mr. Hamilton's strongest point is his ability to start discussions. He seizes innumerable matters of detail, over which he lingers, throwing out hints, but seldom achieving a satisfactory definiteness. He frequently says something which leads us to expect that we are at last coming to new and unexplored territories. But these are the moments when the clear streamlets of Mr. Hamilton's originality suddenly disappear in a misty sea of vague generalizations.

This is easily seen in the treatment of production. Mr. Hamilton appears to ask us to believe that the progress of this side of stagecraft during the last thirty years consists, first, in securing the illusion of absolute realism, regardless of expense, and, second, in the reduction of expense. Now while it may be true to say that different producers, working separately, have created these two forms of effects, it is wide of the mark to write as if Dr. Reinhardt and Gordon Craig were followers of Mr. David Belasco, or as if they had ever considered his work either as a model or as raw material. Neither Dr. Reinhardt nor Gordon Craig, in point of fact, strives to produce the illusion of realism. Moreover, there are many plays in which complete illusion is neither possible nor desirable; surely the best productions of 'Hamlet' are those in which a great deal is left to the imagination of the audience. If we seek to know what Mr. Hamilton considers will be the future of production—and he writes, he tells us, with reference to the future—we learn little, except possibly that the drama will be impressionist and poetic.

The reviewer is inclined to believe that the future of production lies in the direction of a greater diversity—that the time will come when the repertory system will be applied to producers as it is to-day to plays. When 'Hamlet' is produced on successive nights at the same theatre by Gordon Craig, Dr. Reinhardt, Mr. Barker, Mr. Poel, and Sir Herbert Tree, or by their successors, the public will at last have an opportunity of realizing the enormous importance of production in the theatre. Until then all efforts to oust one set of conventions at the expense of another will be largely futile.

Mr. Hamilton's discussions, though incomplete, are sufficiently provocative of thought to be well worth reading.

Dramatic Gossip.

On Tuesday afternoon three one-act plays were presented at the Arts Centre, Mortimer Street, under the auspices of the Actresses' Franchise Club. Only one of them was actively propagandist, but all three were concerned with the Women's Movement. It would be unfair to divulge the plot of Mr. H. Vernon Carey's little piece 'Kindly Flames.' It must suffice to say that a somewhat familiar opening is followed by an ingenious surprise which extricates two of the characters from a seemingly hopeless tangle.

'Which?' by Evelyn Glover, concerns the problem of the father who can see no vocation for his daughter but the care of his household or marriage, and the daughter who holds more modern views. The author has worked out the situation with considerable skill.

'The Suffragette,' by Mr. Alfred Bucklaw, suffered rather from its air of propaganda, but the muscular prowess of the heroine, as practised on the other character in the piece—a tall and belligerent tramp—caused considerable amusement.

All three plays were competently acted; and, in addition to those mentioned, a spirited monologue was given during the afternoon by Miss Keith.

Only one of the five one-act plays produced on Wednesday afternoon at the Pavilion rose above sheer banality, and even that one—'A Powerful Remedy,' by Kerry Gordon—though it had its moments of humour, was loosely put together, dealing largely in the commonplace and artificial. It seems extraordinary that the management cannot discover pieces of more merit—or even of less demerit—for production. There must be many young writers who could do better stuff, and would eagerly seize the chance to get their plays produced.

At the Court Theatre, on Sunday evening, the Play Actors are presenting 'The One Thing Needful,' also a three-act comedy, by Estelle Burney and Herbert Swears. It will be preceded by a one-act play, 'On the Road to Cork,' in which Mr. W. G. Fay will take the principal part.

The Stage Players will present next Friday afternoon, at the Ambassadors' Theatre, a three-act comedy by A. Kenward Matthews, called 'A Royal Chef.' Mr. Ben Webster is to appear in the title-part.

'My Lady's Dress,' a new play in three acts, by Mr. Edward Knoblauch, will be produced by Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie at the Royalty Theatre on April 21st. Each of the three acts is divided into three scenes. Gladys Cooper and Mr. Dennis Eadie will play the principal parts, and Mr. Edmund Maurice will also have a prominent place in the cast.

In order that the cast which acted M. Brieux's 'Damaged Goods' at the Little Theatre may remain unchanged, it has been decided to begin the further series of performances of that play at the Court Theatre on Tuesday next at 2.30, instead of on Sunday, as originally announced. The other performances will be on Tuesday, April 7th, and on Sunday, April 19th, both at 8.30.

On the 16th inst. the members of the Comité de Lecture of the Comédie Française decided to produce a play entitled 'Les Demoiselles Granger-Martin,' by Madame Gabriel Mourey. This is the second play by a woman which has been accepted by the French national theatre since the beginning of the year, Mlle. Lenéru's 'La Triomphatrice' being the other.

'Robert Frank,' the play with which Dr. Sigurd Ibsen made his début, is shortly to appear in an English translation.

Mr. Oswald Stoll has recently been arguing that stage children may reasonably be exempted from the operation of the Children (Employment and School Attendance) Bill, and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones strongly supports him. Mr. Jones writes from the point of view, first, of managers, who will be exposed to the dislocating interference of education authorities; and then of the children themselves, to whom, he thinks, will be done "a great indirect injury....by choking the formation of a sound body of public opinion on matters that greatly concern their nurture and well-being." He goes, moreover, so far as to say that "a stage without children....tends to the production of plays like the comedies of the Restoration."

Apart from what children may see and hear behind the scenes—which should not, however, be lightly dismissed as a negligible danger—we are far from being convinced that the stage offers them an environment physically and mentally wholesome. There is something illogical, something morally absurd, in injuring children, even if it were but slightly, and encouraging their employers in indifference to their welfare, for the pretended purpose of enlightening the humanity, and quickening the domestic affections, of the rest of the public.

But the injuries inflicted can by no reasonable citizen be regarded as slight. The physical wear and tear, both of the business of acting itself and of the endurance of unnatural conditions accompanying it, is destructive. Again, children employed on the stage become infected with the vulgar affectations, craving for notoriety, and distaste for whatever is not immediately exciting which coarsen and blunt the minds of so many of their seniors.

To Correspondents. — W. E. G. F.—D.—A. C. M.—G. Le G. N.—G. M.—Received.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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FICTION SUPPLEMENT.

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THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.

THE critic who undertakes to summarize the qualities, and indicate the tendencies, of contemporary fiction has not an easy task. He can scarcely pretend to have an exhaustive acquaintance with a branch of literature so bewildering in extent and variety. He must confess to the exercise of selection, and own that any kind of selection may involve omissions of capital importance. Still, in the condition of the English novel at the present time there are several salient and peculiar characteristics, which seem to point to the possibility of a generalization neither hopelessly vague nor hopelessly inept.

The "average" novel, the mere literary narcotic, of one period is, of course, very like that of another. It is only on consideration of the comparatively small output of really high artistic purpose that one is compelled to ascribe to the fiction of our day a definite character of its own. Such consideration, however, does convince us that the novel as treated at present by such comparatively young men as Mr. Wells, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Galsworthy, such positively young men as Mr. Cannan and Mr. Walpole, has certain general peculiarities both of matter and manner which distinguish it sharply from the English novel of any previous period. Fiction at the present moment exhibits a seriousness of aim, a tendency to social criticism, a tentativeness of form, and a fusion of earlier methods which all suggest that it is in a transitional period. Many of its characteristics are the direct or indirect result of the practice of the later Victorian writers. It will be advantageous, therefore, to institute a comparison between the fiction of to-day and the fiction (let us say) of twenty-five years ago.

In the last twenty years of the nineteenth century the English novel may be divided into three main groups. "Realism" dominated one of these, and, accepted as a condition by Mr. Hardy, followed as an evangel by Mr. Moore, was probably the most important and fruitful force of the period. Romance had still a masterly exponent in Meredith, though his romantic view of life was tempered by a keen critical faculty; and a powerful (if unorthodox) exponent in Mr. Kipling, whose supposed alliance with "realism" was of the left hand only. Meanwhile, with the work of Mrs. Humphry Ward the novel was beginning to claim for itself the right to criticize contemporary life, and to attempt the solution of current "problems"—religious, social, and ethical.

The fiction of our own day shows no such definite cleavage, and is patient of no such convenient classification. Its leading examples combine the qualities of all the three above divisions with certain modifications of method, so that in the work of most of the younger men we find realism, romance, and criticism blended into a new complex—one, by the way, typical of the modern distaste for categorical thinking. Mr. Wells, for instance, perhaps the most interesting and representative of our living novelists, holds equally of all three traditions. His material is usually of a frankly "realistic" nature; but normal lower and middle-class life appears to him as neither colourless nor prosaic. It is, on the contrary, instinct to his imagination with incalculable possibilities of romance and adventure. He finds it "not grey, but golden." Moreover, he handles it with none of the impersonal aloofness of the academic realist. He is eager to generalize upon it, and subject it to criticism. He has realized that "problems" are an integral part of our mental outfit, and he is curious to trace and depict their formative influence upon character. He differs, however, from the aforetime "problem" novelist by a desire rather to represent men and women as moulded by the vexed questions of to-day than to supply answers to the vexed questions themselves. He has modified the method of Mrs. Ward as much as he has modified the method of Meredith or Mr. Moore. Mr. Arnold Bennett is a less, but hardly less, marked example of similar tendencies. He chronicles the detail of life as meticulously, with as subdued an emphasis, as the authors of 'Jude the Obscure' and of 'A Mummer's Wife'; but his chronicle is informed (as theirs are not) by a sense of progress. The lives whose evolution he develops are chapters in a history of civilization not planned or written from the standpoint of the pessimist. His men and women find their romance in their advance to clearer apprehension and stronger control of a world which in the intimate conviction of their creator is somehow good.

This fusion of method and critical absorption in the conditions and forces of modernity have produced valuable work besides that of Mr. Wells and Mr. Bennett. Under similar influences Mr. Onions has analyzed with fine irony the mind of the commercial and political *arriviste*; Mr. Galsworthy has given us his studies of that curious increase of sensibility and widening of imaginative sympathy partially (but only partially) expressed by the term "social conscience"; Mr. E. M. Forster has exploited the fundamental opposition between the perceptive and imperceptive, the dynamic and static temperaments, an opposition immemorial, indeed, but only now beginning to be estimated at its full importance. We are not, let it be remembered, proposing these writers for admiration as possessors of unparalleled genius, or assigning to their achievement a unique value. We are concerned only to signalize their break with Victorian categories of method, and their closeness to contemporary life.

Ours is emphatically a day of profound and rapid changes, mental and material, and in a common sense of change and the need of readjustment the group we have selected as typical exhibits another bond of union. Each member of it, according to his idiosyncrasy, has been impressed by the alteration in thought and the control over life wrought by the last two decades. And this, it would seem, will not be a diminishing force in the future. The novel as a register of change will in all likelihood increase and multiply, and with its ever-widening field of observation will come of necessity developments and variations of form and manner. Some of them are already apparent. Mr. Wells, in his analysis of the contemporary mind, as influenced by the opening of huge vistas of progress, and burdened with the task of constructive thought, has been led to invent the peculiar discursive and autobiographical form of fiction which has given us 'Tono Bungay,' 'The New Machiavelli,' and 'The Passionate Friends.' Mr. Bennett, proposing to himself the portrayal of men and women very gradually brought into touch with modernity, has found himself obliged to dispense with "plot" (in the accepted sense of the term), to trace the growth of his characters from adolescence far into middle age, and, transcending the limits of the single book, to launch out into the trilogy. In Mr. Galsworthy's curious technique, with its perpetual shifting of the centre of interest and its (at first sight) irrelevant introduction of purely occasional characters, we divine the compulsion laid upon him by his sense of the need for a finer and wider edge to our more intimate personal and social relationships. Mr. Onions, Mr. Forster,

and Mr. Cannan, all in one way or another, by their treatment of the fictional form, express their conviction that the novel is occupied with the assimilation of wholly new material.

Whether these developments will so affect the "kind" as eventually to transform it into something utterly strange is an interesting question, and one that may well haunt readers of such books as Mr. Wells's 'Passionate Friends' or Mr. Cannan's 'Old Mole.' Each book does show a tendency to pass into a mere discussion, to extend the parabasis to the extinction of the play. Neither was published when, a few months ago, Prof. Saintsbury raised the disquieting suggestion that the English novel, like the English poetic drama, may have completed its full cycle, and already be on its way to a natural death. But both might be held to give that suggestion support. In its period of adaptation to new circumstances and new needs the novel is certainly not immune from dangers. We must not forget, however, that the element of discourse has been inherent in much of our best fiction since the days of Fielding, and that a certain loss of balance and proportion in its employment is not necessarily a fatal symptom. Again, it is hardly likely that the attention of nearly all the more serious among our younger writers can remain focussed, as it is to-day, upon the social life and social questions of our own country. Since the beginning of the century we have, as a nation, been absorbed by self-criticism and the attempt to re-orient ourselves to new conditions. The novel has only proved its adaptability and vitality by reflecting the process. As our interests change and widen, there seems no valid reason to doubt that it will prove itself capable of their assimilation and interpretation. Its freedom of form, however, and its critical spirit are likely to be permanent, since they correspond to the general trend of thought. Wayward spirits, we devoutly hope, there will always be to delight us with their fantasies as we are delighted by Mr. Algernon Blackwood or Mr. Temple Thurston; strong spirits to simplify and recreate our vexed minds as they are simplified and re-created by Mr. Conrad, to whose genius, now at last, we hope, recognized by a wider public, the standpoint of this essay involves a grossly inadequate tribute.

But the main trend of the novel seems to us to lie for many years ahead in the direction we have indicated. On the whole, there is little to regret in the fact, if it prove one. Fiction may not, indeed, prove, as Mr. Wells claims in a recent pronouncement, the most potent literary instrument for a necessary clarification of our thought and extension and deepening of our sympathies, but in wise hands it should do very much for the furtherance of those aims.

La Révolte des Anges. Par Anatole France. (Paris, Calmann-Levy, 3fr. 50.)

This new novel of Anatole France will not go far to conciliate those critics who have found fault with the licence he usually allows himself in treating of love and religion, and those who are not prepared to see these topics dealt with in an ultra-Voltairian spirit would be well advised not to attempt its perusal. The author belongs to the class of Mr. Morley Roberts's "religious atheists" to whom all religions are of equal validity, and he sees no reason why the mythology of one of them should be more sheltered from parody than another. In this novel he has chosen to parody, not Christianity indeed, but the popular mixture of Milton and Gnosticism which treats of the relationship of the fallen angels and the Deity. He describes a blindly conservative hierarchical heaven in which progress is neither possible nor desired, and a world in which the fallen angels have brought about all human improvements by their ceaseless struggle for betterment, till it has, at its best, far passed the intellectual level of the paradise of Milton. In this world the guardian angels who enter into the life of their charges may become imbued with the spirit of revolt and fall from their high position. The career of such a one is here recounted.

The story opens in a large private library in Paris, where the librarian has elaborated a class catalogue of such appalling complexity that he has effectually choked off all would-be borrowers, and sits all day rejoicing over his well-filled shelves. One morning, however, he finds a heap of his most valuable treasures, which he had left in their places the night before, in disorder on the table; and whatever precautions he takes, the same thing happens again and again. Soon he begins to miss books and manuscripts altogether from the library, and only after some time are they found in the private rooms of Maurice, the young heir of the family which owns the library, who cannot be suspected of reading them.

At last the mystery is revealed. One afternoon, in Maurice's bachelor flat, a handsome young man suddenly appears to him and announces that he is his guardian angel, that he has lost his faith, and is about to organize a revolt among the angels. The guardian spirit has lately been reading all the literature of the rabbis, of the East, of Greece and Rome, and all philosophy, physics, geology, and biology. Abdiel, who now takes the name of Arcade on earth, has some trouble in convincing Maurice that an angel is capable of doing good or evil, and only succeeds by dint of reciting a string of authorities ranging from St. Jerome to Bede. He has more trouble in proving his identity to the lady who is breaking the Seventh Commandment when he appears; she cannot believe that he belongs to "the ninth choir of the third hierarchy" in the absence of wings, or that he is pure spirit, since he has a visible body. After Maurice has bought him some second-hand clothes, Arcade sallies out into Paris, and proceeds to make the acquaintance of the other fallen angels in that city, of whom, it appears, there is a considerable number. His search introduces him to strange places and people: one of the angels is a leading capitalist who sees his way to a profit in the supply of high explosives for the revolt, and accordingly finances it; another is a gentle anarchist with a passion for constructing bombs; a third composes comic operas, which are unsuccessful as being too tuneful; a fourth takes him into the Russian and Polish colony, and shows him the gardener Nectaire, who was formerly the god Pan, from whom he hears the history of human progress at some length. Perhaps the most charming incident is the description of the flute-playing of Pan and its effect on Arcade and his surroundings:—

"On croyait entendre à la fois le rossignol et les Muses, toute la nature et tout l'homme. Et le vieillard exposait, ordonnait, développait ses pensées en un discours musical plein de grâce et d'audace. Il disait l'amour, la crainte, les vaines querelles, le rire vainqueur, les tranquilles clartés de l'intelligence, les flèches de l'esprit criblant de leurs pointes d'or les monstres de l'Ignorance et de la Haine. Il disait aussi la Joie et la Douleur penchant sur la terre leurs têtes jumelles, et le Désir qui crée les mondes....

"Une alouette, qui s'éveillait tout proche dans un champ sablonneux, attirée par ces sons nouveaux, s'éleva rapidement dans l'air, s'y soutint quelques instants, puis se lança d'un trait sur le verger du musicien....Un petit lézard gris, s'étant coulé sur le seuil, y demeurait fasciné, et l'on eût pu voir, au grenier, la chauve-souris....à demi réveillée de son sommeil hivernal, se balancer au rythme de la flûte inouïe."

The book ends with the final preparations for the revolt in heaven. Satan sees himself sure of victory, and in a dream envisages its consequences: how, enthroned as a new deity, he will become the centre of a new theology as despotic and unintelligent as that against which he had warred.

The admirers of Anatole France will find in this novel all his good qualities and some of his weaknesses. His wit, his humour, his amiable comprehension of human frailty, his bitter scorn of pretence, are all at their best; his characters, even the slightest of them, are alive and distinct; the follies of the day are caught on the wing, and transfixed with delicate irony; but his long relations are as wearisome in this work as in 'L'Ile des Pingouins.' The English reader need only compare his account of the finding of the body of Julia with that of Oscar Wilde in 'The Truth of Masks' to realize the difference between the two masters of style.

It would seem that there is a natural length of story for Anatole France, and that, when he is tempted to go beyond it, his inspiration fails, and he produces something which may or may not be good, but is no longer distinctive, marked with the touch which has made his fame.

A GROUP OF SEVEN.

FICTION, as Mr. Gosse truly says, is no longer the Cinderella of literature, nor perhaps would George Eliot declare nowadays that she wrote "not *mere* novels, but books." The truth is that the novel has leapt so violently into popularity as to have shouldered every other form of literary activity except the memoir into the background. The result of this plethora in the fiction market has not been altogether beneficial. It has tended to stimulate invention and ingenuity at the expense of style and imagination. The average fiction of to-day has come to obey, implicitly and mechanically, certain specific canons of authorship, so broad and well defined that there is little opportunity for it to run off the rails. But these canons of psychology, idea, treatment, and so on demand only a minimum of talent. The convention is at once a strict and a loose one. It must be obeyed, but the tax of obedience is absurdly easy of fulfilment. And the fact that public taste is indiscriminate and criticism lax and indulgent has greatly contributed to force the novel down upon a bed too comfortable for vitality.

These remarks are not so irrelevant to the seven novels under consideration as they sound. With one or two exceptions, themselves under the partial tyranny of the convention, they illustrate the limitations we have indicated. Danchenko's book, 'Princes of the Stock Exchange,' indifferently translated by Dr. Rappoport, is a fantastic example of the incongruity of the "happy ending." It is a satire on the newly fledged Russian plutocracy, illustrating the commercialization of human values. Wives are bought as well as shares, and it is a sordid account of intrigue, treachery, cynicism, and licence. It is interesting, but utterly formless and chaotic. Danchenko contrives to suggest that the heroine, who sells herself in matrimony to the financier Velinski to save her father, and in a reaction against the infidelity of her lover, has, owing to Velinski's indulgence, no quite impossible future before her. It is a grotesque desertion to the flag of optimism.

'Oh, Mr. Bidgood!' does not even struggle with the formal requirements of an entertainment. Mr. Bidgood is the chief engineer of the Susan Dale, a ship which is a kind of stage for the antics of a number of *farceurs*—the captain, a couple of adventurers, the owner, two philandering girls, and others. The book adopts throughout a tone of deliberate facetiousness, and is like a watered solution of Mr. W. W. Jacobs without his spontaneity and rough characterization.

Mr. Catt's book is more complicated. and even more unlike reality. 'And Afterwards the Judgment' is the story of an infructuous marriage. The husband resents his wife's inability to present him with a son, and she suggests to him the precedent of Abraham and Hagar. A sentimental widow supplies the necessary son, falls in love with a hotel-keeper, but conceives herself unworthy of him. Meanwhile the wife repents of the bargain, and at the same time falls in love with an Italian artist. So what could the superfluous husband do but commit suicide, and pave the way for the two idyllic marriages which take place in the appropriate last chapter? The artificial conclusion is indeed well adapted to the aimless and unnatural elaboration of events, at odds with both probability and sanity of attitude.

'The Orley Tradition,' though more rational and transparent, is hardly superior to 'And Afterwards the Judgment.' It concerns the fortunes of a "sprig of the nobility," who, after what the author conceives to be a rather disreputable adherence to art and politics, returns to the loftier traditions of golf, hunting, and management of his estates. To make his picture the more convincing, Mr. Straus couples with the former pursuit an adventuress, and with the latter a girl in close association with "the stately homes of England," whom the hero, finding her to be of the same calibre as himself, eventually marries. The partisanship of the book should please the inhabitants of the stately homes.

With 'The Orley Tradition' behind us, we pass into the company of the exceptions. The worst of it is that they are exceptional only in patches; they are parti-coloured, tarred (one might say) by originality, and feathered by convention. 'The King of Alsander,' for instance, displays a certain freshness and individuality of treatment; but its foundations, like multitudes of other books owning the same allegiance, rest firmbased upon 'The Prisoner of Zenda.' The grocer-boy who leaves his counter for the strange and degenerate country of Alsander becomes a member of a patriot conspiracy, deposes the mad young king, and, after battling with a counter-conspiracy of the reactionaries, marries the glorious Princess Ianthe and lives happily ever afterwards: it is easy to recognize the paternity of such a narrative. Mr. Flecker is, we think, for all the vigour of his presentment, happiest in his digressions. Here his irony, humour, and lightness of touch have an admirable playing-field. It is not a profound or a searching humour, but it is vivacious and well salted:—

"And criminals? O we flog them still, but only the poor, violent, rough fellow who does a bit of straightforward business. It is that fat financier whose juicy back I want to see streaked with red like a rasher of bacon; it is that ape-like vestryman, whose yells would be music to my ears; it is, above all, the proprietor of pills that I would strap down to his alliterative and appropriate post, the pillory."

'Cuddy Yarborough's Daughter' is a sincere study of middle-class country life, well flavoured with gentle observation and unobtrusive satire. Its cardinal virtue is unpretentiousness. The plot is of the simplest—it is centred upon Countershell, the home of the Yarboroughs, and as soon as the daughter gets back there with an appropriate husband, after dolorous exile in other less agreeable places, the book sinks naturally to its close. Its atmosphere is one of kindliness—a subdued fastidiousness of values—which throws up the character of Maud, the "daughter's" self-centred, casually egotistical cousin, in strong and salient relief. Otherwise the psychology preserves a tranquil mean, harvesting a store of minor treasures. Miss Silberrad, indeed, has sufficient parts to have made her story more ambitious and less, if we may use the word, crepuscular. A bolder and more confident workmanship would have easily snapped those fetters of convention which, however lightly, she still wears. As it is, the book is a sort of grey monotone, charming in its way, but a little insignificant.

To 'The Folk of Furry Farm' Canon Hannay writes an introduction, in which he assures us that he knows exactly what position Miss Purdon holds in the history of the Irish literary revival. But, as a matter of fact, he does not. He fancies that no writer before Miss Purdon has revealed the life of the great central plain of Ireland, and he will have it that her treatment is as unique as her setting. What, then, of Mr. Padraic Colum, who literally discovered the peoples of Leinster? and what of Miss Jane Barlow, whose prose studies bear a far closer affinity to Miss Purdon's than does the work of Mr. Standish O'Grady, "the father of the whole movement" of prose fiction, as Canon Hannay calls him? At any rate, whatever its origins, Miss Purdon's book is delightful. It is not so much a novel as a loose collection of semi-detached short stories, over which old Michael Hefferman, in quest of a bride, presides like a choric emblem. In its soft outlines and gentleness of attitude the book has sympathies with that of Miss Silberrad. Its triumph lies, however, not in characterization, but dialogue. The characters, pleasant as they are, are not well differentiated, and lack force and initiative. What matters is not what they are, but what they say. The whole is written from the peasant outlook, and in the peasant speech. What an exquisite granary of phrases it is! phrases

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The Princes of the Stock Exchange. By Nemirovich-Danchenko. Translated from the Russian by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. (Holden & Hardingham, 6*s.*)

Oh, Mr. Bidgood! By Peter Blundell. (John Lane, 6*s.*)

And Afterwards the Judgment. By Richard Catt. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

The Orley Tradition. By Ralph Straus. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

The King of Alsander. By James Elroy Flecker. (Goschen, 6*s.*)

Cuddy Yarborough's Daughter. By Una L. Silberrad. (Constable & Co., 6*s.*)

The Folk of Furry Farm. By K. F. Purdon. (Nisbet & Co., 6*s.*)

quickened by an alert and fecund imagination, less sumptuous than Synge's, but closer to the vital domesticities of Ireland. Canon Hannay quotes, as a description of a solitary dwelling, "There wasn't a neighbour within the bawl of an ass of it." There are hundreds like it. Certainly, if Miss Purdon's figures do not stand out brilliantly and vigorously from her pages, their delicately humorous language almost compensates for it.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

A Crooked Mile. By Oliver Onions. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

NOWADAYS, when so many persons are convinced that it is their mission in life to accelerate social reform, it is easy to stigmatize enthusiasm as mere love of notoriety. Sympathy with others in failing health—mental or physical—is not easy to the robust unless they are aided by some similar experience. From the tone of Mr. Onions's book, we should not imagine that his mental equipoise had ever been in danger. Not lacking in caustic wit, he is lacking in that deeper discernment which can only be expected from those who perceive the sometimes narrow boundary which divides the enthusiast and the fanatic from the crank and the charlatan. We also miss that good sense which would have shrunk from crudely modelling the plot upon contemporary affairs.

As types the characters are admirable; it is only in connecting them with their too patent originals that we quarrel with their presentment. The moneyed proprietor of *The Novum* — well described here by a practical old lady as having "too much money and too little to do" —is engaged upon a biography of his wife, a pseudo-artistic woman, who, having once painted a picture which attracted some notice, has casts of her own person displayed about her house. The twin brother to the irresponsible editor who decamps as soon as the paper bears its Dead Sea fruit of useless outrage on life, is also, unhappily, possible to-day. More human, we are glad to say, are the other husband and wife who scorn the marriage rite in public, though they have submitted to it in private for the sake of their children. Besides these we have the physical-culture lady, who parades her knowledge of biology even more openly than she does her personal charms, and who in dishabille makes one of a company who blush at the purity of their own thoughts. There are several more; but we need not further particularize, having said enough, we hope, to send the reader to a most entertaining book. Mr. Onions is a real artist, and all his work is worth attention, though, perhaps, he has not yet "found himself," as he will do.

Children of the Dead End. By Patrick MacGill. (Herbert Jenkins, 6*s*.)

HAD the sub-title of this book, 'The Autobiography of a Navvy,' been more literally true, we believe this book would have secured greater attention, and been more worthy of it even than it is.

A reader of fiction, when in doubt as to whether part or a whole of it is real, decides the question by asking himself whether it is like what he knows of "real" life. Unfortunately, so few of the crowd of readers know anything about the life this book deals with that the majority of them will answer the question in the negative, not (as they should) in the affirmative.

It is a tale written to show that the beasts of the fields are better tended than some sons of men—especially if the latter are the offspring of Irish parents under the heel of the landlord and the priest. Some of the passages will be far too lurid for "respectable" people, and the whole is full of rugged strength. "Clever" people will find many "proofs" of exaggeration—not so those who are familiar with the seeming anomalies of poverty. For example, the author gives an instance of a navvy producing a watch from a pocket otherwise empty. Sympathetic study would soon reveal the fact that a disposition to cling to the comparatively useless is by no means confined to the "idle rich." In spite of industrial progresses by royalty, or perhaps on account of their stage-management, a real understanding between class and class seems as difficult as ever, and therefore we welcome such books as this.

So the World Wags. By Keble Howard. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

THIS is a set of dialogues grouped under headings: 'The World in Love,' 'The World in Trouble,' 'The World Day by Day,' and so on. The best of them are really good —not less so than Keble Howard's readers will have expected—so good, in fact, that one is impelled to wonder how it comes to pass that this amalgam of verve and wit, this accuracy of ear and quickness in catching the interplay between the habitual set of a person's mind and its superficial caprices, nevertheless seldom rises quite into the region where it must be taken seriously as art, and sometimes flickers down into mere triviality.

It is partly, we think, a result of the writer's too complete mastery of the trick of the thing, and somewhat too long practice in it, which seems to make him able to satisfy himself with an exercise of craft upon any and every suggestion, no matter how hackneyed; and partly a tendency to attend too exclusively to what one may call the more "niggling" humours of modern life. Again, we miss throughout the book any consciousness of a background. This need hardly be perceptible in each separate dialogue, yet must surely disengage itself from the work as a whole if it is to count as art.

Nevertheless, it is only fair to repeat that the best of these sketches are really good.

A Girl's Marriage. By Agnes Gordon Lennox. (John Lane, 6*s*.)

FAY BEAUMONT, whose parents died when she was very young, grew up in great happiness with three elder brothers to take care of her, and had reached the age of 20 before any one of these thought of marrying, and also without having herself acquired even the faintest idea of what marriage really is. When at length her eldest brother took to himself a wife, she was so greatly upset that she exacted from the next brother—her favourite among them—a promise that he would never commit the like absurdity, but live with her always. This promise he gave, but afterwards fell in love, and such was the honourable tenacity of the Beaumonts in the matter of their word that Fay realized there was only one way to deliver him from his scruples: she herself must marry. This—still in perfect ignorance—she accordingly did, setting about the preliminaries with an amazing promptitude and straightforwardness. It need hardly be said that her charms were such that she had suitors—rejected, but persevering—to choose from. It would be unfair to unravel the plot further; it turns naturally on the calamities which followed the young woman's rash step, and on the process by which in time she was converted into a most satisfactory wife. She is a very nice girl, and the book throughout is in excellent accord with her, in that it is sufficiently direct in regard to its main theme without being either coarse or sentimental. The characters have some measure of life about them, and here and there a scene proves telling; but the improbable is rather too frequent and predominant a factor in the sequence of incidents.

Man and Woman. By L. G. Moberly. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

AMONG the legislation which the eruption of militant Suffragism may call forth one beneficent law might enact that no persons should touch what has come to be known as the "woman question" unless they contribute to it something new and vital in matter or treatment. Such a law would have spared us from this rather naive elaboration of Tennyson's platitude

> The woman's cause is man's, they rise or sink Together.

The book's faults lie not in conception, but in workmanship. Had its highest been its general level, and had the crucial instants risen in expression to their intrinsic dignity, it would not have merited the hero's stock condemnation "sentimental." Of all the gifts and graces by which a human being can live in actual life, none is more elusive and incommunicable than "charm," and upon that the author relies for two of the leading characters. In fiction only a master craftsman can hope to convey it; so simple an artifice as calling a spinster of 50 "Aunt Delight," and commenting at length on her crown of white hair and

the beautiful soul in her blue eyes, proves quite ineffective.

Similarly, the profound theory of the salutary quality in Pain is "not a bow for every man to shoot in." Perhaps Miss Moberly's failure to redeem her attempt from an odd mixture of priggishness and banality is, perhaps, explained by her use of lines by a popular writer as headings of chapters.

The descriptions suggest that a greater success might have been achieved if the author had not adopted the difficult method of relation in the first person. There are, too, fleeting gleams of wit which should have, but somehow have not, redeemed the book.

Garden Oats. By Alice Herbert. (John Lane, 6*s*.)

THESE are the reminiscences of a young girl, beginning from her earliest days, concerned, as the title suggests, with the sowing of mildly "wild oats." They lead, however, to no serious results, and we leave her happily settled as a wife and mother. There is good material in the book, but the earlier chapters grow tedious, because they seem to be leading up to something and merely telling incidents by the way, whereas presently one discovers that there is nothing to lead up to, and the string of incidents is the story itself.

The heroine is the daughter of a widower who entrusts her to the care of two old sisters, staunch "Plymouth Brethren"; later he marries again, and the girl is sent for to live with him and her stepmother. The stepmother's character is the most attractive in the book, and rings truer than much of the story.

Phœbe Maroon. By Mary F. Raphael. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, 6*s*.)

PHŒBE MAROON is an artist's model who has sundry amatory adventures, not all of them regularized by wisdom or convention. Falling under the spell of an artist who is married, but separated from his wife owing to intemperance, Phœbe lives with him for some time; but when the wife dies she refuses to marry him, because she conceives that marriage is a barrier to his advance in art. Further developments we leave to the reader. The character of Phœbe Maroon is skilfully drawn, and not devoid of charm; in fact, the author is singularly happy in her feminine types, and should be able to write more arresting work.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

The Ulsterman: a Story of To-day. By F. Frankfort Moore. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s*.)

THERE is plenty of good stuff in this story, and the handling is, at any rate, not that of the amateur. The grimmer, more sordid side of the Ulster character, and the play of forces which in greater or lesser measure avail to break it down, furnish the main subject. The dialogue is not a little heavy, and the characters, too, are heavily moulded. The writer has felt the need of introducing something in the nature of gracefulness and refinement, were it only to throw up the ruggedness and vulgarity of the chief personages; but he has succeeded only in contrasting these with stilted affectation and sentimentality. The incidents are, for the most part, crudely imagined, and follow on one another in a, so to speak, inconsequential order. The plot relates to the fortunes of a Mid-Antrim millowner and his family, where the usual differences between uneducated parents and somewhat more educated offspring are aggravated by the sons' relations with the daughters of Catholic neighbours. A little apart from this group is an Ulster barrister, an Oxford man, upon whom Mr. Moore has evidently lavished a good deal of thought, and not without purpose, for, on the whole, he forms the most finished study in the book.

There are occasional happy turns in the conversations and a good epigram or two in the narrative; and though some of the humour is far from enlivening, there are passages which, in this sense, make good enough reading.

Burnt Flax. By Mrs. H. H. Penrose. (Mills & Boon, 6*s*.)

THIS is a tale of the doings of the Irish Land League thirty years ago, and it says much for Mrs. Penrose's tact in handling her subject that, even at the present day, when Ireland's rights and wrongs are the subject of so much bitter controversy, no one could accuse her of partisan feeling. The political aspect is not allowed to predominate, but is simply a setting for a tragic love-story. Praise and blame are impartially distributed to landlords and tenants; obstinacy, ignorance, and folly are shown on both sides, leading to the disastrous results which are now a matter of history.

Two characters in the story stand out as possessed of more than usual merit: Anastasia, a gentle peasant girl, and Timsy, a "natural," but for all that a remarkably sensible person. The story closes with the death of these two, who fall victims of the vengeance of the Land League; and this part is not without real pathos, the more telling because it is restrained.

Baba and the Black Sheep. By E. W. Savi. (Hurst & Blackett, 6*s*.)

THE main interest of this story of life in India centres in a girl who lives alone on her estate on the borders of the Ganges. We gather that the estate is of considerable size, and that she lives as a queen among dependents who have known and loved her from babyhood. On the other side of the river lives the "black sheep," a man of good family, whose name is disgraced, and whose friends in the "Old Country" consider him dead. For two years these two remain unknown to each other, and then the man saves the girl's life, and she in another way saves his. Born and educated entirely in India, the girl is looked down on by those who have been "home," and her serious view of her duties to her servants is ridiculed. The "black sheep" is still fairly black when we make his acquaintance, and very uninviting is the description of his home. He has a good friend, a rather colourless person, who always does the right thing; and the girl—on her side—has an appallingly vulgar stepmother, who arrives unexpectedly. The feature with which most trouble has been taken is the description of Indian life. The Ganges is shown to us in storm and in calm, but otherwise the scenery is not very clearly drawn. The writing and development of the tale are straightforward and clear.

The Happy Hunting Ground. By Alice Perrin. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

MRS. PERRIN'S novel deals with Anglo-Indian life, a young wife's folly and temptation, and her eventual recovery of happiness. It is not a very strong story, but it is pleasantly told, and some of the characters are well drawn. Mrs. Perrin has done better work in the past, and will probably do better work in the future. In the interval this book is readable—the production of one who treats fiction seriously.

Father O'Flynn. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. (Hutchinson & Co., 1*s*. net.)

MR. STACPOOLE'S technical skill is great enough to impart even to a baldly sensational and wholly incredible narrative a certain attractiveness. His personages, indeed, are little more than puppets, yet they dance on their wires not only amusingly, but also with some semblance of spontaneity. It is, however, surely extravagant to include, in one comparatively brief story, an escape from a quicksand and another from a fall over a cliff, illicit distillation, a secret staircase, subterranean passages, a homicidal maniac, and a conflagration, in addition to a frustrated conspiracy against an unpopular landlord. The next time Mr. Stacpoole reviews his Irish material he will, it is to be feared, find his stock running a little short. The dedication of the volume—"To Sir E. Carson and Mr. Redmond"—was a happy thought.

UNLIKELY STORIES.

The Fortunate Youth. By William J. Locke. (John Lane, 6*s*.)

IF Mr. Locke's story possessed credible characters, and were not written throughout in a high-pitched falsetto, it might be a good novel, since its plot is both ingenious and, with one glaring exception, plausible. But not the best will in the world will enable any intelligent reader to believe either in the young hero, who rises from the position of a little male Cinderella in a slum to that of a young Tory statesman well in the running for ministerial honours, or in the princess whom he succeeds in marrying. Such a

story might carry conviction if its teller plainly believed in it, and if the style had that direct simplicity and that artful choice of apparently trivial detail which, in Defoe's hands, render so credible the history of the visit paid to Mrs. Bargrave by the apparition of Mrs. Veal. If, like Mr. Locke, Defoe had assumed a manner that invited us to observe his own cleverness, Mrs. Veal's ghost would have possessed no more authenticity than she of Cock Lane.

It Will be All Right. By Tom Gallon. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s*.)

THERE is a certain attraction about the underlying idea in the plot of this story; *i.e.*, if you find yourself disappointed with life as you have hitherto known it, contrive so to disappear that every one will think you dead, and begin again with a fresh identity.

This, at all events, was the plan that Fergus Rowley tried, and though he missed his first personality for a time, he gradually developed a much finer one. The wealth he had abandoned lured him back to try to recover it, but, through the cowardice of one man and the fraud of another, he was forced to relinquish all hope of regaining it, and having once reconciled himself to the loss, he found his new self. His nephew Clement, who was thus suddenly raised from a City clerkship with 26*s*. a week to an income beyond his wildest dreams, had too vain a nature to stand the test of prosperity. He proceeded to spend wildly, and finally abandoned his young wife for a worldly woman who flattered his vanity. The book closes with a prospect of reconciliation.

Dora, the wife, is scarcely a convincing character, and had it not been for the efforts of Fergus, we doubt if she could have agreed with the author about the final rightness of all things. Mr. Gallon is, however, a sentimentalist, and hardly a severe student of human nature.

Curing Christopher. By Mrs. Horace Tremlett. (John Lane, 6*s*.)

THE theme of this story—the infatuation of a mild and stupid married man for a musical-comedy actress—does not appear to us to possess any great interest. The charm of the actress herself is not convincing, and we are thus unable to enter with sympathy into the clumsy subterfuges employed by the hero to deceive his family. The author's workmanship is good, and seems worthy of better material.

Jill-All-Alone. By Rita. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s*.)

THE young woman who gives her name to the book is a foundling brought up by an aged savant, who lives in a hermitage buried deep in a forest. At the beginning of the story he is found acting like a mediæval magician, in virtue of powers which are supposed to have infused themselves into him in his long contact with Nature. Nature is depicted according to that idea of Pan—half attractive, half malignant—which has cropped up here and there in recent novels. This aspect of the world rather fades away as the book proceeds. There are a wandering youth who stays for a time at the Hermitage, several gipsies, a villainous baronet, and an unaccountable stranger of great power and learning (nevertheless, he commits himself to the statement that there have been no female astronomers), who comes and goes mysteriously, and utters words of unfathomable profundity. The good ones live on coarse oatmeal, milk, and fruit, with lettuces and water brought in a cut-glass jug. The beginning and the end of the tale do not hang together, and, though we spent some time and pains over it, we do not know what it is all about.

James Whitaker's Dukedom. By Edgar Jepson. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s*.)

JAMES WHITAKER was trespassing in a wood when he was suddenly confronted by his double. The next instant the double was struck by lightning, and Whitaker promptly assumed the clothes and position of the dead man, and figures to the end of the story as the Duke of Lanchester, whose memory has been affected by a stroke of lightning. His adventures in his new capacity are but mildly comic. Mr. Edgar Jepson leads his impostor into so many stock situations, and leads him out again by such extraordinarily improbable devices, that we regard him in much the same light as the invulnerable, and therefore uninteresting, hero of a penny novelette. Everything turns out to the advantage of James Whitaker: his wife takes an overdose of veronal, the Duke's brother and only relative dies of apoplexy, and the supposititious peer falls in love with and marries the only witness of his usurpation.

His Great Adventure. By Robert Herrick. (Mills & Boon, 6*s*.)

FORTUNE, after frowning on Edgar Brainard from childhood to early manhood, suddenly relented, and cast at his feet a dying millionaire, who, with his latest breath, made him guardian of bonds valued at several million dollars. Pursued by the millionaire's enemies, the hero flees breathlessly from New York to San Francisco, and thence wanders through Arizona to Mexico, where he takes a steamer leaving Vera Cruz for Havre. Through a lucky breakdown of the steamer, which baffles his enemies, Brainard arrives safely in Paris and negotiates his bonds. With the money thus obtained he works a successful sulphur mine in Arizona, and, failing to find any heir to the dead man, uses the proceeds to found a "People's Theatre," feeling that it is his duty as trustee to allow the entire community to enjoy the proceeds of his trust. The fortunes of the theatre it would not be fair to divulge. We will only remark that the story depends more on its plot than on its characters to hold the reader's attention, though people who are tired of the "temperamental" style of novel may welcome this tale of American hustle as a pleasant change.

Years of Discretion. By Frederic and Fanny Locke Hatton. (Maunsel & Co., 6*s*.)

SKILL in reviewing nightmares or a gift for appraising the literary value of delirium is the kind of equipment required for satisfactory estimation of this novel. 'Years of Discretion' is a play turned into a novel, and probably owes much of its distracted impossibility to that fact. The entertaining underlying idea seems to us spoilt in the handling; for even the well-drawn picture of restless, wearying frivolity at the beginning is defaced here and there by a brutality so purposeless as to degenerate into vulgarity. Moreover, the end—the return to something like sense, the awakening to "years of discretion"—is marred by that sentimentality which is the stock-in-trade of inferior plays, and is even less convincing in print than on the stage.

Yet the literary style of the book is above the average of ordinary novels, and with all its impossible folly the delineation of character leaves an impression of living people. It is a curious performance, and not quite a waste of power, since it suggests that the authors could do far better if they dropped extravaganza. As it stands, it resembles the temporary insanity of persons fundamentaliy sane, but tricked into incredible capers by some irresistible Puck.

COUNTRY LIFE.

Love the Harper. By Eleanor G. Hayden. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*.)

WE expect this story will be popular, and, in a quite worthy sense, it will be deservedly so. It conforms to the general imaginative convention of the last century, which allowed—nay, demanded—in the story-teller, a willingness to launch out into deep waters, and a refusal to do more than pretend to plumb their depths. The scene is laid in a village near the Downs—in some place where orange lilies are to be found flowering in the spring—and the landscape is prettily, if somewhat obviously, emphasized as a setting. The heroine is a young woman who has made an unfortunate secret marriage, which her villain of a husband before he departs for Australia informs her, quite falsely, is a bigamous one. For years, cast out by her father, she keeps her secret and endures shame, seeing her child by stealth and earning bitter bread. When her half-sister—who knows nothing of this history—becomes mistress of the family farm, better days begin, the hero arrives, and the story is set in motion. The injured wife goes to Queensland towards the end of the story to nurse her husband on his death-bed, and this gives an opportunity

for deftly worked-up pictures of the life and scenery there. An element of humour—some of it genuinely amusing—is provided by two village couples, of which the one tends towards the pathetic and the other towards the farcical, both having about them a touch of Dickensian loquacity. The faults of the book are a want of grasp of character, whence it comes about that the people in it seem to act at random, and without producing conviction; and a want of proportion in construction, whereby the more important scenes are slightly sketched in, and the less important somewhat over-elaborated. Its merits are pleasantness of style, kindliness and wholesomeness of tone, and something, too, of a distinct atmosphere.

Potter and Clay. By Mrs. Stanley Wrench. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

If we were asked to choose between Mrs. Wrench's landscape and her portrait studies, we should without hesitation choose the former. A story of village life in the Midlands affords many opportunities for depicting the beauties of English scenery, and Mrs. Wrench avails herself of them with an artist's hand.

The lives of her villagers, however, in no way correspond to these innocent and peaceful scenes. Passion, treachery, and religious bigotry are the sources of the trouble with which the story abounds. Marah, whose name foreshadows her fate, escapes at 17 from a brutal father by marrying John Blunt, a man much her senior in age, and her superior in education. With him she lives happily for some years, until his failing sight obliges him to enlist the services of a secretary, Paul Haddon, who arouses the unawakened passion of Marah's nature. Blunt, on becoming aware of this, goes off to Africa, taking the secretary with him. The young man dies, and Blunt announces the death as his own, and returns to the village under the name of Paul Haddon, wearing a black silk mask on the pretence that half his face has been shot away by savages. In an intricate series of love-affairs this mask plays a tragic part, and is much dwelt on as a symbol of the concealments of men and women.

A Free Hand. By Helen C. Roberts. (Duckworth & Co., 6*s*.)

The tale is, in this case, a sheer contradiction of the title, which would have been more aptly 'A Tied Hand.' The picture of the chalk cliffs on the cover also gives an idea of freedom painfully at variance with the "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined" life of the hero.

Appalled by the thought of being condemned to follow his father in the keeping of a stationer's shop, the boy determines to tell his parents of his desire for Colonial life. His mother, however, forestalls his outburst by informing him she has saved money to put him into a profession. Irresolute, and disliking to give pain to his parents, he drifts into dentistry. The one resolute action of his life is his marriage; but his wife, an actress, being temperamentally unfitted to him, they drift apart, and finally he divorces her. The story has little to relieve it, but the description of Brighton and Lewes and the country round will appeal to those familiar with the South Coast and the Sussex Downs.

The Master of Merripit. By Eden Phillpotts. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

Dartmoor—and especially the district round Postbridge—is once more the scene of Mr. Phillpotts's story; the time is the age of highwaymen, and the capture of two particularly terrible specimens, twin brothers, is the main episode of the book. There are also two rustic love-stories, and enough is supplied in the way of incident and local colour to sustain the reader's interest and revive his knowledge of the moor.

HISTORICAL FICTION.

The Way of Little Gidding. By E. K. Seth-Smith. (H. R. Allenson, 3*s*. 6*d*.)

At first sight a critic might demur to any romance about Little Gidding, since a parade of historical knowledge and an affectation of seventeenth-century diction might easily spoil so delicate a fragrance as that which lingers round the Ferrars. But the author has caught something of the remote peace and serene confidence which that withdrawn community possessed; her effortless writing and unstrained feeling just convey the quiet strength of the family who, whatever changes befall, must retain an abiding-place in this country's chronicles. For quite different reasons, it is as well that people to-day should be reminded of the faithfulness with which men and women lived, prayed, and died for the Church; and as well that they should realize—as they may all the more easily from the book's restraint—what civil war actually means.

The Great Attempt. By Frederick Arthur. (John Murray, 6*s*.)

The author of this book writes a short, but earnest Preface in which he sketches the political situation which led up to the rebellion of 1745, and hints mysteriously that the events of that period may not be without their lesson for our own day. He then goes on to tell a quite good story of "the cloak and rapier" order, with any quantity of stirring incident, some traditional love-making, and the usual accompaniment of faithful servants, brutal Hanoverians, and supernaturally cunning Catholic priests. The historical novel of this kind was lamed for life by Thackeray's 'Esmond'; but it has contrived to hobble along somewhere near the main movement of fiction up to the present, and will probably go on doing so for some time. Mr. Arthur makes a mistake in speaking of the Jacobite cause as unpopular. From the days of 'Waverley' the Young Pretender has always been a fictional success. How many novels have a Hanoverian hero? Offhand, we can think of very few.

Unto Cæsar. By Baroness Orczy. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

This is the story of the conduct of a man called Taurus Antinor Anglicanus, prefect of Rome, and also a Christian, at a time when a conspiracy threatened the life of Caligula, and when, by accepting the offer of the hand of the beautiful Augusta, Dea Flavia, he might have made himself Cæsar. There is no need to take it seriously from the point of view of history. The writer depicts with an unsparing fullness many gorgeous scenes, and her *dramatis personæ* deliver themselves of many lofty speeches. Here and there are whiffs of atmosphere, a real vision of a city, the sense of a crowd, but individual characterization, as well as incident, is blurred and lost in the misty outpourings of sentimentality.

The Sea Captain. By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Bailey sets his story of love, seafaring, and the rise to fortune of his hero in the days of Elizabeth, and writes it with plenty of vigour and imagination. His Diccon Rymingtowne appears first as a sort of village idiot and rather disreputable character, and goes through a wonderful metamorphosis. The public that cares for historical fiction will read the book with pleasure.

The Gates of Doom. By Rafael Sabatini. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s*.)

Readers who have followed the daring exploits of the Scarlet Pimpernel, Beau Brocade, and other heroes of romance should find something to suit their tastes in Mr. Sabatini's latest contribution to historical fiction. He writes in a brisk and vivacious manner. He is a cunning artificer of dramatic situations, and his characters in this instance, although sketched on somewhat conventional lines, are distinctly alive.

The scene of the plot is Georgian England, the principal actor in the drama being a soldier of fortune, who is employed on a secret mission as a Jacobite agent. With due regard to the encounters and intrigues of the period, we must consider some of his adventures as truly amazing.

CRIME AND ADVENTURE.

The Wanderer's Necklace. By H. Rider Haggard. (Cassell, 6*s*.)

In this book Sir H. Rider Haggard has returned to the manner of his first romances. The chief character is a new rendering of Allan Quatermain, and once again the re-incarnation *motif* appears. The wanderer is a Scandinavian who comes to the Court of Irene and Constantine VII. at Byzantium, and gives numerous exhibitions of that invincible behaviour which endears heroes to many youthful

readers. Full-length portraits are given of the ambitious Empress and her ineffective son. The usual semi-occult strain is introduced by such devices as dreams, and a mysterious necklace. The author has deliberately allowed an element of incoherence to enter the story. The wanderer tells only parts of his tale through the mediumship of a subsequent incarnation. This too is reminiscent of some of the early romances. The numerous admirers of 'She' will find much to their taste in 'The Wanderer's Necklace.'

The End of her Honeymoon. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

THIS is a pleasantly exciting story of the possibilities and impossibilities of a man's disappearance in Paris. On the whole, the plot is neatly constructed, though it is hard to believe that the stranded girl would have blundered so completely over proving her story. For instance, we have to wait till the eighth chapter before she produces the address of her old family lawyer, and another five before we learn that she bethought herself of the Rouen hotel where she had stayed with the lost husband; while the crucial fact that the carriage in which they both drove away from the Gare Saint Lazare was stopped by the police and that their identity was noted — the fact which would have prevented the mystery — is not referred to again. Perhaps that is well, for otherwise an eminently readable, even absorbing, and easily written romance would have been frustrated. It is a novel of plot, scarcely at all of character. Only absorption in the mystery could account for the curiously abortive treatment of Salgas, and the naive confidence shown in the chattering Major Dallas of Scotland Yard by the Prefect of the French police. But all who value a couple of hours' recreation should be grateful to Mrs. Belloc Lowndes.

Two Women. By Max Pemberton. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

THIS story tells of the escape from a German fortress of one of the heroes, who has been imprisoned on a charge of espionage; of the relations of the other, a dissolute young peer, with a beautiful adventuress; and of the noble (though happily temporary) self-sacrifice of the second heroine. The various elements in the tale are not combined with any coherence, and in the two chapters at the end which describe separately the fates of the women we have a clumsy method of winding up the double theme. The book will probably please many readers by virtue of its spice of adventure—of the certainty from the first that every character will meet in the end with its due.

The Crimson Honeymoon. By Headon Hill. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s.*)

A DEBONAIR villain; a rising young barrister; an amiable and titled, if foolish hero; also corpses, racing cheats, blood dripping from the ceiling on to the dinner-table, and finally a death-trap in a cellar, to be worked when, as the villain's chauffeur remarks, "the tide will commence to ebb two hours after midnight, madame"—such are some of the paraphernalia of this unqualified melodrama.

The Hidden Mask. By C. Guise Mitford. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s.*)

THOSE who have no taste for murder mysteries and thrilling situations should not take up this novel, for if they do so, they will probably find themselves compelled against their inclination to read it to the end. Highly fantastic and gruesome, it does not exhibit any marked degree of originality in its conception, nor do the characters strike us as possessing much individuality. But the author succeeds in stimulating our sense of expectation, and has woven an intricate plot.

Blind Man's Buff. By Jacques Futrelle. (Hodder & Stoughton, 2*s.* net.)

THIS story of an American ignorant of French searching for a defaulting bank manager in Paris is comparatively short—under 200 pages—and has not the ingenious elaboration of many detective tales of to-day. The bank manager possesses a daughter, who, as might be expected, provides the love-interest. Jacques Futrelle, however, wrote very much better than the average purveyor of mystery. This story of his has humour and vividness, though some of the Americanisms will be beyond the average reader; for example, betting "ten dollars to a hole in a pretzel." The book shows also vividness of an easier sort to understand in such phrases as "Here and there across the Seine some prodigal giant has flung a handful of glittering stars in parallel arches, and these are bridges." The author was an artist in his way, and his books are always pleasant reading.

TALES OF THE WILD.

The Way of the Strong. By Ridgwell Cullum. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

THIS book opens amid one of those wild and desolate scenes which Mr. Cullum well knows how to impress on the reader's imagination: it is the desert heart of the Yukon in winter, "the great white land, broken and torn" and silent. A woman and the man she loves are facing the perils of the winter trail, trying to reach civilization in time for her child to be born without shame. Later we have equally striking descriptions of wide cornfields in the heart of Canada, and it is here the millionaire's luxurious home is set.

The "strong man" is primæval and rough in character, unscrupulous and free in his vengeance as in his generosity. At first the greed of gain entirely possesses him; later in life his love for a woman absorbs him as completely. The plot, though in many respects skilfully constructed, is yet at its foundation weak. The woman travelling from the Yukon is separated from her lover, reaches her destination alone, and dies soon after the child's birth. The story then turns on the promise of her young sister, a girl of 17, to bring this boy up as her own, and to let it be supposed that he was born in wedlock, and that she is a widow. That a girl so young, loving her unfortunate sister, and in the presence of death, should be willing to promise this, is conceivable; what seems to us curious is that after eighteen years, when she is about to be married, she should tell the boy of his unhappy birth, but yet allow him still to believe that she is his mother. She thus sacrifices herself to spare her sister's memory, and breaks her promise in its essential part. Upon this much that follows depends, and it could only have been made convincing if pity and love for the memory of the dead mother had been shown to have some remaining power. But this is not the case.

There are many complications in which Socialism and Labour unrest play some part; there are also many good situations cleverly handled, and several interesting characters besides those mentioned; but on the whole we think the book would have been better had it been shorter. The dialogue is in the strong Canadian idiom, roughly picturesque, which the author usually employs.

The Reconnaissance. By Gordon Gardiner. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

IN this volume is presented the striking paradox of a man who gains the Victoria Cross through being a coward. As he subsequently confesses, it was his overmastering fear of being left by himself in the desolate veld, surrounded by hostile and savage natives, that made it possible for him to carry a wounded comrade for twelve days over dangerous, difficult country where the scarcity of food was only equalled by the want of water. The contrast between Capt. Robertson, the rough frontier policeman, and Bishop Raymond, the aristocratic High Church African prelate, is one of the best things in the book.

There are many good points about Leslie, the V.C., but the presentment of Mabel, the "principal lady," though it contains some excellent material, occasionally suffers from the weight of "purple patches" and emotional treatment. We like Lady Grace Whipham, a fussy, but kindly old body with a passion for effecting introductions.

The Chief of the Ranges. By H. A. Cody. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s.*)

THE story is somewhat fragmentary and lacking in dramatic interest, yet the author displays an intimate acquaintance with Indian life and character. The book deals with the adventures of Ouindia, daughter of an Indian chief; Natsate, her lover; and Roger Dean, an old trader of the plains. Feuds between the Chilcot and Ayana Indians are well portrayed, and in his description of life in the Yukon and the Canadian North-West the author exhibits a practical acquaintance with his subject.

The City of Hope. By C. Fox Smith. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s.*)

Hope City is one of those curious products of Western Canada that, when they are once started, spring into full life and activity almost in a single night. When we first see it in this story, however, it is still only in the "plot" stage, despite the more or less fraudulent attempts of real-estate agents to foist land on to the public at artificially inflated values. An English solicitor sends out a son of roving disposition while the "slump," accentuated by bad harvests, is at its worst, and the tale turns on the hardships endured by the youth and on his marriage with the charming daughter of a drunken scamp. With considerable force the author shows that "variety and adventure....incident and splendid freedom" are not the only aspects of life in West Canadian "back blocks" to be thought of:—

"People would do well to appreciate the facts before they pitchfork their difficult and wilful boys, those whom they have themselves shirked the unpleasantness of schooling, into the midst of the hardest and bitterest school on earth. It is a mistake too often and too fatally made to think that the wilful and wayward will be best mastered by harshness."

The book carries one on to the end without flagging. Perhaps the best piece of characterization is that of the heroine's degenerate father, who is well drawn.

The Pathway. By Gertrude Page. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s.*)

Given a pair of lovers living near one another in a country where convention is practically non-existent, their tale of true love threatens to run much too smoothly, so that one can hardly blame the author for the ruthless way in which she separates them. The heroine, through a chain of events which could have been easily explained, is discovered by her lover at lunch in the house of a rival, and this is sufficient excuse for the hero to betake himself to India without deigning to leave an address or waiting to hear how she came to accept the invitation. In his absence the heroine—after some life-saving on both sides—becomes engaged to a man of importance; but even this rash step did not alarm us. With a confidence that was fully justified, we relied on the author to bring back the impetuous Toby in the nick of time to stop their marriage.

Rhodesia is the country chosen as the field of the drama, and the writer pays a well-deserved tribute to the women engaged in the task of building up a still young country, to their courageous struggle with domestic difficulties, and with the loneliness which many of them feel acutely.

The Rocks of Valpré. By Ethel M. Dell. (Fisher Unwin, 6*s.*)

The easy simplicity with which this story is told is its chief merit; its faults are undue length and too numerous love-scenes. The heroine is a childish girl who at seventeen meets a young French soldier on the sands of Valpré. Her character is clearly drawn: winsome, sparkling, but unstable; and when she grows up and is married to a rather sternly truthful husband she goes wrong through lack of truthfulness. The Frenchman becomes her husband's friend and secretary, and the whole story turns on their former acquaintance and adventure on the rocks. Here is the weakness of the plot: too much mystery made of this adventure, and no adequate reason shown why the husband should not have heard of it.

ETHICAL PROBLEMS.

Time and Thomas Waring: the Study of a Man. By Morley Roberts. (Eveleigh Nash, 6*s.*)

It is with sincere pleasure that we welcome the appearance of a work which brings Mr. Morley Roberts within the small circle of fiction-writers who may be looked to for a serious influence on the thought of our times. The pleasure is all the greater because it is unexpected. Nothing in the author's later work had prepared us for the kind of outlook on life here revealed.

The writing of this book must have been as bold an adventure on the part of Mr. Roberts as it is a successful one; it is inconceivable that it can appeal with any great force to the more youthful of his accustomed audience. The reader must have had some experience of life, some schooling in pain, to appreciate the first-hand quality of the observation it reveals, the pressure of the problems set out in it for solution. In stating them the author has not overstrained his privilege as a novelist to emphasize his situations.

Thomas Waring is an efficient and successful worker. As a father he has allowed a wall to grow between him and his children; as a man he has insisted on the value of conventional religion and morals for other people, while taking his own way without even formulating an excuse for himself. His wife is a brilliant study of the way in which a certain type of Englishwoman stays outside her husband's real life, yet persists in trying to dominate it; while his daughter Joyce and Jennie Vale are perfectly distinct and well-drawn types of fine modern womanhood. The shock which brings Waring's life to a sudden stop, and forces him to reconsider his whole relationship to his surroundings in the light of fast-approaching death—a very severe operation—leads him to a readjustment of values; he perceives that the only result of one's life to be esteemed is not what one does, but how others have been affected by it, and he sets out to liquidate his responsibilities to his world by kindness and tolerance, without reference to any religious sanction. It is a simple solution, and not a new one, but it is worked out with great ability.

A finely conceived piece of imaginative psychology is the account of the return of consciousness to Thomas Waring after his operation. Few or none, perhaps, can pronounce on its objective truth, but any one who has ever passed through a midnight horror, and felt himself suspended in a blank nothingness, with ages between the human companionship that lay behind him, and more ages to come before the dawn, will feel that so it must have been. Equally well observed, too, is that metallic taste which often accompanies weakness and pain, and that sudden loud beating of the heart which catches the attention at silent moments. Yet, however harrowing the story, there is nothing over-pressed in it, nothing needless or inartistic.

The mere writing of the book is masterly. Its first sentences—hard, clear, almost abrupt, and hurried—put us at once in harmony with the patient as he comes into the operating-room which is to be the theatre of the struggle for his life. As the tension relaxes, the style becomes easier; and though Mr. Roberts never becomes lyrical, he never fails to rise to the demands of his situation, even at the last, when Waring is bidding farewell to the life he has to leave.

The Way Home. By Basil King. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

'The Way Home' contains honest work well done, and the author has a true craftsman's care for his creation. Readers who regret the facility of its popular view of religion may still admit that it rises above the rather dismal level of present-day novels. If it does not carry entire conviction, it awakens interest in the characters, who are people, not mere dummies, and it is well written. Perhaps the early chapters, perhaps even the whole book, would not have been written had Romain Rolland never given the world 'Jean-Christophe'; nevertheless, it is superior to some echoes of that great work. The slow unfolding—possibly a trifle too slow—of Charlie Grace's character is more successful than that of either of the women whose fortunes are linked with his. About them both is an uncertainty of intention, which in one case amounts almost to a volte-face. A pleasant humour belongs to the sacristan, who, combining the licence which seems the property of his vocation with simple faith, relieves the sombre painful atmosphere of the American environment—where money rules, where Christianity suffers most at the hands of its professors, and where the general maxim is presented as "Each for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." In this depressing scene the two priests, and particularly, through some subtle failure in conception, Mr. Legrand, hardly fill the parts assigned them; they contrive, however, to avoid that deplorable descent into caricature which often offends taste and outrages facts on the English stage and in English fiction.

Fine Clay. By Isabel C. Clarke. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

THE marriage, unwittingly, of a young and romantic girl—a Roman Catholic—to a *divorcé*, and her break with him when she discovers his duplicity, provide Miss Isabel Clarke with an interesting theme for her latest novel. Still further to complicate matters, the husband, a younger son, unexpectedly becomes heir to a title and estates, but owing to a will, the terms of which exclude Catholics, his son is debarred from following him. He and his young wife, however, both die early, and a stern old grandfather tries hard to bring up the boy—who is, of course, in the eyes of the law, legitimate—as a Protestant, but without success. Miss Clarke has treated her subject ably, and she has a quiet, easy style which makes the reading of her book a pleasure, though it is possible that her insistence on the superiority of the Roman Catholic faith is overdone.

The Tresleys. By Henry Cockburn. (Melrose, 6*s.*)

THE point of ethics raised in this novel is, Should a man who has previous, but not confidential information about an impending bank smash attempt to sell to the unsuspecting public shares with an unlimited liability attached to them? Col. Tresley says No, and as a consequence is utterly ruined. These shares were part of a large legacy that he had unexpectedly come into: "Some malicious fairy might have made it her gift, with trouble of mind and material loss for its only results."

How his chivalrous conduct is regarded by the various members of his family, and their reception of a proposal to refund him the generous portions that he had given them outright immediately on coming into his fortune, form the main subject-matter of the subsequent pages.

Mr. Cockburn's first essay in fiction promises well. There is a pleasing simplicity and directness in his style; he is a keen observer of human nature, and, if some of his characterization is a little too much "on the surface," his meaning is plain.

The Price of Conquest. By Ellen Ada Smith. (John Long, 6*s.*)

THE portrayal of genius in fiction is proverbially difficult, and we rather feared for Miss Smith when we found that she had made both her hero and heroine brilliant violinists. Fortunately, our fears are in no way shared by the author herself, and though she is no stylist, and is at times a little inclined to flamboyancy—sentiment and melodrama are by no means without a place in the book—she carries us along with so much energy and cheery optimism that we almost forget her imperfections. She has the knack of telling a story and compelling the reader's sympathy for her characters. Towards the end of the book, the emotions of a great musician, whose wife—a former pupil—is, as he thinks, outstripping him in skill and popularity, are analyzed with no little subtlety.

On the Staircase. By Frank Swinnerton. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

WE are grateful to Mr. Swinnerton for his selection of the raw material of 'On the Staircase.' This novel presents a few members of a class of English society which novelists seldom depict. The intelligent clerk exists in large numbers; he has solid intellectual interests, he reads such authors as Mr. A. C. Bradley, and prefers good lasting works to the flashy and ephemeral and much-advertised. But because he is unostentatious and writes little he is collectively unnoticed. The affairs of two men of this class, and of their sisters, occupy a large part of the novel. The remainder is concerned with the life, marriage, and death of Adrian Velancourt, who stands on the margin of this class. He is cast from a different mould, or perhaps from a mould that was a little twisted, and his hyperæsthesia leads to pain and death. With a consideration of the ethics of his suicide the book comes to an end.

The characters stand out from the first with admirable distinctness, although the author is inclined to play with the theme of repulsion as a prelude to attraction perhaps a little to excess. It is not altogether easy to pin one's faith to a lady who says to her lover, "Sometimes I think you so objectionable that I wonder to find myself talking to you," and shortly afterwards asks him to repeat his proposal to her. But these things may really happen.

The Pessimist: a Confession. By A. Newman. (Nutt, 6*s.*)

A PREFACE of aphorisms printed in italics is an unfortunate beginning for a novel, hardly improved by the inclusion of such a one as "Every artist is a slave; but there is an exquisite sweetness in his servitude." We must frankly admit that we are not acquainted with men of science, bishops, or even—to use the author's phrase—"a perfect gentleman," who endeavour, like the characters in this book, to sparkle into epigram every time they open their mouths, and fail on every occasion. As literature it is a failure, as philosophy shallow, as religion *nil*; yet it purports to deal with all three.

It is not even thought out on its own chosen lines; for the author has invented an epoch-making discovery which might destroy the whole world by breaking a jar of germs, and a little invention on his part might have saved his logic, if not the probability of things, by the additional discovery of some sterilizing power.

The Marriage Contract. By Joseph Keating. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

THE most valuable idea in this interesting story seems to us to be the author's contention that sin is a disease of the soul, and has the same pathological consequences as disease of the body—*i.e.*, the sufferer must either recover or death ensues. His argument is, therefore, that the sinner, purified by the purgative of suffering and repentance, is entitled to be considered in as perfect health spiritually as the sick man, after complete convalescence, has bodily.

Delia, a wife false to her marriage vows, gets for the first time in her shallow life a glimpse of something greater than she has yet known when her husband refuses to take the usual legal compensation for his wrongs, but reinstalls her as mistress of his home. Antony's conception of his "marriage contract" did not include any provision for release in the event of one of the parties breaking faith; wherein he differed from Society in general, and his Cousin Jane in particular, whose anxiety to see the faithless Delia drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs is true to life. The book concludes with Antony's successful attempt to "hate the sin, but love the sinner."

Mr. Keating seems to us, however, to be on debatable ground when he makes jealousy the root of Delia's renewed love for her husband, and insists that it is the essential mire from which the lily of passion springs. Surely jealousy was merely a bitter flavour added to her love, which was really born of the vision of a nobility she had not hitherto suspected. As a whole, the book presents a large-hearted view of humanity which should make a wide appeal.

Leviathan. By Jeannette Marks. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s.*)

A YOUNG professor in an American University who is about to be married has contracted the opium habit. Conscious of his weakness, the heroine of the story decides to marry him, with the object of devoting her life to his reclamation. His reformation is at last attained, presumably through the medium of a number of long and wearisome declamations, more appropriate in a pamphlet than in a novel. The author indulges in some violent diatribes in conjunction with statements that are grossly exaggerated; for instance, she writes:—

> "Opium is the backbone of the Anglo-Indian Government. In England itself there is scarcely a family of any position that has not its opium addicts. And because England cannot do without it, the Anglo-Indian Government has put it on record in decisions that opium is a harmless stimulant, good for all ages, including babies, and that no home is really home without it."

This is a fair sample of the author's propaganda.

We deprecate such wild statements, and we can find nothing to commend in the characteristics or style of the volume.

The Sentence Absolute. By Margaret Macaulay. (Nisbet & Co., 6*s.*)

THE ethical interest in this story lies in the expiation of a wrong committed in a moment of great temptation. The hero, a young consulting engineer, overcome by the pressure of Cambridge debts and the importunities of moneylenders, accepts the tender of a firm which carries with it a

heavy commission for himself. His sin finds him out, and the heroine is faced with a problem which puts her love for him to a severe test. With the somewhat harsh ideals of extreme youth, she finds it equally difficult to condone his fault, and to realize the value of his subsequent remorse and penance. The writer, who possesses a simple, straightforward style, has created two attractive young people; if the mind of the heroine is somewhat slow and unreceptive, it is doubtless due to her conventional, though pleasant, upbringing and surroundings.

SOCIAL COMEDY.

The Cuckoo Lamb. By Horace W. C. Newte. (Chatto & Windus, 6*s.*)

SATIRE recoils on the satirist when it condemns him to clog his narrative with the sayings and unimportant doings of a set of pseudo-artistic people whose silliness lacks the charm of the comic. That is the verdict which we feel bound to pass on a considerable portion of this sometimes admirable story. Mr. Newte has for his heroine a country girl with an aptitude for writing fiction, who, after experience as a domestic servant, blossoms under a pen-name into a novelist, and is tempted to hide her plebeian past.

The first half of the book is distinguished by a happy union of fancy and realism. The indomitably imaginative girl with her two sweethearts and disapproving relatives, in a rural setting at once pretty and horrid, is excellently visualized. The way in which human vanity is pelted through Mr. Newte's pages by a catchword taken from the door of a pretentiously named villa pleases like an apt Leimotiv; and the picture he gives of the life off duty of the draper's shopgirl who "lives in" is humorous and convincing. Satire before it recoils on our author does good service to his art, his exhibition of female foibles being very amusing.

Simpson. By Elinor Mordaunt. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

THE author dedicates this book to lovers. We hardly needed the hint to enable us to foresee what would happen when the hero and his friends started a bachelors' club. Though the end appears inevitable, the book is diversified by many ingeniously devised incidents. Each man takes to the club to avoid matrimony, and each there meets his fate; some of them even exile and death. The hero himself, a delightful character, drawn with sanity and charm, has at once the most obvious and the most happy lot apportioned to him. The author writes pleasantly and with restraint, and shows some power of creating atmosphere in her descriptions of the house with its gardens, which, as the scene of events, plays an unusually prominent part in the development of the tale.

The Tracy Tubbses. By Jessie Pope. (Mills & Boon, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

IT is difficult to realize that there are people with leisure which they cannot spend more satisfactorily to themselves than in reading such unrelieved farce as 'The Tracy Tubbses.' The best which can be said of it is that it is absolutely innocuous; the worst, perhaps, that it should have been very much funnier if it was to be done at all. That is not to say that it is never funny—it is sometimes. To be persistently funny is given to few of us. Yet there is a public for a book like this, which has no connexion with literature, and possibly was not intended to have any.

Monksbridge. By John Ayscough. (Chatto & Windus, 6*s.*)

THIS is a study of characters, told mainly by conversations. A family of four—the mother, twin daughters, and a son—have a little fortune and a house on the borders of Wales left to them unexpectedly. Here they meet a number of people, and the first fourteen chapters are taken up with the "bright" conversations by which they all make acquaintance. There is so much of this that it becomes tedious. One of the sisters possesses a calculating and managing mind, and the rest of the book is taken up with her influence over her family, and over the nobility and gentry of that part of the country. She arranges excellent marriages for herself and her mother, but her sister and brother rebel against her plans for them. The best things about the book are a few sudden, vivid descriptions, of a person speaking or of some little action, which set a whole scene before our eyes in two or three words. This clever trick of the author's—it seems no more than that—is the only thing which relieves the monotony of the book.

The Making of Blaise. By A. S. Turberville. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s.*)

FOR a first novel this study of temperamental effects holds considerable promise. The major part of the story is concerned with Blaise's father, who was the second son of a narrow-minded father and a mother whose more broad-minded personality had suffered eclipse at the hands of her husband and elder son. Of Blaise himself we learn little, as his young life closes with the book. Of his mother we should have welcomed a more detailed account. The author, in fact, has produced half a dozen of what may be likened to crayon portraits, all of which, being lifelike and conveying well-marked traits, satisfy an artistic sense better than the curiosity which they arouse.

The Awakening. By R. S. Macnamara. (Herbert Jenkins, 6*s.*)

To those who buy their books straight off a stall the publisher's précis of the story on an outer cover has advantages. An author searching for an unused descriptive title deserves more sympathy than blame if small success is obtained. This tale, which deals with a beautiful girl's first marriage to a sensualist who is crippled by an accident, and closes with her finding of a better mate, is smoothly rather than stirringly written. The end is abrupt and unsatisfactory, and leaves the reader with the impression that the number of words expected by a publisher had been attained sooner than the author expected.

It was the Time of Roses. By Dolf Wyllarde. (Holden & Hardingham, 6*s.*)

THIS book is an early work of its author, differing in no respect from many novels produced by cleverish young women. It possesses few of the characteristics, either good or bad, that have secured the success of her later books, and few critics would discern in it, if published without her name, the promise of much force or talent. If Miss Wyllarde is responsible for its publication in volume-form (it has already appeared as a serial), she has been somewhat inconsiderate of her own reputation; if she is not responsible, she furnishes one more warning to young writers of the dangers so which they expose themselves when they sell their copyrights, instead of selling only the right to publish for a short term of years.

Splendrum. By Lindsay Bashford. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

SPLENDRUM is a huge industry which is upheld by the personality and business capacity of its wealthy owner, and when he becomes enfeebled by drink appears to be on the verge of utter collapse. Splendrum, however, has a son—a failure at school, despised by his singularly hard-hearted father, as depicted at the beginning of the story, an incompetent, if attractive boy—who, bringing to bear the capability which he has, after all, inherited, and which we detected in the beginning in the ease with which he drives his motor, comes effectively to the rescue. It is a fairly well told story, though the lengthy speeches tempt the reader to skip, and it is at no time easy to feel much interest in the two girls who play a part in it.

The Education of Oliver Hyde. By Reginald E. Salwey. (Digby, Long & Co., 6*s.*)

MR. SALWEY has the gift not only of being able to make his characters live, but also of placing them before his readers with unmistakable clearness. In his latest volume he has further succeeded in hitting off the mean between plot and characterization. Both are well conceived and carried out.

Misguided maternal instinct procures a change of babies at birth, and thereby a young baronet, who proves to be an artistic genius, is kept out of his rightful position till manhood. The story deals with the discovery of the fraud. We cannot help liking Oliver, the innocent "impostor," despite his faults; and the high-minded tutor is a good study. The book itself must introduce the others.

The Girl on the Green. By Mark Allerton. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

GOLF, the militant Suffragette, a girl's college ideals, and love are the main strands in the pleasant web of this tale. The slight plot is quite workmanlike, the character-drawing sufficient, the humours happily enough conceived. The qualities the book lacks are crispness, neatness of finish, and wit; or, as alternatives, rollicking fun and genuine laughter. It is faintly infected with seriousness.

SHORT STORIES.

The Lost Road. By Richard Harding Davis. (Duckworth & Co., 6*s.*)

THE seven short stories collected in this volume are admirable specimens of the better sort of magazine fiction, but they lack the exuberant humour of Mr. Davis at his best. Every one of them has for its hero a sentimental American, who remains the same man, although we find him under seven different names in seven different parts of the world. There is also a certain monotony in the invariable surprise at the end. Perhaps the best story is 'The God of Coincidence,' in which the author cheerfully abandons himself to humorous improbabilities.

Firemen Hot. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. (Methuen & Co., 6*s.*)

THE firemen are three—an Englishman, a Scotchman, and a Yankee—who will not ship except together. There is all the abundance and precision in the use of nautical or quasi-nautical terms, and in the descriptions of a vessel's behaviour, to which Mr. Hyne has accustomed his readers, combined with that grim, devil-may-care manliness which he has also the trick of depicting trenchantly. These things are good, yet not quite sufficient of themselves for the making of satisfactory short stories; and as the other material supplied here is slight, and somewhat roughly thrown together, it cannot be said that this collection is exactly of outstanding merit. One or two Kettle yarns are appended to it.

Later Litanies; and Litanies of Life. By Kathleen Watson. (Heinemann, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

IT is impossible to guess why the word Litany should have been chosen for these wordy, shallow, and sentimental laments. We had thought the taste for self-centred and feebly irreligious moanings had gone with the passing of the century, so that this book comes like something which is born out of its right time, if indeed there was ever a right time for such.

If the author desires to make a moving recital out of exiguous materials, we recommend to her careful study some such consummate instance as Maupassant's 'La Ficelle'; it will prove better equipment for that most difficult among hard achievements, the short story, than a plenitude of sentiment and an abundance of adjectives.

FRENCH STORIES.

L'Éveil. Par Maurice Deroure. (Paris, Plon.)

THIS is, we gather, the first work of a young author—a recruit, as he says, to "la phalange qui prépare une nouvelle renaissance." Of this renaissance much has already been written. It is, in social thought and in the individual consciousness, the return to idealism and to faith; in literature it may be said to manifest itself as the resurgence of the background—of the whole as against the parts, and as a study of the relation of individuals to that. M. Deroure follows the prevailing tendency in the new generation of writers to make the ancient Catholic religion of France the medium of contact between the individual and the whole, and its laws the means by which the claims of the whole are asserted. To this he joins, more explicitly than most, the claims of the family.

The situation is simple and by no means novel: a young man drawn into a passion for a married woman. The youth has been educated strictly, and has sincerely responded to the religious influences brought to bear on him; significantly these are Jansenist. Once, tempted to the very verge of falling, he is pulled back into safety by the direct force of his religion, by the obligation to perform his Easter duties. The second time—and this is an instance of fine insight—he is saved, after long strain, and at the very moment of determination to yield, by the flight of the woman. She had been amused and attracted by the boy, in the first instance at an hotel where, half in vanity, half in conscientious resolution, he had told the hotel-keeper, it being a Friday, "Je veux un dîner maigre." She had ascertained that the estrangement out of which he came back to her was caused by his having "fait ses Pâques." She confesses by a hasty retreat that there is something invincible which separates them.

M. Deroure is wholly to be congratulated on this first essay. Restraint, delicacy of touch, felicity without undue exuberance in the invention of detail, subtlety in the delineation of the two principal characters, and steadiness in progress towards the end proposed, amply atone for the slight woodenness of the minor characters.

Marcelle the Lovable. By Auguste Maquet. (Greening & Co., 6*s.*)

THIS is a version of 'Les Vertes-Feuilles' of Auguste Maquet, the collaborator with Dumas *père*. The translator claims for the book that it "contains a superb scoundrel and also the most adorable young woman to be met in a whole decade of French fiction." In its English dress, which fits it none too well—for in the later chapters the style halts painfully in something which is neither French nor English—the novel fails to make so distinguished an impression. The characters, with the exceptions of Count Gilbert and Maître Cornevin, labour under a stiff unreality. The plot turns on a complicated question of estate ownership mingled with an illicit love. Some of the *sæva indignatio* expended on the amorphous love-affair might have been kept for the shady ways of the law and the lover's share therein.

Dehan (Richard), THE COST OF WINGS, AND OTHER STORIES, 6/ Heinemann

Twenty-six narratives are included in this volume, which derives its title from a story of an aviator. The author is up to date in noting the pursuits and extravagances of the time, and has a vein of cynicism which is sometimes effective and sometimes merely smart. Some of the stories are in Mr. Kipling's vein, and imitate a less agreeable side of his talent in such a phrase as "Hanover-Squared into one flesh." Details of dress and furniture are overdone. Apart from a few poignant scenes between a man and a woman, the volume is not distinguished work. The author appears to lack the zeal for concentration and selection of detail which the short story demands.

Selected English Short Stories (XIX. CENTURY), with an Introduction by Hugh Walker, 1/ net. Oxford University Press

This addition to the "World's Classics," Pocket Edition, is very welcome, for it contains a great deal of good reading within a small space, from Walter Scott to Hubert Crackanthorpe, who died in 1896. The best work of the nineteenth century is well represented, though the work of the living is excluded. So we must suppose, though we have found no note of the fact. Mr. H. S. Milford has chosen the stories, but he and Prof. Walker share a joint responsibility for the whole book. The Introduction, which goes back as far as Genesis, spends, we think, too much time on origins before coming to the short story proper. Prof. Walker notes quite rightly the preponderance of America in this volume, about one-third of the tales being due to the United States; and even so, Mary Wilkins (still, happily, with us), the delicate work of Aldrich, and some admirable writing by Mark Twain have not found a place. The Americans are likely to keep this pre-eminence, for their magazines are much better than ours.

Coming to details, we note at once Mr. Milford's admirable taste in including 'The Two Drovers' as well as 'Wandering Willie's Tale.' The latter can be compared with 'Thrawn Janet,' which is given, as well as 'Markheim' and 'Providence and the Guitar.' Owners of copyrights have also been generous regarding stories by Richard Garnett, Gissing, and Mary Coleridge; all are striking, and will be new to many readers. 'The Witch Aunt,' by Lamb, and 'The Seven Poor Travellers' hardly seem to us to be short stories. We should have preferred one of the stories from 'Pickwick'—say, 'The Old Man's Tale of the Queer Client.' Almost all the authors here have established reputations; and we think research might have discovered an example or two by comparatively unknown hands. Prof. Walker speaks of the variety of the collection, but we find in it one striking omission: there is no story of English war, colonizing, or adventure overseas. Was there nothing worthy of the sort to be found? If it is indeed so, it was high time for Mr. Kipling to arrive.

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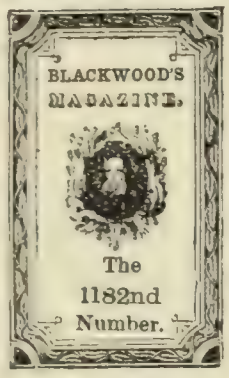
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LITERATURE

A BOOK FAIR FOR LONDON.

LESSONS FROM LEIPSIC.

TIME was when the chief markets of the English booksellers were the great fairs, such as that of Stourbridge, which continued its Booksellers' Row until well into the eighteenth century. To-day the only books to be seen at our country fairs are the outcasts of literature—tattered tomes that may or may not include one grain of gold among the dreary waste of rubbish, or new books that, falling still-born from the press, have been scorned even by that last hope of the unfortunates, the remainder market.

Next month, however, London is to have a Book Fair of its own—a sort of pocket edition of the historic fair held every year at Leipsic. This it is proposed to hold on the occasion of the Printing and Allied Trades' Exhibition, which the Lord Mayor, also President elect of the Institute of Printers and Kindred Trades, will open at the Agricultural Hall on May 13th. Here it is hoped that publishers and booksellers will meet together on a common platform, and discuss the politics of their trade with something of the informality which marked the old trade-sale dinners in the more leisurely days of the past, when friendly gossip over the nuts and wine helped to smooth away many a business difficulty. That pleasant custom died out with Bentley's last sale in 1888, and there is no intention, we believe, of reviving it in any shape or form at the forthcoming Book Fair in London, though the Leipsic Fair would be unthinkable without its banquet on Cantate Sunday—the fourth Sunday after Easter—in the sumptuous House of German Booksellers. It may be doubted whether the feast of reason and the flow of soul which may be anticipated from the promised lectures by "leading literary men and women" at the Agricultural Hall will have the same benignant effect as the generous flow of more material things, but there should be some compensation in the unique spectacle of author, publisher, and bookseller united for once to capture that unknown quantity, the general public. On the practical side, the bookseller will be afforded an opportunity not only of examining the stalls of the principal publishers, but also of following the life-story of the book from the moment when the written word is converted into type, to the finishing touch in the bindery.

As it happens, the opening of this first English Book Fair will coincide with the holding of the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts, which the King of Saxony is to inaugurate on May 6th at Leipsic, which has been the centre of the Continental book trade since the middle of the eighteenth century. The Exhibition, as well as the great annual Book Fair, which begins three days later, should serve as an object-lesson to English visitors in the matter of trade organization. One root cause of the decline of bookselling as a profitable industry in this country is the absence of any unifying force to control the destinies of the trade as a whole. The English book world has been too long divided into independent provinces, mutually distrustful, and jealous lest the advancement of one should be made at the expense of the others. Mistakes and jealousies of this description are impossible in the German book trade, the whole of which is under the supreme control of one responsible body, instead, as in our case, of being governed by separate councils, which never meet except in times of dire necessity, and are naturally more concerned with their own interests than the well-being of the trade at large. The regulations of the Börsenverein are drawn up with an eye to the welfare and interests of every branch, and though possibly in some respects too despotic for British minds, they have succeeded in building up a book trade which is the envy and admiration of the world.

Recognizing as, we believe, no other country has yet done, that the distribution of books needs a highly specialized organization which shall, above all things, be fully equipped with the latest literary news, the Börsenverein publishes a daily newspaper of its own, the *Börsenblatt*, running from twenty-four to thirty-two pages, and containing all the book announcements of the day, with notices and bibliographical facts relating to foreign publications, as well as German, and articles of general trade interest. In this way, and by means of weekly, monthly, half-yearly and annual records, the German bookseller is kept regularly posted in the multifarious publications in a manner undreamt of in the English book trade.

We do not propose in this article to give a detailed account of the rules and regulations of the German organization. To speak figuratively, the Börsenverein is the parliament of the trade, with committees to deal with questions of the day and details affecting the many-sided interests of its various constituents. These include not only the booksellers and publishers' union, but also such affiliated societies as those of the newsvendors, the printers, and the paper-makers. Loyal obedience is exacted in regard to the spirit as well as the letter of the laws. Infringement involves expulsion, which virtually means extinction in the trade. Even the author is made to feel the influence of the all-powerful Börsenverein, though we know nothing of the nature of the rules governing the relations between the publisher and the man of letters. Our own members of what has been called the obstetric branch of literature might be predisposed in favour of the German model if it rendered impossible such inflated prices as are commanded, for example, by certain popular novelists; while authors, on the other hand, would have little cause for complaint if such an organization did away with the possibility of injustice at the hands of the less reputable members of the trade. Perhaps this savours of the millennium, but neither authors as a body nor publishers as a body should have anything to fear from a government appointed to look after the best interests of the book world as a whole.

In addition to governing the politics of the German trade, and settling such details as the price of books and the discount to be allowed to libraries, the Börsenverein provides in its imposing head-quarters in Leipsic offices for the exchange of accounts. Here publishers and booksellers forgather with their agents from all parts of Europe for the great annual settlement on Cantate Monday. The agent is an indispensable factor in the German trade. Every publisher and bookseller has one, and all business is transacted through him. The vast majority of these agents have their offices at Leipsic, where they are kept supplied with the books issued by the publishers for whom they act. They may sell only to the booksellers, who, in their turn, deal only with their agents—not with the publishers direct. The first thing a German bookseller does after opening his letters in the morning is to read his *Börsenblatt*, and send off the regulation tickets to his agent for the books which appeal to him in the day's information about new publications. These books are dispatched at once by the agent if they happen to be his own publisher's productions; if they are not his publisher's, he sends the tickets to the accredited representatives, who, needless to say, do the same in return. When books are paid for with ready money the bookseller is allowed a small discount, otherwise—except in the case of those works which he is allowed to order on sale or return—he is given credit until Cantate

Monday. Then he joins the great gathering of the trade in the Buchhändlerhaus, where all the agents are assembled in alphabetical order, with little green tables in front of them; and the bookseller goes from one to the other, settling his yearly account and paying the agent his apportioned commission. How much money changes hands on this eventful day it would be idle to speculate, but some idea of the magnitude of the book trade in Germany may be gathered from the fact that the total number of publications in 1912 amounted to no fewer than 34,801, against the English total of 12,067. The statistics compiled in the latest issue of the year-book published by the Börsenverein show that the number of firms connected with the trade has grown during the last half-century from 2,797 to 12,412.

There is associated with the Börsenverein, we believe, a school for apprentices to the allied trades—one feature at least which might be adopted over here, where booksellers' assistants are nowadays allowed, for the most part, to pick up their knowledge in a sadly perfunctory manner. As Mr. Joseph Shaylor says in his 'Fascination of Books,' the book trade has suffered especially from the discontinuance of the old apprenticeship system.

"I served with many boys of my day an apprenticeship of seven years," he writes, "and I do not consider a day of it was misspent; it taught me what little I know of method, discipline, and general knowledge of the bookselling trade, and I know I have reason to be thankful for this business training."

Another feature which might be adopted with advantage is the exhibition at the head-quarters of the industry of the latest publications from the press. Here foreign as well as German publishers may display their new books, and as the general public has free access, the advantages of publicity are obvious. America seems to be realizing the possibilities of book exhibitions at the present time, owing to the enterprise of the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau; and some central display of the kind, as a regular and permanent feature, is an idea that might be successfully adopted in London.

The German bookseller owes it to the Börsenverein that he has not, like too many of his English confrères, lost heart in the struggle to retain his rightful place in the world of letters. Happily there are still booksellers in Britain who are an honour to the great trade, but they are steadily decreasing, and under the existing system they are not likely to have many successors. The reason is not far to seek. Bookselling pure and simple, as organized in this country, holds out few inducements to the right man—the man who turns to it as much for the love of the thing as to earn a living wage—and none at all for the ambitious man of business. Obviously this is almost as bad for the publisher as for the bookseller, but the obvious thing is too often the longest neglected. Booksellers complain (not without reason) that they are not sufficiently recognized as an essential factor in the trade. Publishers complain (also not without reason) that booksellers are not what they should be—that in too many cases they are lamentably lacking in enterprise. There is nothing new in the suggestion that the German system should be taken as our model in a complete reconstruction of our own organization, but the present occasion seems not inopportune for bringing it forward as a serious proposition. One thing, at least, is certain—the book trade of Great Britain can never be all that it might be so long as the existing haphazard system of divided councils is allowed to endure. It needs some sort of benevolent autocracy, like the Börsenverein adapted to British ideas, to unite all the scattered forces connected with the production and distribution of books, and inspire that sense of mutual dependence and loyalty which is the secret of success in any great industry.

The Ledger-Book of Vale Royal Abbey. Edited by John Brownbill. (Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society.)

The Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society have done good service to all who are interested in monastic studies, as well as to general historical students, by printing 'The Ledger-Book of Vale Royal Abbey.' The original Ledger-Book of this once important Cistercian abbey, hidden away in the glades of Delamere Forest, was lost in comparatively recent years. In 1662 it was at Sir Thomas Mainwaring's at Peover. From it was made the transcript now at the British Museum among the Harleian MSS. This transcript was made in a rather careless style by Randle Holme III., but a careful translation of it has been produced by Miss Ethel Stokes, and is here produced under competent editorship.

The original book was begun in the time of the fifth abbot, Peter, about 1338; indeed, it seems probable that Peter was himself the author or compiler. The plan of it is set forth clearly in the title. It was to be divided into three sections: (1) a history of the abbots; (2) an account of the various pleadings, &c., in which the abbey had been involved; and (3) a collection of papal bulls conferring special privileges upon the Cistercian Order. The present volume does not concern itself with the third division.

The first part is of much interest. It appears from it that when the pages were being penned some persons were living who remembered the beginning of the building of the conventual church in 1277. The writing was certainly after 1330, the year when the conventual buildings were blessed, but no other precise date occurs in this section.

The foundation of the house in the midst of a wild people—the actual site had been the haunt of bandits and desperadoes—seems to have been unpopular throughout the immediate district. The bondmen of Darnhall were severely restricted under the bailiffs of the Earls of Chester, and, though discipline somewhat relaxed under the milder sway of the abbots, they not unnaturally continued to make resolute struggles towards enfranchisement. The section concerning the customs of the bond-tenants of the manor of Darnhall is striking. The citing of a single paragraph will suffice to show the almost abject position of these serfs:—

"When any one of them dieth the lord shall have all the pigs of the deceased, all his goats, all his mares at grass, and his horse also, if he had one for his personal use, all his bees, all his bacon pigs, all his cloth of wool and flax, and whatsoever can be found of gold and silver. The lord also shall have all his brass pots or pot, if he have one [but who of these bond-tenants will have a brass pot for cooking his food in ?], because at their death the lord ought to have all things of metal. Abbot John [the second and fourth abbots were both called John] granted to them in full court that these metal goods should be divided equally between the lord and the wife of the deceased on the death of every one of them, but on condition that they should buy themselves brass pots."

It is satisfactory to find that the abbots granted a considerable number of manumissions to their bondmen.

The fierceness of the surroundings of these forest monks is illustrated by an order directed by the King to R. de Holand, his Justiciar of Chester, under date of October 20th, 1320, to hold an inquiry on the oath of honest and lawful men as to who were the malefactors

"who villainously slew John de Boddeworth, servant of our well-beloved in Christ, the abbot of Vale Royal at Darnehale, and afterwards cut off his head and carried it away with them, and kicked that head with their feet like a ball, and made their sport therewith."

Amongst the appendixes, the most valuable is that which deals with the building accounts between 1278 and 1281. During the three years and part of a fourth that Leonius, the son of Leonius, was in charge of the works of the King at Vale Royal, he received nearly 2,000*l*. The wages varied according to the time of the year, a higher rate being paid in the long days of summer. The ordinary labourer received from 8*d*. to 9*d*. a week; but some of the skilled artisans or craftsmen as much as 30*d*. Walter de Hereford, the master of the works, had 2*s*. a day, equivalent to about 700*l*. a year at the present time; he is placed among the masons, who were naturally the most important class of the workmen. A curious custom was maintained by which the employers bought the tools of the workmen when the latter came to work with them. Thus on Sunday, July 10th, 1278, eleven masons arrived carrying their tools with them, to wit, twenty hatchets and forty-eight irons for carving stone, and for these they received 10*s*. The wages of carpenters, sawyers, plasterers, masons, quarriers, and smiths are all set forth with much nicety, as well as those who were diggers or other common workmen.

England's Peasantry, and Other Essays. By Augustus Jessopp. (Fisher Unwin, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The essays put together in this volume, which remained unpublished at the author's death, are of unequal merit, as usual in such posthumous collections, where the undiscriminating piety of the survivors of great men of letters is apt to place inchoate, uncorrected studies which the author would surely not have published in that state. We cannot think that Dr. Jessopp would himself have sanctioned the inclusion of a shapeless fragment like 'The Lake-Dwellers' in any volume of his work; while the articles entitled 'Defence or Reform?' and 'Our Worn-Out Parsons,' though interesting as considered judgments upon questions of Church discipline, read rather like notes prepared for public speaking.

But there is nothing here derogatory to the author's fame; on every page we see the evidences of a balanced, learned mind; and three at least among the essays — 'A Country Parson in the Eighteenth Century,' 'The Elders of Arcady,' and 'St. William of Norwich'— are in Dr. Jessopp's finest manner. In the first we have a description (based on private correspondence of the period) of clerical society in the district around Sandringham in the first half of the eighteenth century.

"The picture which Macaulay drew [writes Dr. Jessopp] of the manners and life of the country parsons during that dark time when the people of England were painfully and slowly recovering from the effects of the Great Rebellion, and the social disorganization that followed, is now generally acknowledged to be full of exaggeration, not to say of caricature; but the mischievous effect which that brilliant piece of writing has had upon the half-informed public is chiefly to be deplored in that whatever measure of truth there may be in Macaulay's account of the country clergy in the days of the later Stuarts is commonly believed to be as true of the country parsons in the days of the first Georges."

In confutation of this common error Dr. Jessopp shows that in one country district at least the clergy were men of education and some standing, and attended to their duties. The Incumbent of Sandringham was at that time a studious gentleman:—

"At Castle Rising the rector for the past thirty years or so was a scholar and divine of some note in his day, one Elisha Smith, M.A., a great writer of books and esteemed a learned personage....At Harpley there had actually been three doctors of divinity in succession who held the benefice between 1706 and 1744, one of whom became a prebendary of Bristol, and another ended as Dean of Durham."

Indeed, the country clergy of North-West Norfolk at that period appear to have been more learned and efficient than they are to-day; and it is probable, as the learned author suggests, that a district so remote was not exceptionally favoured.

In 'St. William of Norwich' Dr. Jessopp, commenting upon the recently discovered MS. of Thomas Monemutensis with a gentle irony which is inimitable, investigates the origin of the charges of ritual murder brought against the Jews so often in the Middle Ages. The story would be truly funny were it not for all the bloodshed it entailed.

"The story [groundless, as the author has already demonstrated] of the boy crucified by the Jews at Norwich was the first of a cycle of almost identical stories, which were repeated from that time forward all over Europe....The story of St. William of Norwich is the earliest of them all, and I have little doubt that before very long it will be capable of something like demonstration that it was the source and origin of them all.... It must be remembered that the cult of a new saint, with attractive features of its own appealing strongly to the imagination of mothers and children, would be sure to bring, and did bring, a vast concourse of devotees to Norwich, and that the offerings made at the shrine would be very considerable in amount....If at Bury the insolent Jews had brought the Abbey to the very verge of insolvency, and were going in and out among the monastic buildings as though they belonged to them—and such was the case during all those years when the St. William craze at Norwich was at its height—what would be easier than to fan the flame of anti-Semitic hatred even by repeating and circulating the Norwich story? But would it not be far better to find a boy saint of their own?....Bury, too, found a boy saint for herself—St. Robert the Martyr—and he, too, wrought signs and wonders."

With regard to the real name of the monkish author (a contemporary) of the Legend of St. William, Thomas Monemutensis or Monemetensis, hitherto translated Thomas Monmouth, Dr. Jessopp makes a curious suggestion upon the analogy of one John Capgrave, an Augustinian friar at Lynn, who called himself Johannes de Monumento Pileato.

"How if our Thomas [Dr. Jessopp asks the reader] played a trick of the same kind, and turned a patronymic which was Hill or Graves or Mount into this Latin folly?"

Of a boy who was healed at St. William's tomb he writes:—

"His father brought him all the way from Lincoln *in a gig!* (How else am I to translate 'a patre in vehiculo rotatili advehitur, quod *civeriam* appellant'?)"

The narrative is a mine of erudition, and as entertaining as the finest fiction.

But it is in 'The Elders of Arcady' that we find the author at his very best in his descriptions of old country neighbours and their curious lore. To show the worth of oral tradition to the antiquary, Dr. Jessopp tells of two discoveries of his own which are due entirely to his love of talking to old village people. In one case he learnt that the images upon the rood-screen of the church of Little Fransham had remained in situ till the second decade of the nineteenth century from an old labourer's remark:—

"'Many 's the time I ha' sot in they seats *and watched the images.*'

"'You mean the angels I suppose?' [these were under the roof].

"'No, I don't mean the angels! S'pose I dunno a angel from a image?'

"'But where were the images? What were they?....What 's the difference between an angel and an image?'

"'What 's the difference? Why, a angel's got wings, and a image has got his close on. And a angel ain't painted all manner o' colours, and they images they was dressed in red and green, and two on 'em was men, and two was women....Where! Why, atop o' the screen, o' courst. There was a kind of balcony in front of 'em, and they stood behind it; and we boys we 'd watch 'em, 'cause lots on 'em used to say they 'd seen 'em move.'"

There is much more to entertain the reader: the magic house of Brightmore Trollop, which Dr. Jessopp regarded as the original of Mr. Wemmick's "castle" down at Walworth; the infant school of Mrs. Skayce, a staunch Dissenter who made her charges—of from 3 to 6 years old—walk two miles to the Dereham Chapel every Sunday morning, two and two, and who "fared as if she was defying the gentlefolks with her 'Two and two, children—two and two!'" or the sad fate of old X, who would "fight any man for a tater."

We warmly recommend this last work of one who, though he lived and died a simple country parson, will rank among the great Victorians.

DRYDEN AND SHAFTESBURY.

Verrall's 'Lectures on Dryden' are timely to-day. It has long been the fashion to decry that reach in the main stream of English poetry which began in a reaction against the school of Donne, culminated in Pope, and finally made way for the romantic revival heralded by Burns. Dryden's work has shared too much in the neglect due to this prejudice, and it is consequently the greater pleasure to read these essays, the posthumous work of a scholar, an original thinker, and a professed admirer of his author.

On the subject of Dryden's life and character Verrall is sympathetic and eminently reasonable. He disposes easily of the old ridiculous view of the poet as a mean sycophant, leading "a life of mendicancy and adulation," and turning his coat whenever he thought it to his own advantage to do so. Moreover, he disposes of it without straining the facts or putting impossible constructions on simple actions. Dryden was a man of strong, but not immutable convictions; in his everyday life, in politics, in religion, and even in criticism he was a creature of the moment. If he held a view, he held it strongly enough, and was always ready with plenty of sound sense to support it; but to-morrow or next year he might think differently. Why not? What blame is there if he followed the stream at the Restoration, if he was converted to the Roman Church, or if he changed his opinions about rhymed tragedy? We are, on the contrary, delighted to have both 'Religio Laici'

Lectures on Dryden. By A. W. Verrall. (Cambridge University Press, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Shaftesbury's Second Characters. By B. Rand. (Same publishers, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

and 'The Hind and the Panther,' both 'Aurangzebe' and 'All for Love.' Different people are differently built, and many estimable men have had more changeable mental constitutions than Dryden without ever being called in question. No one is bound to be Milton, as Verrall reasonably says.

But certainly the most valuable section in the book is that which treats of the Unities. This vexatious imbroglio, over which Dryden and his contemporaries were never tired of wrangling, is a tangle of misconception and delusion that has never before been satisfactorily unravelled. Verrall has used his great knowledge of Greek tragedy to good purpose in exposing exhaustively and lucidly the various underlying fallacies on which this moonshine battle depended; and it is a service to students of literature which should assure for this book a place in all good libraries.

So excellent is this chapter that we regret the many interesting points on which the writer kept silence. His scope was doubtless restricted by the form in which his book was cast—that of a series of lectures. Thus all the plays are ruled out together, with the sole exception of 'All for Love.' Thus, too, we find no discussion of Dryden's merit as a prose writer, or of the origin of the new movement in poetry for which he stood sponsor. Was it all French, or should we date it from the appearance in 1642, before Charles II. went on his travels, of Denham's 'Cooper's Hill'? We should have liked, too, to have some account of the influence on Dryden of his immediate predecessors of the school of Donne. This influence was still strong in 1666, as we may see from the often-quoted lines in 'Annus Mirabilis,' describing an attack on the Dutch East Indiamen sailing home laden with spices:—

> Some preciously by broken porcelain fall,
> And some by aromatic splinters die.

These lines, with their charming "Chinoiserie," have long been a notorious stumbling-block to the unpoetical.

"Who, in a sea-fight [says Macaulay], ever thought of the price of the china which beats out the brains of a sailor; or of the odour of the splinter which shatters his leg?" Dryden, we may imagine, would have been amused at this.

> How will sweet Ovid's ghost be pleased to hear
> His praise augmented by a British peer!

Verrall, curiously enough, takes a view exactly opposite to Macaulay's. Far from blaming Dryden for a failure in realism, he finds in these lines a repulsive bluntness of feeling and a morbid love of horror which he ascribes partly to the general barbarity of an age when traitors' heads were still exposed on London Bridge, and partly to "an ungoverned passionate curiosity for fact." It is difficult to find an argument that might reach those who can see any horror whatever in the passage; but clearly, if any "facts" were in question, they would be facts about china and spices, not about wounds and death. Macaulay sees this, at any rate, clearly enough.

"*Preciously* and *aromatic* [he says] divert our whole attention to themselves, and dissolve the image of the battle in a moment."

But Dryden was neither trying to describe the nasty wounds caused by broken fragments of a piece of porcelain, nor attempting to produce a 'Battle of the Lake Regillus.' He was, on the contrary, writing poetry, and the "facts" for which poets display an ungoverned passionate curiosity are facts of a very different order. What interested Dryden was not wounds nor pieces of china, nor yet the incongruous notion of wounds caused by pieces of china, but something double-distilled and essential, something precipitated by his art out of a subtle combination of images and sounds, of ideas and suggestions of ideas. The plain meaning of the words is among these ingredients; we could not appreciate the poetry if we did not understand their sense. But the value of the poetry can no more be judged by the value of the meaning than by the beauty of the mere sound.

All this, no doubt, would be admitted by everybody; but that is not enough. The good critic must also see and feel it. There are many who read and enjoy poetry; the romance, the music of the verse, the fine and appropriate diction, most can delight in. But just this, the very essence of a real poet's art, how few there are who have eyes to see or ears to hear! Verrall, we fear, was not of their number.

Consider, for another example, his comparison of a passage from Dryden's 'State of Innocence,' the "tagged" version of 'Paradise Lost,' with a parallel passage from Milton's original. The lines selected by Verrall are those describing the vision of Death, and the comparison is full of interest. Milton is describing a lazar house:—

> Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy
> And moonstruck madness, pining atrophy,
> Marasmus and wide-wasting pestilence,
> Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums—
> Dire was the tossing, deep the groans; Despair
> Tended the sick busiest from couch to couch;
> And over them triumphant Death his dart
> Shook, but delayed to strike.

Here is Dryden's view:—

> *Raphael.* Behold of every age; ripe manhood see,
> Decrepit years, and helpless infancy:
> Those who, by lingering sickness, lose their breath;
> And those who, by despair, suborn their death.
> See yon mad fools, who for some trivial right,
> For love, or for mistaken honour, fight:
> See those, more mad, who throw their lives away
> In needless wars; the stakes which monarchs lay,
> When for each other's provinces they play.
> Then, as if earth too narrow were for fate,
> On open seas their quarrels they debate:
> In hollow wood their floating armies bear;
> And force imprison'd winds to bring them near.

This is excellent stuff; and, although the pause of suspense after the word "Shook" in the first extract is in Milton's finest manner, we should not seriously quarrel with Verrall's decision in favour of Dryden if his opinion were based on the very real merits of Raphael's speech. But what is his comment?—

"In Milton's description there is too much art, he overlays the horror. If we ask which picture is the sadder, we must answer, that it is surely Dryden's."

Here we have the same irrelevant preoccupation with the subject-matter. But is it really possible that any one—is it possible that Verrall—could ever actually have thought that the merit of these lines of Dryden lay in their being a compendium of human folly and misery? What we admire is something very different. It is like watching from some pleasant hill-top, through the clear, cool light of morning in the remote plain and on the sea beyond it, the futile but enthralling spectacle of a multitude of small and busy creatures. Sad? Why, it is almost gay.

The section devoted to the Odes is more satisfactory as poetical criticism, and contains several interesting comparisons with other poets, as Cowley, Gray, Collins, and Tennyson. Verrall had evidently a keen appreciation of the beauties of these poems. He remarks repeatedly on the importance of the adaptation of metrical emphasis to the meaning, and is enthusiastic on the success with which Dryden has produced similar effects, by changes of metre, in the two St. Cecilia's Day Odes. But are not these effects a trifle too obvious for the highest praise? Dryden, like "heavenly harmony," certainly runs "through all the compass of the notes"; but does he not thump a little? More subtle effects of the same kind Verrall seems to have missed, as, for instance, where he blames Roscommon for metrical laxity in the lines

> Let free impartial men from Dryden learn
> Mysterious secrets of high concern,

and suggests the insertion of "a" before "high." Had Roscommon written "affairs" instead of "secrets," Verrall would doubtless have made no difficulty; but the inverted accent gives point to the line, and almost forces the reader to lower his voice and raise his eyebrows.

But though, as a poetical Mentor, Verrall is hardly satisfactory, there is much else of the highest interest in the volume, which is a welcome, and in some respects invaluable, addition to the literature of the subject.

Those who are interested in Shaftesbury's views on Æsthetics may be grateful to Mr. Rand for providing them with further instruction in the volume entitled 'Shaftesbury's Second Characters.' At his death Shaftesbury was preparing a volume on this subject complementary to his more ethical 'Characteristics,' but had completed only two of the four sections which it was to comprise. These two—the 'Letter on Design' and the 'Notion on the Historical Draught of Hercules'—were incorporated in the later editions of the 'Characteristics'; and of the other two, the first, an essay on the picture of Cebes, was never written; while for the last, a dissertation on Plastics, he had compiled a fairly complete skeleton of notes. These notes have been unearthed by Mr. Rand, who has thus been enabled to give us an approximation to the projected volume under Shaftesbury's intended title of 'Second Characters.'

Shaftesbury's view both of the plastic arts and of poetry is that they are simply means of giving information—very superior information, of course, but still just information. So, logically enough, he looks upon the art of painting as exactly similar to the art of making pothooks and hangers. There are, according to him, three kinds of Characters: First Characters are purely symbolic, such as our alphabet and the Arabic numerals; Second Characters are copies of actual subjects; and Third Characters are a mixture of the other two, such as symbolic pictures and Egyptian hieroglyphics. So, moving along parallel lines, First Characters developed into poetry, and Second Characters into the plastic arts. The merits of a picture depend very largely on plastic truth, by which Shaftesbury means (*non obstante* Mr. Rand's Introduction, as the noble author would have said, a presentment, not of mere form or colour) but of manners, character, passion, and so on. Thus in a picture of the choice of Hercules that hero's attitude to the fair sex is to be shown by drawing him standing rather than sitting, "in regard to the presence of the two goddesses." So it is that Second Characters are moral.

The æsthetic speculations of a noble virtuoso are readable enough if set out in good eighteenth-century prose, but when we have a mere bundle of notes they become tedious. Yet there is a passage or two where this compressed form seems to possess a vigour of its own. Thus:—

"Chief support of painting what? Christ!—Wretched model. Barbarian—No form, no grace of shoulders, breast, no démarche, air, majesty, grandeur, a lean uncomely proportion and species, a mere Jew or Hebrew (originally an ugly scabby people) both shape and physique, with half beard peaked, not one or the other."

Shaftesbury's full-dress style was too genteel (to borrow Lamb's appropriate epithet) to have retained the force of feeling in these jottings.

CANADIAN RECORDS.

To the inquiring reader who desires to learn something of modern Canada in the course of a short reading it would not be easy to recommend anything more practically serviceable than the perusal of these two books. Sir Charles Tupper's 'Recollections' really form a political history of the Dominion since 1850—since a good many years before it became a Dominion, that is. Mr. Bickersteth's volume, apart from its special interest as a personal record of present-day Anglican mission work in British North America, forms one of the truest and most graphic pictures the reviewer has come across of twentieth-century life and pioneering in the North-West. It is a book which reflects great credit upon the author and his fellow-workers, is vividly real and actual, and forms a glowing tribute to the bravery and the thoroughness of our Church workers in Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper's 'Recollections' take rank at once as political history. Among living statesmen of the British Empire this descendant of seventeenth-century Puritan emigrants to New England stands easily in the front rank, by right of seniority and variety of experience. He is now in his 93rd year; his faculties are unimpaired; and much of his writing in this volume is as full of fire and enthusiasm as were his political orations of more than forty years ago, when he played a leading part in the confederation of those provinces which now form the premier British Dominion.

"Next to Macdonald, the man who did most to bring Canada into confederation was Sir Charles Tupper." So said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a few years ago, in London. Some would go even further, without abating a jot of their respect for Sir John A. Macdonald's memory; for while that most picturesque statesman's personality dominated the foreground of Canadian politics, in the days when "Canada" did not include Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, still less the great Pacific Province, Sir Charles Tupper was accomplishing an immense amount of quiet, but essential work more or less in the background. In breadth of outlook and imaginative foresight no other Canadian statesman excels the author of this book. From his own knowledge of Canadian politics and affairs the reviewer has annotated a dozen prophetic passages in Sir Charles's speeches of thirty, forty, and even fifty years ago, which time has tested during the present century and proved true. Sir Charles has always served high ends with high honour. He is one who used to think, and speak, and act "imperially" long before that word became fashionable among politicians of our race. Confederation, preferential trade, Empire unity—he has served these ends indefatigably, with all the enthusiasm and eloquence of which he was capable, long before they were ever mentioned in newspapers. His services to his native Dominion and to the British Empire have been great; and this comely volume of 400 pages forms a fitting crown to his labours.

The popular ex-Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, was recently visiting a house in Glasgow. A fellow-guest showed him a letter just received from Mr. J. B. Bickersteth, a lay missionary who with other members of the Archbishops' Mission was courageously doing his best to meet the spiritual requirements of the settlers and the men engaged on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The result may be stated in Earl Grey's own words:—

"....I was so impressed and fascinated by the letter that I begged to be included in the list of those who might share the pleasure of reading future letters from the same pen. That privilege was granted to me, and I can honestly say that few pleasures enjoyed during the year 1913 exceeded that of reading these letters as they arrived."

The same pleasure is open now to all who care to obtain Mr. Bickersteth's excellently written and well-illustrated volume, with its workmanlike Appendix and Indexes. Greatly its pages tempt the present reviewer to quotation, for scores of them contain little bits of first-hand observation, experience, and descriptive talk, put into words on the spot, and illustrating in graphic fashion the homely realities of Western Canadian life. Mr. Bickersteth has the right spirit, and should go far in his chosen work. Meanwhile, the aims of that fine work may be practically served by the production of so interesting a book as this, which ought assuredly to reach the hands of many who will be proud and glad to help, according to their ability, in the enlargement of service so admirable.

Recollections of Sixty Years. By the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper. (Cassell & Co., 16*s.* net.)

The Land of Open Doors. By J. Burgon Bickersteth. (Wells Gardner & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged by Francis Turner Palgrave, with Additional Poems, and with Notes by C. B. Wheeler. (Oxford University Press, 2*s.* 6*d.*)

Mr. Wheeler's notes to this enlarged edition of 'The Golden Treasury' are intended for the schoolroom, and the Preface, in which he expounds the aims he has kept in view in his work, seems to us sound—unless, perhaps, he is needlessly severe at times on actual exponents or possible defenders of other and, we must hold, inferior methods.

His conviction is that the love of poetry begins with the recognition that poetry has an intelligible meaning, or, at any rate, that to foster and develope it we must bring into relief the precise significance and intention of the poet's expression, while leaving the essential flavour and atmosphere of his work to speak, in their own time, for themselves. "I have never," he says, "met a boy who disliked poetry which he could understand"; what a boy dislikes and resents is the implication, with which poetry so often comes to him, that here are all sorts of ethereal charms and beauties which place him under an obligation. A response is demanded from him, he does not know what: but he suspects that he will be in some way judged wanting if he does not make it, and the consequence is that he fights shy of the provoking object, and that the very thought of it fatigues him.

Mr. Wheeler indulges, therefore, in no raptures; he confines himself to elucidation, sometimes also including commonsense reflections upon the sentiments of the poets when they become either too artificial or too wild. Admirably adapted for the purpose they are intended to serve, his notes will be read with pleasure, and perhaps with profit, by many who no longer read poetry with a view to examinations. It is delightful to be assured,

in a note on Gray, that "bird-catching and bowling hoops are not sports greatly affected at Eton to-day"; and dry humour of the same kind gives its salt to many of Mr. Wheeler's remarks. He sometimes shows himself an exacting critic, as when he observes concerning the song "When the lamp is shattered" that "it is a pity that the requirements of metre made Shelley address Love as 'thou' (l. 21), 'you' (l. 23), and now again 'thee'"; and he is occasionally obliged to confess his complete divergence from the judgment of Palgrave. He will be sure of general sympathy in his note on John Collins,

"an actor of some repute in his day, who published in 1804 a volume of poems entitled 'Scripscrapologia'; I presume that this deplorable doggerel [the verses beginning

In the downhill of life, when I find I 'm declining]

which Palgrave terms a 'truly noble poem,' is to be found there, but I have been unable to find a copy of the book."

Mr. Wheeler's activities have included a careful recension of the text, with restoration of original readings in the by no means infrequent cases where Palgrave stumbled or thought fit to introduce improvements of his own. Thus the lyric "O waly waly up the bank" has

Wi' the green grass growing over me

for its last line in Palgrave's text. Palgrave, no doubt, thought this more decorous than the true reading—

For a maid again I 'll never be.

But we must wonder at the state of mind of an editor who could contentedly substitute a pretty commonplace for the bareness and bitterness of climax which adds immeasurably to the strength of the whole lament. Mr. Wheeler is under no illusions as to the place which 'The Golden Treasury' holds among English anthologies:—

"Unhappily [he writes] education does not consist merely in the absorption of what is beautiful, and from the educational point of view Palgrave's selection is entitled to the first place mainly because it includes many pieces which are famous rather than admirable, pieces which we should be ashamed not to know, even if we do not take any real delight in knowing them."

My Days of Adventure: the Fall of France, 1870–71. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. (Chatto & Windus, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This is a thoroughly readable and, moreover, useful book by one who must surely be, in length of service, the oldest of English newspaper correspondents in Paris, Mr. Vizetelly's experiences in this capacity having begun in 1867, when as a boy of 14 he made for *The Illustrated Times* a sketch of the attempt to assassinate the Tsar Alexander II. in the Bois de Boulogne, an incident of which he was an eyewitness.

Long residence and varied experience in France enable Mr. Vizetelly to write with a good deal of authority on French affairs, and it is interesting to find him confirming the scepticism of one or two sober thinkers as to the growth there of an *esprit nouveau* and its influence on the nation. Mr. Bodley was the first to give expression to this scepticism, and his opinion is strongly reinforced by some remarks in the Introduction to this volume.

"I do not know [writes the author] what some journalists mean by what they call the 'New France.' To my thinking there is no 'New France' at all."

This contention he supports by effective instances drawn from his past and present observations.

But this is by the way. The author deals mainly with his own experiences in Paris during the siege up to November, 1870, and his adventures during the rest of the war, when, after obtaining a safe-conduct to Versailles, he proceeded to the West, and was with the army of Chanzy at the series of combats known as the Battle of Le Mans. This narrative is of special importance because the valiant struggle in the western district has been less noticed by English military historians than other operations of the war. Mr. Vizetelly's account of this campaign is so good that it ought to have been illustrated by a map of the country in which it took place. To serious readers this would have been invaluable, and would have corrected a few inaccuracies in the text. For instance, when describing the march of the Mobiles of Brittany from the Sarthe into Loir-et-Cher, Mr. Vizetelly speaks of Fréteval as being "a couple of miles" from Vendôme, the real distance being about seventeen kilomètres.

On the whole, however, the book is remarkably free from the mistakes which often abound in volumes of reminiscences. Here and there we have noted a slip, such as the antedating of Corney Grain's performances in London, and the incorrect origin given for the name of the "Rue du Dix Décembre." This street was not "so called in memory of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial dignity," but to commemorate his election as President of the Second Republic on December 10th, 1848. We also wish that the author, instead of translating Albert Millaud's "sprightly verse," had left it in the witty French original.

But these are trifles, for the book is of real value as an historical record, and is lightened by a good many original and hitherto unpublished anecdotes relating to Émile Ollivier, Gambetta, and other men who took leading parts in the great drama of 1870. We hope that the author will be encouraged to give to the public, as he suggests, his recollections of the Commune.

John Calvin: his Life, Letters, and Work. By Hugh Y. Reyburn. (Hodder & Stoughton, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We have been waiting long for a full, discriminating account, in our own language, of the life and work of Calvin. What we have needed is an accurate, well-balanced biography, unadorned by rhetoric and unspoilt by theological bias, written by a scholar who deals only with first-hand evidence, and knows how to use it fairly and fearlessly. The time is opportune, since Herminjard and, most of all, Doumergue have of late done for Calvin what Brieger and Dr. Grisar in their respective fashions have done for Martin Luther. Mr. Reyburn's volume comes near what we want, and that is saying much, for few Scotsmen could be ideal biographers of one who has so largely moulded the traditions of their country.

Mr. Reyburn adds little to our knowledge of Calvin's early days, but by a skilful use of his materials he recounts the story of the student who, "at the price of a weak stomach and broken health, became one of the most accomplished scholars of his time": how, after the manner of his day, Calvin held benefices as moderns hold scholarships; how he studied under Corderius, and won the friendship of Olivetan and the Cops; how he was nicknamed "the accusative case" for his industry and good behaviour; how the author of the 'Institutes' and the founder of the Jesuits were fellow-students; how L'Estoile and Alciati, to his great advantage, trained him for a profession he did not follow; and how from humanism he advanced to reformation through his devotion to Holy Scripture. He had to flee from France and take refuge in Basel, where he met Bullinger, with whom he was associated in after years. It was in 1536 and in Basel that the first edition of the 'Institutes' was published, and it served as a manifesto of reformed doctrine. Its dedication to the King of France has been regarded as one of the three greatest prefaces in literature, the two others being those of Casaubon and De Thou. The times needed a leader; and, much against his will, Calvin was the man. His own words explain his position:—

"Whilst my one great object was to live in seclusion without being known, God so led me out through different turnings and changes that He never permitted me to rest in one place, until in spite of my natural disposition He brought me forth into public notice."

"Public notice" became worldwide fame, and Geneva was the scene of his life-work. He went there expecting to remain no more than one night, but except for about three years (during which he was an exile "for contempt of lawful authority") he was in Geneva till his death in 1564.

Calvin was a man of many parts, and his work was manifold. He was from first to last the leading minister of Geneva; he was the austere and zealous censor of its public morals; he was a diplomatist in statecraft; he superintended the education

of the young; at times he acted as critic in art and drama for his city; and, above all, he was the recognized leader of the Reformed Churches of Europe. Though far from robust in health, he left a record of public service that makes one marvel how much can be done in twenty-eight years. He was constantly publishing theological books. Almost all of his controversies—and they were many—claimed a treatise, or at least a pamphlet. Mr. Reyburn mentions here and there in his narrative the various commentaries on Scripture which Calvin wrote, but he has not made enough of them. They have suffered undeserved neglect, for most scholars have passed them by, fearing lest they should come upon mere reiteration of "Calvinism"; yet in many ways they are still unsurpassed for skilful exegesis and reasonable criticism. To any who think of Calvin as merely the champion of "predestination," his commentaries on St. John and the Psalms will bring enlightenment.

In a biography of Calvin one is apt to concentrate attention on his Genevan rule, his theocracy, or, as Mr. Reyburn has aptly called it, his "bibliocracy." That is reconstructed here by a copious use of old and new materials, and we have the satisfaction of reading an historical account which places the "Ordonnances" in their proper context. In a chapter on the political constitution of Geneva we are reminded that there was municipal supervision of doctrine and morals before Calvin made it famous; and it was a direct consequence of that constitution that every ecclesiastical question tended to become civil, and vice versa. It was one of Calvin's hardest battles to secure a distinction between the civil jurisdiction of the State and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Church, and he was often defeated. The picture of a Genevan Council subservient to the Reformer, and existing only to carry out his religious whims, is unhistorical, and to the last Calvin and the Council were far from seeing eye to eye on matters of policy. Some of the severest regulations of civic life were framed when Calvin was an exile in Strasburg; and, once more, it was not the Reformer, but the Council, who ordained that a sermon should be preached every day in its churches.

But there is always the sorry story of Servetus to remind us that Calvin fully shared the persecuting spirit of his day. Rightly, Mr. Reyburn lays bare the whole pitiful tale, and does not withhold his censure. Too much has been made by theologians of the extenuating circumstances. In speaking of the last interview between Servetus and the Reformer, he says:—

"Calvin does not appear well in this. His own words are convincing proof of a coldness and hardness of nature which, in the sad circumstances, makes him peculiarly unlovable."

Ameaux and Bolsec and Trolliet are witnesses that Calvin "took himself and his opinions too seriously," and help us to understand how Baudoin would rather live in hell with Beza than in heaven with Calvin. But if Calvin had a genius for making enemies, he had many friends, and we find a pleasing narrative of his good-fellowship with Farel, Bullinger, Melanchthon, and other Reformers. Few men had more antipathies than Martin Luther, yet in a letter he says of Calvin: "Even if he should call me a devil, I should recognize him as an eminent servant of God."

It is impossible in a review such as this to notice all the aspects of Calvin's work—his conferences and controversies in regard of the sacraments, his influence on Scotland, his ideal of University curricula, the impetus he gave to missions (when the author noticed Loyola he should not have forgotten Xavier), or his development of sovereignty in theology to its logical breaking-point. Each of these topics finds competent treatment here.

We note the existence of a useful, though meagre Index, and a list of authorities which is not quite adequate. There are a few slips, such as "Wishart" for "Patrick Hamilton" on p. 31, but these are unimportant. In one or two places Mr. Reyburn gives the impression that his knowledge of the contemporary political history of Europe is rather less than his undoubted mastery of Calvin and Calvinism.

The Spiritual Message of Dante. By the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter. (Williams & Norgate, 5*s.* net.)

These lectures were originally delivered at Harvard in 1904, in conformity with the Noble Trust; they were given without manuscript, and are presented in this volume as compilations from notes, not as written lectures. Nevertheless, they are distinguished by the author's well-known eloquence, and display a keen enthusiasm for the poet's work, together with a deep insight into its true interpretation. The Bishop states that "they are not intended as a contribution to the critical study of the 'Divina Commedia,'" but are "simply thoughts on religious experience as exemplified" in it. Yet, although there is an occasional touch of the homiletic style, the lectures are by no means homiletic in form; they are a serious, and at times even a brilliant, commentary on the spiritual meaning of the greatest of Christian poems. As such—in spite of the author's modest disclaimer—they are of real value as criticism to the reader who would study it from a religious rather than a literary standpoint. It contains moral as well as intellectual difficulties, and these the Bishop never shirks, but has always something illuminating to say upon each.

In his view Dante's supreme message is that love is over all life. It is "whispered" in Hell; it is implicit in the discipline of Purgatory; it is "the perpetual song" of Paradise. The difficulty here, of course, is to make this message fit in with the terrible retributive justice of Hell and the hopeless, endless suffering of its inmates. The Bishop admits that Dante was no universalist; and he shows that the righteousness which Hell exhibits as an inexorable law is as the salt which alone could preserve love from corruption. But he points to the inscription on Hell's Gate—where, perhaps, "Love" is merely named as the highest in the Trinity of God's supreme attributes—and to "the thrill of love" caused by Christ's victory, which wrought momentary ruin in Hell, as indications that "Love" is only excluded from that realm by the obstinate impenitence which refuses to embrace and acknowledge it.

On the classification of sins and the order of their punishment in Hell and in Purgatory he has many interesting remarks. He explains in a striking passage the medial position in both realms of the vice of "accidie," or brooding discontent:—

"It is the equinox of faults;....the ecliptic line from the passions of the spirit to the passions of a more material order passes through the negative point where the fault is slothful indifference."

The whole chapter on Purgatory is not only charmingly written, but also full of suggestive comment on the various incidents that accompanied the ascent of the Mount. Yet while, as a preface to the previous chapter, the author has much to say about ideas of retribution both Christian and Pagan, he does not discuss the question whether the mediæval conception of Purgatory is supported by revelation. He notices one great contrast between Purgatory and Paradise—that in the former there is "laborious upward advance," while in the latter there is constant progress without effort; the pilgrim has but to "surrender himself to the great divine tide of goodness which sets Godward."

The extracts given are mainly from Longfellow's translation, but are sometimes from the original. The reading "Caino," which the Bishop adopts in Canto V. 107 of the 'Inferno,' is surely without authority. All Dante students should be grateful for this delightful volume, which treats high themes with much discernment, yet with perfect simplicity; it is brightened by excellent illustrations, some of which are reproduced from Lord Vernon's edition of the 'Inferno.'

The Primitive Text of the Gospels and Acts. By Albert C. Clark. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 4*s.* net.)

Prof. Clark, passing from the text of Cicero to that of the Gospels and Acts, deals with the problem of omissions in MSS. Whenever there is a comparison of two MSS. of different families, it is found that one contains passages which are not included in the other; and it is necessary to determine whether these passages are genuine or spurious. Omissions may be due to what is known as homœoteleuton. When a similar ending or a similar word occurs twice in a sentence, the copyist may pass from the first to the second, omitting

the words between them. As there is a general recognition of homœoteleuton as a reason for omissions, Prof. Clark has no need to enumerate a multitude of examples as arguments in favour of such recognition, and he turns to omissions in MSS. which are copies of unknown originals. He affirms that it is reasonable to suppose that omissions in a particular MS. may represent a line or lines in an ancestor, and he sets himself to find an objective criterion which will help us to detect line-omissions.

The test which he proposes is arithmetical. He has observed while working at the text of Cicero that short passages which have been suspected on the ground of their omission by a MS. or family of MSS. contain the same, or nearly the same, number of letters, and he concludes that a unit has been discovered corresponding to a line in an ancestor. It is pointed out that the number of letters in a normal line is more or less of an average quantity. Prof. Clark shows that the arithmetical test is of great value when we are dealing with the longer passages omitted by some MSS. If it is found that one long passage is a multiple of another, or that several are multiples of one unit, the probability is that the unit corresponds to some division, *i.e.*, to a column or page or folio, in the archetype.

Certain MSS. are subjected to a most careful examination, and the conviction is expressed by Prof. Clark that the principle *brevior lectio potior* is false, that the Revised Text cannot be accepted as final, and that the "vagaries" of the Western text are not due to wholesale interpolation. He affirms very definitely in reference to the New Testament MSS. that there has been contraction and not expansion, and that the primitive text, which is the longest and not the shortest, is to be found, not in the Vatican and Sinaitic MSS. or in the majority of Greek MSS., but in the Western family, *i.e.*, in the ancient versions and the Codex Bezæ (D). Further, he claims that, if his analysis is sound, we are brought back to an archetype of the four Gospels in book-form which cannot be later than the middle of the second century.

In illustration of the use of the arithmetical test, a result of an examination of the MS. Sinaiticus (Syriac) may be given. At the back of it there is an ancestor with an average of eleven letters to the line, and the MS. itself shows very significant omissions. There is one of 262 letters (Luke xxiii. 10–13), one of 132 (John xiv. 10–11), one of 128 (Matt. v. 30), and one of 65 (Luke xii. 9); so again one of 167 (Matt. vi. 5), and one of 83 (Matt. v. 47). Prof. Clark says he cannot insist too strongly upon these figures, which he views as the justification of his method. Undoubtedly the method cannot be rejected, since the figures which are brought out by it cannot always be due to accident; and Prof. Clark's book is an evidence of the careful manner in which it may be applied. It is significant that the use of the arithmetical test has caused him to look with favour on the Western text.

A History of Penal Methods: Criminals, Witches, Lunatics. By George Ives. (Stanley Paul & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

To understand the object of punishment it is necessary to acquire a knowledge of its changing forms in different ages. Though this volume is scarcely likely to attain a permanent place in the growing literature on the subject—it reads in some parts too much like a laborious compilation from an overcrowded notebook, and in others too much like a rhetorical utterance at a meeting of a discharged prisoners' aid society—yet it contains a large amount of material which the less experienced student of penology may regard as novel and interesting. The various modes of punishment, from the early practice of private vengeance to the latest forms of cellular imprisonment, are described with a considerable show of detail, though not always in strict historical sequence. Some of the lesser penalties recorded by Mr. Ives—"poetic punishments" he not inaptly calls them—show that they knew uncommonly well in the Middle Ages how "to let the punishment fit the crime." A fisherman, for instance, who had been convicted of selling stale fish was paraded through the streets with a collar of stinking smelts slung over his shoulder; while a zealous advocate of the strict principles of Judaism was ordered to be fed in prison entirely on pork—a piece of grim humour which, for aught we know, may have been the origin of the modern "hunger strike."

In one of the most interesting chapters in the book the various forms of punitive banishment, from outlawry to transportation, are chronicled. From 1618—when the shipping of convicts to Virginia became customary—to 1867—when the last shipload was sent to Western Australia—an enormous number of English criminals (probably about a quarter of a million) left their country for their country's good. Despite all the horrors which came to be associated with it—horrors which not even the vivid pens of such novelists as Charles Reade and Marcus Clarke could exaggerate—the system of transportation was not without its merits. It provided the Colonies with the labour they required for their early development, and it enabled the more deserving of the convicts to regain their liberty and become honest men. But eventually, as transportation lost its original character, the convict settlements in the Colonies—such as that on Norfolk Island—came to represent all that was harsh and repulsive in penal methods.

> "The guilt and stain round the rocks of these dreadful prisons [writes Mr. Ives] will hang and linger in the memory of mankind till the ocean of time, which is vaster than the Pacific, engulfs them, and sweeps them, and us, away."

That is a specimen of the rhetorical style in which too often in these 400 pages a simple truth is stated.

Notwithstanding the barbarous brutalities of ancient punishments—notwithstanding, too, all the filth and obscenities of English gaols when prisoners were not separated—Mr. Ives reserves his hardest epithets for the penal methods of modern times. It is the cellular system—"the compound of monasticism and militarism," as another writer has called it—that excites his anger most. If the old prisons, of which George Fox has left so vivid and unprintable a description, were hotbeds of disease and corruption, if many of their unfortunate inmates were heavily loaded with irons, and flogged within an inch of their lives, they were (according to Mr. Ives) preferable to the "ghastly whited sepulchres which were built in the nineteenth century." Not even John Howard, who devoted his life to reforming the old system, escapes Mr. Ives's wrath. We are invited to believe that

> "he was more shocked at the irregularities which he discovered behind prison walls than at the actual misery which they entailed,"

merely because, apparently, the famous Puritan laboured, like Elizabeth Fry, to introduce reforms which have resulted in a system of which Mr. Ives disapproves. The older penitentiary methods, with their long periods of solitary confinement and their degrading system of mechanical labour, were, no doubt, scarcely more humane than the frankly brutal methods they superseded. The "treadmill" and the "crank" were not much more humanizing than the "cat-o'-nine-tails." But more enlightened methods have now been adopted, including those sanctioned by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, of which, though it introduced the important principle of preventive detention for habitual criminals, no mention, strangely enough, is made in Mr. Ives's pages.

The criticisms which he passes upon the cellular system are too obviously the outcome of his theories as to punishment. He is, indeed, the theorist rather than the historian, the sentimentalist rather than the criminologist. He lavishes his pity upon the criminal who spends his nights in a cell from which he never catches a glimpse of the moon—the "cold silver sickle" is what, characteristically, he calls it—but he gives not a single thought to the unhappy person whose eyesight the solitary captive may have destroyed in a murderous assault. He divides all crimes into two great classes—crimes of circumstances and crimes of impulse. In neither class, it would seem, are the criminals personally to blame, because

> "one great group of offences arises from the stress and pressure of environment; the other from some defect or abnormality in the nerve-structure of the individual."

It is not surprising that Mr. Ives, burdened with this theory, hastens to the conclusion that "punishment is a survival of savagery," but it is a conclusion the logical force of which he would appear to be unwilling to face. He realizes that some delinquents guilty of anti-social offences must be kept in confinement,

though he desires that their period of incarceration, which is to be remedial rather than punitive, should be largely devoted to the playing of chess, which "teaches patience, combination, consequence." The vision of two hardened burglars discussing the dashing tactics of the King's Gambit does not readily cross the mind. Mr. Ives realizes, too, that there are certain types of criminals, the degenerates whose diseased impulses are incurable, with whom different measures must be taken. He would reform them altogether; he would "painlessly remove" these "hopeless people." How long would it be before another sensitive critic would arise who would proclaim this "painless removal" to be an illustration of the truth of Mr. Ives's own dictum that "punishment is a survival of savagery"?

Essays and Studies presented to William Ridgeway on his Sixtieth Birthday. (Cambridge University Press, 1*l.* 5*s.* net.)

The custom of presenting a well-known scholar with a volume of essays upon some suitable anniversary is commoner abroad than in England. A sixtieth birthday, however, seems an early date to choose for what must be regarded, more or less, as a memorial, since Prof. Ridgeway's activities in Cambridge and his varied researches are still carried on with undiminished vigour. Such a volume must always be somewhat miscellaneous in character, because the contributors have different views as to what is suitable for the purpose; and the variety is increased in this instance by the multifarious studies and interests of the recipient, which have induced a similar character in the contributions of his colleagues and pupils. Nor is the method of treatment less varied than the subject-matter: at the one extreme we have Prof. Petrie's brief note on some royal signets and Mr. Dawkins's publication of a re-cut Melian gem; at the other Mr. Stanley Cook's lengthy discussion on 'The Evolution and Survival of Primitive Thought.'

The 'Essays and Studies' are divided into three sections, entitled respectively 'Classics and Ancient Archæology,' 'Mediæval Literature and History,' and 'Anthropology and Comparative Religion.' The names of the contributors suffice to guarantee the quality of the work; the matters with which they deal are in many cases so detailed or abstruse that a complete review could only be written by a commission of specialists. Some of the contributors emphasize the value of Prof. Ridgeway's work in the application of archæology to the elucidation or illustration of classical literature. But if one looks to the first section of this book for examples of this method the results are somewhat disappointing. There are several literary articles, including a sympathetic study by Prof. Conway of the sixth book of the 'Æneid,' and others dealing with more minute points of scholarship or criticism; but these illustrate rather the older kind of classical studies in which archæology had no place. Miss Harrison's and Mr. Cornford's articles both work out in detail the importance of the seed-corn in the light of the Mundus at Rome, and certain parts of the Thesmophoria and the Eleusinian mysteries, especially such as concern an underground storehouse which is also the scene of the mystic wedding. This suggestion, as Mr. Cornford points out, was made by Mr. Warde Fowler in his article on the Mundus. It is interesting to find mythologists reverting to the notion, long ago expressed by August Mommsen in his 'Heortologie,' that such rites of natural magic are not so much to be associated with the actual processes of nature as with human activities dependent upon them. Miss Harrison starts from the elucidation of a passage in Sophocles's 'Ichneutæ,' which, she thinks, is derived from an actual rite. Mr. Tillyard, in publishing an interesting vase with Heracles as a fisherman, seems to exaggerate its importance as "being among the first representations of Poseidon's trident that exist"; the black figured lecythi of this type are not usually very early.

There is no lack of contributions in which conjecture plays a predominant part. Mr. Richmond gives a new scheme of Palatine topography, which unfortunately—or fortunately—cannot be put to the test of excavation, since his reconstruction remains, for the most part, suspended in the air. Mr. E. Harrison, too, has caught the spirit of cheerful adventure when he suggests the explanation of Jupiter Lapis as διὰ λίθων, "a god begotten by a stone on a preposition." Nor is Mr. A. B. Cook very successful in his attempt to trace references to the Argive cult of Hera in Aristophanes's 'Birds.' Prof. R. C. Bosanquet in a useful, but unpretentious contribution corrects a common error by which square spearbutts have often been mistaken for a peculiar form of spear-head. But for the most part the products of the Cambridge school as here represented seem to show ingenious theorizing, rather than any great power of impartial weighing of evidence, or that balance of mind which the study of classics and archæology alike demands.

The anthropological contributions are, however, more solid. Mr. Joyce on the Weeping God, Dr. Myers on Examples of Primitive Music, Mr. H. Balfour on Kite Fishing, and Dr. Haddon on Outrigger Canoes, all record and classify a large number of interesting facts. Prof. Elliot Smith states at some length his theory of the Egyptian Origin of Megalithic Monuments, while a supplementary discussion as to their possible methods of distribution is given by Dr. Rivers in his paper on the Contact of Peoples. It is impossible to discuss here these and many other of the articles in the volume; but a word must be added as to Dr. Frazer's characteristically tentative solution of the problem of the serpent and the tree of life. Certainly any reader could find in so varied a volume matter for interest or criticism.

The Spiritual Drama in the Life of Thackeray. By Nathaniel Wright Stephenson. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s.* net.)

Critical studies of novelists at work which expand into estimates of their individual significance as men are always interesting. At each stage of such discussion the whole theory of literary art, its scope, its ultimate value, is really bound to be challenged. Such challenge is to be found almost in the first sentence of Prof. N. W. Stephenson's essay on Thackeray, where we are asked to take it for granted that the novel, as the Victorian age knew it, is dead and done with. This theory is worked into the contention that Thackeray is to be regarded as a writer who passed through the gloom of a dense fatalism to a reconcilement with human destiny; that first having vainly measured the wide scheme he was observing by the foot-rule of his own experience, he rectified those impressions by degrees, till at last he embodied them in achievements which left him definitely "on the side of the angels." Some of this may be true, because none of it is entirely new; and it affords an excellent text for a few thoughts concerning the spiritual discernment of Thackeray and others.

We imagine that few people who read novels are able altogether to ignore the fact that some sort of personality lurks behind the most trivial performance in fiction. We do not deny that the overplus of novels in our day is an evil of competitive pressure which we should like to declare purposeless, if we did not know for a fact that an unworthy commercial purpose is at the back of it all. But because we know this we must protest against the whole of the nuisance being referred to poor Queen Victoria, whose reign left us a legacy of novels, which is not a dead monument, indeed, but rather a foundation on which much is yet to be built. Again (and here once more we are at variance with our author), the spirit of to-day is apt to take too much upon itself, prating of superficial changes and stridently declaring, what never can be true, that the depths of humanity have altered too. True, myriads of novels are published which might as well have been suppressed. But out of the mass there appear documents of the highest value, for the best of them will seem human when their ink has faded. From the worst we know not what may yet be extracted; but this we do aver, that even errant faculties often give proof that they are following the gleam, and so contributing to the "spiritual drama" of mankind. Such views can more effectually be tested by considering the work of a master.

Models, spiritual or practical, for the novelist of to-day are certainly needed, and if some one has evolved Thackeray's secret so as to impart it, shall we not all be glad? Let us hear what the Professor has to say. The highway is spiritual. Along this road passes Thackeray, through the gloom of fatalism to felicity. Does he? Such theories are ingenious enough.

Thackeray's work has run the gauntlet of criticism through half a century. But before one sets to work to ventilate some special theory, one really must decide in one's own mind from what standpoint the novelist shall be regarded, and not one novelist, but all novelists. The art of every novelist is the same. It is to produce life as seen through a temperament. If the temperament be a fool's, the result will be foolish. But there is nothing like subjectivity for confusing the issue. The main task of the novelist was, is, and always will be objective. There are a good many facts in Thackeray's own career, even in his domestic experience, which are public property. No doubt these coloured his writing to a certain extent, for it remains true of others than poets that "they learn in suffering what they teach in song." But if ever a novelist lived who created a world of sentient beings out of his own internal weal and woe, Thackeray was not he.

What says Prof. Stephenson, however? He indicts Thackeray first, and then he finds him "not guilty." We are not dealing with our essayist in a spirit of raillery. We are taking him *au grand sérieux*. He has built up a comely edifice, as spiritual buildings must always be built up, by the process of quiet, steady reasoning. He takes Thackeray step by step, first overshadowing him with the theory—for it is nothing but a theory—that the nineteenth century was "weary and disillusioned," an idea that helps to vitiate much of the argument that follows; for one might just as plausibly assume that the nineteenth century was particularly energetic and venturesome. But we dismiss this overshadowing from our minds the more readily because we have to pass forthwith into the deeper shadow of a comparison with Dickens. We are old-fashioned enough to think that "comparisons are odious." Stated very briefly, Prof. Stephenson's idea comes to this: that Thackeray, striving toward mastery of his chosen craft, was very much scared by the triumphs of another, for he "felt the enormous popularity of Dickens more than his worshippers like to admit." Having advanced thus far, our critic expounds his theory further, giving chapter and verse, and taking his illustrations all the way along from 'Barry Lyndon' to 'Denis Duval.'

'The Luck of Barry Lyndon' was, we learn, in the minor key, even the key of depravity; but before Thackeray had got far with 'Vanity Fair,' which continued "the mournful symphony," and was to end in "a dead march," its tendency despairing, its very conclusion "unmanly," the craftsman thought it well, for his own and his public's sake, to take a hint from Dickens. So we have a talking showman, "when we wish to come up square against fact"; and 'Vanity Fair' itself "is a 'good story,' a good story of the school of Dickens." Nevertheless, there is a buoyancy, even a beauty, which must be explained away, since they play the greatest havoc with the Stephensonian theory of the spiritual doldrums. For there are pictures, too, in 'Vanity Fair,' and varieties of humour, and unexpected twists of construction, and voices we cannot resist; in short, the certain stigmata of a masterpiece. All of them are due, says Prof. Stephenson, not, be it noted, to psychological power, objectively used, but to "one of the most powerful stimulants in the world," the "joy of the working." A different conclusion might have been reached had the starting-point been different. The "accession of spirits" and so forth are verily there, because the artist's capacity for enthusiasm was inherent. But Dickens need never have been dragged across the trail. The books we know would have been just the same, had Dickens never existed. Thackeray posed on occasion: in 'Vanity Fair' the pose is essentially artistic—a triumph, by common consent. Beyond this, far beyond the trickery of technique, was his spiritual discernment of the fact that this world *is* but a passing show. That does not make life less real, but more so, and from this basis Thackeray saw truth in a way which no theory of his comparative littleness or morbidity has been able to discount. The themes varied, the scenes varied also, and his characters came vividly out of them; for Thackeray "saw life steadily and saw it whole": this not by fits and starts, but all the time. 'Vanity Fair' is different from 'The Newcomes.' But truth is always consistent.

If these ideas are even partially well-founded, what becomes of the proposition that, as the earlier novels showed but a wanderer in the vale of mortified life, so, the "first manner" being shed, a gradual dawn enlightened the soul of William Makepeace Thackeray? It would be nearer truth to say that all through his career the versatility of an artist tended to the conquest of very divergent types and situations. Even a man who possesses but the average of wits will refrain from confusing his own experience or identity with the larger life he means to chronicle. But Prof. Stephenson, having proved to his own satisfaction that Thackeray had a "first manner," a "turning-point," a "readjustment," thus providing room for steps to be retraced—alleged to be accomplished in 'Esmond'—closes his argument by fastening his transformation theory on Ethel Newcome, through whom, he tries to show, Thackeray proclaims a formal recantation of his earlier devastating philosophy. But the devastation has come to exist since Thackeray laid down his pen, in the professorial mind. We cannot accept the idea, though we are glad to have examined it. The objective theory, we still believe, holds the field against all comers. The waste and the prejudice, the toil and the conflict, the subterfuge and the dissension, are part of the human comedy that we see, no less than the love and the laughter, and the interwoven appeal to higher sense, which hovers about us, not unheard. Thackeray knew this, and the results of his knowledge, as it grew, he gave us, so that a scholar could read on without his sense of fitness being jarred, and a man of the world could revel in their clear relationship to perfectly familiar phenomena. We need such witness to the things that matter, even in our own time, and we shall not despair of finding them anew among novelists, if some talents seem to be derelict almost before they are fully launched. The value of such analysis as this lies in the fact that suggestion is always useful, if only as a corrective of indifference—above all, of indifference to the future of the novel.

Folk-Ballads of Southern Europe. Translated into English Verse by Sophie Jewett. (Putnam's Sons, 6*s*. net.)

Miss Jewett has spread her net wide in the collection before us, taking her specimens not only from the French, the Provençal, the Catalan, and the various Italian dialects, but even from Roumania and modern Greece. When possible, she wisely prefers ballads of a generic character, variations of which are to be found in the North as well as in the languages here represented. For the Piedmontese she shows a special predilection, doubtless due in some degree to Count Nigra's admirable 'Canti Popolari del Piemonte,' which is worthy to rank with Child's classic work on the ballads of our own country. Since her object is to provide students of English ballads with specimens from Southern Europe, it would not be fair to lay stress on omissions. But in the interesting Piedmontese 'Hero and Leander,' Leander's lines,

> I' avniria 'n po' pi sovens
> S'a fūssa nen dēl re vost pare,

are left out altogether in the translation; and there is nothing to indicate the verses not included in the Sicilian 'Scibilia Nobili.'

Our author is most successful when she uses a simple, short-lined metre, and when the ballad is largely narrative, as in 'The Three Students of Toulouse' or 'Fair Jeanneton.' In a genuine lyric like 'The Ring,' found in Piedmontese and most of the languages of Latin Europe, but here given in a pretty Neapolitan "barcarola" version, beginning

> Nucoppa la montagnella,

that might as it stands be the words of a prize song at the Piedigrotta festival, she fails to reproduce the lilt of the original.

Ballads concerning love and murder form by far the largest group in the collection. English and Scotch ballads are at their best when dealing with suffering and tragedy, but the famous Piedmontese 'Donna Lombarda,' founded on the story of the Lombard Queen Rosamund, and dating probably from the sixth century, takes rank with the greatest of them, and is adequately rendered here. 'The Poisoned Lover' recalls 'Lord Randal,' but the lover makes his will in a dialogue with his mother, as in 'Edward, Edward,' though it cannot otherwise be compared with that grim tragedy. Especially noteworthy is the number of ballads

dealing with the rape of a Christian wife by a Moorish king and her rescue by her husband, such as 'Il Moro Saraceno' or 'Scibilia Nobili,' a subject bound to be popular on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Religious ballads are, of course, more frequent and more varied in Roman Catholic countries than in the North, and Miss Jewett regretfully wonders how many remains of sacred legend have perished in the lands of Wyclif and Knox. Eight of them are given here, the stories often taking on a curious local colour, as in the Sicilian version of 'The Prodigal Son.' Mary Magdalen, who is commonly confused with the Samaritan Woman, was a favourite theme. So also was the story of Dives and Lazarus, for the ballad is essentially democratic in origin and sympathy.

There is no genuine ghost-story among the ballads of the supernatural before us. Indeed, they could almost be added to the religious section, since they are largely concerned with curses, or with the pains of hell, like 'Count Arnold,' which reads like a genuine English ballad in Miss Jewett's rendering :—

What is it from your mouth blazing,
Arnold, my knight ?
What is it from your mouth blazing ?
Help, God of might !

Evil words that I have spoken,
Woman most true ;
Evil words that I have spoken ;
Loyal are you.

Here, too, we find a touch of social reform :—

'Tis because I paid bad wages,
Woman most true,

is the reason the Count gives for his dwelling being deep in hell. 'The Voice from Underground' is the only Greek ballad included, but its origin is unmistakable, though the translation, like most of those in long-lined metres, is far from happy. It breathes the true pagan joy of the Greek in life, and sounds like a belated echo from the Palatine Anthology :

But I suffer and am ashamed, and with great pain I groan,
Because you have despised me, treading across my grave.
Perhaps I was not young, I too ! Was I not brave ?
Have I not walked, I too, by night under the moon ?

It seems a pity, however, to exclude ostensibly humorous ballads altogether. The end of the Catalan 'Count Garí' contains almost the only touch of real humour in the volume.

The spread of education has sounded the death-knell of ballad-making in most parts of Europe ; but in Sicily and Southern Italy something of the old spirit remains. Few towns are without a "teatrino," or marionette theatre, though the kinematograph is doubtless pressing it hard ; and hither the illiterate fisherman or carter, whose children will satisfy their thirst for adventure with the feuilletons of cheap newspapers, still repairs night after night to follow enthralled the story of Charlemagne and his Paladins as his father did before him. He finds his hero not in the soldier returning from Tripoli, nor even in Garibaldi, but in the brigand of the hour, such as the Calabrian Musolino, whose enemies are his own enemies, the policeman and the Government. There are only five ballads of prisoners in this volume, but 'I Fra Diavoli' is clearly of comparatively recent Sicilian origin.

In her translations of the wild Roumanian folk-songs Miss Jewett is seen at her best: in 'Bujor,' for instance, which tells of that great brigand, the champion of the poor, who perished on the scaffold ; or in 'Shalga,' the heroic lay of the mighty Amazon, warned by the piping of one of her shepherds that they have been attacked by bandits. The story of her hastening to their rescue and cutting off the head of the brigand chief is full of fire and vigour in its English dress. Less known is the fragment of 'The Little Lamb.' Yet there is real poetry in the Roumanian shepherd's prayer to be buried in the meadow—

Close beside my herd-hut small,
So I may stay near you all ;
Stay among my sheep, and still
Lie and listen underground
To my dogs upon the hill....
Lambkin, no word shalt thou tell
In what wise my death befell ;
Say I wed a royal bride,
Wooed of all the world beside ;
Say that when our faith was given
A bright star fell out of Heaven :
Sun and moon stood holding there
A marriage-wreath above my hair ;
Mountains tall were priests to me ;
Guests were pine and alder-tree ;
Torches were the flaming stars,
Thousand birds my lute-players.

The volume is provided with a good Introduction and notes. These are not concerned with the interpretation of the original text, which is printed beside the English translations.

The Civil Service of Great Britain. By Robert Moses. "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law." (New York, Columbia University ; London, P. S. King & Son, 8*s*.)

The object of this essay is

"to present the steps in the reform of the English Civil Service, with special emphasis upon examinations, personnel, and prospects, rather than upon organization, economy, and conduct of business."

The author

"has had constantly in mind the influence of the reformed English Civil Service upon the Civil Service of the United States."

Mr. Moses dates his historical survey from the year 1853, which he calls the Independence Year of the English Civil Service. He includes quotations from a large number of official documents, and also from contemporary writers, including Anthony Trollope and Charles Dickens, whose merciless exposure of the evils of patronage, in 'The Three Clerks' and 'Little Dorrit' respectively, did much, on the popular side, to arouse the public conscience to the evils of patronage in the public service. In his description of the steps taken to place the recruiting of the Indian Civil Service on a basis of "open competition," he pays a fitting tribute to the invaluable contribution of Macaulay to the solution of that problem. In regard to the question of the admission of the native born to the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Moses is of opinion that "there are as many places open to them now as they are reasonably capable of filling without endangering British prestige."

There is evidence of careful research, and the numerous quotations from official and other sources are well chosen. The book should appeal to a wider public even than that large body of politicians, administrators, and schoolmasters who may fairly be said to have a personal interest in the question. We think with the author that the problem is really one of education, and we hope that he will be justified in his forecast that the forthcoming report of Lord MacDonnell's Commission will recommend "free education from primary schools, through the Universities, in liberal arts or science, to be insured to every ambitious and deserving pupil."

On the question of interchangeability of Civil Service personnel, the author agrees with Sir George Cornewall Lewis that

"where a general superintendence is required and assistance can be obtained from subordinates, and where the chief qualifications are judgment, sagacity, and enlightened political opinions, such a change of office is possible ; but as you descend in the official scale the speciality of function increases."

This is a difficult question, but we do not think the author intended that the argument should be carried to its logical conclusion, and we hope that the Royal Commission will go as far as possible, not only towards equalizing the pay and conditions as between the different offices of State, but also towards providing, as far as possible, for a system of exchange of officers of all ranks, to the lasting benefit, we believe, of both State and servants.

Examples of fatuous questions set by the early Civil Service examiners are given, and though matters have improved since those days, we have heard of cramming for modern examinations, whereas everything possible should be done to base competitive examinations upon the work actually done by the competitors at their school or University. We are glad that Mr. Moses emphasizes the fact that the present Higher Division examination continues to give an undue advantage to students of Oxford. He thinks that the Royal Commission will undoubtedly recommend "that this examination be modified so as to attract more men from the new Universities." To the critics of competitive examination—and there are doubtless many—we commend the quotation (on p. 100) from John Stuart Mill, who himself spent the better part of his life as a Civil Servant, and in this connexion we should like to quote an early Secretary of the Civil Service Commission :—

"Few persons now really believe that the friends of competition rely upon it as an *infallible* test of official aptitude, or as anything more than the best available test.... The only question....now is as to the

extent to which the plan, thus generally appreciated, should be adopted, and the rate at which we should proceed in the work."

Lest we should be charged with an attempt to reslay the slain, we hasten to add that the numerous appointments at short notice made necessary by the quick growth of new Government departments, in consequence of social legislation, has laid us open to the risk of a return to the evils of patronage, naked and unashamed. We cannot be too careful to guard against reaction of this kind, and the appointment of Civil Servants without at least the intervention of a Civil Service Committee of Selection is, we think, highly reprehensible. The evil of patronage lives after, and begets an evil brood in the form of nepotism within the services.

An old-time Secretary to the Committee of the Council of Education

"saw no reason why there should not be open competition for the Lower Division, but quite irrationally he thought open competition inapplicable to the Higher Division."

Tradition dies hard in the Board of Education, for,

"strangely enough, this opinion prevails even now in this Department, and has staunch supporters in present and former Secretaries."

The young men who are responsible for the production of *The Civilian*, one of the best known of the service organs, will be interested to learn that "Washington clerks are quite incapable of such a publication." On the much debated question of the promotion of the Second Division clerk, Mr. Moses is of opinion that the ideas of these clerks' representatives

"of the fundamental constitution of offices, promotions, &c., were not very valuable. Only their specific complaints about their own offices were worth having. They all commented on their extraordinary responsibilities....and demanded higher pay and quicker promotion."

He thinks, however, that the Royal Commission will not do less than recommend the abolition of the eight years' rule in the case of promotion to the Higher Division; that more staff posts should be set aside for the Second Division; and that more opportunity should be given in that Division to do intellectual or original work, with recognition and reward for Second Division men who become graduates, barristers, &c.

On the question of a strike the author appears to think that "the organizations of Civil Servants are more terrifying in their hot-headed revolutionary youth than in their mature and responsible development." He wisely advocates full "recognition" and discussion.

The chapter devoted to a comparison between the Civil Services of England and the United States is interesting and informing:—

"The history of American reform is chequered and spasmodic. The course of English reform is remarkably steady and uneventful....It has the appearance of a force moving irresistibly forward, and driving patronage and incompetence before it..... But reform in the United States has moved forward slowly and painfully; frequently it has stopped entirely, and at times it has actually been driven back."

We believe that further reform of the American Civil Service is one of the tasks to which President Woodrow Wilson has set his hand, and students in this country will watch his work with interest. It appears that "there is more open competition in the United States than in Great Britain," and that at present "295,000 out of 391,000 federal employees are in the classified list."

On the subject of rewards and decorations the author is of opinion that

"in Europe titles and orders, and (in Monarchies) the exaggerated respect paid to Civil Servants as the visible symbols of Royal power, attract the brains of these countries into Government work in spite of low salaries.....We must pay our officials fair salaries, or else we shall not be able to compete with private enterprise."

Publications of the Southampton Record Society: The Port Books of Southampton. Transcribed and edited from the MS. in the Audit House, with Notes, Introduction, Glossary, &c., by Paul Studer. (Southampton, Cox & Sharland, 15*s.* 9*d.* net.)

The Southampton Record Society is to be congratulated on good work done and doing. The publication of the 'Black Book,' 'Oak Book,' and Court Leet Records of Southampton has now been followed by an edition of the 'Port Books' for 1427–30. One would have thought that a mere glance at such a document as these Anglo-French accounts of Robert Florys, the Water-Bailiff and Receiver of Petty Customs for Southampton, would have sufficed to indicate their worth both from an historical and a linguistic point of view. But the worth of Port Books has not been always so easily recognized, and there was a tendency, if we remember aright, even in responsible quarters, to regard them not so long ago as mere cumbersome rubbish, fit only to be "scrapped" and "pulped." Yet these lists of ships and their cargoes, the customs they paid, the produce they brought, the ports they hailed from, and the ports they cleared for, are, when analyzed and co-ordinated, the very stuff of which genuine history is to be made. One can well imagine the delight with which the genius of a Macaulay or a Green would have fastened upon such a piece of documentary evidence as this, and used it as the foundation for a picture, not only of the prosperity of the southern seaport, but even of the whole seaborne trade of England in the fifteenth century.

What is the life that these 'Port Books' reveal? It is but a few years since Harry set out from the West Quay with the flower of England to win the fair kingdom of France: Agincourt has been fought and won, but a ceaseless stream of knights and nobles, and soldiers high and low, is still passing through Hampton to the seat of war. The captains and sailors, who return to the port and squabble over the anchorage dues and customs, have many a tale to tell of fights with pirates, of the war in France, and the dread power of the French witch, Joan.

Nor was the trade of the prosperous port confined to the coast of England and Normandy and Bordeaux, or to the fleet of the Southampton merchants. The Easterlings, too, the Hanse merchants from the Baltic and the North Sea, congregated in the Solent, and their tiny craft jostled the huge carracks from the Mediterranean. For, through the merchants of Venice, Florence, and Genoa, Southampton had become one of the chief emporiums of spices, wines, and all the rich produce of the East.

With the plentiful assistance of so careful an editor as Dr. Studer, the recently appointed Taylorian Professor of the Romance Language at Oxford, the reader of Master Florys's Port Book can quickly form an idea of the economic status both of Southampton and England in the fifteenth century. The learned editor also draws attention to its value as a treasure-house of that old French dialect which had long flourished in Southampton, but was now blending with the Saxon speech and beginning to form the new, homogeneous language of the English people. We wonder, by the way, whether the inexplicable word given as "preves" on p. 12 (amongst a cargo of fruit) is not a misreading for *prunes*. There is a Breton word *prev* which Dr. Studer does not appear to know—but it means a "worm"!

C. Iuli Caesaris Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII. A. Hirti Commentarius VIII. Edited by T. Rice Holmes. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Dr. T. Rice Holmes, in his Preface, quotes a sentence from a letter written in 1894 by Mommsen to Dr. Heinrich Meusel on the subject of Cæsar's 'Commentaries':

"The noble work deserves all the labour that can be spent upon it. The enormous difference between these 'Commentaries' and everything else that is called Roman History cannot be adequately realized."

This is a stirring and true remark, and deserves to be considered by English teachers of the ancient classics, especially at this time. There is to-day something of a "slump" in Cæsar, and even where he is read in schools there is an imperative need of fresh and livelier and more painstaking methods. Certainly no teacher who has failed to acquaint himself with Dr. Rice Holmes's works is really fit to teach Cæsar to beginners.

It is a sound proposition that the 'Commentaries' should be read rapidly through at least once by the highest forms in public schools; there is plenty of room for scholarship (*e.g.*, some of those puzzling

perfect subjunctives) in the interpretation of the text, and for knowledge of Roman history; and we get at least the starting-points for most interesting discussions on ethnological, social, political, and religious topics of several kinds. Sixth-form boys, too, are of those who might be tempted to make personal acquaintance with the sites of Cæsar's more important military operations in Gaul, admirable directions for reaching which are given in an appendix of the present volume. For younger pupils it is still necessary to urge that teachers should put them in possession of the general setting of Cæsar's writings before they proceed to a line-by-line study of a few chapters; and undoubtedly a simplified version of the whole 'Gallic War' read through with an eye to unity of impression is much to be preferred to the study of half a book.

The commentary on the eight books of the 'Gallic War' before us is adapted for the use of teachers and senior pupils. The notes are confined to explaining Cæsar's text, and information which the reader can easily acquire from the ordinary sources is not supplied. Critical notes are printed along with the others at the foot of the text. It is now nearly three years since the completion of the second edition of 'Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul'; but all Cæsarian literature that has appeared in the interim has been considered in the present commentary, and some few modifications and additions made.

After a series of five sections dealing with the circumstances of the writing of the 'Commentaries,' the text, the credibility of Cæsar's narrative, the ethnology of Gaul, and the discovery of Cæsarian camps and earthworks, we have some thirty pages of introduction on Gaul as it had developed by Cæsar's days. The commentary is characteristic of its author. It has the freshness of first-hand topographical knowledge, of the man who has been on the spot. It finds the safest interpretation of Cæsar's language in all that is extant of that language. It is very cautious in the acceptance of emendations. "I never adopt," writes its author, "an emendation unless it seems absolutely necessary." It puts commentator and reader on terms of close personal intimacy; thus, after a suggested translation of a word, we find: "Perhaps you can think of a better word." It is often caustic in its treatment of the errors of previous commentators, and Napoleon III. and Mommsen are treated with some sarcasm. Generally incisive, the notes often become enigmatic and dogmatic in their terseness. Thus on vii. 3 we read. "*quo* does not agree with *more*." This is provocative. As between the two views—whether *quo* means "by which act." or goes with *more* (by which custom) — many will reasonably decide for the latter as being better Latin. The commentary, as is only natural, has some obvious omissions.

FICTION.

Dodo the Second. By E. F. Benson. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

In introducing us to the daughter of Dodo by her second marriage Mr. Benson makes possible the perpetuation in the direct line of the woman whose charm so closely approaches insolence. Those who appreciate the type will be the more thankful, as before the close of the book Dodo and her daughter both make love matches. Psychologically we should deem such events "out of the picture"; at any rate, they portend the making of saint or devil. Through half of the present work the two are merely unmoral, and, as such, even though we may think unmorality is to be deprecated in a world suffering from the prevalence of immorality, they are distinctly entertaining.

Their dialogue is sprinkled with good things. As a matter of fact the setting of these gems often jars on our nerves as badly as does the bad setting of real jewellery on the nerves of one of Mr. Benson's male characters. Their speech is, however, self-revealing, and few novelists nowadays can claim so much.

For instance, Dodo's daughter reveals herself in the following remarks, which are, as it happens, not quite up to date :—

"'I do not mean that a man is not a gentleman because he is stupid, but I do mean that quarterings cannot make him one. The old idea is so obsolete, so Victorian, like the old mahogany sideboards. Who cares about a grandfather? What does a grandfather matter any more? They used to say 'Move with *The Times*.' Now we move instead with *The Daily Mail*.'"

She is better in displaying the unimaginative mind of her mother's third husband :—

"'There was a clan, and we discovered it, like Newton and the orange.'

"'Apple, surely,' said John.

"Nadine looked brilliantly round.

"'I knew he would say that, whereas a clansman would be content to understand what I mean.'"....

"'But to bathe in the sea makes me think: it gives me romance. Poor John, you never get romance. You amass information, and make a Blue Book.'"

Her dialogue, and that of the other women for that matter, is best summed up by one of the men :—

"'What an extraordinary lot of words to tell us that you are an intellectual egoist,' he said. 'And you needn't have told us at all. We all knew it.'"

The latter part of the book shows a distinct change, and we are curious as to the author's reason for it. Did his well of smart things show a tendency to become exhausted, or did he wish to secure the attention of a public to whom heroics and sentimentality are a necessity? Whatever determined the change, the results are more than sufficiently amazing. Dodo's daughter suddenly acquires tenderness. We are treated to a great storm scene, followed by a shipwreck and a marvellous rescue, a sick-bed engagement, two marriages, an attempted murder, and the birth of a son to Dodo herself. All this is recounted in a "highfalutin" style which makes us close the book with relief.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Campion (Edmund), Ten Reasons, proposed to his Adversaries for Disputation in the Name of the Faith, and presented to the Illustrious Members of our Universities, "The Catholic Library," 1/ net. B. Herder

This volume contains the original Latin text, with a translation by the Rev. Joseph Rickaby, and an historical Introduction by the Rev. John Hungerford Pollen.

Cheyne (Rev. T. K.), Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters, 5/ net. Black

A continuation of earlier researches upon the text and contents of the Old Testament.

Conybeare (Dr. F. C.), The Historical Christ, 3/6 net. Watts

An investigation of the views of Mr. J. M. Robertson, Dr. A. Drews, and Prof. W. B. Smith, which is intended "as a plea for moderation and good sense in dealing with the writings of early Christianity."

Daily Texts for a Year, edited by G. F. Chambers, 6*d*. net. R.T.S.

The editor's Preface explains that this little book was originally compiled about 1845 by the daughter of a Vicar of Eastbourne.

Dendy (John), The Larger Life, a Way through Experience towards the Truth, 2/6 net. Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.

A discussion of some fundamental principles of religion and philosophy. The author does not write for students, but for "the ordinary reader."

Girdlestone (R. B.), The Mission of Christ and the Title Deeds of Christianity, 3/6 net. Robert Scott

The author's aim is to prove the authenticity of the books of the New Testament.

Robinson (Forbes), The Self-Limitation of the Word of God as manifested in the Incarnation, 3/6 net. Longmans

An essay on 'The Evidential Value of O.T. Prophecy' is also included in this volume. There is an Introductory Note by Mr. Charles H. Robinson.

Rolle (Richard), The Fire of Love, and The Mending of Life, edited and done into Modern English by Frances M. M. Comper, with an Introduction by Evelyn Underhill, 3/6 net. Methuen

A modernized version of Richard Misyn's fifteenth-century translations of 'De Incendio Amoris' and 'De Emendatione Vitæ,' written by Richard Rolle, who died at Hampole in 1349. The Introduction deals with 'The Mysticism of Richard Rolle.'

Skrine (Rev. J. H.), Eucharist and Bishop, 1/ net. Longmans

This pamphlet deals with certain questions which have arisen out of the Kikuyu controversy.

Tait (Arthur J.), Christus Redemptor, Meditations on 1 Corinthians i. 30, "Purple Series," 1/6 net. Robert Scott

Five sermons delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Westcott (Frederick Brooke), A Letter to Asia, being a Paraphrase and Brief Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Believers at Colossæ, 3/6 net. Macmillan

This paraphrase is not intended for "practised scholars," but for "those who still have time and energy for quiet Bible study." There is an historical Introduction, followed by a commentary on the text of the Epistle. At the end of the volume the version of 1611 and the author's paraphrase of the Epistle are printed side by side.

POETRY.

Cole (T. W.), Quatrains, 6*d*. net. Palmer

This booklet contains sixteen quatrains reprinted from *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *Worcester Herald*. They include 'By the Hedgerows,' 'A May-day in Town,' and 'Pot-pourri.'

Flowers from the Fatherland, transplanted into English Soil by A. M. Everest, 3/6 net. Macdonald

A selection of translations of German poetry, including renderings of poems by Heine, Fallersleben, Schiller, Goethe, and Kerner.

Holley (Horace), Creation, Post-Impressionist Poems, 1/ net. Filfield

A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'In a Factory,' 'The Vision,' 'The Crowd,' 'Eve's Lament,' and 'Pilgrim.'

Keble (John), The Christian Year, 1/ net. Milford

A volume in the "World's Classics," Pocket Edition.

Keble (John), The Christian Year, Lyra Innocentium, and Other Poems, together with his Sermon on 'National Apostasy,' 1/6 net. Milford

In the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors."

Macaulay (Rose), The Two Blind Countries, 2/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A collection of poems, many of which have already appeared in *The Saturday Westminster*, *The Spectator*, and *The Cambridge Magazine*. The book includes 'Two Hymns for St. Andrew's Day,' 'Trinity Sunday,' 'The City on the Lee Shore,' and 'The Tramps' Highway.'

Oppenheim (Edwin), The Reverberate Hills, 3/6 net. Constable

The author writes 'To a Departing Swallow,' 'In the Firwood,' and on 'Autumn,' 'Lac Tanay,' 'A Winter's Night in the Rhone Valley,' and similar subjects.

Roberts (E. Cecil), Through Eyes of Youth, 2/6 net. James Clarke

This last volume of Mr. Roberts's poetry includes 'Ode to Theocritus,' 'Clifton Church,' 'Habberley Valley,' and 'The Strike.'

Sackville (Lady Margaret), The Career briefly set forth of Mr. Percy Prendergast, who told the Truth, 1/ net. A. H. Stockwell

These verses tell how the truthful hero was elected to Parliament, and finally appointed Prime Minister. The illustrations are by Mr. C. W. Ingram.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXVIII. Part II., 25/6 per annum. Elliot Stock

A bi-monthly record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction.

Catalogue of German, Dutch, and Flemish Illustrated Books, XV.–XVI. Centuries: Part I. A–H, 3/ J. & J. Leighton

Includes descriptions of early books and prints representative of illustration and decoration in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Netherlands before the year 1601. All details of the Catalogue are first-hand, and the sizes of the cuts are given in millimetres, together with collations of every item.

Icelandic Collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske, Catalogue, compiled by Halldór Hermannsson, $6 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y.

An annotated Catalogue, arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, of some 9,700 volumes, comprising editions and translations of Old Icelandic and Old Norse texts, modern Icelandic literature, commentaries and works on the language, history, religion, and customs of the Scandinavian nations. The Runic literature in the Fiske Collection has not been included.

Slater (J. Herbert), Robert Louis Stevenson, a Bibliography of his Complete Works, 2/6 net. Bell

This volume is the first of a projected series of handbooks for collectors, librarians, and others who wish to trace the first and early editions of authors. The books here described are arranged alphabetically according to the first words of their titles, and notes are added giving particulars of different issues or editions and the auction prices.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward III., Vol. XV. A.D. 1370–1374, 15/ Stationery Office

Part of the series of Calendars of the Patent Rolls from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry VII.

Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis, 1346–1367, edited by James Tait, 10/6 net. Manchester University Press

These two manuscripts are edited with Introduction and notes; the volume includes Addenda, Corrigenda, Index, and facsimiles.

Couper (W. J.), The Millers of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dunfermline, a Record of Scottish Bookselling, 8/6 net. Fisher Unwin

This volume is offered as a contribution towards the history of the book-trade of Scotland. It is illustrated with plates and woodcuts in the text, and concludes with a Bibliography of 'Books, &c., written or edited by the Millers of Dunbar and Haddington,' 'The East Lothian Press,' and 'The Dunfermline Press,' and an Index.

Laurie (Lieut.-Col. George Brenton), History of the Royal Irish Rifles. Ordinary Edition 21/, Library Edition 30/ Gale & Polden

A history of the 83rd and 86th Regiments, constituting since 1881 the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles. Prof. Oman has contributed a chapter dealing with the Peninsular War. There are many illustrations, coloured plates, and maps.

Lockhart's Life of Scott, abridged and edited by O. Leon Reid, "Macmillan's Pocket Classics," 1/ net.

The editor has added a brief Preface, Introduction, and a few notes.

Plowden (Alfred Chichele), Grain or Chaff? the Autobiography of a Police Magistrate, 1/ net. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 793.

Sabatini (Rafael), The Life of Cesare Borgia, 5/ net. Stanley Paul

A new edition in the "Essex Library."

Young (Norwood), Napoleon in Exile at Elba (1814–1815), 21/ net. Stanley Paul

An account of Napoleon's year at Elba, with a chapter on the iconography of the island by Mr. A. M. Broadley, from whose collection of Napoleonic prints and caricatures the illustrations are taken.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Carson (W. E.), Mexico, the Wonderland of the South, 10/6 net. Macmillan

A revised edition, including among its new features a summary of events in Mexico from the accession of President Diaz in 1876 to the administration of President Huerta in 1914, and a chapter on the present political outlook.

Cox (J. Charles), Warwickshire, 2/6 net. Methuen

In "The Little Guides" series, with twenty-four illustrations from photographs, and six maps and plans.

Enock (C. Reginald), Ecuador, its Ancient and Modern History, Topography, and Natural Resources, Industries, and Social Development, "The South American Series," 10/6 Unwin

This book aims at presenting various aspects of the country which will interest the trader, traveller, and general reader alike. There are many illustrations and two maps.

Freshfield (Douglas), Hannibal Once More, 5/ net. Arnold

The author endeavours to treat the classical texts relating to Hannibal's passage of the Alps from the point of view of an Alpine traveller and topographer. The book includes maps and illustrations.

Garnett (Lucy M. J.), Greece of the Hellenes, 6/ net. Pitman

Another volume in the "Countries and Peoples Series."

Thring (Mrs. C. H. M.), The Trials and Pleasures of an Uncompleted Tour, edited by C. H. M. T., 12/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

The tour here described was begun by Mr. and Mrs. Thring in August, 1911. They crossed North America, and travelled in New Zealand, Australia, Japan, and China. They then went to Calcutta, visiting various places in North India. Mrs. Thring died very suddenly at Agra, and the book is compiled from her letters and diary. It is fully illustrated with photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Day (Henry C.), Catholic Democracy: Individualism and Socialism, 6/ net. Heath & Cranton

The author discusses the social teaching of the Catholic Church, and compares it with that of the new democracy. Cardinal Bourne has contributed a brief Preface.

Gorham (Charles T.), Christianity and Civilization, 9*d.* net. Watts

This little volume in "The Inquirer's Library" contains chapters on 'The Influence of Religion upon Civilization,' 'The Reformation,' and 'Christianity and Woman.' A Bibliography is also included.

Seebohm (the late Frederic), Customary Acres and their Historical Importance, being a Series of Unfinished Essays, 12/6 net. Longmans

These studies of the tribal and pastoral conditions of landholding, and its development into the open-field system of the village community, are published by the author's son, Mr. Hugh E. Seebohm, who writes a Preface.

ECONOMICS.

Guyot (Yves), Where and Why Public Ownership has Failed, 6/6 net. Macmillan

The author discusses such subjects as municipal activity, the housing of the working classes, State insurance and employment, Government monopolies, and State operation of railways, his aim being to discover what reforms have been accomplished in those cases where State ownership and operation have been tried.

POLITICS.

Foster (Hon. George E.), Canadian Addresses, edited by Arnold Winterbotham, 5/ net. Jenkins

A number of addresses on 'Imperial Preference,' 'Naval Defence,' 'Reciprocity with the United States,' 'Some Problems of Empire,' and kindred subjects, with an introductory chapter on Canada of to-day.

Land (The), the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee: Vol. II. Urban, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

This volume embodies some of the results of an inquiry made during 1912–13 by a small Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It deals more particularly with urban conditions, but "rating and taxation, the acquisition of land for public and private purposes, the control of building areas, and, to a certain extent, questions relating to tenure, are dealt with in their rural aspects as well."

PHILOLOGY.

Pokorny (Julius), A Concise Old Irish Grammar and Reader: Part I. Grammar, 5/ net. Dublin, Hodges & Figgis

An easy introduction to the scientific study of Old Irish, in which the writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the grammars of Thurneysen and Pedersen.

Wisdom (J. H.) and **Murray (Marr)**, A Practical Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages; A Practical Pocket Dictionary of the German and English Languages; and A Practical Pocket Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages, 6*d.* net each. Melrose

These little Dictionaries are intended primarily for the use of travellers, and contain over 5,000 words in common use in each language. They are printed in clear type, and measure about 6½ in. by 3 in.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Fansler (Dean Spruill), Chaucer and the Roman de la Rose, 6/6 net. Milford, for Columbia University Press

This monograph deals with Chaucer's attitude towards the 'Roman de la Rose,' and the effect of the poem upon his literary production. Well-known parallels are also discussed, and new ones are presented. There are Appendixes and a Bibliography.

Waterhouse (Gilbert), The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

This monograph traces the literary relations of England and Germany from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, and includes chapters on 'Early Travellers,' 'The Latin Novel,' 'Later Satire,' and 'Milton in Germany.'

EDUCATION.

Darroch (Alexander), Education and the New Utilitarianism, and Other Educational Addresses, 3/6 net. Longmans

These addresses, selected from a large number delivered to various societies during the past few years, deal with subjects of present-day importance in the educational world. The book includes chapters on 'Democracy and Education,' 'The School and the State,' and 'Two Ideals of the End of Woman's Education.'

Lyttelton (Edward), The Corner-Stone of Education, an Essay on the Home Training of Children, 5/ net. Putnam

The author's subject is the general moral training of children in the home.

McKeever (William A.), Training the Girl, 6/6 Macmillan

This book is a companion volume to the author's 'Training the Boy,' and deals in turn with the industrial, social, vocational, and "service" training of girls. It is fully illustrated with photographs.

Montessori (Maria), Dr. Montessori's Own Handbook, 3/6 net. Heinemann

Dr. Montessori here gives an account of her method, and a description of the Montessori apparatus. The book is illustrated. In a note the author states that the present work is "the only authentic manual of the Montessori method," and that the English translation has been authorized by her.

School Review Monographs: No. V. Rating, Placing, and Promoting of Teachers, Educational Surveys, &c., 2/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press, for Chicago Univ. Press

This number contains papers by Mr. Frank E. Thompson, Mr. William H. Kilpatrick, Mr. Edward C. Elliott, and others, presented for discussion at the meeting of the Society of College Teachers of Education, Richmond, Virginia.

Truelove (Mrs. Kate), Demonstrations on Infant Care for Elder Girls, 8*d*. Bell
Descriptions of courses of lectures held in school. There is a Preface by Lady St. Helier.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Blackie's New Systematic English Readers: Second Reader, by Eleanor I. Chambers, 1/; Third Reader, 1/2
These two Readers are printed in good type, and have coloured and other illustrations. The 'Third Reader' aims at teaching something of English grammar and composition, and contains at the end about twenty pages of suggestions for teachers.

Britain and her Neighbours: Book I. Tales from Far and Near, 10*d*.; Book II. Tales of Long Ago, 1/ Blackie
These two volumes contain simple stories from the history of Great Britain and other lands. They are printed in large, clear type, and illustrated with sixteen coloured plates.

Butler (Joseph), Three Sermons on Human Nature and a Dissertation upon the Nature of Virtue, edited by W. R. Matthews, "English Classics," 1/6 Bell
This edition, prepared to meet the requirements of the student of ethics, includes an Introduction, analyses, and notes.

Dramatized Recitations, New and Old, being Short Historical Dramas in Rhyme, written or arranged by Harold Drum, 8*d*. Blackie
This volume contains some abridged scenes from 'King John' and 'Henry VI.,' and dramatized versions of stories of Canute, Queen Philippa, the British slaves in Rome, &c. The writer gives directions for acting, and suggests that these recitations may be used to illustrate history lessons.

Far Afield, 1/6
One of the "Arnold's Literary Reading-Book" Series, containing a selection of true stories of travel, sport, and adventure in many lands.

MacMunn (Norman), Differential Partnership; the Things about Us, and a Few Others, I. and II., 8*d*. each. Bell
Books of easy French conversation on the MacMunn Differential Partnership Method.

Rambler Travel Books: Africa, edited by Lewis Marsh, 9*d*. Blackie
This little book contains extracts from writings on Africa by well-known travellers, such as Borrow, Mary Kingsley, Dr. Livingstone, and Lord R. Churchill. It is illustrated with coloured and other plates.

Rambles among our Industries: Iron and its Iron Workers, by William J. Claxton, 9*d*. Blackie
An account of the iron industry, illustrated with coloured plates, photographs, and diagrams.

School and College Atlas (The), 3/6 net. Bacon
This atlas has been specially prepared to comply with the requirements of a recently issued Memorandum by the Board of Education. It contains 103 full-page maps illustrating the Relief of the Land, Distribution of Rainfall, Variations of Temperature by Isothermal Lines, Political Divisions, and Trade Routes.

Scott (Sir Walter), The Lord of the Isles, edited by the Rev. F. Marshall, 1/6 George Gill
This edition is intended mainly for students preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals and similar examinations. The text is accompanied by an Introduction, including a Life of Scott, historical and geographical notes, maps, a Glossary, and several selected examination papers.

Shorter Æneid (The), selected and arranged, with brief notes, by H. H. Hardy, 2/6 Bell
In this abbreviated edition of the 'Æneid' many difficult passages and lines do not appear, the omissions being covered by a summary in English. There are a few notes and an Index, and Prof. H. E. Butler has contributed the Preface and Introduction.

JUVENILE.

McMillan (R.), The Origin of the World, 2/ net. Watts
A book for children, in which various scientific subjects, such as 'The Earth's Motion,' 'The Law of Gravitation,' and 'Force and Energy,' are discussed in simple language, and illustrated by reproductions of diagrams and drawings.

FICTION.

Arkwright (William), The Trend, 6/ Lane
The study of the musical and artistic temperament of a boy who is found singing in the street, adopted, and given a training.

Benson (E. F.), Dodo the Second, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
See p. 493.

Blyth (James), Napoleon Decrees, 6/ White
A story of a French spy sent by Napoleon in the year 1804 for the purpose of making certain observations on the East Coast of England. Through treachery and deceit he impersonates a French count at the residence of a country squire. The unsuspecting host extends to his visitor (who apparently comes with the best credentials) every hospitality. The spy, however, abuses the kindness shown him by abducting the daughter of the house and her friend, both of whom are engaged to be married. The rest of the story is a description of a chase, the rescue, and the union of two pairs of lovers.

Bottome (Phyllis), Broken Music, 6/ Hutchinson
The hero, a young French baron, who was left orphaned as a child, has been brought up by a maiden aunt in an isolated village. At 20, absolutely ignorant of the world, and cherishing only the desire to become a great musician, he is sent to Paris. There he comes under the spell of two sirens, and suffers poignantly from subsequent disillusionment.

Brady (Cyrus Townsend), The Fetters of Freedom, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
St. Paul and Nero are prominent characters in this story. The book is illustrated.

Buchanan (Meriel), Tania, 6/ Jenkins
A tale of Society life in Russia, mainly occupied with the love-affairs of a young princess.

Cobb (Irvin S.), The Escape of Mr. Trimm, his Plight, and Other Plights, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A collection of nine short stories.

Danby (Frank), Full Swing, 6/ Cassell
The hero fails in his "Little-Go" at Oxford "because his heart was so full," and fights through the Boer War. The story deals mainly with his love-affairs and the incompatibility of his own and his mother's temperament.

Gissing (George), The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Feb. 21, 1903, p. 234.

Hornung (E. W.), A Thief in the Night, Last Chronicles of Raffles, 7*d*. net. Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Howell (C.), Chester Chase. Digby & Long
The first chapter introduces a "sanguinely complexioned" hero and three heroines. At the close he is exhibited as the lover discarded by them all in turn; one of the ladies has become an imprisoned Suffragette, another—just encountered as a humble cottage maiden—the wife of a baronet, "necklaced, braceleted and tiarad."

Hume (Fergus), Not Wanted, 6/ White
The heroine suffers much from the hands of her stepmother, and nearly sacrifices herself and her fortune to a man she detests for the sake of her father, whom she believes to be guilty of murder.

Johnston (Mary), Sir Mortimer, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Legge (Margaret), The Rebellion of Esther, 6/ Alston Rivers
The heroine, a promising novelist, escapes to congenial surroundings in London from domestic tyranny and unhappiness. She is faced by the problem of a choice to be made between her love for a man, not morally free to marry, and her mother's need for her protection and sympathy at home.

Le Queux (William), The Maker of Secrets, 6/ Ward & Lock
In the train from Brighton to London the hero encounters an eminent violinist who is obsessed by a passion for goldfish; thereupon, in his endeavours to solve the mystery surrounding the musician, the teller of the story is plunged into some thrilling adventures.

London (Jack), The House of Pride, 1/ net. Mills & Boon
A collection of short stories including 'Jack London by Himself.'

Sawkins (Mrs. Langfield), The Agitator in Disguise, 6/ Heath & Cranton
The scene of this story is laid in Ireland in the eighties of the last century. The hero is involved in the Fenian agitation.

Scannell (Florence), Cinderella's Sisters, 6/ Heath & Cranton
The stories of three girls who are somewhat oppressed by their fashionable mother.

Tynan (Katharine), A Little Radiant Girl, 6/ Blackie
A story for girls, dealing with the lives of old and honourable families in England and Ireland. Two of the principal characters are dealt with as in Hans Andersen's 'Ugly Duckling,' and their development is described.

Watson (Grant), Where Bonds are Loosed, 6/ Duckworth
A description of the life of an Englishman in a very lonely part of the Empire, where the ordinary bonds of civilization do not hold good.

Westerman (Percy F.), The Log of a Snob, 6/ Chapman & Hall
An account of the adventures of an amateur yachtsman.

Whiting (Mary Bradford), Meriel's Career, a Tale of Literary Life in London, 6/ Blackie
The heroine, an over-confident, independent girl of 18, finds herself in the somewhat ludicrous position of editor of a girls' magazine, having no knowledge of her work, which is done by a capable "sub." Her employer has engaged her solely for the purpose of being able to advertise the "youngest editress." The tale deals with Meriel's gradual awakening to the fact that love does count in the world, and that she herself is not a great literary genius. The tale, which should appeal to the "young person," is published at a time of year when that class of public is too much neglected by authors.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Antiquary, April, 6*d*. Elliot Stock
The articles in this issue include 'Allhallows-the-More and its Sanctuary Ring,' by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry; 'Dartford Town and Church,' by Miss Mary F. A. Tench; and 'Fragments of Vestments of Bishop Walter de Cantelupe preserved at Worcester,' by Mr. George Bailey.

Blackwood's Magazine, April, 2/6 Blackwood
Includes 'Sketched in War Time,' by a Woman Red Cross Surgeon; 'The New Road,' by Mr. Neil Munro; and 'Tyger Key,' by Mr. Douglas G. Browne.

British Review, April, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
Mr. Burnell Payne writes an appreciation of 'The Work of Mr. Belloc,' the Earl of Dunraven discusses the Government's proposals, and Mr. E. Boyd Barrett contributes a paper on 'How to Complete One's Education.' There are verses by Katharine Tynan, Mr. R. L. Gales, Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart, and others.

Champion, April, 3*d*. net. 21, Old Bailey
The articles include 'Cricket in 1913 and Prospects for the Coming Season,' by Mr. Cyril Holland.

Connoisseur, April, 1/ net. J. T. H. Baily
This issue opens with an illustrated article by Mr. C. Reginald Grundy on Sir Joseph Beecham's collection of works by Turner, and Mr. Fred Roe contributes an article with twelve sketches on 'Some Forgotten Nooks: a Rambler's Itinerary.'

Constructive Quarterly, March, 3/ net. Oxford University Press
'The Place of Symbolism in Religion,' by Bishop Gore; 'Education and Religion among Working-Men,' by the Rev. William Temple; and 'The Nature of Divine Faith: a Catholic Account,' by Prof. Michael Maher are features of this issue.

Contemporary Review, April, 2/6 'Contemporary Review' Co.
Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett contributes a paper on 'The Fortunes of Home Rule and of Ulster,' Mr. J. W. Greig discusses 'Some Aspects of Scottish Home Rule,' and Dr. E. J. Dillon writes notes on foreign affairs. Other articles are 'Florence Nightingale on India,' by Sir William Wedderburn; 'The Suicide Club,' by Mr. A. MacCullum Scott; and 'The Trouble in the New Hebrides,' by the Rev. Dr. George Brown.

Cornhill Magazine, April, 1/ Smith & Elder
Includes 'Narcissus,' by Dr. Robert Bridges; 'An Old Garden City: in Praise of Bath,' by Mr. Frederic Harrison; and 'The "General" Man,' by Mr. Alexis Roche.

Fortnightly Review, April, 2/6
Chapman & Hall
'The Personality of Sir Edward Carson,' by Mr. Edward Legge; 'Letters by Carlyle to a Fellow Student,' by Mr. Daniel Gorrie; and 'The Jews as an Economic Force,' by Dr. M. Epstein are notable features in this number.

Harper's Monthly Magazine, April, 1/ Harper
The articles in this issue include 'What is Gravity?' by Sir Oliver Lodge; 'My First Visit to the Court of Denmark,' by Madame de Hegermann-Lindencrone; and 'A Survival of Matriarchy,' by Mrs. Carrie C. Catt. There are short stories by Mr. Owen Oliver, Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, and others.

Hibbert Journal, April, 2/6 net.
Williams & Norgate
Important features in this number are 'Kikuyu,' by Dean Henson; 'The Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Modern Mind,' by Prof. Norman Kemp Smith; 'Criticism of Public Schools,' by the Head Master of Eton; and 'The Suffering of God,' by the Rev. B. H. Streeter.

Highway, April, 1*d*.
Workers' Educational Association
This issue includes 'Our Educational System: the School Leaving Age,' by Mr. Arthur Greenwood; 'Poetry and the Worker: Browning,' by Mr. W. O. Stapledon; and 'The Wonders of Plant Life,' by Mr. T. W. Price. Notices of Summer Schools and the Summer Meeting at Cambridge are given.

Hungarian Spectator, 3*d*.
Budapest, Franklin Society
This paper contains editorial notes; a review of vol. vi. of the *Hungarian Shakespeare Magazine*, by Dr. Hugó Latzkó; a 'Chapter of Hungarian Literature,' by Mr. Arthur B. Yolland; and an article 'On Duelling.'

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, March, 2/6 The Society
Includes 'The Census of the Empire, 1911,' by Sir J. A. Baines, and 'The Rate of Interest on British and Foreign Investments,' by Mr. R. A. Lehfeldt. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth continues his article 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics.'

Mariner's Mirror, April, 1/ net.
Society for Nautical Research
The articles in this month's number include 'Patience,' by Mr. Geoffrey Callender; 'The Model of the Hollandia of 1664–1683' (illustrated), by Mr. G. C. E. Crone; and the fourth part of 'Stem Ropes' (illustrated), by Mr. H. H. Brindley.

Munsey's Magazine, April, 6*d*. Munsey
Special features in this month's number are a new novel by Sir Gilbert Parker entitled 'You Never Know Your Luck'; short stories by Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim and Mr. Owen Oliver; and articles on 'The Feminist Movement that Cashes In,' by Mr. Edward Hungerford, and 'The Passing of the Old Indian,' by Mr. John M. Oskison.

National Review, April, 2/6 net. 23, Ryder Street
We notice among the contents 'The True Doctrine of National Defence,' by Earl Percy; 'The Free Traders in 1914,' by Capt. Tryon; '"Paper" Audiences,' by Mr. Philip E. Hubbard; and 'Some Little-Known Facts about Bugs,' by Mr. Harold Russell.

Nineteenth Century and After, April, 2/6
Spottiswoode
Notable articles in this number are 'A French Ambassador's Impressions of England in the Year 1666,' by M. Jusserand; 'The Traffic in Worn-Out English Horses,' by Miss A. M. F. Cole; 'The Tyranny of Alcohol,' by Sir Harry H. Johnston; 'Roman Gardens of the Renaissance,' by Mrs. Ady; and 'Thoughts on Scholarships,' by Prof. Marcus Hartog.

Occult Review, April, 7*d*. net. Rider
The contents of this issue include articles on 'Occultist and Mystic,' by Miss Lily Nightingale; 'Theatrical Horoscopes,' by "Regulus"; and 'Facts and Hypotheses in Psychical Research,' by Mr. H. S. Redgrove.

Round Table, No. 14, 2/6 Macmillan
This number opens with a discussion of the Irish crisis. Other subjects are 'The South African Strike,' 'The New Autocracy in China,' 'The Kikuyu Controversy,' and 'Education and the Working Class.'

Vineyard, April, 6*d*. net. Dent
Includes 'An Easter Rhyme,' by the Rev. R. L. Gales; 'Greensleeves,' by Katharine Tynan; and 'The Dorneedy,' by the Curé de Campagne.

World's Work, 1/ net. Heinemann
There are articles in this number on 'The Greek Ideal in Physical Training,' by Mr. Caryl Jordan; 'The Countryside under Glass,' by Home Counties; and 'How it Feels to be Blind,' by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson.

GENERAL.

Atkinson (Meredith), First Aid to Essay-Writing, 3*d*. Workers' Educational Assoc.
A second edition.

Barrow (Sir John), The Mutiny of the Bounty, 1/ net. Oxford University Press
In the "World's Classics," Pocket Edition, with an Introduction by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), Where no Fear Was, a Book about Fear, 6/ net.
Smith & Elder
The author discusses the subject of fear, its power in general as well as over particular people, such as Carlyle and Charlotte Brontë, and what, if anything, one can do to resist it.

Bernhard-Smith, The Comic Dictionary, 2/6 net. A. H. Stockwell
The writer's wit may be gauged from the following examples: "Absence-of-mind, presence of worry"; "Fame, the loneliness of being known to friends we do not know"; "Strategy, sudden diplomacy." The 'Dictionary' is followed by a 'List of Proper Names,' treated in similar fashion.

Earle (Mrs. C. W.) and **Case (Miss Ethel)**, Pot-Pourri mixed by Two, 7/6 net.
Smith & Elder
The collaborators write chiefly on gardens, and include poems, recipes, and many illustrations in their book.

Library of English Prose: England in the Sixteenth Century, by Raphael Holinshed; The English Mail Coach, by Thomas de Quincey; Companions of Columbus, by Washington Irving, 10*d*. each. Blackie
Each of these volumes contains a short Introduction.

Scout and Red Cross Motto Book, 1/ net. R.T.S.
A calendar with a motto and quotation for each day of the year.

Sharpe (Ada M.), A Disturbed House and its Relief, a Narrative of Certain Occurrences at "Beth-Oni," Tackley, Oxon, 1905–8, 1/6 net.
Oxford, Parker; London, Simpkin & Marshall
The writer gives an account of her experiences in a haunted house, and tells how after three years the disturbances ceased through the ministrations of priests.

Shawcross (Henry Douglas), Nature and the Idealist, 5/ net. Sampson Low
A collection of essays and verses, with a Prefatory Memoir of the author by "Felix."

Sleeman (Capt. J. L.), First Principles of Tactics and Organisation, with reference to the "Field Service Regulations," Reprint 1912, 2/6 net. Gale & Polden
This volume for officers and N.C.O.'s of the Regular, Special Reserve, and Territorial Forces deals with minor problems such as a young officer might be called upon to solve.

Stephenson (Robert), How to Breathe, Speak, and Sing, 1/6 net. Jarrold
This book contains the substance of lectures delivered by the writer at various centres in London. He sets forth "the main features of the Old Italian Method of voice production in relation more particularly to the study of the speaking voice," and shows that, whether for singing or elocution, the same preliminary training is necessary.

Street (G. S.), On Money, and Other Essays, 4/6 net. Constable
A collection of essays reproduced from *The Eye-Witness* or *The New Witness*, *The English Review*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and *The Nineteenth Century*.

Táin Bó Cúalnge, 'The Cualnge Cattle-Raid,' the Ancient Irish Epic Tale, now for the First Time done entire into English out of the Irish of the Book of Leinster and Allied Manuscripts, by Joseph Dunn, 25/ net. Nutt
In the Preface the translator gives the Argument of the 'Táin,' and discusses its date, authorship, and extant manuscripts.

PAMPHLETS.

Horniman Museum and Library (The), Forest Hill, S.E., a Handbook to the Collections illustrating a Survey of the Animal Kingdom, 1*d*. L.C.C.
This little handbook has been writtten by Mr. H. N. Milligan, the zoologist at the Museum, and is edited by Dr. A. C. Haddon, the Advisory Curator.

Humane Slaughtering, edited, with Preface, by R. O. P. Paddison, 2*d*.
Animals' Friend Society
'Petitions to Local Authorities, and How to Work Them,' by various organizers, who write from Plymouth, Croydon, Brighton, and other towns.

In Quest of Truth, 2*d*. Watts
A correspondence between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Capt. H. Stansbury, reprinted from the 'Rationalist Press Association Annual' for 1914.

SCIENCE.

Bates (Oric), The Eastern Libyans, an Essay, 42/ net. Macmillan
A scientific study of the Libyans east of Africa Minor, illustrated with plates, figures in the text, and maps.

Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics: No. 10, An Introduction to the Study of Integral Equations, by Maxime Bôcher, 2/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
A second edition.

Dunstan (A. E.) and **Thole (F. B.)**, The Viscosity of Liquids, 3/ net. Longmans
In the series of "Monographs on Inorganic and Physical Chemistry," and contains diagrams.

Hale (Arthur J.), The Synthetic Use of Metals in Organic Chemistry, 4/6 net.
J. & A. Churchill
This book is based on a course of lectures given by the author to the advanced students of Finsbury Technical College. To each of the six chapters the author has added an Appendix of practical work, illustrating the methods set forth in the text.

Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, February, 2/6 R.A.S.
Contains the Annual Report of the Council.

Moss (C. E.), The Cambridge British Flora, illustrated from Drawings by E. W. Hunnybun: Vol. II. (in two parts) Salicaceæ to Chenopodiaceæ, 50/ net. Cambridge University Press
Engler's system of classification is in general followed, and Dr. Moss is being assisted by specialists in certain genera.
The work is to be completed in "about ten volumes," of which the present one is the first to be published. It deals with the earlier dicotyledonous plants, and is provided with an Index. There are over 200 plates from pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Hunnybun, which are bound separately.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, Vol. XLIX. Smith & Elder
Includes medical and surgical papers, and memoirs of Mr. Afred Willett and Mr. Etherington-Smith.

Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Bulletin 71: A Monograph of the Foraminifera of the North Pacific Ocean, Part IV., by Joseph Augustine Cushman. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
This part deals with the Foraminifera included in the families Chilostomellidæ, Globigerinidæ, and Nummulitidæ.

Walmsley (Lionel), Guide to the Geology of the Whitby District, 1/ net.
Whitby, Horne & Son
A pocket guide, illustrated by numerous drawings and diagrams.

FINE ART.

Antiquary (The), Vol. XLIX., 7/6 Stock
The bound volume for the year 1913.

Bell (Gertrude Lowthian), Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir, a Study in Early Mohammadan Architecture, 42/ net.
Oxford, Clarendon Press
An account of the earliest phases and development of Mohammedan architecture, with a Subject Index and Index of Names. It is illustrated with figures in the text, maps, and over ninety plates.

Collings (Ernest H. R.), Outlines, a Book of Drawings, 3/6 net.
24, Gorst Road, Wandsworth Common
Contains reproductions of twenty original black-and-white drawings, which include 'Homage to Ivan Mestrovic' and 'Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune.'

Jastrow (Morris), Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions, the Haskell Lectures, delivered at Oberlin College in 1913, and since revised and enlarged, 10/6 Unwin
A comparative study of Hebrew and Babylonian folk-tales, beliefs, religious practices, myths, and modes of thought.

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, March, 10c.

Containing a report of the progress of the Museum during 1913, and illustrated descriptions of the 'Department of Classical Art, Accessions of 1913,' and 'The William H. Riggs Collection of Arms and Armor.'

Peet (T. Eric) and Loat (W. L. S.), The Cemeteries of Abydos, Part III., 1912–1913. Egypt Exploration Fund

A report of excavations in Abydos during the winter 1912–13, illustrated with twenty-six plates.

Phillipps (Lisle March), The Works of Man, 7/6 net. Duckworth

A new and revised edition. See notice in *Athen.*, April 27, 1912, p. 476.

Sladen (Douglas), How to See the Vatican, 6/ net. Kegan Paul

This volume deals with the neglected or usually closed parts of the palace, and is based on a portion of Mr. Sladen's 'The Secrets of the Vatican,' which has been brought up to date. Some new matter has been included, and there are illustrations from photographs and reproductions of prints.

Watts (Diana), The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal, 21/ net. Heinemann

The writer offers a comparative analysis of the physical development of the ancient Greek and that of the modern human being, discusses the fundamental principles of movement and balance, and gives a detailed explanation of twelve exercises. The book is fully illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

DRAMA.

MacSwiney (Terence J.), The Revolutionist, a Play in Five Acts, 2/6 net. Maunsel

Mr. MacSwiney adopts in this play the French method of changing scenes with a change of grouping, and discusses the subject in a Preface.

O'Kelly (Seumas), The Bribe, 1/ net. Maunsel

An Irish play, concerning the election of a dispensary doctor, which was produced in the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, last December.

O'Riordan (Conal), Rope Enough, 2/ net. Maunsel

In this story a woman is sentenced to death for murdering her child, and this incident has considerable influence upon a large house-party in the country.

Shakespeare (William), As You Like It, edited by J. W. Holme, 2/6 net. Methuen

In the Arden Shakespeare Edition. The text is based on the First Folio, and extracts from 'Rosalynde' and Appendixes are included in the volume.

Shaw (Bernard), The Doctor's Dilemma, 6*d.* Constable

A cheap reprint of the play, with Mr. Shaw's Preface 'On Doctors.'

FOREIGN.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Mélanges d'Histoire offerts à M. Charles Bémont par ses Amis et ses Élèves à l'Occasion de la Vingt-Cinquième Année de son Enseignement à l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, 15fr. Paris, Félix Alcan

This volume is composed of forty-eight critical studies based on original documents.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Duclaux (Madame Mary), Madame de Sévigné, "Bibliotheque Française," XVII. Siècle, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the life and letters of Madame de Sévigné, with a portrait, and notes by Madame Duclaux.

Grappe (Georges), La Rochefoucauld, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

This volume in the "Bibliothèque Française" includes a Bibliography and a complete text of 'Les Maximes.'

GENERAL.

Berjane (Madame Ja), Histoire Anecdotique de la Parisienne par le Costume, I., 1/ 27, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.

An illustrated account of the dress of the 'Dames et Damoiselles du Moyen-Age du IXme au XVme Siecle.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Revue Critique, 25 Mars, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain

Includes 'Gaston Calmette,' by Grosclaude; 'Madame de Sévigné a Grignan (II.),' by M. André Mévil; 'D'Italie,' by M. Émile Henriot; and 'L Heure Féminine,' by M. A. Mavroudis.

FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL.

By the death of Frédéric Mistral on March 25th France has lost her greatest poet—the man of whom Lamartine wrote as though he were another Homer.

He died at the little village of Maillane, in the Bouches du Rhône, at the foot of those desolate-looking Alpilles which are seen from the train when the traveller going South has passed Avignon. His father belonged to Saint-Remy, which Mistral describes as the "nid de ma famille," and where one can still see what the poet called the "hôtel des Mistral de Romanin, connu sous le nom de Palais de la Reine Jeanne."

In his 'Mémoires et Récits' Frédéric Mistral told us how his father, a well-to-do farmer, came to marry the poor girl who was the daughter of the Mayor of Maillane:

"Une année, à la Saint-Jean, maître François Mistral était au milieu de ses blés, qu'une troupe de moissonneurs abattait à la faucille. Un essaim de glaneuses suivait les tâcherons et ramassait les épis qui échappait au râteau. Et voilà que mon seigneur père remarqua une belle fille qui restait en arrière, comme si elle eût eu peur de glaner comme les autres. Il s'avança près d'elle et lui dit:—

"Mignonne, de qui es-tu? Quel est ton nom?

"La jeune fille répondit:—

"Je suis la fille d'Étienne Poulinet, le maire de Maillane. Mon nom est Délaïde.

"Comment! dit mon père, la fille de Poulinet, qui est le maire de Maillane, va glaner?

"Maître, répliqua-t-elle, nous sommes une grosse famille: six filles et deux garçons, et notre père, quoiqu'il ait assez de bien, quand nous lui demandons de quoi nous attifer, nous répond: 'Mes petites, si vous voulez de la parure, gagnez-en.' Et voilà pourquoi je suis venue glaner."

Six months later François Mistral and Délaïde were married, and as soon as Frédéric, the child of this marriage, was old enough, he was sent to a school at Carpentras, where Joseph Roumanille was an usher. Roumanille encouraged the boy to write verse in that Provençal language which Mistral knew before he learnt French, and speaking of these early attempts, Mistral in his 'Isclo d'Or' says:—

"J'avais bien jusque-là lu quelque peu de provençal, mais ce qui me rebutait, c'était de voir que notre langue était employée en manière de dérision....Roumanille, le premier sur la rive du Rhône, chantait dans une forme simple et fraîche tous les sentiments du cœur....Embrasés tous deux du désir de relever le parler de nos mères, nous étudiâmes ensemble les vieux livres provençaux et nous nous proposâmes de restaurer la langue selon ses traditions et caractères nationaux; ce qui s'est accompli depuis avec l'aide et le bon vouloir de nos frères les félibres."

As soon as the schooldays were finished, the lad returned to Maillane, and there wrote his first poem, 'Li Meissoun.' He passed his examinations for the law, but poetry had cast a spell over him, and he never followed the legal profession.

In 1852 Roumanille drew together some young writers in the Langue d'Oc, and, with Mistral's help, published a collection of poetry, 'Li Provençale,' which was the beginning of the Provençal renaissance.

Mistral's father (of whom the son said that in all his life he read only three books—the New Testament, the 'Imitation,' and 'Don Quixote') died in 1855, and when the family property was divided, the paternal farm went to other members of the family. To Frédéric Mistral's lot fell the modest house at Maillane, in which he was to live for sixty years, and in which he died.

In 1854 Mistral, with Roumanille and other Provençal poets, founded the Félibrige, which had for its aim the purification and the restoration to literary use of the Provençal tongue. In 1855 they started the annual 'Armana prouvençau,' and it has appeared each year since.

Mistral's 'Mireille' was published in 1859, and at once attracted the attention of Alphonse Daudet and others. Lamartine was entirely charmed with it, and wrote to a friend:—

"Rien n'avait encore paru de cette sève nationale, féconde, inimitable du Midi. Il y a une vertu dans le soleil. J'ai tellement été frappé à l'esprit et au cœur que j'écris un *Entretien* sur ce poème. Dites-le à M. Mistral. Oui, depuis les Homérides de l'Archipel, un tel jet de poésie primitive n'avait pas coulé."

In the essay which Lamartine named he wrote:—

"Un grand poète épique est né!....Un vrai poète homérique dans ce temps-ci; un poète né, comme les hommes de Deucalion, d'un caillou de la Crau; un poète primitif dans notre âge de décadence; un poète grec à Avignon; un poète qui crée une langue et un idiome, comme Pétrarque a créé l'italien; un poète qui d'un patois vulgaire fait un langage d'images et d'harmonie, ravissant l'imagination et l'oreille."

In 1875 appeared 'Lis Isclo d'Or'; then 'Nerto' (1884), which the Academy crowned as they had crowned 'Mireille.' Next came the 'Reino Jano,' a dramatic work; and in 1897 the 'Poème du Rhône,' which describes the former life of that river, and the legends associated with its banks. After the publication of 'Nerto,' Mistral paid one of his rare visits to Paris, but was soon tired of that city and back at Maillane for work on his 'Lou Trésor dóu Félibrige,' the great dictionary of the Langue d'Oc.

His whole life was devoted to the work of making his native language into a living literary tongue. He worked for forty years at the 'Armana prouvençau'; he founded the *Revue félibréenne*, and was chief editor of the *Aïoli*, which was started at Avignon in 1885. In his 'Trésor dóu Félibrige' may be found every word and phrase, every proverb, every legend that he had gathered during the journeys of a lifetime in Southern France, while the variations of the Langue d'Oc are minutely explained. In 1904 he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, and the money helped him to improve that Muséon Arlaten where he collected many interesting relics of Provençal art, and also, we must add, some rubbish, and many very bad waxwork figures.

Mistral's work was much read in Paris in the French translations which he himself published, but he was seldom seen in the capital. At Arles he was always "Lou gran maistre" with all classes. The people of the old city were rightly proud of the man who wore a hat which recalled "Buffalo Bill," proud, too, of his statue in the little "Place," though, as a work of art, it is one of the worst erected in France.

He has been buried at his own village, in the tomb which he had prepared during his life. He directed that on it there should be no name, and only this epitaph:—

Non nobis Domine, non nobis,
Sed nomini tuo
Et Provinciæ nostræ
Da gloriam.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

Department of Justice, Washington, March 20, 1914.

For the purpose of an investigation of the so-called (?) Collier forgeries, I desire to be put in communication with any member of Mr. John Payne Collier's family. If you could give me the name and address I shall be greatly obliged, and the information which I might obtain might possibly be of great service. S. S. Ashbaugh.

Literary Gossip.

The Johnson Club dined yesterday week, for the first time, at 17, Gough Square, in the actual attic where the 'Dictionary' was made. Mr. Charles Hughes read a highly interesting paper consisting chiefly of unpublished letters from the same stock which produced his 'Thraliana.' Johnson was revealed as a writer of crisp English, and a man of the world as well as a scholar.

The house, which was in a ruinous condition, has been well and temperately restored by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, who intends in due time to hand it over to trustees. Already the nucleus of a suitable collection of books, pictures, &c., is assured, and it is hoped, as Mr. Harmsworth well said, to make the place one for cheerful resort rather than a dead museum.

Mr. Bodley writes:—

"The author of the paragraph in last week's 'Literary Gossip' apropos of the recent election of a member of the French Academy to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques is quite mistaken in saying that 'it is not usual for one of the Forty to become a candidate for a chair in another Academy.' On the contrary, there are many such cases to be found in the 'Annuaire de l'Institut.' I have not at hand the collection of the 'Annuaire' further back than my own election; but merely among Academicians whom I have known personally there are the following instances:—The Duc de Broglie was elected to the Académie Française in 1862, and to the Académie des Sciences Morales in 1895; the Duc d'Aumale to the Académie Française in 1871, to the Académie des Beaux-Arts in 1880, and to the Académie des Sciences Morales in 1889; M. Gaston Boissier to the Académie Française in 1876, and to the Académie des Inscriptions in 1886; Comte d'Haussonville to the Académie Française in 1888, and to the Académie des Sciences Morales in 1904. The reason why members of the French Academy like to belong to other 'classes' of the Institute is that election to the Forty, though a glittering distinction, has sometimes not much relation with the intellectual attainments of the 'Immortal'; while membership of one of the four other Academies is considered as a sure certificate of some solid achievement."

Mrs. E. M. Shaw writes from Andover House, Alderney, C.I.:—

"Thank you for noticing my translation of the 'Divina Commedia' in *The Athenæum*. May I point out that such lines as

> Of burning fire, blotted out the stars.
> 'Purgatorio,' Canto XVIII., p. 195.

and

> Straight to the inward fire of the moon
> 'Purgatorio,' Canto IX., p. 160.

are not ten-, but nine-syllabled lines, and will gain much by being so read?

"I am sorry to add that I have not had the advantage even of seeing Longfellow's translation."

What is the difference between "expenses" and "costs"? It is, at any rate, sufficient to carry with it the difference between success or failure in a motion for an order of a Referee to be made a rule of the High Court. In a recent case in which the Commissioners of Inland Revenue were concerned, a Referee made an order that any "expenses" incurred by the Commissioners should be paid by the plaintiff, who appealed on the ground that the "expenses" had not been assessed by the Referee, and that there was no machinery by which "expenses" could be ascertained apart from a Referee's finding.

Mr. Justice Scrutton upheld the appellant. If "costs" had been the word used, the motion would have succeeded, for "costs" could be ascertained by taxation by the Taxing Master, who, however, had no jurisdiction to tax "expenses." Nor had the Court any power to send the order back to the Referee for him to assess the amount of the "expenses." Wherefore through this lucky—or unlucky, if regarded from the other party's point of view—substitution of "expenses" for "costs" the motion failed. No doubt the eagle eyes of the compilers of the 'N.E.D.' have noticed this; if not, we commend it to their attention.

The Twelfth Vacation Term for Biblical Study will be held this year at Oxford from July 25th to August 15th. The subject which the entire series of lectures is designed to illustrate is, 'The Vital Relation of Personal Religion to the Corporate Life of the Church.'

On Saturday last, at Bedford College, Dr. Geraldine Hodgson, of Bristol University, gave a lecture to the Association of University Women Teachers on 'English Poetry in the Last Decade of the Nineteenth Century.' She dealt with the work of Mr. William Watson, Lord de Tabley, Francis Thompson, and Mrs. Meynell, and also, somewhat more briefly, with that of Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Ernest Dowson.

Her point—and she undoubtedly made it—was that there was no justification for the lamentations over the state of English poetry which were heard rather frequently before the present school of Georgian verse had established itself. The relations between the work of Francis Thompson and that of Coventry Patmore furnished one of the most telling pieces of discriminative criticism in the lecture, and an enjoyable part of it was Dr. Hodgson's reading of the verses chosen as illustration.

Lord Fitzmaurice writes to say that the identification suggested in our Travel Supplement of March 21st (p. 427) between Petty the art-collector and Sir William Petty the economist cannot be sustained. The former was an older man considerably. He adds:—

"I have seen the papers in the Bodleian relating to him. I was at first a good deal puzzled by them. I think Charles I. employed him to buy pictures on the Continent, and there is a list of purchases. When my ancestor left Oxford, it was to go to Ireland to help the Commonwealth party to settle the country, and he eventually took a leading part in the famous Survey called the 'Down' Survey, which is largely associated with his name. He would, I am sure, have gladly gone to Delos or Ephesus, but he had to be content with Waterford."

Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson are about to issue in parts 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys.' The first two parts contain the "Sea MSS.," catalogued by Dr. J. R. Tanner, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the early printed books (to 1558), catalogued by Mr. Gordon Duff. With the latter will be issued a General Introduction, giving a history and description of the Library. The collection comprises some 3,000 volumes, which, as is well known, were bequeathed by Pepys to Magdalene College, Cambridge, under such strict conditions that the Library has always been, and is, difficult of access to students.

Besides some 230 volumes of manuscripts—which include not only the original Diary itself, but also State Papers, and Pepys's official correspondence as Secretary to the Navy, and his collectanea on naval subjects—the chief features of the Library are: the books from the early English and foreign presses, including several unique editions by Caxton and others; the Pepysian Ballads (1,800 broadsides); Elizabethan and Restoration plays; and several collections of contemporary topical literature.

We are only half-pleased to learn that Mr. Max Goschen is attempting to naturalize among us the yellow paper-covered novel which has so long been distinctively French. The sight of it calls up a train of vivid associations, which it is something of a loss to have confused. The world is so full of a number of colours that it would surely be possible to pitch on another equally successful one for England. The particular book with which this beginning is to be made is Mr. George Willoughby's 'The Adventuress, and Other Stories,' and it is to be sold for two shillings.

Not the least precious part of the literary inheritance of a nation is the work of men who died before their prime. Its very inconclusiveness appeals, not merely or chiefly to the reader's sense of regret, but rather to his constructive imagination. Is there to be one more added to that group apart whose leaders are Marlowe, Keats, and Shelley, and which on its outer circle includes Dowson, Richard Middleton, and George Douglas? The occasion of the question is the fact that Stanley Houghton's collected work is about to be published. It runs to three volumes, and comprises a good deal of dramatic work, besides the two plays by which he is best known, as well as articles contributed to the press, and an unfinished novel. The publishers are Messrs. Constable.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Oliphant Smeaton at Edinburgh last Tuesday. He was a well-known journalist, and editor of, and contributor to, various series, including Gibbon in six volumes, and a 'Life of Shakespeare' in "Everyman's Library." William Henry Oliphant Smeaton was the younger son of the late Prof. George Smeaton, and was educated at the Royal High School and Edinburgh University. He went to New Zealand in 1878, engaged in scholastic work there, and later did a good deal of journalistic work in Australia. On his return to this country in 1893, he embarked upon a strenuous literary career, besides lecturing on the literature and history of Scotland.

SCIENCE

GARDENING AND THE GARDEN.

There is always pleasure in reading of the work of a happy man, and happy Mr. Bowles, the author of 'My Garden in Spring' obviously is, even if we cannot quite apply the same epithet to his book. In a curious limited way a lover of nature, with an almost complete indifference to art, he is fond of strange and odd plants, a breeder of new varieties, and, above all, a born collector. Something he can indeed see of the beauty of a primula in the high Alps, but his real joy is in getting the plant home and making it grow, and grow well. A gardener, in our own sense, he certainly is not; not the maker of a complete harmonious whole, not one who must make and make, and go on making toward perfection. As such he would not so well have fitted into his ancient and somewhat formless garden, of which the main features were fixed, with a house obviously "impracticable." We would not have him different, for to the rest of us such workers are almost indispensable. What if he does ask us to read thirty-two pages on the varieties of the crocus? Not only has he, as grower, the joy of his work, breeding and feeding his rarities in their glass frames, but also the result may be fresh forms of beauty for the use of untoiling others.

As for the book itself, it is full of information concerning numberles species, varieties, and oddities, made useful by a fairly good Index, and enlivened here and there by interesting notes on such various matters as the use of an electrified sealing-wax for transferring pollen, the evergreen plants in Francis Bacon's winter garden, the rates of the self-adaptation of antipodal plants to our seasons, and the probable original deflexion of the course of the New River to avoid a line of yews. Among other things there is mention of a Parliamentary candidate who "promises 'em anything—a shower of rain every night, and a shower of manure on Sundays."

The author himself alludes to his writing as "prattle." The word is not, indeed, altogether inapt, but we like his pleasing good-nature better than such touches as these. He will say, describing a flower, that it "has a lingering taint of the hue of jealousy," and talks of the "proverbial acidity of the immature fruit of the vine." Some of the coloured illustrations of flowers are very good.

Of Mr. Thomas's 'Rock Gardening for Amateurs' we can hardly speak too highly. From our own practical experience we can say that it seems to contain all the information that is needed by any one starting such a garden. It is simply and plainly written, without any exasperating padding; the arrangement is excellent, and the Index sufficient. Some of the coloured photographs reproduced are surprisingly effective.

A considerable improvement on the ordinary weekly work-book is 'The Week-End Gardener.' The lists of plants for various purposes, and the clear diagrams explanatory of sundry horticultural processes, are likely to be of considerable use to the beginner. We would advise him, however, in designing his garden, not to form his taste on the photographs or plans herein displayed.

My Garden in Spring. By E. A. Bowles. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 5*s.* net.)

Rock Gardening for Amateurs. By H. H. Thomas and S. Arnott. (Cassell & Co., 6*s.* net.)

The Week-End Gardener. By F. Hadfield Farthing. (Grant Richards, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prehistoric Times and Men of the Channel Islands. By Joseph Sinel. (Jersey, J. T. Bigwood, 5*s.* net.)

"I am not writing [says the author] for the man of science, but simply for the general intelligent public." Regarded as a guide to the most recent archæological discoveries made in Jersey—the other Channel Islands obtain but passing mention—this little book could hardly be bettered. "Quorum pars magna fui!" Mr. Sinel has a right to exclaim about these interesting finds, of which so much has lately been heard. Indeed, the touring archæologist, who nowadays regards a fortnight in the Channel Islands as essential to his notion of a liberal education, can do no better than explore every corner of these ancient haunts of man, with this manual in his pocket, and, if possible, with Mr. Sinel at his elbow. Dr. Keith, who contributes a Foreword, has himself enjoyed the experience. He recalls "the hours spent in the well-appointed museum of the Société Jersiaise"; and also the

> "delightful....occasions when, amid the dunes and the strata sections, Mr. Sinel showed me how he had deciphered the hieroglyphics in which are recorded the events of far back times."

Mr. Sinel's aim throughout has been to put on record his personal investigations and the theories to which he has been led thereby. He has done this, as he tells us, "without looking to previously expressed opinions for guidance," and, he might have added, without drawing on previous records of observed fact. In a word, he speaks on the strength of what he has seen and handled, not of what he has read. Consequently, the book makes up in freshness and vital warmth for whatever it may lack in completeness. The reader feels himself to be face to face with a man who has both delved and thought for himself, and is still delving and thinking. Every page perspires with the ardour of the chase. We taste the pleasure of hunting the hare, which every connoisseur knows to be superior to that of pronouncing a funeral oration over the poor beast's mortal remains. Moreover, when an author writes frankly in the first person, and does not pose as the spokesman of the incorporated wisdom of mankind—or, let us say, of the Société Jersiaise—it is open to the most humble of us to contradict him, if we choose to run the risks. Thus our own copy teems with question marks scrawled opposite Mr. Sinel's expressions of opinion, and sometimes even over against his statements of fact. Sooner or later, however, we must in common fairness undertake to thrash out these questions on the spot; and then we shall have to reckon with the Nemesis attendant on those who beard the local expert in his den.

As for the necessary drawbacks to the personal method, the judicious man of science—the "intelligent general public" we leave to take care of itself, as some how it always manages to do—will, of course, need to study Mr. Sinel side by side with the rest of the relevant authorities; not to speak of the first-hand work he must do, both in the three excellent museums of the Channel Islands—one in Jersey and two in Guernsey—and likewise on and about the various archæological sites themselves. In this way only can he view the progress of local research in its historic perspective; for, as Mr. Sinel is perfectly ready to admit, his handbook ignores, because it takes for granted, the famous discoveries of past generations, such as are most notably associated with the Lukis family, whose invaluable collections are enshrined in the Lukis Museum of Guernsey, a sacred place in the eyes of all true antiquaries. Or, again, Mr. Sinel's account of the labours and successes of himself and his familiars is doubtless perfectly accurate so far as it goes; but he would be the first to allow that it cannot be made the basis of an impartial assignment of the credit due to each and all of the many searchers whose joint endeavours have proved so fruitful. In particular, we think it a slip on his part if he put forward a claim (qualified, it is true, by an "I believe") to priority as regards the establishment of the palæolithic character of certain finds made in a cave in Jersey in 1881. Others, in fact, of whom no mention is made, were in part responsible for the actual excavation; and, so far as we are aware, no attribution of the spoils to a palæolithic horizon was effectively made at the time, nor for some thirty years afterwards. It is possible, however, that we have misunderstood Mr. Sinel, and that all he means to say is that he helped to discover implements which afterwards were proved to be palæoliths.

Some admirable maps, diagrams, and illustrations accompany the book, which is in this and all other respects a credit to the printer. A few slips in the proof-reading — *meriodinalis* (twice), *cervus elephas* (it was not quite so big as that), and *golf* for *golfe* (natural enough in the home of Vardon and Ray)—should be corrected in a second edition, which is sure to be required before long.

SOCIETIES.

Royal.—*March* 26.—Sir W. Crookes, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Nature of the Tubes in Marsupial Enamel and its Bearing upon Enamel Development,' by Mr. J. H. Mummery, in which the author endeavoured to show that the tubes are dentinal tubes and not an enamel product, and that the penetration of the dentinal fibril results from the late and imperfect calcification of the cement substance between the prisms,—'Oxidation of Thiosulphate by Certain Bacteria in Pure Culture,' by Mr. W. T. Lockett,—'The Production of Anthocyanins and Anthocyanidins,' by Mr. A. E. Everest,—and 'Variations in the Growth of Adult Mammalian Tissue in Autogenous and Homogenous Plasma,' by Mr. A. J. Walton. He described the results of experiments performed to obtain information as to the presence in plasma of substances inhibitory to the growth of tissue. Several tissues were used and several plasmata were investigated. The first series of experiments was conducted with a view to discovering if tissue grew better in homogenous or autogenous plasma. It was found that there was no direct variation, but the cells grew better in some plasmata than others. It also became evident that the power of growth varied directly with the nature of the plasmatic medium, and was independent of the cells used. Further experiments showed that plasma contains both inhibitory and stimulating substances to the growth of cells; that the inhibitory substances are destroyed by freezing the plasma from one to three days, and that the stimulating substances are also destroyed when the plasma is frozen for a period of six to eight days.—The remaining papers were: 'The Decomposition of Formates by *B. coli communis*' and 'The Enzymes which are concerned in the Decomposition of Glucose and Mannitol by *B. coli communis*,' by Mr. E. C. Grey, the object of the investigation being to determine how an organism which produced only a trace of gas from a formate and no gas from glucose when acting on these separately was able to produce gas abundantly from a mixture of the two,—and 'Description of a Strain of *Trypanosoma brucei* from Zululand' and 'The Trypanosoma causing Disease in Man in Nyasaland: Part III. Development in *Glossina morsitans*,' by Surgeon-General Sir D. Bruce, Major A. E. Hamerton, Capt. D. P. Watson, and Lady Bruce.

Society of Antiquaries.—*March* 26.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. Bulleid read a paper on 'Romano-British Potteries in Mid-Somerset.' The potteries are situated in the Brue district, some eight miles north-west of Glastonbury, and are distributed over a tract of peatland three miles in length. They consist of numerous mounds containing fragments of pottery and briquetage adjoining the sites of kilns. These heaps of pottery vary from 30 to 100 ft. in diameter, and from 1 to 5 ft. in height. The types of pottery are for the most part common to Roman sites generally. The briquetage includes tiles and thin bricks, bars and parts of seggars or ovens. From the associated finds the potteries appear to have been established before 230 A.D., and to have flourished during the latter part of the Roman occupation.

Mr. W. L. Hildburgh exhibited some sixteenth-century wafering irons. The irons were of Austrian, Bavarian, and Swiss origin, and were used for producing thin, crisp cakes. They were all for secular, not for ecclesiastical use. The designs upon them were of various kinds, being pictorial, heraldic, or conventional; their inscriptions were mottoes, or related to persons or to religious matters, and often included the date of manufacture. The plates were engraved, chased, or stamped, or decorated by more than one of these processes. Engraved or chased work seemed to predominate amongst Germanic irons of the sixteenth century, as opposed to the seeming predominance of stamped work amongst Italian irons of the same period. Renaissance stamped irons of Germanic origin differed in character from the Italian.

Mr. W. de C. Prideaux exhibited a cast of the font from Melbury Bubb, Dorset; Canon Beanlands, a copper gilt Elizabethan Communion cup; Sir George Sitwell, an alabaster figure of St. John Baptist; and Mr. W. Page, a part of a bone pax with the Crucifixion dating to the early part of the fifteenth century.

British Numismatic.—*March* 25.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. Leslie Thorns was elected a member.—The meeting had been reserved for an exhibition of war medals, and short papers upon them.

Major Freer read some notes on the 38th Foot and its medals, including an interesting account of the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, 1812, from letters written by his ancestor Lieut. George Freer, who was one of its leaders. Major J. H. Leslie supplemented these notes with extracts from the diary of another officer who was an eye-witness of the storming of the fort, these notes curiously corroborating the details of the story.

Mr. Charles Winter contributed 'The Gold Collars, Medals, and Crosses granted to British Officers by the Portuguese for Services in the Peninsular War,' a paper which raised questions of interest. It appeared that although these decorations were awarded by the Portuguese, they were to be made in England by, and at the expense of, the recipient. The result was that many were never taken up, and it was an open question whether the gold collar of the Duke of Wellington, which was supposed to have been a British decoration, was not really one of the two collars awarded by the Portuguese to British officers. On the other hand, it was suspected that at least one officer of junior rank assumed to himself the star given only to commanding officers.

General Arbuthnot exhibited the remarkable group of medals earned by his grandfather Lieut.-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, comprising the K.C.B., the cross and star of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, the gold cross with bars for Toulouse, Nive, and Orthes, the Portuguese Campaign medal, the Portuguese war medal, and the Queen's medal with two bars, the last proving that the gold cross should have borne a fourth bar.—Dr. A. A. Payne showed four examples of the Portuguese crosses and the Brunton gold star.—Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a series of the medals of the Royal Irish Regiment, accompanied by notes on its history. He also showed the gold star and badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword.—Mr. Frank Burton submitted an original gorget and a photograph from the portrait of the Colonel of the Notts Militia wearing it, *circa* 1780.—Mr. E. E. Needes showed the group of six orders and medals of Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon of the 28th Foot, which included the gold medal for Egypt, 1801; also a large series of medals awarded to the 77th Regiment.—Mr. T. R. Mackenzie exhibited a group of three medals, including that for the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian; and Mr. M. A. Jameson had sent from Canada the North American Indian chief's medal, Treaty No. 6, 1876, "Big Bear."

Royal Numismatic.—*March* 19.—Mr. Henry Symonds, V.P., in the chair.—Sir Thomas H. Elliot, Capt. J. S. Cameron, and Mr. Sidney W. Grose were elected Fellows.

Mr. W. Gilbert exhibited an unpublished half-penny token of George Smith of Smithfield.

Mr. H. B. Earle Fox read a paper on contemporary forgeries in the English coinage. Contemporary forgeries went as far back as the art of coinage itself; in ancient times it was a common practice for the authorities to issue a certain proportion of plated coins and enforce their currency to pay mint expenses. It was impossible to forge the thin silver coins of the Middle Ages by plating them, so that the usual practice was to make them in debased metal. The reader devoted special attention to the coins of the Edwards, their forgeries and Continental imitations; the latter were of importance for dating hoards. Mr. Earle Fox concluded his paper with some remarks on modern forgeries and the points usually overlooked by the forger. Mr. L. A. Lawrence and Mr. Earle Fox exhibited two series of forgeries in illustration of the paper.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'The Utilization of Solar Energy,' Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann.
— Aristotelian, 8.—Discussion on 'The Value of Logic.'
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Professional Practice and Conduct,' Practice Standing Committee.
— Geographical, 8.30.

Tues. Asiatic, 4.—'The History and Evolution of the Dome in Persia,' Mr. K. A. C. Creswell.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Transportation Problem in Canada and Montreal Harbour,' Mr. F. W. Cowie.
— Zoological, 8.30.

Wed. Astronomical, 5.
— Geological, 8.—'The Evolution of the Essex River-System, and its Relation to that of the Midlands,' Prof. J. W. Gregory; 'The Topaz-bearing Rocks of Gunong Bakau (Federated Malay States),' Mr. J. B. Scrivenor.

Science Gossip.

March has gone out with the undesirable notoriety of being—by a long way—the wettest March in London on record. The average rainfall for the third month is 1·75 in.; some years ago a rainfall of 3·69 in. was the greatest known. This year the fall has measured no less than 4·51 in.

By an Order in Council dated October 14th, 1913, the metric carat of 200 milligrams became on April 1st the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls, and thereby, for the first time, a part of the metric system of weights and measures becomes compulsory in this country. This unit of weight has been employed by jewellers, without direct legal sanction, for some time.

Next Monday Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann is to read a paper before the Society of Engineers on 'The Utilization of Solar Energy,' embodying the results of nearly four years' work upon the problem of sun-produced steam. Though many experiments with sun-power have been made during the last fifty years, this is the first paper of its kind. The meeting is to be held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

In the 'Proceedings of Observatories' included in the Annual Report of the Royal Astronomical Society, we note the attention paid at the Sydney Observatory to the popular and educational aspect of astronomy. The building is open on Monday afternoons for the reception of visitors, who have also been admitted on two or three evenings every week. The evening visits have become so popular that for lack of accommodation names have to be sent in, and the number attending limited. An electric lantern has been installed, and discourses are given, illustrated by slides.

The following lectures have been arranged for at the Royal Institution after Easter: Dr. Walter Wahl, two lectures on 'Problems of Physical Chemistry': 1. 'Study of Matter at High Pressures'; 2. 'Structure of Matter at Low Temperatures' (experimentally illustrated). Prof. W. Bateson, Fullerian Professor of Physiology, Royal Institution, two lectures: 1. 'Double Flowers'; 2. 'The Present State of Evolutionary Theory.' Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, two lectures on 'Natural History in the Classics': 1. 'The Natural History of the Poets—Homer, Virgil, and Aristophanes'; 2. 'The Natural History of Aristotle and of Pliny.' Prof. A. Fowler, two lectures on 'Celestial Spectroscopy: Experimental Investigations in connexion with the Spectra of the Sun, Stars, and Comets.'

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish next Tuesday a translation by Mr. Montagu Drummond of the fourth German edition of Prof. Gottlieb Haberlandt's 'Physiological Plant Anatomy,' a section of botanical science which the author has made peculiarly his own.

Mr. Dent is adding the autobiography of Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D.—the first woman graduate in medicine (1849)—to his next instalment of the "Everyman Series." It was written at the request of Dr. Blackwell's adopted daughter, Miss K. Barry, and was issued by Messrs. Longmans in 1895 under the title of 'Pioneer Work in opening the Medical Profession for Women.' It has long been out of print. A Bibliography and supplementary chapter have been added, and Mrs. Henry Fawcett has written an Introduction.

FINE ARTS

An Illustrated Catalogue of the Second National Loan Exhibition, 1913–14: Woman and Child in Art. Compiled by Francis Howard. Preface by Robert Ross. (Heinemann, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

The reproductions of pictures which illustrate this volume are creditably done, though once again we are reminded of the vanity of reproducing in another medium works which depend largely on the virtuosity of the painter in oils. The exhibition contained a large proportion of English works of the eighteenth century, and this proportion is maintained in the illustrations, and the lack, in the majority of these, of any element of design severe in the sense of tending towards formality of statement gives them a look of slovenly irregularity. In the painting this might be excused by some, because such pursuit of picturesque variety for its own sake had sometimes the redeeming virtue of seeming to arise from an easy, fluent handling of paint. Retained in a form which does not urge any such defence, it seems inexcusably trivial. Deliberate, clear delineation, even if the painter's conception of form be small, as with Terburg's 'Introduction' (LXII.), bears reflection in a photographic process better than the suave technical improvisation which played so large a part in the craftsmanship of the English portrait painters, for their detail drawing is largely dictated by the nature of the forms which come most easily to the artist's habit of handling paint. Their design has thus the merit of being inherent in their medium—the disadvantage of looking foolish when divorced from it.

Sir Philip Sassoon's 'L'Odalisque à l'Esclave' (LXXVIIa.) shows the charm of Ingres's tight, impeccable draughtsmanship and well-considered placing of every detail in a design—qualities which retain their value in whatever form they are presented (the small attraction they seem to offer to the artists of the present day can only be a passing phase). The print shows also how much for once Ingres may lose by the absence of colour, with its power of subordinating some parts, and throwing into importance other passages of the composition. In presence of the painting we were not quite so conscious of the feeling that the musician is an absurdly sentimental lay figure.

Conscious sentimentality is the vice which to the eyes of the modern painter, damns a large number of the works here commemorated, and although the general public are not so resentful, we believe that they do but lag behind in this respect, and what artists feel to-day they will feel to-morrow—even more intolerantly because they lack the workman's respect for a bad job capably done. It is thus quite likely that thirty years hence the works of Reynolds and his followers will be as much underestimated as they are over-estimated to-day in lay circles.

Selected Etchings by Piranesi. With an Introduction by C. H. Reilly. Series I. (Technical Journals, Caxton House, Westminster, 2*s.* 6*d.*)

This series of reproductions is issued to offer an opportunity of acquaintance with Piranesi's work at a moderate price, Mr. Reilly pointing out that not only the originals, but even "Mr. Keith Young's massive volume of reproductions," are beyond the means of the ordinary practising architect. It might be suggested, perhaps, that the scale of his own illustrations is almost too small to allow satisfactory treatment of some of the large architectural compositions, though the selections from the 'Vasi, Candelabri,' &c., are excellent.

Piranesi is too exclusively known, among laymen at any rate, as the author of the 'Carceri,' and it is certainly desirable to popularize also his magnificently designed and severely drawn views of then existing buildings. These cannot but stimulate the imaginations of architects, though we do not quite endorse the suggestion that Roman architecture is the one inevitable source and fountain-head of inspiration by which modern architecture is to be revived. Mr. Reilly's analogy between our own time and the latter half of the eighteenth century is one that cannot be pushed far, the introduction of steel structure being so fundamental an element as to differentiate at once our difficulties from those of Robert Adam and Chambers. In a sense, it might be argued that, as architecture becomes a mere façade masking the real structure, there arises an opportunity for making it an aerial fabric, a composition expressing the abstract principles of structure in terms not necessarily the same as those actually employed in the building itself. We have that tendency doubtless, and the study of Piranesi's magnificent designs, with their mastery of the rhetoric of the art of building, may serve to make the work of its devotees more eloquent and grandiose. But there remains the more difficult way of devising an architecture which shall not be a gilded fairy mask, but a frank expression of the play of forces actually at work, and, while in this task we may be stimulated by Piranesi's sense of structure, we are not likely to find much literal prompting as to ways and means. Thus to us far more than to the architects of the eighteenth century his example is, as Mr. Reilly puts it, "safe only in the hands of the discerning."

Stress is wisely laid on the difference between the Roman impressions from Piranesi's plates and the later ones printed by his son Francesco in Paris. When Mr. Reilly, writing of the artist's youth, says, "In his early years he seems to have been something of an *enfant prodigue*, and is reported to have been able to draw the architecture of Venice at the age of eight," we are left in doubt whether he thinks that *enfant prodigue* means an infant prodigy.

EXHIBITIONS.

Within his own chosen boundaries of extreme conservatism Mr. A. W. Rich is a most capable water-colour painter, and his exhibition at the Baillie Gallery maintains his high reputation. More vividly than hitherto, we are struck with the advantage he derives from his frequent use of "sugar paper" or similar absorbent material. The very disadvantages of such a paper—the difficulty the artist has in gauging precisely the tone at which a touch will dry out—force him to set his intervals more crisply, to allow for infinitesimal modifications. The result is that his work done under such conditions has a boldness and decorative character which are usually lost when greater intrinsic subtlety of modulation is attempted. The large treatment of form and perfect balance of his big drawing of *The Valley of the Swale* (18) make it, on the whole, the best thing in the collection. With less way on its line, *Corfe Castle* (47) is, again, a fine design of more static character; while *Richmond Castle* (17), for an enterprising colour-scheme, deserves mention also as among the outstanding exhibits. *A Cheshire Manor-House* (33) is the most perfect example possible of Mr. Rich's gift for fancying himself a contemporary of Cotman and carrying on the same tradition.

At the Fine Art Society's galleries Sir William Blake Richmond's paintings of Umbria and Assisi do not quite maintain the quality of the similar show of landscapes which attracted such favourable attention a year or so ago. They tend to be cloying in colour, and their realism lacks the touch of classic restraint which, in the earlier collection, evoked souvenirs of Giovanni Costa. Nos. 14, 18, and 25 show a certain acquaintance with modern ideas as to lighting, and No. 69, *Interior of a Fortress, S. Gregorio*, is a careful study of a picturesque motive.

In the gallery adjoining, Mr. Keith Henderson deserves some credit, perhaps, for having turned from the costumed romanticism of his earlier manner to some study of modern life. The change is not quite whole-hearted, Mr. Henderson being still inclined to regard the unusual and improbable as the true material of the imaginative painter, and to disdain the typical as commonplace. His work thus gives an impression of cleverness and triviality. No. 18, *Guillemots in Ulster*, is much the best, and, indeed, a spontaneous sketch of much charm.

SIR H. VON HERKOMER.

By the death on Tuesday last of Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the Royal Academy loses one of its most famous members. Born in 1849, of poor but capable parents, Herkomer lived to be the most successful portrait painter of his day, and one of the most universally known, if not most universally admired, artists. He owed the first position in large part to his native gift for getting a likeness—that fundamental necessity of portraiture, without which no artistic gifts avail. He was quite free from the vice of prejudice as to how he should see the face that came before him, and approached his sitter with his mind that "carefully prepared blank" which is as essential to the portrait painter as to the cricketer about to play a ball. His success in other branches of art might be largely traced to an interest in his public which replaced interest in his material. No one had fewer technical scruples than Herkomer. Technician he certainly

was in the sense of being tireless in experiment, but always in the direction of extending the possibilities of this or that medium, never of perfecting it. He regarded, indeed, the public as his material, the instrument on which he played, and he was indifferent to paint or copper, stone or bronze, so long as he produced an effect on the mind of the beholders.

This is an attitude towards the artist's problem which tends to be neglected to-day, and cannot be regarded as entirely illegitimate. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the habit of playing to an uncultivated audience vulgarized instead of polishing the art of the raw youth who achieved fame at the very outset by the best picture he ever painted. 'The Chelsea Pensioners in Church,' tight and photographic as it may be, has a sincerity and seriousness which place it far above his later work, by which again and again he won the general applause of an ignorant public—applause rarely awarded even by the corresponding public of a later day to the same kind of art. We can thus hardly expect that his will be an enduring reputation, though he painted so many people of celebrity that certain of his portraits will retain an interest as documents.

The possibilities of the popular moving-picture theatre naturally appealed to a man of such extraordinary miscellaneous cleverness as Herkomer, and we do not doubt that with his great physical vitality he would have been as popular and successful in this as in everything else he touched. 'The Chelsea Pensioners in Church' must be accounted the high-water mark of his art, and certain modelling reinforced with enamels his lowest depths. That so much energy and ability should not have resulted in more work of permanent value only shows the standard of taste for which he worked, and faithfully represented within the limits of the arts of painting, architecture, acting, music, &c., practised by him. If he had had the handling of Madame Tussaud's show, he would have summed up even more completely the popular artistic ideals of his day.

MR. SPENCER GORE.

We much regret to have to record the death, at the early age of 35, of Mr. Spencer Frederick Gore, the well-known painter. He died at Richmond, on Friday last week, of pneumonia after a few days' illness, just before the general public became aware of the appreciation which his very personal and spontaneous art commanded from his confrères of every school.

Gore received his artistic education at the Slade School, and had sufficiently influential friends (he was a nephew of the present Bishop of Oxford) to have won early success; but his idealistic nature, his curiosity in the art of to-morrow rather than the safe achievements of yesterday, made him the born champion of every neglected talent. He thus became engaged in devising means for displaying the work of the younger artists of London—who mourn the loss of a man of extraordinary public utility, whose gaiety and natural disinterestedness made him the trusted intermediary between men of every shade of opinion.

His valuable work of organization did not prevent him from doing a vast amount of painting, and almost everything he did had the hall-mark of complete sincerity united to a flower-like delicacy of colour. His work thus appears to us as likely to be cherished as if it were the work of a great artist—which Gore hardly was, and, indeed, would have hated to be called. He had a detestation of anything which pretended to too much; and we recall an occasion when, on being asked, concerning a very ambitious work, what he thought of ——'s "masterpiece," he replied, "I think it 's really awfully good—*for a masterpiece*": surely one of those profound truths only occurring to the simple-minded.

A movement is on foot among Gore's admirers to arrange a representative memorial exhibition, and, pending the formation of a Committee, owners of pictures are invited to communicate with Mr. A. B. Clifton of the Carfax Gallery, who is giving his services to organize it.

Fine Art Gossip.

Messrs. F. Etchells, G. Hamilton, C. Nevinson, E. Wadsworth, and Wyndham Lewis, together with other artists associated in the production of the forthcoming Cubist periodical *Blast*, have established a centre at 38, Great Ormond Street, at which they will hold Saturday afternoon receptions similar to those of the late "Fitzroy Street" group.

The April *Burlington Magazine* opens with a reproduction of the newly discovered portrait of Giuliano de' Medici by Botticelli, the appearance of which — itself undoubtedly the original—settles the disputed claims of the version at Bergamo and that at Berlin. A curious feature in the case is the fact that both the copies—otherwise exact in almost every particular—are reversed, having the head facing the right, while in the original example it faces the left.

On Monday next the North British Academy of Arts (Newcastle-on-Tyne) will open the eighth exhibition of its members' works at the Crystal Palace Art Galleries, Sydenham.

Dutch painters of the seventeenth century, and their influence upon English schools, were dealt with by Mr. Kaines Smith in his second lecture at the National Gallery on Wednesday. The 'Family Group' of Franz Hals was first examined as exemplifying the artist's study of character and the cool clearness of his work—a characteristic common to Dutch pictures. The gradual approach to Nature and the growing love of landscape for its own sake were shown in the work of the two Ruysdaels, and the lecturer then passed on to Rembrandt and the work of his different periods. He described the course of the painter's life in its bearings on his work, and cited 'The Woman Bathing' as an example of his return to his earlier rich style, to which he brought the knowledge of life, the steady craftsmanship and assured handling, which were the fruit of his experience of evil days.

These lectures, which are well attended, should prove of great service to visitors; but the crowding-in of stray passers-by made the lecturer occasionally difficult to follow.

Mr. Harvey Hadden, who recently presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum the Studley bowl, has added to this a gift of no less importance for the study of English silversmiths' art in the covered vase, silver gilt, with a flask on either side, of the time of Charles II., which was one of the finest groups of English silver at the Ashburnham sale. Such a gift is the more welcome because the earlier work of English silversmiths is inadequately represented in the national collection.

The Summer Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute will be held at Derby from Tuesday, July 14th, to Wednesday, July 22nd.

At the Septingentenary Celebration of the birth of Roger Bacon, which it is proposed to hold at Oxford on June 10th n xt, a statue of the great mediæval man of science, by Mr. Hope Pinker, will be unveiled at the University Museum. A memorial volume of essays dealing with various aspects of Roger Bacon's work, written by specialists in the several branches of science included, is to be issued and presented to subscribers.

At Limnerslease, Compton, the home of Mrs. G. F. Watts, in digging a trench in the orchard the workpeople have discovered foundations of Bargate stone, constructed with the pink mortar which indicates Roman work. It is thought that a Roman villa occupied the spot.

A kindred find, yet more attractive, is that of a square of Roman pavement, tessellated in natural stone (blue lias, white flint, and red brick), and very little defaced. This was brought to light in Northgate Street, Gloucester, in the course of building operations, and the owners intend to have it carefully preserved.

Daninos Pasha writes to *The Times* of March 30th, claiming to have discovered the site of the ancient city of Canopus—the predecessor of Alexandria—on the Bay of Aboukir, and asking for support in further excavation, which would, he believes, lay bare buildings containing monuments, objects of antiquity, and historical documents, preserved under a shroud of sand, much as Pompeii with its treasures was preserved beneath ashes. So far he has identified and traced the site of the quay.

Messrs. Batsford will publish towards the end of this month a book by Mr. A. E. Richardson entitled 'Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.' It is a study of English achievement in the matter of architecture which, according to now prevalent opinion, discovers in the work of Sir Christopher Wren and the schools belonging to the same tradition the true line for development of the art in the future.

Messrs. John Smith, of Glasgow, will publish within a few days a work on the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses, by Dr. King Hewison, who, urging the tenth-century origin of these monuments, goes somewhat further than supporters of that opinion have hitherto gone, and ventures to set out a theory that St. Dunstan inspired their maker and possibly furnished him with his design.

No. 16 of the *Journal of the Imperial Arts League*, which is just out, contains a report of the annual meeting in March; an article on 'Artificial Daylight'; another on 'Idealism in Photography,' by Mr. W. J. Day, dealing chiefly with effects of light; and further correspondence concerning the question of a Minister of the Fine Arts.

In discussing the report the Chairman of the Council referred to the quite inadequate penalty of 10*l.*, the maximum for forging signatures on works of art.

SALE.

In Messrs. Sotheby's sale on March 26th an open-letter proof of the mezzotint of Lord Newton, by C. Turner after Raeburn, fetched 120*l.*

Musical Gossip.

Dr. Vaughan Williams's 'London' Symphony, performed for the first time at the second orchestral concert given by Mr. F. B. Ellis at Queen's Hall on March 27th, is the work of a musician who is a modern, yet no iconoclast: he is for evolution, not revolution. Some bold attempts are being made by a few composers at the present day to ignore all rules and forms, and simply to write as they feel. Dr. Williams adopts the old symphonic form, but in a modern spirit. His strong thematic material is well able to bear the sound and clever developments to which it is subjected; whereas the short phrases, or rather figures, which nowadays frequently do duty for themes, are not interesting in themselves, so that even clever treatment of them is almost useless. There is a true poetic spirit running through this 'London' Symphony. In harmony we note some modern effects, but no persistent use of chromatic chords, as if diatonic harmony had lost its power. The title of the work gives an idea of what was passing in the composer's mind when he was writing, and it is not the only clue: we hear the street-call of lavender-sellers, and a street-tune as if played by a mouth-organ. The latter, however, occurs in the Scherzo, which is chiefly objective in character; the former mixes with other thematic material: it is not a piece of realism attracting notice on its own account. The orchestration of the work is effective, often quiet, and when powerful, never noisy.

Dr. Williams's Symphony is rather long—it takes fifty minutes to perform—and the final movement could, perhaps with advantage, be slightly shortened. It is not the actual length of which we speak, but the feeling that it is not fully justified. Such, at any rate, is our impression after a first hearing. The rendering of the work under the direction of Mr. Geoffrey Toye was excellent.

The programme included a revised version of Mr. Frederick Delius's interesting, though not altogether convincing, 'In a Summer Garden.'

A fine performance was given of Brahms's 'Song of Destiny' at the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. The singing by the Sheffield Musical Union was rich, firm, and expressive. Bach's church cantata, 'Weinen, Klagen,' was also well rendered by the soloists, Miss Carrie Tubb, Miss Phyllis Lett, and Mr. Herbert Heyner; but Mr. Gwynne Davies's reading of the tenor music was uncertain in tone and phrasing. A concert-hall is not the right place for Bach's church cantatas, and the large choir (although the singing was very good), and the additional orchestral parts which were written by Sir Henry J. Wood, were too strong for Bach's music. The concert ended with the Choral Symphony.

The last concert of the present season of the Royal Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening. There was no novelty, but the programme included the 'Eroica' Symphony, which, if we mistake not, Herr Mengelberg conducted for the first time in London. When it was originally produced at Vienna complaints were made about its length, and this was felt all the more as it came fairly late in the programme. Beethoven suggested that it ought in future to be placed at the beginning, so that players and listeners might be fresh. It was thus placed on Tuesday, and with good results. Herr Mengelberg's reading was full of vitality and colour, and the opening Allegro was given with splendid energy. The omission of the repeat in so long a movement is most reasonable. Beethoven may in some cases have felt that the exposition being brief, required repetition; but in more than one instance he evidently merely followed custom.

Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a brilliant rendering of Tschaïkowsky's B flat minor Concerto, though the virtuosity at times proved somewhat too prominent. Madame Muriel Foster's reading of Max Bruch's scena, 'Aus der Tiefe des Grames,' was most dramatic. After the concert Sir Alexander Mackenzie presented her with the Gold Medal of the Society. The final number in the programme, Liszt's 'Les Préludes,' was admirably rendered. As a vivid interpreter of Liszt and, we may add, Strauss, Herr Mengelberg is supreme.

We learn that Sir Henry J. Wood has made arrangements with Prof. Wallace Rimington to give a performance of Scriabin's 'Prometheus' with the "Colour Organ" at a Symphony Concert early next season. That work has been produced in Russia and performed here—the last time, indeed, with the composer taking part; yet a special feature of it, the simultaneous production of colours as well as sounds, has hitherto been omitted. The different colours are indicated in the score by notes, for they were evidently meant to be produced by a keyboard similar to Prof. Rimington's "Colour Organ." Whether this promised performance will help towards a better understanding of the music may be doubted, but the double appeal to eye and ear cannot fail to be interesting.

Herr Arnold Schönberg may be styled a musician of the future, for, if ever his later works become acceptable to the public, it will scarcely be to the present generation. M. Scriabin in a sense is also a futurist; but though his orchestral music is far more intelligible than that of Herr Schönberg it will have to become much more familia before it can be calmly judged, to say nothing of what he may still produce. Last week M. Leo Ornstein, a Russian who is nineteen, boldly announced a recital of "Futurist Music." Anything more unlike music, as we understand the term, it is difficult to conceive. To judge from the titles of his pieces, they are intended to be of the programme-order. In one, 'Impressions of Notre Dame,' we heard for a moment the sound of bells, and the imitation was clever. Bells in a cathedral piece seemed in place, but similar effects in other pieces were difficult to explain. The moments in which there was anything intelligible in M. Ornstein's compositions were, indeed, few; the rest was wild scrambling, and not seldom uncomfortably noisy. There is no knowing what M. Ornstein may do, but for the present we can detect no sign of a coming man.

'Parsifal' was performed with certain reasonable cuts by the London Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge, at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening. A concert performance of the work is a bold undertaking. Mr. Fagge's intention, however, was no doubt to give those unacquainted with it some idea of the music and text. The excellent soloists were Mr. John Coates (Parsifal), Mr. Robert Radford (Gurnemanz), Mr. Thorpe Bates (Amfortas), Mr. Dawson Freer (Titurel), and Miss Carrie Tubb (Kundry). There was some good singing by the choir, especially at the close of the first and beginning of the second act. The voices from the Height were, however, not always clear, and the bells were not satisfactory. Other shortcomings could be named. But in view of the difficulties against which all had to contend, Mr. Fagge did well for his large and attentive audience.

During the three Tenebræ offices of Holy Week, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Tallis's 'Lamentations' have been sung ever since Westminster Cathedral was opened. This year there will be a change on the Wednesday (April 8th), when will be given an anonymous work of which Dr. R. R. Terry, the organist and director of the music, found the manuscript parts in the British Museum. They bear the name of, and belonged to, Baron Lumley, who died in 1609. Dr. Terry regards the work as by one of the masters of the Tudor period, and believes that the composer was so well known that the scribe omitted to mention him.

The two performances of Lacome's 'Ma Mie Rosette' by the members of the Sterling Mackinlay Operatic Society, at the Comedy Theatre on the 27th and 28th of last month, were another successful attempt by Mr. Mackinlay to revive light operas of the French School. Of the many excellent works of the kind, 'Ma Mie Rosette' is a good specimen. The performance, by members of the Society who are still studying, was most satisfactory. Some were naturally better than others, but as a whole the opera was played with care and in the right spirit. The diction was unusually clear.

'Francesca da Rimini,' by Riccardo Zandonai, one of the two novelties announced for the forthcoming season at Covent Garden, was recently produced at the Royal Theatre, Turin, and from all accounts seems to be a stronger work than 'Conchita.'

Dr. Grattan Flood writes concerning the Harington paragraph in *The Athenæum* of March 21st, which appeared to him to "insinuate" that Harington was buried in Bath Abbey; but it was only noted that there was a tablet to his memory in the Abbey. Dr. Flood names Kelston, near Bath, as the place of burial; and the supplement to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816 (the year in which Harington died), and the article 'Kelston' in 'The Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales,' edited by J. H. F. Brabner, confirm that statement. 'The Dictionary of National Biography' is mistaken in naming Bath Abbey as the place of burial.

Tito Mattei, the composer of songs and pianoforte pieces (of which "Non e ver" and the Waltz were at one time very popular), died on Monday in his 75th year. He settled in London in 1864. In easy, sentimental melodies such as that of 'Dear Heart' he won popularity in an earlier age.

The death, at the age of 78, is recorded of Marie Chassevant, whose method of musical education has been explained by Miss Marian P. Gibb in a work included in our last week's list of new books. Marie Chassevant, according to the obituary notice in *Le Ménestrel* of March 28th, developed a scheme of teaching children by means of pictures and stories suggested by Madame Pape-Carpentier. In 1895 she began to teach her method in the Geneva Conservatoire.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	Cyril Scott's Concert of Own Compositions, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Tues.	Sascha Culbertson's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Viola D'Oros Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Evelyn Starr's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Willy von Sadler's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Royal Choral Society, 'Messiah,' 7, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sacred Concert, 7.3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Plays. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Complete Edition. (Constable & Co., 5*s.* net.)

The six plays contained in this volume have already appeared in English, and are all the plays of Tolstoy the world is likely to see. Mr. Aylmer Maude told us in a Preface to a volume of translations that Tolstoy wrote two early plays, 'The Nihilist' and 'The Infected Family'—the latter a farce—which are now inaccessible. But whatever may be their quality, they are scarcely likely to dethrone 'The Power of Darkness,' the one great play which lifts Tolstoy into the ranks of the dramatists whose work matters. In his essay 'What is Art?' he defined Art as

"a human activity, consisting in this, that one man consciously, by means of certain external signs, hands out to others feelings he has lived through, and that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them."

'The Power of Darkness' triumphantly fulfils the requirements of this exacting canon, and in doing so easily leaves the other plays far behind. The singleness of purpose necessitated by adherence to the rule laid down is but slightly in evidence in 'Fruits of Culture' and 'The Light shines in Darkness,' while 'The Live Corpse' may be almost said to sprawl. This play contains six acts, and no fewer than forty-three speaking parts, and the action is in patches which remind us of the unhappy chameleon in a well-known story which, placed on a tartan plaid, attempted to adjust itself to a changing environment. We can well understand why 'The Live Corpse' was published posthumously.

Tolstoy speaks most clearly in 'The Light shines in Darkness.' Here we have a play in which the principal character may be identified with the author, and his trials must surely have suggested the situations, which are not actually autobiographical. Sarintsov, interpreting the Gospels as Tolstoy interpreted them, achieves nothing more than unhappiness for himself and his family. There is something moving in this unfinished play; it reads as if Tolstoy had been preparing an apology for his inability to make that renunciation in which both his hopes and fears were centred for many years. The notes for the unwritten fifth act show that he saw no alternative to a tragic ending. What must have been his feelings with regard to his own family to have caused him to take such a view! The didacticism of the play is rendered doubly effective by the straightforward portrayal of Sarintsov's opponents: the representatives of the world, the flesh, and the Orthodox Church.

Elsewhere Tolstoy's didacticism is too insistent to be successful. Thus the two little plays, 'The First Distiller' and 'The Cause of it All,' are merely temperance tracts, in which the action is so one-sided that it is difficult to understand why a dramatic form was chosen for them. 'The Cause of it All' was privately produced by the Adelphi Play Society two years ago, and struck the present reviewer then as most unimpressive. 'Fruits of Culture,' however, is true comedy. If it fails to obtain appreciation from English readers, we believe the reason will be the remoteness of its laughable figures from the society known best in this country. The social satires of one country seldom succeed in attracting cosmopolitan audiences. We laugh at Monsieur Jourdain because he is more than a Frenchman, and every nation has its "Bourgeois Gentilshommes." The doings of the Moscow "bloods" who are ridiculed in 'Fruits of Culture' seem too local to attract wide attention.

It is easy to pick holes in Tolstoy, whose inconsistencies have made his work the bait of a thousand shallow critics. We prefer to look at the man who was so great as to override a mass of minor defects; who, speaking from afar and in a little-known tongue, profoundly influenced the thought of the whole civilized world. These plays are valuable because they exhibit his mind at work more clearly, perhaps, than his long novels, where, all but unrestricted by considerations of form and space, the essential Tolstoy is sometimes lost from our sight.

Dramatic Gossip.

The recent production at the Court Theatre by the Play Actors of 'The One Thing Needful' was preceded by an amusing curtain-raiser, 'On the Road to Cork,' by Nora Robertson. Good work was done by Mr. W. G. Fay; and Gertrude Le Sage as the honey-tongued and scheming Irish bar-keeper was delightful.

The three-act comedy by Estelle Burney and Herbert Swears which followed concerns the son of a rich man who develops Socialistic views, and is horrified to find that his father's wealth is derived from the sale of quack pills. He marries a working-girl, lives in lodgings in Hornsey, and devotes his time to denouncing the pills. The result of his crusade on the business may be imagined by all who possess a slightly more developed sense of humour, and therefore of proportion, than the hero himself. The play had its incredible moments, and the number of sudden happy endings was somewhat unconvincing. It was well acted, and the performances of Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn and J. Cooke Beresford were especially notable. We must not forget the excellent Cockney servant of Joan Blair. Mr. Henry Hargreaves as the young hero gave a thoughtful rendering of his part, but showed too great an inclination to cling to his bowler hat during an impassioned speech in the drawing-room.

Miss Horniman begins her season at the Coronet on Monday, the 20th. Her repertory will include Mr. Galsworthy's 'The Mob'; 'Consequences,' by H. F. Rubinstein; 'Garside's Career,' by Harold Brighouse; and 'Love Cheats,' by Basil Dean. 'Justice' and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' will also be played. 'The Mob,' which was produced on Monday last at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, deals with the South African War, and met with a somewhat mixed reception.

The Drama Society presented a triple bill at the New Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Rathmell Wilson has made capable translations of Alfred de Musset's 'Un Caprice,' André Theuriet's 'Jean-Marie,' and 'Le Petit Abbé,' by Henri Bocage and Armand Liorat. In the first-named Lily Kerr carried off the honours, giving just the right touch of piquancy to the part of the good-natured little chatterbox who effects a reconciliation between a temporarily estranged husband and wife. 'The Little Abbé' is for all practical purposes a monologue, and Juliette Mylo enacted a difficult part with no little skill. The tragedy of 'Jean-Marie' provided the actors with their best opportunity of the afternoon. The part of the elderly husband was sympathetically portrayed by Mr. Rathmell Wilson; and Mr. Reginald Denham displayed considerable dramatic power as the young sailor-lover, who, given up for dead by his friends, returns to find his sweetheart married. As the young wife Winefride Borrow scarcely rose to the occasion. Her performance lacked spontaneity. The management should curtail the absurd length of the intervals; we saw more than one person, unable to wait, leave the building.

'Diplomacy' will probably be transferred soon after Easter to the Prince of Wales's, in order to make room at Wyndham's for Mr. Sutro's new play 'The Clever Ones.' A strong cast has been secured for the latter play, including Mr. Gerald du Maurier, Mr. Holman Clark, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Mary Brough, and Marie Löhr. The action of the piece, which is in three acts, takes place in London.

Yet another American play is announced. Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard are producing at the Queen's Theatre on Tuesday, the 14th, Mr. Montague Glass's 'Potash and Perlmutter,' which has scored a success in New York. The cast is American.

We have to record the death of a prominent Danish dramatist, Hjalmar Bergstrom, one of whose plays, 'Lynggaard & Co.,' was produced some years ago at the Vaudeville Theatre.

To Correspondents.—G. N.—D. M. A.—T. S. J.—H. G. R.—Received.

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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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A. C. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh. March 26, 1914.

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Tower House, Tower Street, Ipswich, April 7, 1914.

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LITERATURE

PROBLEMS OF RELIGION.

In his Foreword the Bishop of St. Asaph's declares that Mr. Cohu's treatment of the 'Vital Problems of Religion' is new, and shows soberness, courage, and knowledge; that his style is "singularly vivid and original," and that there is not a dull page in the book. That is high praise for any volume dealing with the philosophy of religion, but it is not much exaggerated. In the author's words, his aim is

> "to examine, in the light of the best available modern thought, from whatever quarter it may come, the vital problems underlying our spiritual experience, and to see how far such thought helps us to their answer."

In an introductory chapter the present state of theological speculation and controversy is reviewed, and something good said about the prevailing "S. Thomas scientific temper and method" of our age.

Vital Problems of Religion. By the Rev. J. R. Cohu. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 5*s.* net.)
The Practice of Christianity. By the Author of 'Pro Christo et Ecclesia.' (Macmillan & Co., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)
What is the Gospel? or Redemption, a Study in the Doctrine of Atonement. By J. G. Simpson. (Longmans & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)
Some Alternatives to Jesus Christ: a Comparative Study of Faiths in Divine Incarnation. By John Leslie Johnston. (Same publishers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)
Essays on Faith and Immortality. By George Tyrrell. (Arnold, 5*s.* net.)

By way of illustration, we are reminded that such household words as the reign of law, evolution, Bible criticism, were terrors to the religious-minded of past days; and we are comforted by a quotation of Westcott's words: "Let us thank God that He has called us to unfold a growing message, not to rehearse a stereotyped tradition." The second chapter, 'Through Nature to Nature's God,' is largely a summary of a previous book published by the author; it is a consideration of the two natural sources of man's knowledge of God—nature and the human heart. The British Association Address of 1913, which is often quoted throughout this book, is used to put the hypothesis of spontaneous generation in its right place, though Mr. Cohu's faith is robust enough to view with equanimity the bridging of the gulf between inorganic and organic life: "From a religious point of view, the more simply the whole thing is done, the more divine does it become in our eyes." But he finds within organisms a "mysterious psychic energy," a creative, self-directing consciousness, which with Prof. Church he names "soul-directivity," and this he calls the key of life evolution, thus making the way plain to a spiritual interpretation of matter. In another chapter this power of self-determination is summoned to his aid in a discussion of the freedom of the will, and makes easy the usual idealist doctrine on the subject. The problem of evil has a chapter to itself, and the author finds himself in harmony with Prof. Rashdall and many moderns in his belief that "moral evil, or the pitting of man's self-will against God's good will, is here as a salutary instrument with a view to our best good."

There is nothing startling in the limitations which, in a further section, are placed on Science. As the British Association Address has put it: "No ultimate explanation is ever attained by science—proximate explanations only." Judgments of value are unknown by science. In William James's words, "We use Science, but we live by Religion." Mr. Cohu rightly attaches importance to our religious conception of personality, for through that he proceeds to his final statement of religious philosophy:—

> "Our heart and mind and will [he says] are the soul's faculties or channels of self-expression. Our personality has an ideal which it presents to us as a categorical imperative."

Not the least interesting part of the book has to do with our attitude to the creeds of the Church, and the author wisely reminds us of the two factors in all confessions: the inner experience reflected in the symbols, and the intellectual expression of these in words and ideas of their day. Our duty is to "individualize the faith of our fathers."

We note at times considerable reiteration and requotation, but the volume is distinctly useful as a summary in lucid form of the idealist faith in philosophy and religion.

There are books which, by their sustained and inexorable logic, determine our outlook on life; and there are books which, by their fresh and stimulating treatment, urge us to form this outlook for ourselves. Of this second and better class is 'The Practice of Christianity.' It is a well-considered examination of Christ's teaching, not as it appears in ecclesiastical confessions, but as it bears upon social problems; and it is at once a criticism and a challenge.

The book is made up of three parts, which are happily named 'The Commonwealth of God,' 'The City of Destruction,' and 'The Pilgrimage of the Soul'; and each of these has several chapters for its unfolding. In the first section are discussed such subjects as godliness and tradition, repentance, the regulative virtue, the Christian revelation, and the new earth. The Sermon on the Mount was a criticism of the ideas and traditions of its time, and "what startles us most in examining the main notions He criticized is that they belong to our own world to-day." If we would practise Christianity, we must challenge our present customs and opinions, which are marred by the "ignorance" and "hardness of heart" rebuked by Jesus in His gospel of charity. "Man must repent of connivance with, or resignation to, or making the best of, evil," for the Kingdom of God is within reach of all. Goodness depends, not on the number and strength of virtues, but on the "regulative insight of loving-kindness." Mankind is free to create for itself forms and environments, and free also to destroy these. It is God's will that the fortunes of every member of the race should be inseparably bound up with the race, and that "deviation from the wholesome and right should be a painful, disintegrating, corporate process." Salvation is not something beyond the grave, something for which a "negative morality, tinged with a little altruism and a little repetition of creeds," is fitting us; it is here and now, and, above all things, social.

Under the curious but suggestive title 'The City of Destruction' the author examines the penal system, warfare, thrift, poverty, competition, and material welfare. His attitude is foreshadowed in his previous statement of Christian truth. He complains that no other than the penal method has ever been systematically tried for the reform of offenders against society; and he justly belittles the social gain from punishment. In its place he would put the "method of corporate friendship."

> "Our social experience, when studied, seems to show that our Lord's command not to judge criminals but to forgive them, had much more common sense in it than we have been inclined to suppose."

Rather than the spirit of war, which he repudiates with all his heart, he would have the will so to live that others shall live also—a will which is no mere religious aspiration, but "exemplified in every really statesmanlike act in history." The ideal thrift depends upon

"the shuttered windows of our houses and our hearts, upon our higher degree of material privilege and our lack of sympathetic imagination."

The Christian must ask whether dependence on the "individual hoard" is desirable or necessary. After a searching examination of competition, fortune-making, and the functions of the millionaire, the conclusion is reached that the man whose treasure is the universal welfare has his heart in the Kingdom of Heaven.

The last part of the book, dealing with the soul's pilgrimage, discusses our relations to God, to the body, to the family, and to the world. These must be ennobled by the sanctifying power of love, the supernatural and invincible power of the Creator permeating the hearts of men. We cannot dismiss the book as a message of hard sayings. It is only by such counsels as it offers that we may make its ideals more real.

Canon Simpson's book 'What is the Gospel? or Redemption,' is the second volume of "The Layman's Library," which "seeks to offer a religious ideal which may satisfy both heart and mind"; and we are told that the volumes of the Library are, in the main, an attempt to build up a constructive religious ideal. The attempt will be commended by serious men who are perplexed by the destructive tendencies of many modern critics. But what satisfaction to heart and mind will be found in Canon Simpson's statement that "it is with the Cross of Christ, not with the teaching of Jesus, that Christians are primarily concerned"? He proceeds to say that

"the purpose of the appeal to the New Testament is not in the first instance to reach the Jesus of history, but to confirm or correct, as the case may be, the living voice of the Church by comparison with the apostolic message."

In the ideal which Canon Simpson attempts to build the teaching of Jesus is not the fact or thing of primary importance, and apparently in our valuation of the New Testament the apostolic message is to rank higher than that teaching. Constructive thought will not be satisfied with a subordination of the teaching of Jesus to any other message, even though it does admit, with Canon Simpson, that the synoptic record, without such a commentary as that given in the Fourth Gospel, the Pauline Epistles, or the Pentecostal preaching, is not the whole "fact of Christ." A presentation of the whole "fact of Christ" as a constructed religious ideal does not necessarily involve the subordination of the teaching of Jesus, which is implied in the statement that it is not with that teaching that Christians are primarily concerned. Christians are concerned with the Cross of Christ, but religious thought will examine all interpretations of the fact of Christ's death, and will judge them in the light of the teaching of Jesus. What, for instance, in reference to any theory of the Atonement, is to be said of the beatitude, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God"? Religious thought will have its questions and will seek for answers; and these questions will lead to an examination of the words of Jesus. But that examination must not be after the fashion of Canon Simpson's exegesis of the words spoken to the Apostle on the road to Damascus, "I am Jesus the Nazarene, whom thou persecutest," which apparently are to be taken as meaning that he had persecuted the Cross of Christ.

In the special study of the doctrine of the Atonement Canon Simpson frankly commits himself to the theory of substitution. We need not dispute, he says,

"whether the payment of debt is a literal statement of what Christ did, or whether it be merely a figure, so long as it is recognised that He stood in our place and so became our substitute."

Naturally, however, we do desire to know how He stands in our place and becomes our substitute. We are told that when it is the Eternal Son who offers Himself without spot to the Eternal Father, the ethical objection to a propitiatory sacrifice vanishes, and that there is no "transaction" to which God is a party, but a "purification of sins" which takes place within Himself. The idea of a purification "within Himself" demands a clearer exposition than that which Canon Simpson gives; and an answer must be found to the ethical objection—whatever its value may be—to a propitiatory sacrifice, that such a sacrifice implies that moral obligations can be annulled, just as the idea of the death of Christ as a payment involves the further idea that moral obligations can be transferred. It is no answer to say with Canon Simpson that

"when people glibly criticise the doctrine of the Atonement on ethical grounds, we do well to remind them that the preaching of it involves the most tremendous moral appeal that the mind of man can conceive. It is nothing short of this, that the living God has torn out His very heart in order to redeem them."

The author calls attention to the final chapter on 'Salvation in the Church' as the climax of the book. His conception of the Church is wide and liberal; and one function of the Church is suggested when he says that "a narrow and undisciplined individualism is the last description that may appropriately be applied to the life in God."

It is pointed out by Mr. Johnston in 'Some Alternatives to Jesus Christ,' another volume of "The Layman's Library," that historical data make it likely that the Buddhist, Hindu, and Shiah forms of belief have in their later conditions been affected by Christianity, and he shows that, even independently of Christianity, the line of development in the non-Christian religions has been in the direction of a faith in divine incarnation. Yet though the "pagan Christs" of these religions, such as Osiris or Mithras, were not historical persons, the fact is of supreme importance that their worshippers have felt the need of an incarnation. A study in comparative religion demonstrates that men beyond the pale of Christianity have been seeking after an incarnate God, and an inquiry naturally follows regarding the power of any religion to satisfy those engaged in that search.

Mr. Johnston asserts that "it is plain that, with the possible exception of Christ, no human figure had actually appeared in whom God had fulfilled what these 'prisoners of hope' expected of Him." Types of incarnation vary from the Bearer of the Light of God to the Express Image of His Person. The former of these is a species of superprophet, whose main work is to teach true *ideas* about God, but who is himself only different in degree from other "spirit-born" men; while the latter is thought of as one who in His own personality reveals what God is in Himself. It is possible to show that in the hope of later Israel alone there appeared the presentation of a figure who, if incarnate, would be very God and very man; and, as the pages of the New Testament reveal, Jesus claimed to fulfil that hope. Christianity therefore, among the religions of the world, makes the great assertion that Christ is the true and only incarnate One, who is God and man, and as man reveals what God is.

Examining the distinctive characteristics of Christian devotion to Christ, the writer of this book selects as first and most striking the "unswerving insistence on the historicity of the facts," and as second "the uncompromising claim to uniqueness and finality." Thirdly, as is pointed out, it was Christ's figure which inspired what has always been another most striking feature in His followers, viz., that "while worshipping, they have yet aspired to imitate." There may be no difference between the religious ideal presented in this book and that set forth in the volume 'What is the Gospel?' but contrasts are suggested when, on the one hand, the author of that volume asserts that "the purpose of the appeal to the New Testament is not in the first instance to reach the Jesus of history," and, on the other hand, Mr. Johnston declares, in reference to Christ's followers, that "it is the fulness and richness of His life, presented to them as a moral ideal which was lived before it was preached, that they have felt drawing them to Him."

Mr. Johnston, in the Preface to his book, informs his readers that the book itself makes no claim to finality or completeness, and no pretence to expert knowledge in most of the vast field on which it touches. Those readers, however, will feel that a most competent teacher is instructing them, and demonstrating to them the significance of the Incarnation in Christianity, and also, through the Incarnation, the supreme value of Christianity in contrast with other religions.

The author's name commends 'Essays on Faith and Immortality,' for there still lingers among us the personal fascination which George Tyrrell exercised in his lifetime, not only over his faithful friends, but also over many who knew him

only from his books. The sincerity and courage which, more than any high intellectual power, were his truest characteristics make all that we know, and all that we can still learn, of him of deep interest to thinking men. Many will feel gratitude to Miss Petre for giving us more extracts from his notebooks and unpublished material, more particularly from that Journal, spiritual and philosophic, in which he wrote down from time to time, at less or greater length, the thoughts which occurred to him on the deepest problems of human existence. There is nothing of system in this new volume, though Miss Petre thinks that the Journal was intended (or rather that part of it written in 1904) as "the incomplete scheme of a definite work, which might, perhaps, have ultimately seen the light as a treatise on the Doctrinal Authority of Conscience." But not enough is left, as we see it now, to give us any idea of coherence in the thought or finality in the conclusion. It is as isolated fragments that these essays must be received, and as such they will be read with interest and sympathy.

Miss Petre tells us that

"the writer of the 'Journal' of 1904 had undoubtedly set out chiefly to consider the fundamental problem of faith; but day by day, as he put down his thoughts, the question of personality, and of personal survival, seems to have appeared and reappeared, till quite a series of essays were occupied, almost exclusively, with this subject."

The essays themselves "often express a guess rather than a conviction; they are gropings, and not treatises." We feel as we read the book that the candid and courageous inquirer offers few decisions on which we may rely, but helps us by his thought, again and again, to reach further conclusions for ourselves. Tyrrell had not reached the issue of his own pursuit. Whether he had the mental strength to do so we cannot tell. Perhaps his guesses at truth have greater value than any achievement he could have attained.

Among the striking sayings with which this volume abounds we select a few. Sometimes the thought is new; more often, perhaps, it is the expression which is vivid and helpful. Occasionally the thought is obviously limited, more rarely it seems almost deliberately perverse; but throughout it is eminently characteristic of the writer. If it does not show us anything new in Tyrrell, it shows him more fully. Here, then, are a few passages:—

"Let us return, then, to the primary *datum* of religion. Faith is not a blind, unrelated love or loyalty or devotion, neither is it evoked in the first instance by any *idea* of God, or of Goodness, or of Right and Duty; these are but attempted after-expressions of its object. What I really encounter is a certain ideal of conduct, that seeks to impose itself on me and to assume the control of any action in each particular case."

Again, in the same essay on the authority of conscience:—

"Revelation is a thing revealed; the object of my faith is not primarily a doctrine or formulation, but a concrete fact, event, manifestation; it is the power that reveals itself in the workings of my conscience, or in the life, words and actions of Jesus Christ, or of the Church of His servants and saints. It is a Word made flesh, a Life lived. Faith is therefore a loyalty, a trust directed towards my own conscience, towards Jesus Christ, towards the Church: evoked by the spirit (one and the same) that reveals itself in them all."

There is a fine passage on 'The Unseen World,' but it is too long to quote; another on the 'Domus Dei,' in which he declares how little excommunication would matter for those who are numbered with "the truthful, the sincere, the Christ-like"; another on the effect of criticism on the Roman doctrine about Mary; another a striking vindication, or rather explanation, of the vindictive psalms. On the other hand, we see, as we read these most intimate thoughts, how extraordinarily deficient so persistent a critic was in the true critical spirit; how he became more and more academic as he drew further away from the Catholic faith, and, as he began to regard sin as merely a stage in development, was less and less in touch with the facts of life. Modern destructive writers he seems to have accepted without a thought of analyzing their arguments—Schweitzer, for example—with an absence of acuteness at which one can only marvel. He had come to believe that "Jesus Himself never dreamed of founding a new religion, or of seceding from Judaism," and that if "He had a theology at all, it was that of His people, full of all the errors and limitations which belong to every effort to bring the Boundless within bounds"; and when he found a text that did not suit him, he dismissed it as "a curiously clumsy and unsympathetic interpolation of early ecclesiasticism." It is with a feeling of sorrow that one recognizes how even Tyrrell's search for truth fell into arbitrary and narrow ways.

Miss Petre prints 'A Perverted Devotion,' the controversy concerning which was a significant episode in the Life.

OLD TESTAMENT SCHOLARSHIP.

Our examination of Mr. Holmes's work on the Book of Joshua has led us to the conclusion that, whilst he has in various respects successfully combated the opinion of those who upheld the superiority of the Masoretic text to that which underlies the Septuagint version, he has not succeeded equally well in bringing forward convincing proof in favour of the proposition that the Masoretic form of the book represents a later text deliberately altered from the more original one which lay before the Greek translator or translators.

Joshua: the Hebrew and Greek Texts. By S. Holmes. (Cambridge University Press, 7*s.* net.)

The Poem of Job. Translated in the Metre of the Original by Edwin G. King. (Same publishers, 5*s.*)

Dillmann, with whom a number of other scholars find themselves in more or less close agreement, based his argument in favour of the received Hebrew text on a number of passages which appeared to him to offer distinct evidence of deliberate alteration made by the Septuagint scribe. He admitted that in a number of instances no decisive criteria to the same effect can be detected, but he held that we must in our judgment of the doubtful cases be guided by the certainty which, in his view, was obtainable in other parts of the book. Mr. Holmes's investigation, on the other hand, tends to show that the supposed certainty does not, as a matter of fact, exist, and that therefore the entire argument in support of the superiority of the Masoretic text falls to the ground.

But what Mr. Holmes has not realized is the fact that it is only in their character as certainties that Dillmann's suppositions may be said to have been destroyed, and that as possibilities they still remain. As the arguments by which our author seeks to prove the correctness of his own view are in their turn not convincing enough to establish a certainty, but compel only a contingent kind of assent, we merely have one set of possibilities confronting another set of possibilities. Mr. Holmes, moreover, omits to acknowledge that, besides the theory which regards the Masoretic text as a deliberate late revision of the Hebrew original from which the Greek translation was made, there is another which assumes the existence of different recensions of the text. On the latter view the Masoretic Hebrew may be at least as old as the text used for the Septuagint translation. Nor need, if this be the case, either text be necessarily regarded as generally superior to the other, for each may be found to exhibit, in different parts, considerable excellence.

But having thus expressed our opinion on what we regard as the weakness of Mr. Holmes's position, we must hasten to add that, if his work fails as a vademecum, it nevertheless retains value as an effective stimulus to further investigation; and regarding the publication from this point of view, we believe that serious students will not be slow in extending to it a cordial welcome.

Dr. King's metrical version of the Book of Job is an interesting and, to a considerable extent, attractive piece of work. The error of imagining that ancient Hebrew verse fell into line with the severe scansion of Greek and Latin poetry is, fortunately, no longer prevalent. But it would be equally erroneous to think that the rhythm employed by the Old Testament poets was not subject to laws capable of being analyzed and formulated. A mere glance at the general regularity observable in the versification of a poem like that of the Book of Job is sufficient to reveal the presence of a fairly well-defined rhythmic principle by which the poet was guided. The chief reason why it is difficult to obtain acceptance for any given theory of Hebrew prosody is

our apparent inability to form a clear conception of how the ancient Hebrews vocalized and accentuated their speech in either prose or verse. The Masoretic text rests, indeed, on a fixed basis of both vowel-points and accents; but modern writers are, unfortunately, distrustful of the synagogal tradition thus handed down to us, so that any theory of rhythmic structure is bound to be largely based on a special scheme of enunciation.

Dr. King is in agreement with the general trend of recent opinion that Hebrew rhythm "depends not on the number of syllables, but on the beat of the accent"; but with reference to the poem of Job it may be questioned whether the uniform measure of three beats to a line postulated for it can be accepted as certain. The Masoretic accentuation, which has, after all, from a free critical standpoint, at least as much in its favour as any other scheme of beats, frequently shows a fourfold stress to a line, and occasionally only two accents are assigned to a verse unit; and it seems clear that the artistic effect of the whole would gain rather than lose by the proper employment of variety in the rhythmic flow of the dialogue. Dr. King is himself sometimes forced to admit a line of four beats in his English rendering; but as this is very rarely the case, the apparent need for some variety of enunciation remains unsatisfied.

In approaching the question as to the poetic value of the new version, one is certainly impressed with the adequacy and effectiveness of a large number of passages; but, on the other hand, one comes from time to time upon lines which are disturbing and—to speak plainly—unsatisfactory. One must suppose that the accent assigned to the word "understanding" in

> To Hím belongs coúnsel and undérstanding

can be traced to a printer's error; but it should surely have been possible to substitute better lines for, *e.g.* :—

> May dárkness deep-glóom defile it.
> And crúsh the wícked instánter.
> Efficiency dríven quite fróm me.

The first of these lines would not be much improved if a comma were placed after "darkness"; "instanter" might do in a certain kind of light satiric verse, but not in the poem of Job; and "efficiency" by no means expresses the meaning of the original word, which is in the margin of the Revised Version represented by "sound wisdom."

Another matter to be considered is whether the translator has in difficult cases succeeded in catching the exact bearing of the argument. Much has, of course, to be allowed for differences of opinion; but we should have thought that there was no need for declaring the first line out of place in

> O thou that tearest thy soul in thine anger,
> Must for thy sake the earth be forsaken?
> And the rock be removed from its place?

Dr. King has not recognized that, although the line in question is in the original grammatically in the third person, it is Job who is addressed in it. It should be added that in interpreting "the rock" of the third line as "the Creator," Dr. King appears to follow mediæval Jewish commentators; but is there any need for such an interpretation?

CLEMENT AND NESTORIUS.

Prof. Patrick gives in his Croall Lecture for 1899–1900 a biographical account of Clement and an exhaustive analysis of his teaching. Hundreds, or, more correctly, thousands, of references to the text of Clement show the care with which the work has been conducted; and it may be safely said that there is in English no other such minute examination of Clement's teaching. Though the facts of Clement's life are meagre, the portrait of the man, we are told, stands out in his writings as that of a singularly lovable personality.

> "He gives the impression of a certain intellectual *naïveté*, combined with a moral austerity. He has a lofty conception of the function of the teacher, as well as of the duty of the scholar."

Till a few years ago the accepted order of the writings was the Protrepticus, the Pædagogus, and the Stromateis; but that order has been changed by what Dr. Harnack calls Wendland's "discovery." According to Wendland, the order was Protrepticus; Stromateis, I.–IV.; Pædagogus; Stromateis, V.–VII. Prof. Patrick asserts that Wendland's hypothesis raises difficulties not less great than the traditional view which it seeks to supplant, and he devotes a note in an Appendix to a proof of his assertion. Apart altogether from his position as the first systematic teacher of Christian doctrine and the foremost champion of liberal culture, Clement was, according to Prof. Patrick, the most eloquent exponent in his own age, and for many ages that followed, of Christianity in common life. Throughout his writings there is a great show of learning, and one of his early editors says that he quotes more than three hundred authors, of whom otherwise we know not the names, and is a treasure-house, not only for theologians, but for grammarians, historians, philosophers, jurists, and physicians. Certain critics have represented that show of learning as an illusion, if not a fraud, since Clement borrowed from Aristotle, Musonius, Aristobulus, Favorinus, Plutarch, and Philo; but, meeting this charge, Prof. Patrick points out that the inexhaustible fertility with which Clement can suggest possible interpretations of passages in the New Testament indicates conclusively that when he borrowed, it was not from intellectual or imaginative poverty; and, further, that as he attached great value to erudition as a charm to win Greek adherents to Christianity, a mere parade of learning would not have served his purpose. Whether he was ostentatious or not in his display of learning, Clement had a very clear aim in his teaching, and the fulfilment of that aim gives him a definite place in the history of Christian thought. His was an age in which many "trembled for the ark of God," and would not endanger the dignity of the Christian faith by formulating it as a series of truths related to one another or by relating it to philosophy. To substitute, says Prof. Patrick,

> "a Christian gnosis for a heretical gnosis might seem to some an indirect recognition of a movement with which there could be no compromise; the transformation of a heretical watchword, which had become an orthodox byword, into a designation for the highest Christian ideal, might seem a superfluous and confusing concession to the spirit of the age."

Clement's ruling thought was not that of a Christian theology, but of a Christian philosophy, and Prof. Patrick claims for him that his originality did not lie in the details which he borrowed, but in the formulating of the unifying conception which bound the scattered elements together, and in the width of outlook which enabled him to co-ordinate all the materials. The unifying principle he found in the doctrine of the Word through whom there is order in the universe, whose inspiration history reveals, and who, as incarnate, is the ideal of humanity and the revelation of the close relation of the divine and the human. The peculiar distinction of Clement is that he saw that it was imperative for the Church, unless it was to be stranded or submerged, to determine its relation to the intellectual and moral forces that had moulded the life of nations and individuals; and it may be said of him that he was "the first to see the necessity of formulating a Christian theory of the universe, a Christian philosophy of history, a Christian code of ethics." Prof. Patrick quotes the saying of the late Prof. Overbeck, that the problem which Clement raised and endeavoured to solve in his writings is the most daring literary undertaking in the history of the Church.

In the lecture dealing with the relation of Christianity to Hellenic culture and philosophy it is shown that Tatian and Tertullian represented those who abjured philosophy as the source of all heresies, while Clement followed Justin Martyr in regarding Christianity as the only true and useful philosophy, in reading Christianity into Plato, and in taking all that was akin to Christianity in Greek philosophy as his own. Clement's attitude was that of one who believed that a Christianity which could claim as its own all that was true in the thought of the past could alone face the future with confidence; and pointing out that the problem of the Church to-day is, in loyalty to the past, to adjust itself to the new forces in thought, Prof. Patrick declares that it will act wisely if it adopts the principles underlying Clement's attitude. "Intellectual monasticism," he says, "is as bad

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Clement of Alexandria. By John Patrick. "Croall Lecture for 1899–1900." (Blackwood & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Nestorius and his Place in the History of Christian Doctrine. By Friedrich Loofs. (Cambridge University Press, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

for the Church as moral monasticism was for the individual, and can only end in lopsidedness of development or impoverishment."

Clement's teaching in regard to the Eucharist serves to show that he deserves praise for his attitude to systematic thought, rather than for clear and definite statements of doctrine. Some have argued that he set forth the doctrine of the Real Presence, as it is now accepted by the Roman Church; while others have maintained that his teaching is closely akin to that of Zwingli, or "even might be expressed in the language of the apologist of Quakerism." What may be said for him is, as Prof. Patrick indicates, that he regarded the Eucharist as an ordinance instituted by Christ; that its method of administration was determined by the Church; and that it becomes, when received in faith, a means of spiritual nourishment. 'The Ethics of Clement' is the subject of a most interesting lecture, and in it he is represented as using language that suggests a Christian Socialism when he enforced the duty of liberality and denounced the extravagant fads of the rich. It may be seen, however, that he was vague in alleging that the vision of God is the supreme felicity of the true gnostic, since he did not clearly determine what the vision is, and when, whether now or in the future, men may see God.

The last lecture is devoted to Clement's teaching in regard to the nature, interpretation, and extent of Scripture, and that teaching is important as bearing on the recognition of books which are now included in the Canon of the New Testament. Its significance, too, will be recognized by the student who seeks to understand the genesis and growth in the Church of the belief in the inspiration of the New Testament writings. Clement, of course, accepted without hesitation the theory of the inspiration of the Old Testament; but in order not to contradict that theory he advocated the allegorical interpretation of passages making mention of the hand and feet and mouth and eyes of God, and of His anger and threatening, and he held that God spake to men as they were able to hear.

If there is no originality in Clement's teaching regarding Scripture—indeed, if there is no marked originality in his thought—there remains his attitude to philosophy, which places him in a unique position in the history of the Church; and therefore Prof. Patrick is to be praised for giving us an admirable exposition of his writings.

Four lectures were delivered by Prof. Loofs at the University of London in March, 1913, and have been published under the title of 'Nestorius and his Place in the History of Christian Doctrine.' It is admitted in the first lecture that the subject may seem at the first glance to have little interest for modern men: but Nestorius, from the tragedy of his life and the eminence of his chief opponent, has a place in ecclesiastical history, just as his teaching, from the stir which it caused, must be considered in the history of Christian doctrine.

Within the present generation attention has been drawn to Nestorius by the rediscovery of his 'Book of Heraclides' in a Syriac translation. In 1910 an edition of the Syriac text was published, and at the same time a French rendering. It may be conjectured, as we are told, that the title is pseudonymous, and that it was devised by an adherent of Nestorius to save his master's apology from destruction. The first part of this 'Book of Heraclides' deals with heresies opposed to the Church, while the second contains an attack on the famous Cyril of Alexandria; but the book also throws light on the life and teaching of Nestorius. The chief cause of the opposition to Nestorius was his refusal to give to Mary the title θεοτόκος. This refusal was made apparent in his well-known first sermon; but it now appears from the 'Book of Heraclides' that there was a time before the delivery of the sermon when he declared that the terms θεοτόκος and ἀνθρωποτόκος, if rightly understood, were not heretical, and when also he recommended the term χριστοτόκος. His enemies, however, believed that in not approving θεοτόκος he was guilty of some unnamed heresies; and Prof. Loofs affirms that, "more than the heretic Nestorius, the 'saint' but really very unsaintly Cyril is to be held responsible for the Nestorian controversy." Special reference is made to a letter which reveals Cyril's bribes and intrigues, and Prof. Loofs asks that this letter may be read by any one who holds that his judgment upon Cyril is too harsh.

In his examination of the teaching of Nestorius consideration is given by Prof. Loofs to the conclusion of Prof. Bethune-Baker that Nestorius "used the term *person* (πρόσωπον) to express that in which both the Godhead and manhood of our Lord were one." In opposition to this conclusion we have the suggestion that, while for our notion of *person* the main thing is the oneness of the subject or of the internal self, for Nestorius the main thing in his notion of πρόσωπον, according to the etymology of the word and to the earlier history of its meaning, was the external undivided appearance. It is maintained by Prof. Loofs that throughout the 'Book of Heraclides' the idea recurs again and again that in Christ "the manhood is the πρόσωπον of the Godhead, and the Godhead the πρόσωπον of the manhood"; and he proceeds to say that we can sympathize with Nestorius when he took the Incarnation as meaning that in the person of Jesus the Logos exhibited himself as man, and "that the man of history was the manifestation of the Logos in such a way that he exhibited himself to us as the eternal Logos." We too, Prof. Loofs adds, understand what Nestorius means when he said that the πρόσωπον of the one is also that of the other.

In the last lecture an answer is sought to the question, Was Nestorius orthodox? The commonplace answer is that he was not orthodox, as was shown by the anathema of the Third Œcumenical Council; but Prof. Loofs maintains that an Œcumenical Council of Ephesus never existed, and, after examining the decree of Chalcedon and decisions of a later time, he concludes, in opposition to Prof. Bethune-Baker, that, measured by the standard of Church orthodoxy, Nestorius must be regarded as a heretic. The inquiry, however, is not ended with this judgment, and evidence is adduced to establish the statement that the doctrine of Nestorius has more historical right than the Cyrillian orthodoxy. Students interested in the history of Christian doctrine will welcome this volume, which reveals a lecturer who is lucid in exposition, sober in judgment, and intolerant only to an intolerant saint.

Ouida: a Memoir. By Elizabeth Lee. (Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"Poor Ouida!" Few, we imagine, will put down Miss Lee's judicious and well-balanced memoir of that once popular novelist without some such exclamation as this, even though impatience be mingled with pity for sorrows so much of her own seeking. Success came early to her, and the rewards of success in ample wise. But those who do not know how sieve-like is the capacity for cash in certain possessors of the artistic temperament will read of Ouida's trials with some little surprise, if not disgust. It is a tale of alternating splash, display, and impecuniosity, of money easily earned and recklessly spent, of friends and publishers like the estimable Baron Tauchnitz, milked with a frequency and fullness which might make many an author's mouth water. The money Ouida extracted from the rich, whom she alternately aped, abused, and borrowed from, would have saved a legion of less-known artists from starvation. It was all in vain. Extravagance was in her blood. Extravagant in her conception of immaculate heroes, of utterly wicked or dreadfully virtuous females; extravagant in style and diction and political abuse; extravagant in her devotion to animals, which rendered her their slave as well as their champion, Ouida did everything, except die, beyond her means. One would like to believe that her colossal vanity, fostered—as the editor shows—from her infancy, may have wrapped her, as it were, in a mist, and prevented her closing years from being quite so miserable as must otherwise have been the case, when the nemesis of frantic litigation, foolish pride, and crude expenditure ended in that wretched Odyssey of hers from hotel to hotel in Florence, the while she fed her troops of undisciplined dogs upon meals that had been provided for herself by the kindness of a friend.

It is possible that all authorship is a form of vanity, and that all authors are, to a certain extent, vain: but few, small or great, have equalled the supreme literary egoism of Ouida. Her persistent

depreciation of her own age, country, and fellow-craftsmen is the least pleasant feature in a character, the attractive side of which does not emerge very clearly from this memoir. To this little woman "with the clever, sinister face, and a voice like a carving knife," as William Allingham described her, 'Endymion' seemed "*very* poor stuff"; Wilde was nothing more than a poseur and a plagiarist; Tolstoy had not much intellect, as was proved by his admiration of Dickens; Cecil Rhodes had little perspicacity. In short, much was to be made of Ouida, for, as she wrote to Baron Tauchnitz, "now George Eliot is gone there is no one else who can write English." Not content with this pre-eminence, she seriously believed herself to be a potent influence in European politics.

If we had to trace Ouida's literary pedigree, we should say that she derived from those masters of English fiction in the flamboyant period, Bulwer Lytton and Disraeli, and more nearly, perhaps, from the almost forgotten author of 'Guy Livingstone.' Like George Eliot, she had a wonderful gift for absorbing the product of the intelligence of those who surrounded her. But as she never verified her references, and wrote with a complete nonchalance concerning places, countries, and things she knew nothing whatever about, she committed the innumerable lapses which, together with a total lack of a sense of humour, made her the prey of the parodists, and shocked cultured readers. These lapses, however, scarcely detract from her stories as such, and Ouida could tell a story. Who that has read can ever forget the exuberant vitality of her description of Cigarette's ride, or the rush and movement of her Grand National (however technically absurd) in 'Under Two Flags'? It was always easier to laugh at Ouida than not to read her. Miss Lee does not, we fancy, appreciate the story-telling side of Ouida's talent so much as we do. It is a quality which will, we believe, carry 'Under Two Flags' to a much riper old age than 'In Maremma,' which, on purely artistic grounds, Miss Lee rightly prefers. We are glad to see that Miss Lee ranks high Ouida's charming short stories, such as 'A Dog of Flanders' or 'Two Little Wooden Shoes.' The latter has always been a great favourite in Italy, and is now, if gossip speak true, shortly to form the libretto of an opera for the second, or perhaps the third, time. As a satirist of Society, Ouida is at her best and truest when criticizing the *richards* at a period when social and political power in England was beginning to pass from the old landed aristocracy to the new plutocracy.

Ouida was justified in saying that the 'Massarenes' is "brassé dans le vrai." Such scenes as are there described are being repeated and surpassed in London Society to-day. But then, if you turn to 'Humphry Clinker,' you find that things were much the same in 1770, only the pushing millionaires hailed, not from America or South Africa, but from the West Indies.

We are not inclined to rate Ouida's critical essays so highly as Miss Lee does. Truth to tell, Ouida was a terrible scold on paper, violent in her abuse, ridiculous in her prejudices, and frequently very ill-informed as to her facts; whilst any judgment she might have had was liable to be distorted by the King Charles's Head of cruelty to animals, including the muzzling order. In her essays, indeed, Ouida indulged to the full in what she called "the supreme joy of saying the truth as one sees it"; in her case, unfortunately, this was usually an ill-balanced view of events, literature, and politics. It would have been better not to reprint her echoes from the Kruger-bought journals of the Pro-Boer Continental press such as this:—

> "I am told that the Opposition dare not attack Joe on account of the tripotages of Asquith and Campbell-Bannerman."

Du reste, as Ouida would say, Miss Lee has performed a very difficult task with ability and tact.

On the Left of a Throne: a Personal Study of James, Duke of Monmouth. By Mrs. Evan Nepean. (John Lane, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We have spent a good many hours very pleasantly, with the frequent tribute of a respectful smile, in reading and re-reading these brightly written and attractively feminine pages. Mrs. Nepean disclaims any idea of giving a complete biography of Monmouth, and the reader must therefore not expect to find in her "study" any fact of importance regarding him which is new to historical students. Her positive design—in the working out of which she has been assisted by a formidable company of eminent persons—has been to give Monmouth "fair play" and "a run for his money"; and this she does, not only as a devout worshipper of the Stuarts, but also as a fond yet discriminating mother, who sometimes finds her wayward child "adorable," and at other times would like to "shake him for his stupidity."

Great as are the pleasure—and amusement—which we can promise her readers, we feel sure that Mrs. Nepean has found equal satisfaction for herself in the course of her task. Her book is, indeed, a revelation of herself as much as of Monmouth. We seem to see her, not labouring austerely at her desk, but leaning back in a comfortable chair with her feet on the fender stool, discoursing out of her abundance to some eager and not too critical friend, with the exclamations, parentheses, sporting phrases, irrelevancies, and feminine touches—"laughing till she cries" over things for which we cannot raise a smile—which would seem out of place if we regarded her book as literature. Epithets come trippingly to the tongue in the circumstances we have imagined, and the English dictionary must contain few applicable to her subject which have not been brought into service.

In an intimate *causerie* of this kind we scarcely expect a severe exercise of the critical faculty, or a pedantic attention to accuracy; and we therefore merely note without comment that Mrs. Nepean appears to regard the so-called 'Memoirs' of the Baronne d'Aulnoy—that "Anthony Hamilton in petticoats"—(see *The Athenæum* for Aug. 16, 1913, p. 153) as having authority; does not wholly reject the idea that Charles II. was poisoned; asserts that History has "denied sincerity" to James II.; more than once describes William III. as a "Dutchman"; and does not tell us upon what grounds she calls Dorothy Sidney, Waller's Saccharissa, a "far-sighted cat." For a long time we were almost disappointed at not meeting the contemptuous slap at the present Government which experience has taught us to expect in works of this class; but it duly appears near the top of p. 132.

It is in her treatment of Monmouth's formal and loveless marriage—"the handsomest man of the day" with "the comparatively plain wife"; in her story of the genuine and most affecting devotion of Monmouth and Henrietta Wentworth, who "loved one another wrongly in the right way"—a sketch drawn with true womanly insight; in her touching and forcible description of the real dignity of Monmouth's behaviour in the face of death, so astonishingly inconsistent with his bearing while life was still possible: it is in these—though somewhat spun out—that the reader will find profit no less than entertainment. As regards the final scene, we feel that Mrs. Nepean would have been even more effective had she pressed the contrast by giving full play to the shame and disgust which, as a "mother," she obviously feels, though it is expressed in only a single parenthetical exclamation, at Monmouth's craven abandonment to slaughter of the single-minded Western folk who had trusted him.

In her own fanciful way Mrs. Nepean makes the most of the pocket-book which was taken from Monmouth when he was dragged from his ditch, and which she thus brings before our eyes:—

> "The little slender volume, with its dark leather cover, lies easily between the palms, warm and smooth; it has the feeling of a *handled* book, one that has been a man's intimate companion. In such a book there is the quality of the right kind of dog! It might have been drawn a moment ago by fine 'Van Dyck' fingers from a laced coat, and handed over to the reader with one of the charming smiles which we begrudge to the seventeenth century. Though its clasps are broken and its edges stained, the whole presents a wonderful appearance of youth not quite to be described. Could Monmouth, the ever young, bequeath that gift of *la belle jeunesse* to his inanimate possessions?....*This book has been wet through.* The sudden memory of a dripping grey July morning and a broken man at bay must be shut down as suddenly."

The portraiture in the book is profuse, but not exhaustive. Mrs. Nepean tells us that she has omitted some portraits as being well known: but she has other reasons. She leaves out, for instance, the exquisite picture at Knebworth because she does not regard it as like Monmouth, while admitting that there is the greatest dissimilarity among all the portraits, and at the same time that this particular one *is* like the Montagu House miniature of his mother. Had she also the reason that it resembles Robert Sidney, whose paternity—so probable to us—she will have none of? Why does she not give Sidney "fair play" and "a run for his money" by including the Althorp portrait? Why, too, though much is said of Monmouth's mother, is there no picture of her, not even the beautiful one from Knebworth?

Mrs. Nepean has shown the greatest industry in tracing the genealogies of the Scott and Wentworth families, and has given excellent character-sketches of Anne Scott, Henrietta, and their respective mothers. We must not forget to add that she has adorned her book or rhapsody—and we use the word "adorned" advisedly—with many graceful expressions of her feelings in verse.

SOCIAL AND CHRISTIAN IDEALS.

A DEMOCRACY is the natural home of Pragmatism. Where sovereignty resides in the common people, and every exercise of it reacts directly upon its possessors, it is quite natural that everything should be judged by the touchstone of results. Consequently the failure of the Churches of the United States to attune the life of the country to the ethical system of Christianity, and the gradual alienation of the working-classes from the religious bodies, have given rise to great searching of heart among American divines, and to the formation of a modernist school of thought, of which Prof. Smith is a brilliant, and Prof. Coffin a more commonplace, exponent.

Prof. Smith, in 'Social Idealism and the Changing Theology,' sees only one hope for the Church, and that hope lies in her adoption of an intelligent, sympathetic, and, above all, energetic attitude towards the social problems of the age. The strength of the Church is not in doctrine, but in service. But though no other age has produced such a maze of complicated and urgent problems as the scientific, industrial age in which we live, hardly ever was the Church more apathetic to the demands of the situation. Prof. Smith attributes this to the fact that accepted theology has not yet divested itself of that other-worldliness which is a legacy of the early Church. The earth is man's home, and our task is to make it a worthy home. Yet the Church has no large programme; at the best it confines itself to a more or less weak distribution of charity.

"But the modern mind [remarks Prof. Smith] would rather do homage to a Jane Addams directing the expenditure of a few billion dollars with which to reconstruct our slums and to provide medical ministry and recreational opportunities for the children who are now aged before their youth is over....To defraud men and women of their rightful opportunities to achieve for themselves the things needful for a wholesome life, and then to attempt to supply these needs by some form of charity or benevolence, is a distinctly immoral proceeding."

In the Middle Ages the Church had its finger upon every artery of human life and experience. It controlled scholarship, it pronounced the deciding word in politics, it regulated many phases of economic life. But one by one these things have been snatched from its grip. Scholarship, politics, industry, have all been secularized, and the tendency now is to secularize ethics. If the Church, which should be the guardian of ethical doctrine, remains passive in the face of the moral problems created by our industrial system, then those problems will be attacked and solved without her aid.

It is this secularization of the most intimate sphere of Church work that Prof. Smith fears, and to prevent it he urges the adoption of a comprehensive policy for social regeneration. We think that we are not misinterpreting him when we say that he, like Prof. Coffin, would be inclined to lay greater stress upon the regeneration of society than on its regeneration by the Church. Bagehot explained the English Constitution as the union of a dignified part, the Crown, and an efficient part, the Cabinet. The duty of the dignified part is to attract reverence and loyalty; that of the efficient part to do the actual work. A similar idea, though unrealized, seems to lie at the back of this movement among the Churches of the United States. The religious part is to attract loyalty which may be used in the actual work of social regeneration.

Much of the apathy of the modern Church is certainly due to doubt, to inability to believe the prescribed dogmas. How can the clergyman or minister whose own soul is full of doubts take a strong line of aggression? Prof. Smith well explains the cause of this situation, and suggests a remedy in the frank acceptance of the historical method. The Middle Ages he regards as a period of tuition, when the barbarian sat at the foot of the Church to receive the revealed wisdom of antiquity. Since this wisdom was so much superior to anything which the Middle Ages could produce, it was natural to appeal to it as to the best, and thus to accept tradition as the guide of truth. But science has enabled us to surpass the wisdom of the ancients, and in the vigour of our own strength we should appeal, not to tradition, but to reason. The Church, however, has thus far judged critical work in theology, not from the point of view of the soundness of its method, but from the point of view of its conformity with Biblical doctrine. This attitude has given rise, for instance, to attempts to reconcile evolution with the first chapter of Genesis, which Prof. Smith discredits. He advocates a whole-hearted acceptance of the scientific method.

Prof. Smith's book shows power and vitality. He has an excellent style, and his outlook is strongly optimistic. Scarcely so much can be said for Prof. Coffin. His writing in 'The Socialized Conscience' is somewhat heavy, and his attitude less well-defined than that of Prof. Smith. He presents the problems of our social life but briefly, saying that they may all be solved if we have the knowledge how to solve them and the goodwill to put that knowledge into effect. But we scarcely needed a professor from America to tell us that.

Two lecture courses provided the nucleus for Prof. Rauschenbusch's volume 'Christianising the Social Order,' and the lecture style is mainly retained, with the result that the orderly arrangement appropriate to works on sociological questions is lost in well-meaning, but discursive eloquence of no permanent value. Prof. Rauschenbusch's basis of principles is not definite, and seems occasionally contradictory; he identifies the moral sense of humanity with Christianity throughout the book, *e.g.*:—

"Christianising the social order means bringing it into harmony with the ethical convictions which we identify with Christ. A fairly definite body of moral convictions has taken shape in modern humanity. They express our collective conscience, our working religion....We demand that the moral sense of humanity shall be put in control and shall be allowed to reshape the institutions of social life."

Again, with regard to Socialism Prof. Rauschenbusch seems undecided. He regards it as "one of the chief powers of the coming age," and thinks that all reformers must take leaves from the Socialist book, yet elsewhere he says that there

"is no way of taking the wind out of the sails of the Socialist ship except to sail alongside of it in the same direction."

He confuses Socialism with the views of individual Socialists; the essential Socialism is economic, but he ascribes to it atheism and theories of free love, and deprecates its adherence to a materialistic philosophy on account of its anti-clericalism, identifying that word with anti-religion. The economic basis on which Socialism builds is misunderstood to imply that all life consists of economics with no moral ideals, yet the author himself agrees that there must be a material foundation when he remarks that the social order must supply men with food, warmth, and comfort. Although he

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Social Idealism and the Changing Theology. By Gerald Birney Smith. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Socialized Conscience. By Joseph Herschel Coffin. (Baltimore, Warwick & York.)

Christianising the Social Order. By Walter Rauschenbusch. (Macmillan & Co., 6*s.* 6*d.* net.)

wishes to eliminate profits and abolish capitalism, his remedies and appreciations are directed towards social reform rather than Socialism.

There is an evident wish to be fair shown throughout the book, and common sense and eloquent pleading are mingled with worn-out theories and doctrines.

Theodore Roosevelt: an Autobiography. With Illustrations. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Despite a widespread opinion to the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt would be the last man to lay claim to special genius of any sort. In the present book, in fact, he explains somewhat fully, for the encouragement of others, that his success is the result of purpose and painstaking in the use of quite ordinary powers. This exponent of the strenuous life did not even make a good start physically, having been, as babe and small boy, a precarious and difficult weakling of the kind that the straiter sect of the eugenists are believed to regard as an untoward phenomenon. He tells how his father ("the best man I ever knew") carried him about the room at night, to give him ease or keep him alive, and speaks of being taken to live in this place and that for a better chance of breathing. But though the purpose and painstaking by which he got over his earliest difficulties were thus mainly exercised by others, there was still enough left for him to do before he made himself the man the world knows. As he went on he discovered no particular vocation for any one of those healthful activities—from broncho riding and big-game shooting to cow-punching and prize-fighting—which conduced so notably in his case to that "bodily vigor" now authoritatively prescribed by him to all as a method of getting "that vigor of soul without which the vigor of the body counts for nothing." It is not strictly accurate, perhaps, to name prize-fighting as among the careers in which he achieved success. That is rather a discipline of which he has partaken than a profession he has followed. But he tells us so much about his boxing, and the men of mighty prowess with whom he trained (or, shall we say, took extra lessons ?), and with whom he stood on terms of hearty friendship, that we find it almost as difficult as he does to keep things separate. Besides, he would be the last statesman in America to claim to be a better man or citizen than some of the prize-fighters he has known.

But success, after all, is not necessarily an affair of special, and, so to say, sectional faculty and endowment. It would seem that there is something compelling in the total personal result of qualities each individually common in its kind and degree. There is genius—"or something very like it"—in the power which some men have to impress themselves on the world, though their path through life may re-echo with accusations of commonplaceness. Finally, if it is characteristic of genius to be like itself alone, then Mr. Roosevelt's claim to the title is indisputable. There is no mistaking him for another, though people have once or twice mistaken what he meant. His sign-manual is on all his work, his indefeasible accent on every word he utters. Were he to throw a stone through a shop window at midnight, it would be no use trying to prove that he was at home in bed when that accident happened.

Regarding the Autobiography before us, then, the most adequate thing that can be said in a sentence is, that it illustrates the author's individuality and abundance in a way which leaves nothing to be desired. Half-way down the first page of the Foreword we are already in the thick of the well-known Roosevelt testimony to the claims of public duty and domestic virtue. We would not be suspected to say this in mockery. Those who affect to regard that testimony humorously—and the *homme moyen littéraire*, we are afraid, is apt to be of the number—do not sufficiently bear in mind that there are thousands of entirely worthy people who feel that they are the better for it, and still more that their neighbours need it badly. As a manifestation of abundance, again, the book commands our astonishment. Produced rapidly as election literature, or else as a means of working-off the surplus energy which an unsatisfactory campaign had failed to absorb, it runs to well over a quarter of a million words, every one of which is in a context vividly or strongly written, and concerned with acts and actualities, declarations and ideas, to which no student of contemporary history can be indifferent. Nor need one be a student in order to enjoy and profit by this wealth of discourse. For, apart from the fact that much of the book appeals directly to the universal human interest in personal adventure and exploit, Mr. Roosevelt's frequent expositions of his own moral and political philosophy are always such as the average honest citizen can understand and respond to.

The account of his pedigree, relations, and childhood should be of immediate concern to these, but it has its perplexities for the reader with a little history. Ten years ago *The Athenæum* queried the statement that Mr. Roosevelt's uncle was the builder of the Alabama. It is now repeated, without limiting phrase, or the slightest reference to Laird & Sons, and is reinforced by the information that his other uncle Bulloch was a midshipman on board that questionable craft, and fired the last gun in her battle with the Kearsarge. The worst of the laxity of the first statement is that it hinders you from being properly impressed by the second, and may even (so subversive is the spirit of doubt when once it enters) lead you to wonder whether his dear Uncle Jimmy was "a veritable Colonel Newcome" after all.

We are on surer ground in the chapter entitled 'The Vigor of Life,' which gives the history of his own conquest of vigour, with valuable excursions by the way on what to do in presence of a charging lion or rhinoceros. Mr. Roosevelt has been vigorous himself, and—as head of the New York police, and later as President—a cause of vigour in others. Thereby hang some amusing tales, and such characteristic avowals as (*re* a Y.M.C.A.), "I don't like to see young Christians with shoulders that slope like a champagne bottle." Nor was this such irrelevant training for political life as some might suppose. The very next chapter is entitled 'In Practical Politics.' Aged 24, he is already a leading member of the New York Legislature (having, as was said, "broken into the party organization with a jimmy"), and prepares for business in committee on an important occasion by quietly loosening the leg of a broken chair, and "putting it down beside me where it was not visible, but could be got at in a hurry if necessary."

The incident, be it said, generalizes one's sense of a large section of this massive and crowded volume. As member of Assembly, as chief of police, as Governor of his State, and as President of the Republic—phases of life and work each treated with the anecdotic and declaratory abundance "which is his" (to borrow a favourite locution from these pages)—Mr. Roosevelt seems to be always striving honestly to make reason and righteousness prevail, but to be doing so in a room where a loose chair-leg is no irrelevant part of a well-prepared argument. Concerning the whole *milieu* of American political life as here presented to us, the least uncivil thing that can be said is that it probably does not seem so comprehensively objectionable to those whose native air it is. Something also must be allowed for the fact that the biography of a reformer is not an account of his dealings with the saints and the sages. But, to speak only of the impression left in us, raffishness, predaciousness, and acquired moral idiocy (each in varying degrees) seem to characterize a crowd of the denizens of that jungle; and the description, we are afraid, applies not only to those against whom, but also to some of those with whom, Mr. Roosevelt has done his redoubtable day's work for his country. The substantial value of the whole amount so done cannot be intelligently questioned, even by those who question most loudly the delicatesse, as Whitman would say, of some of his personal and political associations.

To these and other criticisms there are excursive replies at frequent intervals, for, of course, the book is as much an apologia as an account. The apologia is generally well made out, particularly in the case of Mr. Roosevelt's action towards Colombia in regard to Panama and the Canal zone. His approval of the proposed tolls hardly seems an issue of his own character, or in keeping with his intelligence; but at least he would let the question go to arbitration. Regarding his unlucky declaration on the subject of a third-term Presidency, his argument labours as it does nowhere else. Clearly the declaration was a rhetorical blunder, and was made doubly binding by the perverse emphasis which inserted the words "in no

circumstances whatever" while leaving out the saving word "consecutive." Taking Mr. Roosevelt's present explanation of his meaning, we can only say that history would be ransacked in vain for such another instance of a public declaration carefully planned and badly drafted. But if in this affair he made a big blunder, he has made many better things that are bigger still, just as that home-virtuous passion of his which makes us smile, and that faculty for unselect friendships which perhaps makes others weep, are small matters when set beside the vigour and directness of his intelligence.

Altogether the book is a real autobiography, being entirely like the writer of it. It is plethoric with good matter, "always interesting and often entertaining" (like the doings in the New York Legislature), but by its very variety and abundance baffling to a reviewer. That will not be felt as a drawback by the reader at leisure, to whom therefore the book is confidently commended as a substantial possession.

FELLOWSHIP BOOKS.

The "Fellowship Books" are described as "a new contribution by various writers toward the expression of the Human Ideal and Artistic Faith of our own day," and roughly, we imagine, represent the ideas of the generation now active in impressing itself on the thought and art of the twentieth century. The writers of the series differ considerably in age and standpoint, and the editor does not seem to have imposed any limitations on their style and outlook. This is, perhaps, wise; still, it may seem odd to some who despise Latin and Greek, and know German to be a rare acquirement, to find all three used for illustration and ornament. The very variety of outlook revealed is characteristic of the present day. It is difficult to find common ground between the writers of these books. Not all of them believe in God, and perhaps the most prominent feature is the use of mythology, old and new. We note also an evident desire for distinction in prose where the books are not the work of pens already known for their accomplishment. The manner of the message seems in some cases more important than the matter. Yet there is no room for writing off the point, since some sixty pages of clear and comely print—the average length of the books before us—are not much for the discussion of such themes as 'Love' and 'Nature.' We expect, then, a bare outline which is suggestive rather than satisfying.

We take first the two attempts to bring a little philosophy before the inexpert public. Mr. Courtney and Sir Quiller-Couch both offer a sound foundation for further thought or research, instead of trying to achieve that odd thing—an encyclopædic primer. Writing with ease and grace, and avoiding the little demon of Pedantry who whispers in so many scholarly ears, both are lucid and attractive. Mr. Courtney explains the main cleavage between the rival systems of Materialism and Idealism, and, getting away from that theoretical adhesion to beliefs which renders the work of many teachers ineffective, speaks in his own person of the necessity for making up one's mind on one's attitude to the Universe as one gets on in years. A man ought, Mr. Courtney says, "to be able to give an account of the faith which is in him, based on and tested by his own experience." The little book, admirably free from dogmatism, examines some of the fundamental beliefs involved in a philosophic conception of the world of good and evil, and decides in favour of Dualism as against Monism. Mr. Courtney is fair to both sides in his argument, and less open to attack than many writers are who seek to summarize.

Sir Quiller-Couch deliberately sets aside questions of technique and definition, and, beginning with Plato, warns the reader that he is going to be philosophic. He shows that poetry is "an instrument for reconciling man's inward harmony with the great outer harmony of the Universe," and, on the whole, the best instrument in this imperfect world. The claims of music are discussed in an interesting passage, and several well-chosen quotations show what poetry is, or should be. The Professor is witty, and occasionally, perhaps, led off his subject by his wit; but his little book is a success. It would, however, be too much to expect, that it will influence the large and increasing class of persons who imagine poetry to be merely a way of putting things cleverly with the aid of rhymes and a good vocabulary.

Mr. Cannan views 'Love' from the point of view of a man, a conscious artist who is always expressing himself, and he traces with a good deal of force and fervour the influence of married life, children, friendship, and death. A born romantic with a gift of imagination beyond his fellows, and so not easily understood, this man sees the path of life as full of gold and dirt, and goes through a series of crises till he acquires the thing that sets him right with the world. That is not religion, but humour. Mr. Cannan speaks bitterly of the humbug of religion. Here and elsewhere he is, we think, less than just. But his book is finely written; its scorn and its insight are alike memorable.

Mr. Davies gives a purely personal view of 'Nature,' his own experiences when he was inhabiting a lonely cottage in the country, and—since in his earlier life he had been incurious about bird, beast, and flower—making a series of discoveries. The book has all his gifts of directness and simplicity. He sees for himself, and does not hesitate to tell us what he sees. Thus, in spite of a host of poets, he speaks of the "golden faces" of primroses; and in spite of the world of to-day, he advises authors to take a delight in solitude. This would hardly suit the vast company of them who live within the London cab radius, and prate of Nature and the simple life in the clubs, and incidentally arrange for good notices of their books. Mr. Davies delights in children, but is obviously depressed by the scandal Society talks:—

> "I can't say that I enjoy human society, although I like to be thought well of, and to leave a good impression wherever I go. It gives me greater joy to be alone in a meadow than to be surrounded by my kind, even when I know for certain that I am with true friends who are devoted to me."

Several charming little poems vary the simple prose of this volume.

Miss Eleanor Farjeon is, alas! anything but simple on the subject of 'Trees.' She begins by explaining: "I know nothing whatever about trees. If I did, I would be writing of any other matter." She talks of the pedantry of textbooks, and goes on:—

> "But when I speak of that I do not know, I show my pedants a pair of heels, Perseus sandalled, with a golden feather of fancy and the blue wing of a dream; and I rise where they cannot follow, wag they their heads never so wisely, sitting spectacled in a ditch."

This sort of fantastic writing seems to us unnatural, and we really cannot endorse the easy paradox that any one who has studied a subject has lost his power of dealing with it imaginatively, or making those discoveries about it which are beyond, and possibly above, reason. Is 'The Woodlanders,' for instance—the first book we should think of, though it is not mentioned here—less true to nature and art because Mr. Hardy has studied trees as few men have done before or since?

The book is largely occupied with legendary stories of Chronos and Pan, and others. We find also a comparison between Shakespeare's garden and forest comedies which is ingenious, but hardly convincing; and such comments on tree-names as this:—

> "Cypress is a veiled whisper, Elm a low, full murmur; and if Acacia is the hush of the wind, Sycamore is its wailing sigh."

The present reviewer finds the book disappointing, but perhaps he is disqualified by pedantic study, for his interest in the subject once led to the suggestion, "Be you in the timber trade, then?"

In writing on 'Flowers' J. Foord seems to us too mannered in style, but not to the extent revealed in the last book. Early knowledge is commended of the sort which is gained in the fields, for it leads on to more. The generalizations as to colour and habitat are usually sound, though not true of all districts; and in such advice as is given good taste is shown. The attractions of old English names and of flowers of the East are

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Fellowship Books:—
The Meaning of Life. By W. L. Courtney.
Poetry. By Arthur Quiller-Couch.
Love. By Gilbert Cannan.
Nature. By William H. Davies.
Trees. By Eleanor Farjeon.
Flowers. By J. Foord.
(B. T. Batsford, 2*s*. net each.)

pleasantly dwelt on; but we must object to the statement that "milkwort, a little Cruciferæ, was the 'cross' flower." Milkwort does not belong to the Cruciferæ; it has an order to itself; and is it correct to speak of "a cross-bearing plants"? The violet of Athens was hardly, we think, the one we know, but something more substantial in size. The punning title of Parkinson's famous book is long and awkward to shorten, but we cannot call it 'Paradisi,' leaving a friendless genitive to stand by itself.

In the chapter 'Of our Own Flowers' rosemary is included, with its use in funerals and weddings, but the reason for it is not explained. Ophelia and Perdita give the right hint, for they both connect it with remembrance. Parkinson even tells us that the "oyle Chymically drawne" from rosemary is used "to strengthen the memory."

Essays on Truth and Reality. By F. H. Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Dr. Bradley for some years past has enjoyed all the advantages and disadvantages of being an established institution. Any one can fling a stray stone at him without doing him harm; he is as far beyond the reach of casual criticism as he is beyond the need of casual praise. But at the same time his position invites organized attack, and against such attack he has a wide area to defend; a diligent person can always be finding a fault here and an obscurity there. He is therefore constantly forced to reply without consulting his own wishes, and to give to controversy what is meant for mankind. But what a pleasure it is to read even his most controversial work! What a relief to turn to its severe concentration and scrupulous honesty from those modern writers who are topical at the expense of thoroughness, and attractive at the expense of truth!

Only about a fifth part of this book is absolutely new. Of the rest, one chapter was published not long ago in *The Philosophical Review*, one in the *Proceedings* of the Aristotelian Society, and the others have appeared in *Mind*, with two or three exceptions, within the last five or six years, and are already known to students of philosophy. Like the new part, they are all illustrations of the author's theory of ultimate Reality. Their unity is unity of subject. They show Dr. Bradley elucidating and restating such parts of his earlier works as now appear to himself in some way imperfect, and at the same time replying to the copious criticisms of his opponents. Of substantial change there is very little, though there is some shifting of emphasis.

The Pragmatist controversy takes up a good deal of the book—more indeed, as Dr. Bradley tells us, than its place in his thoughts warrants; but no one will regret it. It is as good a basis of discussion as any other, and one must begin somewhere.

It is interesting to see exactly how far he goes in his attempt to find common ground with the other side. In 'Coherence and Contradiction' he definitely says: "Those who teach the implication of all sides of our being with and in what we call thought, deny no doctrine held by me." This is hardly the "intellectualism" which is usually "cold." Again he says: "The whole of our knowledge may be said to depend upon immediate experience. At bottom the Real is what we feel, and there is no reality outside of feeling." Is this the bogy "rationalism"? These statements, it may be observed, are not a revolution in idealism, though they are as definitely a protest against an undue abstraction on that side as are many of the commonplaces of Pragmatist criticism. Abstraction and false absolutism on any side are the enemy, whether it be the abstraction of change as real in itself and unconditionally, or the apotheosis of any other distinction within the whole, to the degradation of other complementary aspects of the same whole.

It only remains for us to express the hope that the publication of this volume, and the collection of other occasional papers in the future, will remove Dr. Bradley's objection to the reissue of those earlier volumes which, as he now says, he can no longer hope to rewrite.

La Ville Convoitée (*Salonique*). By P. Risal. (Paris, Perrin & Cie., 3fr. 50.)

The antiquity of Salonika, its lovely situation, its long story of war and bloodshed, the extraordinary multitude of races which have coveted and seized it, only to relinquish it perforce a few years later, make the title of this book an apt description.

Called Thessalonica after a sister of Alexander the Great, the place was, in the Hellenistic period a centre of culture and learning having come into existence not much later than Epicurus and Zeno. It possessed schools of medicine, law, and military art when Western Europe was in a state of untutored barbarism. Under the Romans it continued to expand, for, having once suppressed the spirit of revolt, they exerted themselves to develope the city's natural resources, and, what was possibly equally important, they endowed it with their own ideas of a civil code. The government consisted of a senate, headed by a proconsul, with the municipal magistrates under him. Under this orderly rule Thessalonica enjoyed peace and prosperity for three hundred years, but with the downfall of the Roman Empire it entered on a never-ending struggle with the hordes of barbarians which poured into Europe from Asia.

It was while Thessalonica was still part of the Roman Empire that St. Paul visited it, in obedience to his vision of an appeal from Macedonia. The Jewish element, always strongly marked in the city, heard him with alarm, but his proselytes among the Greeks being numerous, the Christian Church gained a footing it never lost, and Thessalonica was eventually the means of spreading Christianity far and wide. Here it was that Theodosius signed the edict which commanded all inhabitants of the empire to adopt the religion of the Galilean, and here, too, he ordered the wholesale massacre which brought down upon him the stern rebuke of Ambrose of Milan.

The account of Salonika during the Middle Ages is interesting, and expressed with the clearness and terseness for which French prose seems to have been specially created. The following quotation might almost be an indictment of modern social conditions, yet it is a picture of society at the close of the twelfth century:—

"Mais si une élite riche et élégante mène une existence aisée et raffinée, l'immense majorité de la population, un monde chaotique d'humbles artisans, de manœuvres faméliques, de marins braillards et déguenillés, de prolétaires de tout ordre, d'oisifs prompts à l'émeute, vit dans une misère épouvantable. Les nobles, les riches et les ecclésiastiques sont pleins de morgue et de cupidité. Ils commettent, à l'égard de cette populace, des injustices criantes et des abus scandaleux....Ils exploitent cruellement les pauvres gens; ils spéculent sur leur détresse lamentable, prêtent à gros intérêts aux malheureux agriculteurs, puis les poursuivent sans quartier, font main basse sur les propriétés qui leur sont remises en gage. ....Aussi, la haine des petits envers les grands est-elle mal contenue, et déborde souvent en clameurs, en imprécations et en rixes....Les usuriers continuent à dépouiller les artisans et surtout les cultivateurs. Leurs méfaits iront en augmentant d'âge en âge et la misère du peuple croîtra jusquà' la chute définitive du malheureux empire."

With the fall of the Byzantine Empire Salonika entered on the cosmopolitan life which is her characteristic to-day. Within her walls may be found colonies of Greeks, Bulgarians, Slavs, Jews, and Italians, along with the numberless fierce and quarrelsome lesser nations which keep her in a chronic state of violence and turmoil.

M. Risal deplores the fate which threatens Salonika, independently of the greed of surrounding nations. Miletus and Ephesus already have their ports blocked up by vast deposits of alluvial soil brought down by the rivers on which they stand. Salonika has a delta to which the Vardar keeps adding at the rate of fifty metres a year. Unless this deposit is speedily checked, and the river bed artificially deepened, the port will be closed to all but the smallest vessels.

M. Risal writes at times like a modern war correspondent (some of his phrases are almost telegraphic in their brevity), and with the certainty of one who has seen for himself. He concludes with a plea on behalf of the ruined peasantry of the district, whose emigration would spell disaster to the "coveted city."

Notes of a Son and Brother. By Henry James. (Macmillan & Co., 12*s*. net.)

"I am fully aware as I go, I should mention," writes Mr. James, opening the eleventh of the thirteen chapters into which this new instalment of his autobiography falls,

"of all that flows from the principle governing, by my measure, these recoveries and reflections—even to the effect, hoped for at least, of stringing their apparently dispersed and disordered parts upon a fine silver thread; none other than the principle of response to a long-sought occasion, now gratefully recognized, for making trial of the recording and figuring act on behalf of some case of the imaginative faculty under cultivation."

He had been haunted, that is, by the idea of portraying the growth of an artist's mind—of accomplishing, perhaps, in prose, and, as it were, for prose, what Wordsworth did in 'The Prelude' for poetry. But in what guise, in terms of what personality, would the subject finally embody itself to him? Who would be his hero? Neither the mystery nor the surprise of its solution can seem to others quite so great as the author himself found them to be:—

"It happened for me that he *was* belatedly to come, but that he was to turn up then in a shape almost too familiar for recognition, the shape of one of those residual substitutes that engage doubting eyes the day after the fair. He had been with me all the while, and only too obscurely and intimately—I had not found him in the market as an exhibited and *offered* value. I had in a word to draw him forth from within rather than meet him in the world before me, and to make him objective, in short, had to turn nothing less than myself inside out."

The volume before us is as intricate in its design as are these sentences in which the author's concealed purpose is unfolded; and the number of readers who could have arrived, without his help, at a clear perception of its governing motive is, we imagine, small. Few could have disengaged his "silver thread," and for this reason: Mr. James observes no distinction between the vital principles implied in the imaginative development he depicts and the evoking impression or stimulative atmosphere by which that development was occasioned and accompanied. His attention passes without check from central to subsidiary issues; whatever at any moment his focus and centre may be, he is equally alive to its circumference, and he loses no opportunity of reminding us how distracting, how multifarious, are the claims of recollection. Moreover, if no distinction is recognized between the unifying imagination and the contributory impressions, one might say the same almost of the impressions themselves and the underlying events, places, persons—"vessels of intimations," in his characteristic phrase. Mr. James comments upon a complex picture present to his mind's eye, and not to ours; and his method approaches more nearly to a natural justification, or, as some would say, exposure, of the philosophy of subjective idealism, than that of any other writer. He covers in this volume the ten or twelve years of his passage from the boy to the man; yet it is but occasionally that his pages give us the illusion of a direct experience of the world in which his youth was passed. We move among phantoms of comparison and discrimination and inference, feeling solid ground under us at such times only as when some theme of inescapable interest, such as the American Civil War, the name of some writer or artist known to fame, or, best of all, the numerous and delightful quotations from the family correspondence, throw the play of analysis into accidental and temporary relief, and give the allusions and asides their background.

It is not necessary to tell Mr. James's many admirers how fine and how just the inferences and discriminations are within the severe limits to which his unique sensibility consigns them. Yet it ought to be admitted that their appeal implies what Mr. James, more than all other living authors, has the right to count upon—the prepared mind, the listening and attentive spirit, and, we should almost say, the suspended judgment, which are given to an acknowledged conqueror and hero. The beauty of the English—when it becomes beautiful—lies in its mingling of conversational hesitancy, of a serpentine and sinuous approach, with the perfect address and, as it were, hawk-like seizure of the quarry when that unsuspected and unsuspecting object comes finally into view. But the brief moments of triumphant capture seem hardly to justify the length of the preparatory stalking, the meticulous survey of the ground, the arduous climb; and the introduction—no doubt as a compensating feature — of colloquial licences on the printed page (a strange formal informality), brings with it some further disadvantage, often straining the language for effects not pleasant in themselves, yet certain to be imitated by hosts of inferior writers.

To devoted students these 'Notes of a Son and Brother' will present themselves as a peculiarly characteristic and peculiarly victorious display of the master's power. For to the normal subtleties of moral and social flavour, in the delineation of which Mr. James has no rival, there is here added a continuous allowance for the variously operating influences of the backward view, so that what we have is, as it were, a study in the perspectives of memory. Yet over and above these sometimes unseizable refinements, there is a direct appeal to the simplest mind in the letters we have already referred to, particularly in those of Henry James, sen., of William James, and of their relative, the beautiful and intrepid Mary Temple. These, standing out like mountain tops above the mist-clad landscape through which recollection threads its way, are in themselves a treasure of great price; indeed, Mary Temple's letters—she died of consumption in early womanhood, and we hear almost her last words—convey more fully than anything else the magical freshness and candour of the whole circle. Where else, we ask as we read them, have human beings ever been so good, so little restricted by their goodness?

The vivacity and versatility of William James have, of course, long endeared him to a wide public; it is a new and peculiar pleasure to share these qualities in their first bloom. His powers as a draughtsman (for he studied and expected to practise both art and science before finally settling to be a philosopher) were clearly of surprising range. They furnish the volume with half a dozen illustrations in various styles, grave and gay, and all of extreme interest. Mr. James himself describes his brother's portrait in oils of Miss Katherine Temple as

"a really mature, an almost masterly, piece of painting, having, as has been happily suggested to me, much the air of a characteristic Manet";

and his reproduction of it fully bears out this high praise.

To Henry James, sen., we feel ourselves still more intimately drawn. His Literary Remains were published, his son reminds us, at Boston in 1885, and we have registered a vow to procure this volume. By accident a Swedenborgian, he was in essence a man of the rarest spiritual perception and attainment, as well as a master of style.

"Oh you man without a *handle!* Shall one never be able to help himself out of you according to his needs, and be dependent only on your fitful tippings-up?"

is his apostrophe to his near friend Emerson; and what could be more apt? In a letter from Europe to the same friend he writes:—

"Carlyle is the same old sausage, fizzing and sputtering in his own grease, only infinitely *more* unreconciled to the blest Providence which guides human affairs. He names God frequently and alludes to the highest things as if they were realities, but all only as for a picturesque effect, so completely does he seem to regard them as habitually circumvented and set at nought by the politicians."

To the writer the reality of these "highest things" was the ever-present postulate of life, and, when his shrewd perception fails, it is only because he too readily attributes his own spirituality to others. To an inquirer into "psychic" mysteries, then beginning to be heard of, he writes:—

"I haven't a doubt of a single experience you allege....I am persuaded now for a long time of the truth of these phenomena, and feel no inclination to dispute or disparage them; but at the same time I feel to such a degree my own remoteness from them that I am sure I could never get any personal contact with them. The state of mind exposing one to influences of this nature, and which makes them beneficial to it, is a sceptical state; and this I have never known for a moment. Spiritual existence has always been more real to me (I was going to say) than natural; and when accordingly I am asked to believe in the spiritual world because my senses are getting to reveal it, I feel as if the ground of my conviction were going to be weakened rather than strengthened."

In fact, religion, in its purest form of diffused love and worship, was the household air of the James family, though "church" was never heard of, and no proselytizing word was ever said. Perhaps the quality of enduring and mellowing splendour in our great novelist's æstheticism—a quality the more remarkable in a faculty itself so unstable and frail—owes even more than he is himself aware to the angelic influences that surrounded him in his youth.

Life of Admiral Sir Harry Rawson. By Geoffrey Rawson. (Arnold, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

When a little boy of not quite fourteen, Harry Rawson found himself a naval cadet on board the Calcutta, the flagship of Sir Michael Seymour, then engaged in settling a dispute between this country and the Celestial Empire. In her, and afterwards in other ships, he served in Chinese waters for close on seven years, returning to England as a lieutenant in 1864. Seven years later, at the age of 28, he was a commander, and appointed to the Hercules, which at that time was looked on—more especially by the Navy—pretty much as the Dreadnought was a few years ago by the general public. Rawson had grown considerably in years, in rank, and, above all, in bulk from the little cadet who, when in the Calcutta, had been, perhaps, most useful as the saucy soubrette of amateur theatricals; now, going round his new ship, and making himself acquainted with the ins and outs of her lower regions, he attempted to pass through the small door of a watertight compartment. Finding that a little difficult, he tried to go through sideways. That also was difficult. "It ain't no use, sir," said the petty officer in attendance; "you 'aven't got no feather-edge." It was not that Rawson was then, or ever, unduly corpulent: he was just a fairly big man of thirteen or fourteen stone.

The commander of a battleship is, perhaps, one of the hardest worked of working-men, and it stands to Rawson's credit that he served through two commissions in the Hercules, winning golden opinions for his energy and tact from those above him and from those below. In 1877 he became captain—flag-captain to Lord John Hay, then appointed to command the Channel Fleet, which early in the next year was sent into the Mediterranean to strengthen the hands of Sir Geoffrey Hornby in the Dardanelles. Not that it went there, but after some time at Malta and Crete it went on to Cyprus, of which island Rawson was appointed the first governor till other arrangements could be made. He held the post for only a few weeks, being glad to quit it and its many discomforts—"hot winds, Oriental smells, and mosquitoes, sandflies, and ants."

In the Minotaur, as transport officer in Egypt, and again as flag-captain to Lord John Hay, then Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, he served almost continuously for nearly nine years. A spell in command of the steam reserve at Devonport, followed by another commission in the Mediterranean, this time in independent command of the Benbow, almost filled up the fifteen years which it then took to reach flag rank. He had actively served very nearly the whole time, and had the reputation of being a good officer with a special gift for managing men, and a tact that would prove equal to a very awkward position.

Of awkward positions he had enough when appointed, in 1895, to command at the Cape of Good Hope. He had almost immediately to arrange a disputed succession in the chieftaincy of an East African tribe which involved some display of military force. In the next year there was a somewhat similar dispute as to the throne of Zanzibar, and he found it necessary to convince the self-proclaimed Sultan that—in the words of *Punch*—Rawson was one of the early birds, and he, the Sultan, was one of the worms. It was a sharp rebuke, sharply administered, but probably saved some thousands of lives which it might have cost to oust the usurper if he had been given time to establish himself. This affair was scarcely settled before Rawson was called on to direct a punitive expedition against Benin, the City of Blood, the City of Abominations. The mystery attached to this city, the very position of which was not exactly known, the resources of which were absolutely unknown, increased the difficulty of the task, the credit of its successful issue. It was a piece of work such as the Navy has often been called on to perform, and has often performed, though it takes men and officers far from their ships and the sea—in this case even from water. That was, indeed, the chief difficulty. All the water for three days' consumption had to be carried by men marching under a tropical sun and by difficult paths. The allowance had to be limited to two quarts a man per diem, and one quart for the carriers. But they won through and burnt the town, destroying the sights and stenches of blood and carnage which called aloud to high heaven.

Rawson had after this the command of the Channel Fleet, and it was felt that the highest service employments lay before him—the command in the Mediterranean, the command at Portsmouth or Devonport. Still no one was surprised when he was offered and accepted the civil post of Governor of New South Wales. It was a post requiring much tact rather than much governance. For the latter there was little scope, but for the former a great deal, and he showed how happily conceived had been his appointment. When, after seven years of it, he finally bade farewell to Australia, a local paper had a long appreciation of him, from which we may quote a few sentences:—

"Clever men have come and gone, without having opportunity for doing aught for or amongst us. Sir Harry did not wait for opportunity, he sought it, and its name was legion....There have been Governors who, as men, were the thinnest of shadows. The Governor in them was so much in evidence that the man was completely hidden; but no one will say that of Sir Harry Rawson. He carried the dignity of his high office well—so well that it enhanced him; but he carried it—it did not carry him. Such men do more to bind us to the throne than forty fleets. Gentleness with strength, kindness, courtesy, and patience—whatever we may have expected, this is what we found, for we have looked on the face of a man."

Rawson did not long survive his homecoming. He died within the year, on November 3rd, 1910, two days before completing his 67th year.

The present biography, though it occasionally strikes us as somewhat bald, and jejune, is a not altogether unworthy memorial of one who was, as Lord John Hay has put on record, "a great sailor and a successful disciplinarian," and who in civil life "displayed an ability which will be borne witness to by thousands in New South Wales."

The Bruce of Bannockburn. Being a Translation of the Greater Portion of Barbour's 'Bruce' by Michael Macmillan. (Stirling, Eneas Mackay, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The manly single-mindedness of King Robert the Bruce made his career unusually fit for metrical relation, and John Barbour's poem, both by its subject and its ease of manner, at once won public approbation. It appeared in 1376, following the accession of Robert II., when the humiliations of David II. were forgotten, and the national cause after three-quarters of a century of struggle was secure under the Stuart dynasty. 'The Bruce' held thenceforward a place of acknowledged authority and popularity, historical and literary. The facts recorded were not intricate. Truth in King Robert's case was neither obscure nor recondite; the theme was matter of battle rather than matter of diplomacy. Barbour's knowledge comes mainly from the field; his narrative is not documented from chancery records or charter chests. Its precise source has been suspected to lie in some lost French or Latin chanson or chronicle, but the suggestion remains a speculation. The story has something of the direct cut and thrust of the sabre; there are few—though there are some—passes of the rapier. Hence Barbour's merits are chiefly those of a chronicler: in that aspect lies his main, yet by no means his entire, literary significance.

Dr. Michael Macmillan has versified 'The Bruce' afresh as regards the story story down to 1314, the year of Bannockburn, of which the sexcentenary ceremonials of patriotism are no doubt impending. The task of verbal rejuvenation was not easy; some critics might declare the effort of translation unnecessary, others impossible. In the present work of facile and seldom forced versification the rendering observes a close and linear fidelity in sense to the original; it never swells into bombast, and it always seeks

the golden mean of an energetic simplicity, a little undistinguished, perhaps, but still harmonious with the verse of which it is a transposition. Barbour's style was homely; he mounted Bruce, for the most part, not on a charger, but on a palfrey. Dr. Macmillan's ambling rhyme does the same.

> The lady disconcerted by
> The devil's speech made no reply.

This is little worse than the original :—

> The wif confusit wes, perfay,
> And durst no mair ontill him say.

Notes and an Introduction favourably estimate Barbour, his poem and his hero, and point out numerous parallels, in Greek, Latin, and other epics, to the adventures of the Scottish warriors. The Bruce story, transmuted into modern metre, preserves its inherent force, and in qualified measure its power to please.

FICTION.

The Good Shepherd. By John Roland. (Blackwood & Sons, 6*s.*)

Though there was, perhaps, no necessity for the author of a novel to acquaint his readers with his knowledge of pathology and anatomy, it would be churlish to cavil because such details have found a place among much other matter far more entertaining and interesting. Mr. Roland has not only given us some fine character-drawing, but has also passed on to his readers an intimate knowledge and understanding of a secluded Tyrolean village and its community.

His hero is far from being an average hero of romance. When we are introduced to him he is a diffident, morbidly introspective, lonely medical student. This student has, however, within him a desire for service he has only partially realized. He is fortunate in so far that, instead of being caught up in the maelstrom of European civilization, and anæsthetizing himself by a round of more or less useless activities and quite useless distractions, he is driven to throw in his lot with a community under conditions that no fully qualified medical practitioner will accept. Here, influenced by a parish priest who is far and away the best character in the book, he learns not only to cease railing at his fate, but even to rejoice in having been called to the highest and humblest rôle in life—that of an underpaid but beloved servant of his fellows.

There are some lapses into mere sentimentality, especially towards the end, which spoil the delineation of his character. Not so that of the old priest to whom we have alluded. The shrewd common sense of this far from worldly old man is most informing, and, withal, wholly delightful.

We are tempted to make quotations concerning the author's opinions on Roman Catholicism, the utility of village "Mystery Plays," and conventional forms of burial, as well as other matters where an agreement would need qualification, but to do so would carry us far beyond the space we can afford. The book is an excellent Easter sermon, provocative of much thought.

James. By W. Dane Bank. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s.*)

The James of the title as a small boy plays for himself, not for his side. Having strained the family resources to the utmost in order to obtain the social advantages of a boarding school, he pushes himself to the front in sport and work. At the close of a year there, he easily obtains a job at eight shillings a week in a firm of hatters in the North-Country town of his birth; but the prospect of a mere three pounds ten a week as a salaried servant offers no lure compared with the brilliant future held out to a clever bamboozler of a gullible public by the sale of a much-advertised "hair restorer." The great business built up round "Superbo" is removed to the metropolis. James becomes financially interested in large "concerns," is returned a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest, and then, when a crash comes which might be expected to ruin most men, James does what James would do—extricates himself easily from the *débris*, and proceeds to build a new edifice of prosperity on the ruins. The recording angel would have to put it to James's credit that he was above the grosser snares of the flesh; that he was generous within certain well-calculated limits; that he was, also, up to a certain well-defined point, a loving son and a devoted brother. But he was ruthless in the pursuit of his own advantage, full of ignoble ambitions, and not over-punctilious in the matter of veracity and fair dealing. Without malice or flattery, the author has produced a finished literary portrait which is commended by many excellent qualities.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Blakiston (Rev. Alban), The Bible of To-day, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

In an introductory chapter the author discusses the question of the Inspiration of the Bible, and then considers briefly the history of its different books, ending with a discussion of the religious affinities of Judaism and Christianity. His aim throughout is to introduce students to the historical method of study, and accordingly a bibliography is appended to each chapter.

Book of Prayers for Boys, together with Special Prayers for the Holy Eucharist, compiled by the Rev. C. H. Blofeld, with a Preface by the Rev. R. Linklater, 6*d.*; with Collects, &c., 1/ Mowbray

A new edition.

Crosse (Gordon), Church and State in Theory and Practice, "The English Churchman's Library," 1/ net. Mowbray

An account of the relation that has existed between the Church and State in England.

Lacey (T. A.), Catholicity, Conciones ad Clerum, 2/6 net. Mowbray

Four lectures on 'The Word and the Idea,' 'The Organic Element,' 'The Dogmatic Element,' and 'The Element of Largeness,' which were addressed to the clergy of Birmingham during Lent last year. To these are added as Appendixes two essays, entitled 'Cathedra Petri' and 'Securus judicat Orbis Terrarum.'

Wyatt (E. G. P.), The Eucharistic Prayer, paper 1' net; paper boards, 1/6 net. Mowbray

This is one of the "Prayer Book Revision Pamphlets" published by the Alcuin Club. The author discusses the question "whether it be desirable that revision should take the direction of approximation to the Roman Canon or not."

POETRY.

Bannatyne (Philip), A Satire of Hades, 1/ Drane

A satire on modern manners, in which Satan is comforted on the ground that "all 's wrong with the world."

Open Door (The), 1/ Drane

This small anthology of prose and verse has been compiled by the Rev. Arthur Chambers for those in trouble.

Rowley (Thomas), The Maid of Malta, and Other Poems, 3/6 Drane

'The Maid of Malta' is a long narrative piece recounting an old legend of a Maltese girl who was sold as a captive, but afterwards rescued by her lover. A good many of the verses are related to Malta, and there are others on incidents in the Boer War.

Steven (Alexander G.), Wind on the Wold, 2/6 net. Goschen

These verses include 'The Vision,' 'The Faëries,' 'The Exile,' and 'The Toll of the South.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Stephen (Geo. A.), Guide to the Study of Norwich, a Select Bibliography of the Principal Books, Pamphlets, and Articles on Norwich in the Norwich Public Library, 1*d.* Norwich, Public Library Committee

A classified list of books, pamphlets, and articles selected to cover the most important phases of the history of Norwich.

Wigan Public Libraries, Quarterly Record. Wigan, R. Platt

This number contains a further instalment of the Catalogue of Wigan Authors, and classified lists of additions to the Reference, Lending, and Pemberton Libraries.

PHILOSOPHY.

Meumann (E.), The Psychology of Learning, an Experimental Investigation of the Economy and Technique of Memory, 7/6 net. Appleton

A translation from the third German edition by Prof. John Wallace Baird of Clark University.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bassett (Arthur Tilney), The Life of the Right Hon. John Edward Ellis, M.P., 7/6 net. Macmillan

The author has been able to draw upon materials which were collected by Mr. Joshua Rowntree with a view to writing a memoir of his brother-in-law for private circulation. Viscount Bryce has contributed a Preface, and there are a few illustrations from portraits.

Beard (Charles A.), Contemporary American History, 1877-1913, 6/6 net. Macmillan

A guide to American politics during the last thirty-five years for the student and general reader. At the end of the volume are an Appendix (giving statistics of Presidential elections from 1876 to 1912), a Bibliography, and Index.

Jourdan (George V.), The Movement towards Catholic Reform in the Early Sixteenth Century, 7/6 net. John Murray

A study of the religious movement during the years 1496-1528. There are Appendixes and an Index.

Masson (David), Shakespeare Personally, edited and arranged by Rosaline Masson, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

These lectures on Shakespeare formed part of a course delivered by the late Prof. Masson during his tenure of the Chair of English Literature at Edinburgh University. The author's aim was to show that "Shakespeare, universal as he was, Proteus-like as he was, had his characteristics as other people have, did possess a physiognomy which was distinctly his own and no one else's."

Newton (Arthur Percival), The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans, 10/6 net. Milford, for Yale University Press

Concerns the last phase of the Elizabethan struggle with Spain, and contains an Introduction by Prof. Charles M. Andrews.

Thaw (Evelyn), The Story of my Life, 1' net. John Long

A recital of the author's experiences.

Wheeler (Capt. Owen), The War Office Past and Present, 12/6 net. Methuen

The author traces the development of the War Office from Pre-Restoration times, and gives some account of the men who have been associated with it. The book is illustrated by portraits and reproductions of old prints.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Braun (Ethel), The New Tripoli—and What I Saw in the Hinterland, 10/6 net. Unwin

Impressions of modern Tripoli, with many illustrations, and chapters on 'The Political Situation,' 'Improvements,' and 'The Berbers.'

Nicholson (Josiah Walker), History of Crosby Garrett, Westmorland, 2/6 Kirkby Stephen, J. W. Braithwaite

A history of the manor of Crosby Garrett in Westmorland, with local customs and legends. The book includes a Foreword by Dr. Fotheringham.

'Queen' Newspaper Book of Travel, A Guide to Home and Foreign Resorts, compiled by the Travel Editor (M. Hornsby), 2/6 net. 'Field' and 'Queen' Office

This book, now in its eleventh year, contains descriptions of over 2,000 holiday resorts in the United Kingdom and abroad, and gives information about railway communications, customs, hotels, necessary outfits, &c. It is illustrated with twenty-one maps and many illustrations.

SOCIOLOGY.

Cook (Alec), Our Prison System, 6/ Drane

An account of prison life and of the philanthropic work done by the Howard Association.

Sutherland (John), The Bonds of Society, 10/6 net. Heath & Cranton

Studies of art, sociology, industry, ethics, and other subjects.

ECONOMICS.

Roth (H. Ling), The Genesis of Banking in Halifax, with Side-Lights on Country Banking, 10/6 net. Halifax, F. King

An account of the early history of banking in Halifax from 1779. It is illustrated with forty-three full-page collotype plates and one copper-plate of local bank notes.

PHILOLOGY.

Swahili Hymn-Book (The). R.T.S.

A translation of a hymn-book into Swahili.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alington (G. H.), Plays for Schools, 1/6 Bell

This little volume contains three two-act plays, entitled 'Alexander the Great,' 'Queen Bridget and the Dragon,' and 'The Magic Cigar.' It is illustrated with four photographs of children performing or rehearsing them.

Munro (James), A History of Great Britain: I. The Shaping of the Nations, 55 B.C. to 1485 A.D., 1/6 Oliver & Boyd

The writer "attempts to treat within moderate limits of space the history of both England and Scotland," and although giving less attention to foreign than to domestic policy, he "seeks to keep the reader in touch with the leading movements in the great world beyond Britain." The book includes many illustrations.

Reynolds (J. B.), Asia, 1/4 A. & C. Black

This book, in the "Junior Regional Geography" Series, has been written to suit the needs of "the upper classes of Elementary Schools and the lower and middle classes of Secondary Schools."

Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, edited by T. T. Jeffery, 1/6 University Tutorial Press

The poem is printed with an Introduction, notes, and a map showing Deloraine's ride.

FICTION.

Bank (W. Dane), James, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

See p. 525.

Bindloss (Harold), Thrice Armed, 7*d.* net. Long

A cheap reprint.

Bodkin (M. McDonnell), The Test, 6/ Everett

In a London club the writer is told a thrilling story of love and adventure by an American acquaintance. During a subsequent journey in America he hears the sequel, and assists at the *dénouement*.

Brown (Vincent), The Wonder-Worker, 6/ Chapman & Hall

An old and beautiful-minded couple are moved by a revivalist preacher to confess to their children that they have never been legally married. The news, being of great moment to those concerned, causes revelations of character which their previously equitable career had rendered latent. The tale also introduces us to an exemplary Suffragan Bishop and a charwoman no less worthy of being imitated.

Browne (Isabel), The Life Story and Strange Adventures of Maraquita de Solis, 6/ Drane

The half-Spanish heroine returns to England on her father's death to live with her mother's people. Before her marriage to the son of a neighbour she becomes the victim of plots and intrigues which involve her in some strange adventures.

Chancellor (Olive), The Lady Gardener, a Romance of Six Months, 6/ Drane

A wealthy bachelor advertises for a lady gardener. As the applicant gives every satisfaction, the conclusion is not unexpected.

Deans (F. Harris), Looking for Trouble, 6/ Blackwood

A humorous description of the writer's experiences as a traveller.

Lorton (Lester), A Soldier's Honour, and The Redemption of Humphrey Cunliffe, 6/ Drane

'A Soldier's Honour' tells of a captain's disgrace in India through the treachery of a native servant and his eventual exculpation. Mr. Lorton's other story describes the tribulations of an Indian Civil Servant and his mystic experiences after the death of his Eurasian wife.

Mackenzie (Compton), The Passionate Elopement, 2/ net. Martin Secker

A new and cheaper edition. See *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1911, p. 124.

Marshall (Gilliam), Wheels within Wheels, 6/ Drane

This story may be divided into two parts—the unexpected and successful claim to an estate by the son of an elder brother of the present occupier, and the unravelling of a mystery concerning the disappearance of a famous picture belonging to the family.

Pitfield (Mrs. Ada), A Breath of Scandal, 6/ Gay & Hancock

A romance of a young heiress who leaves her guardians' home, and insists on seeing the world, accompanied only by an old servant.

Roland (John), The Good Shepherd, 6/ Blackwood

See p. 525.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), The Price Paid, 6/ Chatto & Windus

This novel describes how an unscrupulous adventurer takes advantage of a young girl's love of romance and worldly innocence to entrap her into a mock marriage. This is a source of much unhappiness and humiliation when she meets the man she really loves and eventually marries.

Weedon (W. J.), In the Grip of a Demon, 6/ Drane

In giving assistance to an old gentleman in the train the villain comes into contact with his future wife; and round their unfortunate marriage a series of plots is elaborated by his own and his confederates' greed for money.

Wentworth-James (Gertie de S.), The Devil's Profession, 6/ Everett

The adventures of a lady shorthand-typist, who finds that her work affects her eyesight. She then enters the service of a medical man and is employed in an asylum.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Army Review, April, 1/ Stationery Office

This issue includes articles on the 'Share of General Staff in Preparation for War at Army Head-quarters in India,' by Major-General A. Hamilton Gordon; 'Further Developments of Military Aviation,' by Lieut.-Col. F. H. Sykes; and 'Coast Defence,' by Brig.-General R. M. B. F. Kelly. There are two Appendixes, maps, diagrams, and photographs.

Empire Review and Magazine, April, 1/ net. Macmillan

Notable articles in this number are 'Old French Canada: its "Habitants" and its "Seigneurs,"' by Lady Jephson; 'Australian Trade - Unionism on the War - Path,' by Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne; and 'The Working of the Education Act, 1902,' by Sir George Fordham.

English Review, April, 1/ net. H. E. Seagers

Mr. Henry Newbolt contributes a paper on 'The Poets and their Friends,' Mr. James Stephens writes 'An Essay in Cubes,' and 'Maxims and Reflections' are printed from the pen of Churton Collins. There are verses by George Gissing, Mr. Stephen Phillips, the late Mrs. T. H. Huxley, and others.

Eugenics Review, April, 1/ net. Eugenics Education Society

Includes 'Francis Galton,' by Sir Francis Darwin, and 'A Contribution to the Biology of Sex,' by Mr. Geoffrey Smith; also reviews, quarterly chronicle, correspondence, &c.

Geographical Journal, April, 2/ Royal Geographical Society

This number contains Mr. Kipling's paper on 'Some Aspects of Travel,' delivered before the Society last February. Other papers are 'The Evolution of a Capital: a Physiographic Study of the Foundation of Canberra, Australia,' by Mr. Griffith Taylor, and 'Relief in Cartography,' by Capt. H. G. Lyons.

Illuminating Engineer, April, 1/ Illuminating Engineering Pub. Co.

This issue includes the conclusion of the discussion on 'The Lighting of Picture Galleries,' opened by Prof. S. P. Thompson, and a paper on 'A Comparison of Estimated and Observed Values of Illumination in some Lighting Installations,' by Mr. W. C. Clinton.

International Review of Missions, April, 2/6 net. Milford

The contents include 'Present Possibilities of Co-operation in the Mission Field,' by Mr. John R. Mott; 'The Position and Prospects of Confucianism in China,' by Mr. P. J. Maclagan; and 'The Ideal of Womanhood as a Factor in Missionary Work, IV.,' by Mr. Kheroth M. Bose.

Irish Book Lover, April, 2/6 per annum. Salmond

This issue contains 'Recollections of Dowden,' by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, notices of the Irish Literary Society, and notes on new books and pamphlets.

Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society, New Series, Vol. VI. Part V., and Vol. VII. Part II. Liverpool, 21A, Alfred Street

The part of Vol. VI. contains the Index to the Old Series and to Vol. VI. of the New Series, a list of members, and accounts. The part of Vol. VII. includes 'Notes on the Heron Pedigree collected by the Rev. George Hall,' by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, and 'Die Zahlwörter der Zigeuner von Van in Ost-Armenien,' by Dr. C. F. Lehmann-Haupt.

Librarian, April, 6*d.* net. Stanley Paul

Includes reports, reviews, and an article on 'Public Library Reform,' which is to be continued.

Library Assistant, April, 4/ annual. Bath, Cedric Chivers

Includes an article on 'Committee Work,' by Mr. William Law, proceedings of meetings and various branches, and list of new members.

Monthly Musical Record, April, 3*d.* 18, Great Marlborough St.

This issue includes 'The Elements of Musical Analysis,' by Prof. Frederick Niecks; 'Fragments of a Lecture,' by Mr. Cyril Scott; and 'Music in Paris,' by Mr. M.-D. Calvocoressi.

School World, April, 6*d.* Macmillan

This number includes articles on 'The Teaching of Shakespeare in Public Schools,' by Mr. S. P. B. Mais; 'Homework in Secondary Schools,' by Mr. P. Shaw Jeffrey; and 'The Teaching of Science,' by the Rev. Stuart Blofeld.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, April, 5/ net. John Murray

There are papers in this number on 'Physics in 1913,' by Dr. E. N. da C. Andrade; 'Prof. John Milne,' by Dr. Charles Davison; and 'The Corpus Luteum, its Structure and Function,' by Dr. Charles H. O'Donoghue.

United Service Magazine, April, 2/ Clowes

Includes articles on 'Boat Actions and River Fights,' by Commander E. Hamilton Currey; 'The Infantry of the Special Reserve,' by Col. Robert Holden Mackenzie; and 'The Centenary of Toulouse, April 10th, 1814–1914,' by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock.

GENERAL.

Adam (Hargrave L.), Woman and Crime, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

An account of women as criminals, organizers of crime, and inciters to crime. There are illustrations.

Dresser (Horatio W.), The Power of Silence, an Interpretation of Life in its Relation to Health and Happiness, "World Beautiful Library," 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

A ninth edition.

Freud (Prof. Dr. Sigm.), On Dreams, only Authorized English Translation, by M. D. Eder from the Second German Edition, 3/6 net. Heinemann

The translation has an Introduction by Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie.

Laughton (A. M.), Victorian Year-Book, 1912–1913. Melbourne, Albert J. Mullett

The contents of this thirty-third issue include information on 'Constitution and Government,' 'Municipal Statistics,' 'Law and Crime,' and 'Social Condition.'

Le Gallienne (Richard), The Highway to Happiness, 6/ net. Werner Laurie

This allegory is decorated with green trees and hillocks by Mr. Herbert Deland Williams.

Legge (Major R. F.), Guide to Promotion for Officers in Subject (A), I. Regimental Duties, 4/ net. Gale & Polden

A fifth edition, revised and "corrected in accordance with the latest editions of the various official books and regulations."

Nation (W. H. C.), Bad Old Times, some Leaves from my Grandfather's Diary, 1/ Drane

A collection of historical anecdotes, chiefly relating to the last century.

Pottle (Emery), My Friend is Dead, 3/6 net. A. L. Humphreys

A study of friendship.

Society of Authors, Report of the Committee of Management for the Year ending December, 1913. Bradbury & Agnew

A report concerning the activities and expenditure of the Society during last year.

Toynbee (Paget), Concise Dictionary of Proper Names and Notable Matters in the Works of Dante, 7/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This is a condensed form of the author's 'Dictionary' which was published in 1898. The articles have been revised and some new ones added, while controversial and other matter has been omitted.

Whiting (Lilian), The World Beautiful, "World Beautiful Library," 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

The twentieth edition.

PAMPHLETS.

Welcker (Adair), How a Dead Man was drawn from his Tomb and back again to Life. Berkeley, California, Adair Welcker

A discussion of charlatanism.

SCIENCE.

Boulenger (G. A. and C. L.), Animal Life by the Sea-Shore, 5/ net. 'Country Life' Office

An illustrated manual in the "Country Life Library" intended for the use of the amateur naturalist at the seaside. The chapters were originally written as a series of articles in *Country Life*.

Donat (Joseph), The Freedom of Science, 10/ net. Joseph F. Wagner

An inquiry into the "unprepossession" of modern science. translated from the revised edition of the German original, with a special preface for the English version by the author.

Ekblaw (K. J. T.), Farm Structures, 7/6 net. Macmillan

A textbook on the construction of farm buildings, illustrated with diagrams and plans.

Elgie (Joseph H.), The Stars Night by Night, being the Journal of a Star Gazer, 1/ Pearson

This cheap edition is based on the author's 'Night Skies of a Year.' It is illustrated with a movable star chart and many diagrams.

Hobbs (William Herbert), Simple Directions for the Determination of the Common Minerals and Rocks, 1/ net. Macmillan

This booklet is a reprint of a part of 'Earth Features and their Meaning,' published in 1912, and is intended as a laboratory guide in general geology.

FINE ART.

Burgess (F. W.), Chats on Old Copper and Brass, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin

A history of the subject, beginning with a chapter on 'The Metal and its Alloys,' and including studies of 'Church Brass-work,' 'Bells and Bell-Metal Castings,' 'Enamels on Copper,' and 'Wrinkles for Collectors.' There are numerous illustrations and a Glossary.

Egypt Exploration Fund, Græco-Roman Branch: The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part X., edited, with Translations and Notes, by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt. 25/ 37, Great Russell Street, W.C.

This volume contains 'Theological Fragments,' 'New Classical Texts,' 'Extant Classical Authors,' and 'Documents of the Roman and Byzantine Periods.' The texts are followed by twelve Indexes and six plates.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 10/6 to Non-Members. Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce

The *Proceedings* during the year 1913, including 'A Supplement to the Flora of Somerset,' by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, accounts of meetings, and descriptions of expeditions made by the Society.

Westlake (H. F.), St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Church of the House of Commons, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

A history of the church, illustrated with reproductions of old prints and photographs.

MUSIC.

Macpherson (Stewart) and Read (Ernest), Aural Culture based upon Musical Appreciation, Part II., 3/6 net. Joseph Williams

This part of the work deals especially with the factors of Time, Rhythm, and Pitch; in Section II. attention is drawn to the simple underlying principles of musical structure or form.

Matthay (Tobias), Musical Interpretation, its Laws and Principles, and their Application in Teaching and Performing, 5/ net. Joseph Williams

The writer's enunciation of his ideas on the 'Principles and Laws of Interpretation.' His lectures covering this ground are here published as originally delivered, with additional matter in the form of notes.

Mearns (James), The Canticles of the Christian Church, Eastern and Western, in Early and Medieval Times, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

"An attempt to deal, in an uncontroversial spirit, with a multitude of obscure and involved questions, and to give, without an array of footnotes, the results of recent research." Part I. deals with 'Greek and Eastern Canticles,' and Part II. with 'Latin and Western Canticles.' There is a list of plates in addition to Indexes and supplemental notes.

DRAMA.

Bynner (Witter), Tiger, 1/ net. Rider

The story of a young girl who is trapped into a house of ill-fame.

Davies (Hubert Henry), The Mollusc; Lady Epping's Lawsuit; and A Single Man, paper, 1/6; cloth, 2/6 each. Heinemann

The production of 'The Mollusc' was noticed in *The Athenæum* on October 26th, 1907, p. 527: 'Lady Epping's Lawsuit' on October 17th, 1908, p. 481; and 'A Single Man' on November 12th, 1910, p. 601.

George (W. L.), Dramatic Actualities, 2/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

These four essays, entitled 'Some Dramatic Criteria,' 'Drama for the Common Man,' 'Plays Unpleasant,' and 'Religious Drama,' are reproduced from *The English Review*, *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Independent Theatre-Goer*, and *The British Review*.

Palmer (John), Over the Hills, a Comedy in One Act, 6*d*. net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A skit at the expense of a comfort-loving man, who holds romantic views about "the open road."

Scott-Maxwell (Mrs.), The Flash-Point, a Play in Three Acts, 1/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

Another play dealing with the struggle between the older and the younger generation. The principal character is a young woman with progressive views who is driven into taking an extreme action by the sheer weight of the obligations imposed upon her by her family.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Vernes (Maurice), Les Emprunts de la Bible Hébraique au Grec et au Latin, 7fr. 50. Paris, Leroux

The twenty-ninth volume of the "Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études."

PHILOSOPHY.

Jaeger (Werner Wilhelm), Nemesios von Emesa, 5m. Berlin, Weidmann

Studies on the sources of Neoplatonism and its beginnings in Posidonius.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Correspondance du Duc d'Aumale et de Cuvillier-Fleury: IV. 1865–1871, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon

The fourth volume of these letters, with an Introduction by M. René Vallery-Radot and a "portrait inédit."

Marçais (Georges), Les Arabes en Berbérie du XIe au XIVe Siècle. Paris, Leroux

Includes genealogical tables and studies of the 'Vie Économique des Arabes en Berbérie,' 'Coup d'œil d'Ensemble sur cette Histoire,' and 'Associations entre Arabes et Indigènes.'

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Hallays (André), De Bretagne en Saintonge, 5fr. Paris, Perrin

An illustrated description of the country, including chapters on 'Madame de Sévigné en Bretagne,' 'Fontenay-le-Comte,' and 'La Rochelle.'

FICTION.

Béhaine (René), Les Survivants, 3fr. 50. Paris, Grasset

The "histoire d'une société."

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 1er Avril, 1fr. 25. Paris, 'Mercure de France'

Includes 'Visages (2e Série): V. Comtesse de Noailles,' by M. André Rouveyre; 'Philosophie de la Danse,' by Mr. Havelock Ellis, translated by M. Paul Dermée; and 'Hiver,' by M. Louis Mandin.

GENERAL.

Arabic Proverbs, collected by Mrs. A. P. Singer, edited by Enno Littmann. Cairo, F. Diemer

The proverbs are here given in their original form, with a translation and notes on their origin. The Preface is by Dr. Enno Littmann

Marinetti (F. T.), Zang Tumb Tuuum, Adrianopoli, Ottobre, 1912, Parole in Libertà, 3 lire. Milan, Corso Venezia, 61

One of the Edizioni Futuriste di "Poesia."

FINE ART.

Archiv für Kunstgeschichte, herausgegeben von Detlev Freiherrn von Hadeln, Hermann Voss, und Morton Bernath, Part IV. Leipsic, E. A. Seemann

Another part of this series of reproductions of pictures.

Boccioni, Pittura Scultura Futuriste, 4 lire. Milan, Corso Venezia, 61

In the Edizioni Futuriste di "Poesia," containing fifty-one reproductions of Futurist sculpture.

Foucart (Paul), Les Mystères d'Éleusis, 10fr. Paris, Picard

In three divisions: 'Origine Égyptienne des Mystères'; 'Caractères du Sacerdoce Éleusinien'; and 'Cérémonies Publiques et Rites Secrets des Mystères.'

Perrot (Georges) et Chipiez (Charles), Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité, Tome X., 30fr. Paris, Hachette

Deals with 'La Grèce Archaïque' and 'La Céramique d'Athènes.' There are numerous illustrations.

Trendelenburg (Adolf), Pausanias in Olympia, 3m. Berlin, Weidmann

Includes a map of 'Olympia in Römischer Zeit.'

DRAMA.

Corneille (Pierre), Théatre Choisi, Vol. I., Édition Lutetia, 10*d*. Nelson

Includes 'Le Cid,' 'Horace,' and 'Cinna,' and a Preface by M. Emile Faguet.

Labiche (Eugène), La Cagnotte, et Autres Comédies, 1 Nelson

In the "Collection Nelson," including 'Les Petits Oiseaux' and 'L'Affaire de la Rue de Lourcine.'

Schmidt (Johannes E.), Shakespeares Dramen und sein Schauspielerberuf, 1m. Berlin, Ernst Hofmann

Critical studies of the plays.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL: A STATEMENT REGARDING CERTAIN EVENTS.

By an Independent Inquirer.

1. In 1906 a Committee was appointed by University College, Bristol, for the object of establishing a University in Bristol. Prof. R. P. Cowl, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University College, was appointed to act as Honorary Organizing Secretary to the movement. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan (Professor of Psychology) was then Principal of the University College, and was also a member of the Committee referred to.

2. During the progress of the discussions of the Committee, differences naturally arose on many points. Among these, opinion was divided on certain schemes for amalgamating University College with the Merchant Venturers Technical College, and, further, on the status and tenure of the Professorships of the proposed University.

3. In these discussions Prof. Cowl found himself in opposition to the views held by several members of the Committee.

4. The efforts of the Committee were successful, and on May 24th, 1909, the Charter founding the new University of Bristol was granted.

5. In this Charter it was laid down by Act of Parliament that the Professors and teachers of University College, Bristol, should be continued in their appointment as far as possible without change in the new University. Prof. Lloyd Morgan became first Vice-Chancellor of the new University, but resigned at the close of that session (June, 1909). He remained, however, acting Vice-Chancellor until the arrival of his successor, Sir Isambard Owen, in October, 1909; and retained the Professorship of Psychology at the new University.

6. The following is an abstract of the Constitution of the new University:—

(*a*) His Majesty the King in Council (represented by the Lord President of the Council for the time being) exercises the authority of Visitor.

(*b*) The Court is the Supreme Governing Body of the University. It is presided over by the Chancellor or a Pro-Chancellor; and consists of between two and three hundred members, of which a few are elected by the lecturers and readers. The Court meets once a year in the autumn term, to hear the report of Council.

(*c*) The Council is presided over by a special Chairman and contains thirty-three members, including the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor and six representatives of the Senate are also members of the Council. It generally meets several times during each term.

(*d*) The Senate consists of the Professors of the University (about twenty-five in number), presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. It also meets several times every term.

(*e*) The chief officers of the University are the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellors, all of whom receive no salaries; the Vice-Chancellor, who is salaried; the Treasurer, the Deans of the Faculties, and other officials.

(*f*) The Convocation consists of practically the whole staff and registered graduates of the University, but does not include the members of the Council as such. Its function is by Statute to "discuss and pronounce an opinion on any matters whatsoever relating to the Council."

7. The first Session of the new University of Bristol commenced in October, 1909, and all the Professors of University College were continued in it as laid down by the Charter.

8. The new Vice-Chancellor (Sir Isambard Owen), and also the former Vice-Chancellor (Prof. Lloyd Morgan), were members of the new Council. Prof. Cowl, still retaining the Professorship of English Language and Literature, became a member of the Senate in virtue of this office, and attended its meetings throughout the Session.

9. In the meantime the Council had appointed a Finance Sub-Committee to consider the University funds. In May, 1910, this Finance Committee made a recommendation to the effect that three Professorships of the University should be abolished and the appointments of their holders terminated. These were the Professorships of English Language and Literature, Classics, and Physiology. It was proposed that new Chairs should be established in their place.

10. The holders of the three Chairs referred to were given to understand that the reason for this departure was that the conduct of their departments had not been considered satisfactory.

11. According to Section 15, Paragraph 7, and Section 17, Paragraph 10 of the Statutes of the University, Professors can only be dismissed or Chairs abolished by the Council upon a report of the Senate.

12. The proposal of the Finance Committee was brought before the Senate of the University, which resolved that in none of the three cases should that recommendation be carried out.

13. Notwithstanding this resolution of the Senate, the Council abolished the Chair of English Language and Literature (Prof. Cowl). But it did not accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee regarding the two other Professorships (Classics and Physiology).

14. After this event, Prof. Cowl was advised to apply for the new Chair which had been instituted in the place of the one which he had held. He forwarded his application, and the Senate sent forward his name alone from a list of candidates to the Council for acceptance. The Council appointed a Sub-Committee of its own members to consider this matter. This Sub-Committee recommended another candidate, namely, Prof. Skemp, and the Council—ignoring the recommendation of the Senate—adopted that of its Sub-Committee, and appointed Prof. Skemp and not Prof. Cowl.

15. Shortly afterwards, in response to objections which had been raised in the Council, the Council instituted a new but temporary Chair, to be called the Research Chair of English—for two years only—at a salary of 400*l.* a year, with no duties attached and no senatorial status. It appointed Prof. Cowl to this new Chair.

16. This Chair expired, as laid down, in October, 1912, and Prof. Cowl consequently ceased to have any further connexion with the University of Bristol from that date.

17. With reference to 9 above, Prof. Cowl was never called before that Finance Committee nor before the Council either before or after the said recommendations were made or were considered. Letters written in his favour by various persons and forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor do not appear to have been laid before the Council either before or when it decided upon its action in regard to the case.

18. Prof. Cowl has issued a brief statement of his case containing letters testifying to his efficiency as a scholar and as a teacher, including one from Prof. Lloyd Morgan, dated February 12th, 1912, and offering to do anything which would be of any assistance to him if consulted with regard to his work in Bristol. Prof. Morris Travers, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute of Science and formerly Professor of Chemistry in University College, Bristol, has written a letter stating that Prof. Lloyd Morgan admitted in conversation with him that a mistake had been made regarding Prof. Cowl, and that the only reason for not reinstating him was a financial one.

19. Fifteen senior students submitted a memorial during 1910 to the Council testifying to Prof. Cowl's efficiency as a teacher, and various other students have written personal letters on the subject. A second memorial was addressed by these and other students to the Visitor and to the Chancellor of the University. Lastly, a Memorial, signed by a hundred and sixteen men and women of academic distinction from every University in the United Kingdom, praying for a thorough inquiry into the case, has been submitted to both the Visitor and the Chancellor.

20. On October 17th, 1912, the University of Bristol, on the occasion of the installation of its Chancellor, conferred 63 honorary degrees. Of these no fewer than 13 were conferred by the Council (in addition to two previously conferred) upon members of its own body—numbering 33, including the Chancellor. Five degrees were conferred upon the then Chairman of Council and members of his family. Also a considerable number were conferred on members of the City Council and the Bristol Education Committee, who vote or recommend grants to the University, and about one-third of the total number to persons of no previous high academic standing.

21. There followed much public criticism of this list: first, with regard to the qualifications of the recipients and their relation to the conferring body, and secondly with regard to the validity of the procedure adopted by the Council. Regarding the latter point, it is laid down in the Statutes among the Powers of the Senate that it may recommend to the Council names for honorary degrees. The Senate recommended on this occasion only 12 names for the honorary degrees referred to, to which the Council afterwards added the remainder—namely, 51—upon the recommendation of a sub-committee of its own, to which were added the Deans of the four Faculties of the University.

22. On October 24th a special meeting of Convocation passed a resolution condemning the indiscriminate award of honorary degrees by the Council. On October 31st, at the ordinary meeting of Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor attempted to put forward a motion rescinding the previous protest of the Convocation; which motion was vetoed by the Chairman of Convocation. Convocation's protest was duly forwarded to the Council, which appears to have taken no action upon it.

23. On January 25th, 1913, the Bishop of Bristol, a member of the Council of the University, wrote to *The Spectator* in defence of the Council's action, and complained of the anonymity of most of the criticisms which had appeared in the press. He said: "I am prepared to welcome them, if only they come accompanied by the names of people we know."

24. On February 2nd there appeared in *The Observer* a letter signed by Dr. M. A.

Gerothwohl, Litt.D., Head of the French Department in the University of Bristol and Professor of Comparative Literature in the Royal Society of Literature, London, responding to this invitation of the Bishop, and complaining of the degrees, and the treatment of Convocation by officials, and of the staff by the Council and by other authorities.

25. On February 4th Dr. Gerothwohl wrote to the Chairman of the Council, requesting a hearing of the Council at its meeting on February 7th in order to consider his complaints and suggestions for internal reform. The Chairman did not acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and subsequently admitted that he did not lay it before the Council-meeting referred to.

26. His request for a hearing being ignored, Dr. Gerothwohl on March 8th published his complaints in the press in more specific form, including criticisms of the Cowl case.

27. On March 10th the Senate, through the Registrar, demanded an apology from Dr. Gerothwohl, which he refused, on the ground that his request for a hearing had been ignored by the Council and its Chairman.

28. On March 27th the Senate decided by resolution to relieve Dr. Gerothwohl of all active duties during the summer term, his salary continuing to be paid as in the past. This resolution was reported on the following day to the Council, which confirmed it "inferentially" by granting the necessary funds. As a consequence, on March 28th Dr. Gerothwohl replied to the Registrar claiming his statutory right of appearing before the Council in person to protest against the Senate's resolution.

29. On May 8th he appeared before the Council and stated his objections to the resolution of the Senate. At this hearing he petitioned the Council to join him in a request to the Visitor to institute an inquiry into the whole matter of the complaints regarding the conduct of the University. The Council refused his request, and confirmed the action of the Senate. Incidentally during this hearing, the Chairman admitted that he had not laid Dr. Gerothwohl's original letter of February 4th before the Council on February 7th.

30. The Council having declined to refer anything to the Visitor, on June 3rd Dr. Gerothwohl petitioned him directly on the matters in question.

31. On June 6th the Registrar informed Dr. Gerothwohl that the Council at its meeting on the previous day, having received no recommendation from the Senate for his reappointment as lecturer for the session 1913–14, had accordingly not reappointed him. This apparently terminates Dr. Gerothwohl's connexion with the University of Bristol.

32. On June 11th he was informed by the Clerk of the Privy Council that the Visitor declined to institute an inquiry and referred him to the "machinery provided for that purpose by the Charter and Statutes."

33. On June 17th, 1913, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts informed him that he had been requested to convey to him on behalf of his (Dr. Gerothwohl's) students the expression of their warm appreciation of his work and help. It would appear that this expression of the students was originally placed in the form of a memorial to be addressed to the Visitor, but was not forwarded by the Dean.

34. On April 19th, 1913, there had appeared in *The Standard* a letter from Miss Geraldine E. Hodgson, D.Litt., Head of the Secondary Training Department and Lecturer in Education in the University of Bristol, as follows:—

Sir,—I notice in parliamentary reports, in authorised statements, and I hear of its being written and said in letters and conversations that there are practically no complaints of treatment unusual in a university made by the members of the staff of the University of Bristol. We who know that some members of that staff have been thus treated seem to be challenged publicly by these statements and expressions of opinion. I am not a new or young member of the staff, and I have had wide and varied experience of the educational world since 1889, when I left Cambridge. I am extremely loth to write to the Press, but in the interests of public education it seems inevitable now.

While it appeared to me, erroneously or correctly, that I was the only person subjected to these methods, I accepted it in silence, for I thought it was probably a personal incompatibility; and I have always held that public officials, while they are bound to work together courteously and honourably, are under no obligation whatever to "like" one another in the way of friendship—"parce que c'était lui, parce que c'était moi," as Montaigne expressed the thing. But since 1910, especially, cases have increased openly; cases which were, no doubt, in nearly all instances, the fructification of the past years.

Four days after Prof. Gerothwohl's first letter to *The Observer* a document was brought by a member of the junior staff to my room for my signature, which document regretted the "tone" of Dr. Gerothwohl's remarks, and expressed satisfaction with things as they are. I declined to sign or support it in any way. On February 17th, in *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, appeared a letter from the chairman of council, announcing his receipt of this document with forty-three signatures of the junior staff, which, according to the current calendar, numbered over 140. I wrote that day to Mr. Fry, informing him that I had from the first, "whenever a right and honest opportunity occurred," openly protested against Prof. Cowl's dismissal, and that I had "openly sympathised most heartily" with the other two professors who were attacked, and I added the following sentence: "I possess letters and other documentary evidence, including a diary, extending over many years, proving irrefragably the long-continued attempts in this university by a small number of persons—for what reason I know not, I have never cared to find out—to undermine my position and make it impossible." I told him these facts made it impossible for me to sign the document. I further said that had I not a real regard and affection for the university and its students I should have accepted Sir Nathan Bodington's offer of a post at Leeds—a far better post than the one I held at Bristol—in 1905. Mr. Fry wrote for the names of the "small number of persons," ignoring everything else in my letter. I refused to give the names or the documents, unless a formal public inquiry be held, adding: "I wrote to inform you lest you should feel aggrieved hereafter that I produced in public that of which I had not the chivalry to inform you in private."

On March 19th the Vice-Chancellor wrote to tell me that the chairman had forwarded copies of my letters and his replies to the Senate, and added: "I am desired by the Senate to say that if you wish the matter inquired into and would furnish the Senate with the necessary data, the Senate will be ready to undertake an inquiry." On Easter Monday I replied that the Senate apparently misunderstood the reasons which led me to write to Mr. Fry, and I said: "I therefore do not propose while I am a member of this university to produce the evidence I possess, except for the purposes of a judicial, public, and legal inquiry, should that be ordered and held. For such I am bound, in the interests of justice and in those of university education in general, to produce, if it should be needed, that evidence, and to give testimony on oath."

The correspondence between myself and the Senate is still, I understand, proceeding. That is to say, my last letter is awaiting the next Senate meeting. I have, of course, copies of all the letters I have written and the originals of all I have received on these matters.

The above are all the material facts which—as I have declined to produce the evidence except before a legal inquiry—I am willing to make public. But these, I consider, are called for by the public statements made so often as to the entire contentment of the staff. I should like to emphasise the fact that I did what we have been told Dr. Gerothwohl should have contented himself with doing, viz., I wrote to the authorities. All I received was an offer of an inquiry by a body upon which some of those who have attacked some of us sit—*i.e.*, the doers of deeds were to be their own judges, and, incidentally, mine, the victim. It is not a very legal idea of justice.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) Geraldine E. Hodgson
(D.Litt.Trin.Coll., Dublin, sometime Cobden Scholar of Newnham College, Cambridge, head of the Secondary Training Department and Lecturer in Education in University of Bristol).

35. All these events have been frequently discussed in the press, notably in letters by Dr. Gerothwohl and in a statement issued by the Vice-Chancellor (May 14th; press, May 19th, 1913). Many questions have also been asked regarding them in the House of Commons, and they were made the subject of a debate there on April 10th, 1913. Lastly, Dr. T. R. Glover, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the official representative of that University on the Court of Bristol University, resigned his seat on that body, and explained in *The Western Daily Press* of May 3rd, 1913, that his reason for this step was the Council's apparent opposition to the demand for an inquiry, and the fact that he considered the University was "under a cloud."

We, the undersigned, having read the above report, and having also in mind

The questions asked in the spring of 1913 in the House of Commons,

The various further allegations against the authorities of Bristol University made in different quarters of the press, and

The insufficiency of such answers to these as have been furnished by the Bristol authorities both at the last meeting of the Court and elsewhere,

Are of opinion that *prima facie* there is cause why a public inquiry should be held into the general administration of Bristol University, and that such an inquiry is emphatically called for in the interests of justice, of education, and of the maintenance of a sound academic tradition throughout the English Universities.

W. M. Bayliss,
Professor of General Physiology in University College, London.

G. H. Bryan
(replacing the words "a public inquiry" by "an inquiry").

Edward Carson, K.C., M.P.

H. M. Gwatkin,
Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge; Formerly Gifford Lecturer, Edinburgh.

R. S. Heath,
Vice-Principal, University of Birmingham.

Leonard Hill.

James MacKinnon, Ph.D., D.D.,
Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, University of Edinburgh.

James Hope Moulton, D.Lit. (Lond.), Hon. D.D.(Edin.), Hon. D.C.L. (Durham), Hon. D.Theol. (Berlin).
Late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Greenwood Professor of Hellenistic Greek and Indo-European Philology in Manchester University.

Ronald Ross.

IN MEMORY OF GOLDSMITH.

On Saturday last (April 4th), the day on which Oliver Goldsmith died, a luncheon—in the large room of Anderton's Hotel—at which addresses to his memory were delivered, was largely attended by the members of the Irish Literary Society of London, Mr. A. P. Graves being in the chair.

Mr. Richard Ashe King, author of perhaps the most informing biography of Goldsmith yet written, set himself to show that, though a fool in the conduct of his personal affairs (from his Trinity College days to his death), the poet possessed intellectual qualities with which he has never been fairly credited. In proof of this the speaker pointed out that, from the experience of national character gained when wandering across the Continent, Goldsmith had foretold the French Revolution and the War of American Independence, and had given further evidence of political sagacity by diagnosing that especial disease of the body politic, agricultural depression, for which even now we have not found a sufficient remedy.

Mr. Ashe King made short work of Boswell's and other contemporary Scotch and English accounts of Goldsmith's failure as a conversational humorist. He showed that in a congenial atmosphere both in Ireland and Scotland Goldsmith had proved excellent company, and gave delightful experiences of his own of that matter-of-fact attitude of the English and Scotch mind which takes the jocosely irresponsible utterances of Irishmen with laughable literalness. Goldsmith, according to the "Jessamy Bride," enjoyed making these hare-brained deliverances without a smile on his face, and so got the credit of being a fool when he was making fools of his listeners.

Apart from this he was at the disadvantage of a sensitive Celt when he has to meet conversationalists of the knock-me-down, autocratic type of a Johnson or a Henley.

When he entered the ranks of Grub Street, said Mr. King, Goldsmith became liable, but never succumbed, to the three risks there encountered—the tendency to use a venal, a scurrilous, or an indecent pen. But, though his poverty always was with him, he scornfully rejected an offer to sell his literary services to a clerical bidder; resisted the natural temptation to retaliate on those who attacked him venomously in the press; and, though he associated with people with whom Sterne and Cumberland would never have been seen, preserved a purity in his writings, both for the stage and the study, without a parallel in his day.

Sir Ernest Clarke had some curiously fresh contributions to make to the discussion on Goldsmith's career. He referred to, and indeed exhibited, a manuscript in the hand of Bishop Percy which contained a short autobiography of Goldsmith dictated by him, and which formed a part of the material that Dr. Johnson had purposed to use for his never-written Life of Goldsmith. Full particulars as to how this long-lost document and others have been recovered will be found in Sir Ernest's interesting article on Goldsmith's medical career in the current *Nineteenth Century*.

The speaker also proved himself a laborious investigator into the history and character of the Irish songs and airs referred to by Goldsmith. One of these, 'Sally Salisbury,' he finally ran down at Harvard University; and "Oh, dear, when shall I marry me!" which was charmingly sung, after Sir Ernest Clarke's interesting address was over, to the air of 'Old Langolee,' by Mr. Jerome Murphy, was thus again restored to a long-sundered partnership by Sir Ernest's enterprise.

Mr. Graves contributed to the proceedings by referring to a paper read by his father, the Bishop of Limerick, before the Philosophical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, on Goldsmith's career there. This has never been printed, and, though it is at present mislaid, there is good hope of its being still available for that purpose.

The Chairman expressed a strong desire that a replica of Foley's fine statue of Goldsmith, which stands in front of Trinity College, should be set up within the precincts of the Temple, which were afterwards visited by the luncheon party. G.

'THE SPIRITUAL DRAMA IN THE LIFE OF THACKERAY.'

21, Parfield Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

The review of this book by *The Athenæum* is well to the point. May something more be added to that end?

Had Thackeray ever any "spiritual drama" at all in his writings? Such terms are of our days, not his; and he would have been the first to laugh at them. He dealt with character (a thing which is rare), and, when he wished, wrote fine English. That is his mighty all. No one of his time did both of these things; only one, George Eliot, did the first of them to perfection.

To say that 'Barry Lyndon' is in the minor, and the conclusion of 'Vanity Fair' in the major, key is wonderful. And to suggest that a "talking showman" fresh from Dickens had to be pressed into the service to make a "happy ending" is even more wonderful. The only talking showman worth count in Dickens appeared after Thackeray's death, and might be used to prove an entirely opposite conclusion. In which of Thackeray's great books is there a "happy" conclusion? In this, the idea that 'Vanity Fair' represents "first manner" and 'Esmond' a "turning-point" (in their conclusions, I suppose) makes one wonder if the two have ever been compared. Dobbin—mistaken to the end, as Thackeray owned elsewhere — married Amelia, thoroughly knowing her worth. The issue was a girl, of whom Dobbin was "fonder than anything in the world....Fonder than he is of me," his wife sighs. Between his fondness for "little Janey" and his fondness for his wife comes his fondness for his 'History of the Punjaub.' Rebecca carries off the honours of war. In 'Esmond' the hero, after adoring the daughter, marries her mother—old enough to be his. Here, again, a child—a girl—is born, and in his most sentimental fashion Thackeray tells us that "each parent loves her for her resemblance to the other." To 'The Virginians' we must turn for their creator's final opinion of these three people. 'The Newcomes,' it should be remembered, was badly broken by Thackeray's temporary breakdown. Ethel, of course, is fine, but where is her implied happiness? In being

"immensely fond of his little boy; and a great deal happier now than they would have been had they married at first, when they took a liking to each other as young people"?

'The Virginians,' which, for all useful purposes, finishes with his last great character — Madame Bernstein — proves nothing. 'Lovel the Widower' shows how his early ideas of life were kept to the last: it is a mere "sequel" of a youthful work. 'Philip' is not a "happy" book; and of 'Denis Duval' it is most unfair to say anything at all. Surely to attempt to drag the great Victorian in the same net as the present Georgians is a hopeless endeavour.

In conclusion, may I add to your critic's unspoken verdict, that the "enormous popularity of Dickens" affected Thackeray quite as much as Thackeray's power affected Dickens (neither contributors nor contributions in *All the Year Round* and *Household Words* were on a par with *Cornhill*); and that Thackeray's characters are so often self-contradictory, and therefore lifelike, that they simply defy any thesis that is built on them. George Marshall.

THE ODES OF SOLOMON.

Cambridge, April 5, 1914.

Since the time that Dr. Rendel Harris discovered the 'Odes of Solomon' in a Syriac MS. that had lain on his shelf for some years, the ingenuity of many great scholars, such as Harnack, Menzies, Harris himself, and Bernard, has been much exercised to discover their probable author and date. I have just "assisted" at a discovery which seems to throw light on the subject. I am editing the Syriac Commentaries of Ish'odad of Merv (*circa* 850) on St. Paul's Epistles. Yesterday I showed a sheet of my work to an eminent scholar, Dr. Alphonse Mingana, late of the Dominican Seminary at Mosul. His attention was attracted by the following statement on Ephesians v. 14:—

"*Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead*, &c., is said to one of the Believers who was at Ephesus; because at that time there were many in Ephesus, with different gifts of the Spirit; and they had this also, that they could make psalms and hymns like the Blessed David."

Dr. Mingana at once exclaimed, "Perhaps they wrote the 'Odes of Solomon'!" As much of Ish'odad's Commentary is quoted from Theodore of Mopsuestia (fourth century), we at once looked in Dr. Swete's edition, where we found:—

"Quidam dixerunt quoniam multæ erant illo in tempore gratiæ Spiritus quæ dabantur illis; dabatur etiam cum ceteris gratia ut et psalmos facerent, sicuti et beato David ante Christi adventum id tribui evenit."

If our surmise be correct, we hope that both Drs. Harnack and Harris will find the requirements of their theories fully met; and that even Drs. Menzies and Bernard will see how natural it was for Ephesians to write odes, which these gentlemen have all affirmed to breathe the same atmosphere as their divine contemporary, the Gospel of St. John. It may also solve difficulties if we recognize that the 'Odes' are a collection of spiritual songs by different writers, probably none others than our old friends the Ephesian Elders or Bishops.

Margaret D. Gibson.

MAGNA CARTA COMMEMORATION.

Royal Historical Society,
6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

The 700th anniversary of the grant of Magna Carta occurs on June 15th, 1915.

The Royal Historical Society is organizing a commemoration of an event of so much importance in constitutional history, and has invited English, American, and foreign scholars, and others connected by their family or official traditions with the Charter, to form a General Committee. That Committee will appoint an Executive Committee to supervise the necessary arrangements.

Viscount Bryce has consented to act as Chairman of the General Committee. The following have already given their names as members: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir James Ramsay, Sir Frederick Kenyon, Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte, Sir Adolphus Ward, Dr. Prothero, Prof. Firth, Prof. Oman, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Prof. Tout, M. Charles Bémont, and Prof. Liebermann, with many others.

H. E. Malden, Hon. Sec.

Literary Gossip.

Our most grateful thanks are due to the contributors who have with one voice generously and promptly responded to the Editor's recent letter. He only regrets that he is not able to reply to each and all personally on behalf of *The Athenæum*.

The Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland are to hold their Annual Conference at Edinburgh, where they will spend a crowded week-end from June 5th to 8th. The President is Mr. H. W. Keay, ex-Mayor of Bournemouth, and some of the London publishers have been invited to attend. The programme includes a reception by the Lord Provost and magistrates. The conference will be held on Friday night and on Saturday forenoon. In the afternoon of Saturday a party will visit Swanston Cottage, associated with the youth of Stevenson, the present tenant of which, Lord Guthrie, has in his possession certain Stevenson relics. Later there will be a garden party at St. Leonards, the residence of Mr. T. A. Nelson, of Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons. On Sunday morning there will be special service in St. Giles's Church. Monday will be occupied with a motor tour to the Scott country. The route to be followed is by Peebles, where a halt will be made at the Chambers Institution, founded by William Chambers in 1859, and thence by the valley of the Tweed to Selkirk. After dinner there the party will visit Abbotsford, Melrose, and Dryburgh, returning by a different route, by Earlston and Lauder, to Edinburgh, across the Lammermoors.

A rather amusing incident, illustrating German methods, is reported in last Monday's papers. Dr. Zepler, publisher of *Der Freieweg*, and Herr Schmidt, publisher of *Die Tribüne*, have recently been sentenced to six months' detention for "Kronprinzenbeleidigung." The charge was the publication of what purported to be the letter of a highborn and sentimental "Backfisch" on her return home from school, travestying the terms in which the "Kronprinz" bade his "farewell to his regiment." Dr. Zepler pleaded that it was merely meant thereby to insinuate that the "Kronprinz" need not be taken all too seriously; and Herr Schneidt pleaded that the satire was too good not to be published. The question to be decided was, Did the satire convey an insult, or did it not? For this expert opinion was obtained—from the editor of *Lustige Blätter*, who gave it that the satire was not insulting. Perhaps the editor of *Punch* would like to take the hint, and constitute himself, or permit himself to be constituted, expert adviser to the Courts for the determination of the legal gravity of jokes.

Mr. W. K. Dickson, Curator of the Advocates' Library, delivered on Friday, the 3rd inst. the sixth and last of the Rhind Lectures in Edinburgh on 'The Development of Writing and Printing in Western Europe.' The lecture was specially on Printed Books, and the lecturer took occasion to mention that the Advocates' Library possessed a fine copy of the Mazarin Bible. He described the work of the first Scottish printers, the Aberdeen Breviary of 1510, Bellenden's 'Chronicles of Scotland,' and the Bassandyne Bible. The story was brought down to the present, Mr. Dickson maintaining that in the essentials of a well-produced book the best Edinburgh printers of to-day need not fear comparison with those of any age or country.

The French correspondent who sent us the paragraph concerning M. Deschanel's recent election writes in reply to Mr. Bodley's letter in our last issue :—

"I really do not see the point of Mr. Bodley's protest. I did not say that members of the French Academy *never* become candidates for a chair in other Academies, but simply that it is *not usual* for them to do so. Now Mr. Bodley with his list confirms my assertion, since he has found only four instances of the practice which I gave as uncommon; and among these those of the Ducs de Broglie and d'Aumale, for reasons which are obvious, should, perhaps, not be taken into account. It is quite probable that a complete collection of the 'Annuaire de l'Institut' might supply other names, but the fact remains that at the time of M. Deschanel's election there was among the living members of the Académie Française only one writer—Comte d'Haussonville—who 'liked to belong' to the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, and that the last of the elections enumerated by Mr. Bodley took place in 1904.

"I think, therefore, that I was justified in saying that the thing is not usual. Besides, I merely expressed an opinion which is pretty general in France. My fellow-countrymen will not readily subscribe to Mr. Bodley's appreciation of the respective values of the different Academies. Though they will now and then crack a joke at the 'old lady'—because they cannot help ridiculing precisely what they admire most—French people are nevertheless perfectly convinced that none of the other 'classes' of the Institut can equal in prestige the Académie Française, which is the most ancient of them all; so much so that the word 'académicien' is practically synonymous with 'membre de l'Académie Française,' the members of the other Academies being distinguished by the appellation of 'membre de l'Institut.'"

"Such an opinion may be open to discussion, but it is firmly established. And that is the reason why the 'Immortal' generally think that election to another Academy cannot add to the distinction they have already secured."

Just as we go to press we learn with regret of the death on Monday last of Mr. Edward Marston in his 90th year. We hope to say something next week of his long career.

Mrs. Henrietta Anne Huxley, the daughter of Henry Heathorn, of a Kentish family near Maidstone, and the widow of Thomas Henry Huxley, died on Sunday last at Eastbourne in her 89th year. Her most obvious claim to remembrance is, no doubt, her husband's name; yet she lived, so to put it, in her own right, and accomplished work of her own somewhat more fully than it is given to the wives of most great men to do. She had a somewhat strenuous and adventurous youth, of which the outstanding features were two years at Neuwied, where she acquired a thorough mastery of German, and several years spent in Australia, where she met the young zoologist on the Rattlesnake who, after eight years of anxious waiting, became her husband.

Her sound taste in literature, and, in particular, her insistence on clearness of statement, were of real use to Huxley in his scientific work; and her mastery of German was of considerable service in the translation of special articles for scientific reviews in days when that language was, perhaps, less known to the student of science than it is now.

She also made some excellent translations of German authors. The writing of verse was one of her great pleasures, and as recently as last summer she published a volume of poems which, if it displays some inexpertness in expression, reveals, nevertheless, both emotion and philosophy. Verses of hers, written only a few weeks ago, appear in this month's *English Review*.

One of the best things she did is the collection of 'Aphorisms and Reflections from the Writings of T. H. Huxley.' The vivacity, singleness of aim, sense of humour, and fortitude, which endeared her in her closing years to a large circle of friends, had made her at once the inspiration and the mainstay of her husband during the long period in which, despite his pre-eminent and largely recognized ability, fortune refused to smile upon him.

On Thursday of last week Paul von Heyse died at Munich. Half a Prussian and half a Jew—not, it is true, in the very first rank of the German writers of the last century—he yet made to the literature of his country a distinctive contribution, and the recognition of his significance abroad is attested by the award to him in 1910 of the Nobel Prize. Born in 1830, he was invited by King Max of Bavaria in 1854 to come and live in Munich, with a pension of 100*l*., in return for which he was to take part in the symposia for the discussion of art, literature, and history which it was the King's hobby to gather about him. Heyse and his friend Geibel brought into the genial atmosphere surrounding these *dilettanti* the keenness and sternness of their northern characters, and Heyse soon became a leader among them. In 1864, resenting treatment received by his friends, he threw up his pension, but continued to live at Munich.

His great literary achievement is the short story, and it is no doubt partly the manageableness of this form from the student's point of view which has made him better known among ourselves than many of his contemporaries. In some sense he may be considered the creator of the form; at any rate, he brought together into conscious theory the principles upon which, more or less unconsciously, the master story-tellers of the world have constructed their tales.

SCIENCE

Intermediate Types among Primitive Folk: a Study in Social Evolution. By Edward Carpenter. (Allen & Co., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The author of this book admits frankly that its title is open to criticism. The expression "intermediate" appears to have been adopted from a previous work of his entitled 'The Intermediate Sex, a Study of some Transitional Types of Men and Women,' and it does not cover all the human types dealt with in the volume. Again, the expression "primitive folk" is not applicable to early Greek and Japanese civilization, with which he is largely concerned.

The title, therefore, conveys little notion of the real contents of the book, which deals mainly with certain institutions affecting sexual relations that have existed under various forms of civilization, and traces their operation in the service of religion and in war. Its argument is that in every community, besides the quite normal man and the quite normal woman, there are men who resemble women, and women who resemble men, and these are thus "intermediates." On the other hand, there are persons who manifest the characters of their own sex in a more than ordinary degree, and therefore cannot be so defined, yet are affected by the like abnormal sexual relations. It has thus come to pass that, among the North-American Indians and other primitive folk, persons addicted to practices considered by us revolting and actually criminal become the prophets and priests of the community. With these functions are associated those of the wizard and witch doctor. Relieved from the active pursuits of fighting and the chase, and clothed by superstition with mysterious powers and faculties, they have the leisure and the opportunity for research in various directions, especially those which tend to confirm the faith of the people in their pretensions, and they become inventors in the arts and crafts. Mr. Carpenter suggests that the blending in them of masculine and feminine qualities, viewed in the light of their religious functions, may have led to the widespread attribution of an hermaphrodite character to various deities.

The second part of the book deals with the "intermediate" as a warrior, but, according to the author's admission, is wrongly so entitled, since it is what he calls the "supervirile" person, or the man whose variation from the normal is in the masculine direction, whom it mainly affects. In support of his views on this branch of his subject, he calls in aid the custom of military comradeship said to have existed among the Doric race in ancient Greece. He argues at some length that it was not inconsistent with the high status then accorded to women, and that it had a close relation to civic life and to religion.

The subject is unsavoury, and the book is hardly one for general reading; but it is written with dignity and propriety.

A Textbook of Medical Entomology. By Walter Scott Patton and Francis W. Cragg. (Christian Literature Society for India, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

Time was, and not so very long ago, when there was no textbook upon the Invertebrata, and everything had to be learnt from lectures. Then came Alleyne Nicholson's book, which was supplanted by Huxley's Manual. Those who needed more detailed knowledge were referred to Bronn and Gegenbaur. A more exact study of tropical medicine showed that many diseases were causally connected with insects, which acted as carriers and transmitters. The phylum of arthropods, of which insects form only a single class, is so large, and contains such an enormous variety of forms, that Dr. Shipley, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, states that at least seven-eighths of the protoplasm existing on the surface of the world is contained within the skins of the individuals constituting the Arthropoda.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Capt. Patton and Capt. Cragg, of the Indian Medical Service, have devoted nearly a thousand quarto pages to the subject of medical entomology, and have published a work which is not only creditable to themselves in the highest degree, but also reflects honour upon the service to which they belong. The book deals systematically and scientifically with the whole class of insects. It shows how they may be distinguished, how they breed, their anatomy, their life-history, their bionomics (a word which did not find its way into the 'New English Dictionary,' but has since been noted for inclusion), and the dangers they cause. A mass of material is collected which has been hitherto available only in monographs and original articles scattered throughout various scientific periodicals. But the book is far from being a mere résumé of the work of others, because nearly every page shows evidence of the authors' own research, much of which has been done at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.

In dealing with the anatomy of the Arthropoda a special description is always given of the salivary glands. It is shown that the inflammation which is so often associated with the bites of the blood-sucking species is due to the inoculation of an irritant in the salivary secretion, and not to the injury of the bite, but it is not yet apparent what purpose is served by this irritating property. The book concludes with an interesting and suggestive chapter on the means by which the parasites of the Invertebrata leave their hosts and gain access to the tissues of the Vertebrata, and there cause disease.

The work, which is profusely illustrated, is primarily a laboratory guide, but it is too big and heavy for convenient use. A second edition will no doubt soon be demanded, and it would be well if the book could then be bound in two volumes with flexible covers, the quarto size being retained on account of the plates.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*April* 2.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—A report was presented by Messrs. Reginald Smith and Dewey on excavations carried out last year on behalf of the British Museum and the Geological Survey. At Swanscombe, Kent, the St. Acheul horizon on the 100-foot terrace was identified by the discovery of a number of twisted flint implements, which supplemented the series already found. At Ingress Vale, Greenhithe, the well-known shell-bed was reopened and yielded about 500 good flakes, but no implements, though many specimens of St. Acheul type are known from the deposit. The fauna represented in the bed contains several species best known from the Pliocene (Forest-bed), and the flakes exactly correspond to those found in the lowest gravel at Barnfield pit, a quarter of a mile distant. The height above O.D. is the same in both cases, and the deposits seem to be the earliest of the 100-foot terrace. Another site examined on the same terrace is at the north end of Dartford Heath, where clay overlies the gravel on the slope towards the Thames. This clay has been considered to be the filling of an ancient river, running approximately east and west; but, as no northern bank was found during the excavations, it is suggested that the clay is the latest member of the 100-foot terrace, and was deposited by the Thames. Unrolled flint implements have been found in quantity, suggesting a late St. Acheul or Le Moustier date for the clay-deposit.—Flint implements illustrating the paper were exhibited by the President, Messrs. Dewey, Davis, and W. M. Newton, and Dr. Corner.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed. Society of Literature, 5.15.—'The Idea of Comedy,' Lecture II., Prof. W. L. Courtney.
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Insect Pests of Wheat Crops,' Mr. F. Enock.
Thurs. Viking, 8.30.—Presidential Address on 'Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350.'

The Summer Meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will be held in Paris this year, and will begin on Monday, July 6th. The programme, as at present arranged, includes the reading and discussion of papers in the Theatre of the Société des Ingénieurs Civils on two days, and visits to engineering works and places of interest in Paris, and to locomotive, steel, and textile works in Lille, Roubaix, Valenciennes, &c. It is intended also to arrange a view of the works in Le Havre.

Prof. J. W. Judd gave an interesting account of the geology of Rockall at the last meeting of the Geological Society. Rockall lies in mid-Atlantic, 184 miles west of St. Kilda—a rock only 100 yards in circumference, with a height of 70 feet—though it has been reported as a large island, and even supposed to be the remains of Atlantis. Its main interest is strictly geological, for it contains rocks unrepresented in our own islands analogous to those found in the Christiania district in Norway, and consisting essentially—as the microscope and chemical analysis show—of quartz, albite, and the rare soda-pyroxene ægirite. Specimens of the rock are very difficult to obtain, since the island, surrounded by a bank on which are dangerous reefs, is for the most part inaccessible. This circumstance gave occasion to a quaint remark on the part of one of the speakers in the discussion following Prof. Judd's paper. Recalling the fact that a North-American liner ran on the island some years ago, and was wrecked with loss of life, he said, "Had there been any geologists among the survivors, more specimens of the rock might then have been obtained." That might really have been as good as Browning's 'Grammarian,' who

> Gave us the doctrine of the enclitic *De*,
> Dead from the waist down.

Mrs. John Evershed of Kodaikanal, who has done some good work on Southern stars, is to publish early this month with Messrs. Gall & Inglis a book on 'Dante and the Early Astronomers.' The outcome of many years' special study, it traces out developments of astronomy from the earliest times.

FINE ARTS

Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain. By George Edmund Street. 2 vols. (Dent & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

General interest in the architecture of Spain has been growing of recent years, and it is natural that Street's book should be reissued. It is now edited by Miss Georgiana Goddard King, with just the notes which it needed. The editor says that it is one of those books which are written for "those who think of going somewhere and want to know what to expect"; and she is right in saying that neither Murray nor Baedeker, much though they depend on Street, gives quite what is needed.

Street, indeed, was one of those architects (not very many) who can write as well as design, and his book, is better than his building. Much has been discovered since his day. Especially in regard to French influence on the architecture of Spain artists and historians—of the latter Señor D. Rafael Altamira is *facile princeps*—have come near to a final decision. But Street is not superseded. In regard to Moorish influence (on which we await such an original and exciting comment as may be expected from the investigation of Commendatore Rivoira) much remains to be discovered; and that undoubtedly is the weak point of Street's book. Its limitations must be recognized. It was ignorant of the "Primitives"; and the recent exhibition at the Grafton Gallery will not allow us to forget how important and original was their work. The editor, following up hints of her author, says some good things on the history of Spanish painting before the sixteenth century. But of course, that is not Gothic architecture; Street did not tie himself down at all strictly. Another weakness, which the editor has endeavoured to rectify, is the extremely meagre reference Street made to the earliest churches—those of Narranco and Santa Cristina de Lena, for instance. An interesting editorial note makes it clear that the writer has been to Oviedo (though she does not describe the Cámara Santa) and Narranco, which Street had not; but such a book as M. Marcel Dieulafoy's shows how much both author and editor need supplementing.

Excellently though the editor has supplied corrections and additions to the accounts of places which Street visited, his omissions for the most part remain; he is to be read for what he saw, not for any general view of Spanish architecture. His book is most entertaining and vigorous, for he had something of the humour of Ford and something of the vigour of Freeman. Truly does the editor say that "he is never dull, never irritating, never fretful; and stimulating beyond the wont"; and that "he taught to Europe the *gloria* of Santiago; he teaches to every fellow-traveller his patience with foreign ways and his entire devotion to exalted beauty."

We may add that the reprint is in two light volumes most convenient to carry.

Mural Painting in America. By Edwin H. Blashfield. (Batsford, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Here is a volume containing much sound sense and a good deal of vague, well-meaning eloquence. If the presence of the latter element make Mr. Blashfield's writing loose-fibred—fleshy rather than nervous and forcible—the cause is probably to be found in the fact that much of it was delivered in the form of lectures, and the lecturer (to paraphrase one of our author's own sayings) can go no faster than the slowest of his audience. The intellectual element in Mr. Blashfield's work is thus necessarily watered down, and the reader must be warned not to look for technical instruction. There is none, and, indeed, the "mural painting" dealt with does not appear, as a rule, to have been painted on walls, but on canvas *marouflé*, after the modern French fashion. There is no reference to the revival of fresco even as a possibility, and it is apparently assumed that modern decoration is necessarily oil painting, Mr. Blashfield, indeed, making a defence for the heavily loaded pigment of recent fashion.

On the other hand, we find due insistence on the importance (obvious enough, but as a rule, insufficiently recognized) of "mutuality" both between painter and architect, and between the different painters employed in a building. It is painters even more than architects and public who need to realize the value of discipline, and Mr. Blashfield has several things to say of practical value: as when he points out to the architect that painting can hardly be other than intrusive when it is confined to a single great panel; or when he insists on the necessity of regarding the "flat painting" of an interior at its due importance; or argues the vanity of competitive personalities in a single scheme; or, in dealing with the different types of artists available, points out, with regard to the men who prepare their schemes well beforehand, that while they are relatively safe their inelasticity has to be reckoned with in those crises which arise in the carrying out of any important work. "By the way," says the architect (p. 116) when the artist has half finished his composition, "they will have to set a ventilator in the middle of your wall."

The question of the co-operation of painters is more urgent in America than with us, because of the scale on which commissions are given—a scale which makes it impossible for one man to do the entire work; and while we regret that nowhere does it seem possible to begin the practice of mural painting on a modest scale and at a modest price, we cannot help admiring the enterprise of America in providing public patronage for their painters. What will be the result it is too early yet to say, but in no other country have artists the same opportunities. Mr. Blashfield argues against the public taste for open competitions, and deprecates the employment on large commissions of "the local man," or any but men of established experience. He argues plausibly, and we do not suspect him of self-interest; but the illustrations to his book offer a fatal commentary on his claim that the master-decorators of America "have proved their ability to lead." From the artistic point of view it is difficult to avoid the conviction that, perhaps with the exception of La Farge, they have shown themselves deplorably incompetent or deplorably uninspired, or both. What is needed is a new set of leaders, and there, as here, enormous monumental undertakings might well be postponed in favour of the decoration of a large number of buildings of familiar use—cafés and restaurants and the like—in dealing with which the born decorator might make himself known and win a practical training. Some scheme of State bounties to bear part of the expense of such work would be the best means of restoring painting to its proper place in social life.

Catalogue of a Collection of Paintings and some Art Objects.—Vol. I. *Italian Paintings*, by Bernhard Berenson; Vol. II. *Flemish and Dutch Paintings*, by W. R. Valentiner; Vol. III. *German, French, Spanish, and English Paintings, and Art Objects*, by W. R. Valentiner. (Philadelphia, privately printed.)

The Catalogue before us is a really important contribution to scientific art criticism, for the collection, which numbers about eleven hundred pictures, contains works by the great masters and the *petits maîtres* of many schools and epochs. Indeed, from the study of this Catalogue alone the student might form a very fair idea of the general development of European art from the thirteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth.

Some two hundred of the pictures are modern. These consist mainly of the Barbizon and Impressionist Schools; but there are also works by other French painters: Delacroix, Puvis de Chavannes, Courbet, Carrière, and Besnard. We note moreover the names of Matthew and Jacob Maris, Mauve, Israëls, Böcklin, Monticelli, Whistler, and Sargent.

But the great bulk of the collection consists of Old Masters. First there are the Italian pictures, dealt with by Mr. Bernhard Berenson. His name is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the critical work, and he has had here ample opportunity for a display of his knowledge and intuition in matters of attribution. The pictures are of a high standard. We have Sienese and Florentine primitives and important works of the fifteenth century: the 'Purification of the Virgin' (pt. 38), for example, by Benozzo Gozzoli—which is apparently part of the "predella" to the altarpiece once in the Chapel of the Company of the Purification in Florence, and now in the National Gallery—is a

thoroughly characteristic painting. Remarkable also for their direct conception and unaffected execution are the four parts of a predella by Botticelli (pt. 44–9). There are many other Florentine works, and the outstanding feature of the Venetian pictures is the 'Madonna' by Giovanni Bellini (pt. 165), one of the earliest of his extant paintings, which, though far inferior to his masterpieces in technical accomplishment, shows extreme delicacy in the treatment of the hands and delightful feeling throughout. There are also pictures by Carpaccio and Cima da Conegliano, and portraits by Palma Vecchio, Lotto, Titian, and Tintoretto. Most of the other schools of Italy are well represented, of special interest being the two panels, 'St. John the Baptist' and 'St. Peter,' by Cosimo Tura, and the four examples of Luca Signorelli.

Mr. Valentiner has had a similarly grateful task in writing on the Flemish and Dutch pictures. These are, if anything, even finer and more characteristic than the Italian. Two important pictures by Jan van Eyck, 'St. Francis receiving the Stigmata'—almost identical with the picture in the Turin Gallery—and a portrait, first claim the critic's attention. Then come splendid examples of the art of Memling, Van der Weyden, Dirck Bouts, and their schools. Here, too, is an extremely attractive picture by a Haarlem artist of the late fifteenth century representing 'Scenes from the Life of the Virgin.' Mr. Valentiner identifies the painter of this picture with the artist of the 'Augustus and Sibyl' (catalogued "Manner of Dirck Bouts") in the Museum at Frankfort. He does not, however, mention the 'Raising of Lazarus' in the St. Carlos Museum, Mexico (labelled "School of Dirck Bouts"), which is undoubtedly also by the same hand. These three pictures together create a new personality who was an artist of great charm and skill. Patinir and Mabuse are not seen at their best, but the Rembrandt head (pt. 479) would hold its own in any collection of the master's works. There are also excellent examples of Pieter de Hooch, Vermeer of Delft, Ruysdael, and Hobbema, and a fine genre piece, 'The Fiddler,' by Brouwer's talented pupil, Arent Diepraem, which might have inspired a Goya or a Manet.

The German, French, Spanish, and English "Old Masters" are not quite of the same standard. We must except the portraits by Albrecht Dürer, the Master of Moulins, François Clouet, Corneille de Lyon, and the 'Peasant Girl' by Chardin—previously attributed to Frans Hals—all of which are admirable in their respective styles. Of the Spanish pictures the two works by El Greco appear the most interesting, and of the English the sketches by Constable.

In addition to the pictures, the collection comprises some sculptures and *objets d'art* of various periods, including works by Houdon, Barye, and M. Rodin, and Chinese bronzes and porcelains, rugs and textiles.

EXHIBITIONS.

The atmosphere of reminiscence, not in itself disagreeable, which hangs over the exhibition at the Chenil Gallery of the drawings of Miss Edna Clarke-Hall reminds us of the gulf which separates to-day, with its cult of the drawing for its own sake, from the time when artists did drawings as a preparation for a more important work, and did not always take the trouble to preserve them after use. Clearly there is something to be said for the modern way of thinking; yet we cannot forget that it was under the earlier dispensation that the drawings were done which were the models inspiring—perhaps at one remove—artists like Miss Hall, nor can we view without a certain disquietude the progress of a career which we looked upon as so promising ten years ago, and which to-day is still promising, but showing the same symptoms of riotous sketching, and the absence of continuous effort. These sketches vary considerably, from drawings in the manner of some Victorian illustrator like John Leech to life-studies recalling the looser work of Mr. William Orpen. Almost all have an immediate suggestion of nature which enlivens the equally strong reminiscence of some other artist's work. Certain flower studies, such as Nos. 28 and 39, seem the most original; but even in this department there is another flower study, No. 53, which by its resemblance to the Victorian Keepsake album suggests a point of departure certainly greatly developed in the other two.

Even greater slightness marks some of the water-colours of M. Henri Farge, whose varied exhibition at the galleries of Messrs. Goupil & Co. in Bedford Street deserves a visit by reason of the charming personality and distinguished sense of style it reveals. Sometimes, it is true, there is hardly anything on the paper, yet the sense of the true classic use of water-colour is invariably maintained, and always with perfect spontaneity. To "place" M. Farge's talent for those to whom it is unknown, we should have to invoke the remembrance of Girtin's architectural drawings on the one hand, and the engravings of Kandinsky on the other. The influence of Chinese technique on a European vision is also pronounced. Two *Ile de France* landscapes (59 and 60) and a handsome *Coliseum* (73) are among the gems of the collection.

Among the other exhibits, a full-length portrait of a girl in fancy dress, *Hippolyte* (7), is like an enlarged Watteau, and superior to M. Farge's other and more definitely Post-Impressionist oil paintings. It is full of character and feminine charm. His attempts at reviving the older traditions of Venetian glasswork show a painter's sense of the intrinsic beauty of what in trade circles might perhaps be regarded as flaws in manufacture. He has felt the subtle qualities of certain large vessels of clear glass, not quite clear, however, but slightly milky with imprisoned bubbles, and avoiding the machine-made regularity of surface which might spoil the liquidity of the material, while an ingenious use of quaintly designed white porcelain with gold decoration has the elegance of the best Renaissance craftsmanship. Affiliation to past, with a vivid sense of present, artistic influences makes M. Farge, though he is by no means a robust artist, a very interesting one.

At the Doré Gallery the paintings of Mr. Charles Russell, the "Cowboy artist," show the photographic cleverness of draughtsmanship typical of the modern illustrator, and occasionally, as in No. 17, a touch of character. For the most part, however, "the West that has passed" appears much as we find it in the picture theatre.

In the room adjoining, a show of the work of a minor adherent of the Impressionist School, the late F. S. Cordey, has sincerity, and occasionally, as in the *Passage à Niveau* (44), some accomplishment akin to that of M. Lucien Pissarro.

THE LEEDS ART GALLERY.

It is only since Mr. Frank Rutter took over the directorship of the Leeds Art Gallery that a review of a picture exhibition in Leeds has been made possible.

The fine arrangement of the present Spring Exhibition, with its 270 invited works (the maze of the thousand-and-one has had its day), engenders a state of mind that is necessary to the proper appreciation of pictures. An imposing group of paintings by Mr. William Strang sounds the fullest note in this exhibition. These paintings, five in number, show a more masterly completeness than any other group here. The Masefield portrait has an elemental sweetness and dignity of design, a grace and composure eminently suited to the subject. There is a sense of design in all Mr. Strang's paintings, always mounting toward a higher form, the colour inseparable from the pattern.

Mr. Strang's colour has developed a personal note of great charm. *The Milliner* is delicious in this respect, as are the two landscapes, painted with a fullness and with the compactness of form of a Cézanne.

Next in importance is the group of paintings by Mr. P. Wilson Steer. These pictures, covering a period of twenty-five years, are to be taken as illustrative of the growth of this distinguished painter.

The nude figure, which was painted in 1896, is a grossly material essay on the lines of Manet, and has a certain subtlety of modelling. A garish painting of 1894, *Children Running*, has an artificial luminosity which appears all the more aggressive when one turns to the exquisite passages of colour in *Children Paddling*, painted about the same time. *The Golden Valley* (1903) is what we have come to look upon as a Steer. In its expression of Nature and knowledge of the play of light it puts Mr. Steer above most of his fellows in this country.

Better than *Bridgnorth* and *The Breakwater*, two paintings in Mr. Steer's latest manner, is the small painting of 1900, *A Woodland Scene, Knaresbro'*. This landscape is full of quiet beauty, and is a masterly achievement.

Mr. Gerald Kelly is represented by his *Alma de mi Alma*, a portrait which exhibits a rare sensitiveness of colour and sense of restraint. *The Vicar*, another of his paintings, is a somewhat exacting interior study.

Mr. Philip Connard shows *The Little Ballerina*, strongly reminiscent of a picture by Velasquez in composition, and some invigorating landscapes which have in them the soul and sentiment of fair weather.

The work of Mr. Walter Bayes has some subtle significance. His paintings are saturated with a strange and tranquil tone, and their beautiful draughtsmanship greatly enhances their attraction.

The exhibition includes some impressionistic studies by Mr. Walter Sickert, as remarkable in their way as a Forain drawing.

Mr. Augustus John, Mr. J. D. Fergusson, Mr. Muirhead Bone, Mr. W. Orpen, and Mr. Albert Rothenstein are of the good company.

E. F.

Fine Art Gossip.

Mr H. H. La Thangue is to hold his first "one-man show" this month at the Leicester Galleries. It will occupy two rooms, and consist of nearly fifty finished pictures.

An official guide has been appointed to conduct visitors round the National Gallery, British Art, Millbank. The guide meets those who have tickets for the visit in the Central Hall at 11.30 A.M. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and at 2.30 P.M. every day. Each visit will last about an hour, and a definite weekly programme has been arranged, which includes a "general visit" for children upon the application of head teachers of schools.

The *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society contain the report of a curious discovery connected with the plan of Glastonbury Abbey, worked out by Mr. F. Bligh Bond. This is the use of the number 37 as a unit of measurement, found sometimes in multiples, and again fractionally. The recurrence itself of the dimensions suggests that the whole plan of the Abbey, including the monastic buildings, might be found to rest on a basis of commensurate squares. This is not uncommon in mediæval churches; but there would be something novel in the plan being extended to the whole group of buildings. It is possible to show that the number 37 had a place of special importance in the numerical symbolism of the earlier Christian, and especially the Greek, schools, whose mystical traditions influenced later builders. But a theory of symbolism cannot well be established till the actual standard of measurement used by the masons has been determined, and it is contended by some authorities that 37 inches are the 36 inches of the ordinary yard plus what was known as the *pollex interpositus*, or "thumb-breadth," which, as old documents attest, it was a custom from the eleventh century to the fifteenth to interpose between each yard of land conveyed.

Mr. Murray's new announcements include 'Ancient and Medieval Indian Architecture,' by Mr. E. B. Havell, who, completing his survey of the subject, takes its history back to the earliest times, and traces it down to the Mohammedan conquest. The period includes all the great sculpture of Mediæval India, which is not so well known as it ought to be.

The death is announced at Seville of Adolph F. A. Bandelier, the American archæologist, who had gone to Spain in order to make researches for the completion of his 'Documentary History of the Rio Grande Pueblos,' to be published by the Carnegie Institution. Born at Berne, in 1840, he emigrated as a youth to the United States, where he devoted himself to archæological and ethnological work among the Indians of the South-Western United States, Mexico, and South America, and made himself one of the leading authorities on the prehistoric civilization of Arizona and New Mexico. Later he worked in Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru. He showed the falsity of various historical myths, especially those concerning the Inca civilization of Peru. He was a man of great mental ability, which resisted unimpaired the physical ailments of his later years. His wide knowledge of the earlier and contemporary Spanish authors on all the subjects which he treated was united with a considerable gift for historic criticism. As an archæologist he was remarkable for his extraordinary care in the description of his finds.

Musical Gossip.

A lecture was delivered by Mrs. Franz Liebich before the London Section of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at the Polytechnic Institute last Saturday afternoon. Her subject was 'Modern Music and the New in the Old.' Much of what is written at the present time is puzzling, so that it was interesting to hear what she had to say concerning a subject to which she has devoted much time and thought. In the days when the classics flourished, objections were raised to the New in the Old, but principally by theorists. Of the false relations in the Introduction to Mozart's Quartet in C (K. 465) Sarti was one of the loudest to complain; and Berlioz has told us how another theorist, Fétis, not only found fault with certain passages, but even made corrections and printed them. It has been stated again and again that Beethoven's music was not appreciated by the public of his day. His Symphonies and Overtures, also his chamber music, were constantly being performed during his lifetime, not only in Vienna, but also in England, France, Russia, and throughout Germany. His works showed, especially in earlier days, more of the old than of the new. The forms used by his predecessors were still in force, though modified, and the rules of harmony and part-writing handed down from the past were generally respected.

The music of to-day, said Mrs. Liebich, was accused of being revolutionary. It was also spoken of as a New School, but she declared that it had links with the past, and was merely a further unfolding of Nature's harmonies; that old modes and Oriental scales were being revived, and the diatonic scale, a bar to progress, had been killed. There is, of course, truth in what is said about the scales, though the treatment of dissonances as consonances, the determination to avoid the old diatonic harmonies, prevalent in much modern music, together with the frequent abolition of the classical forms, cause the New element to be vastly in excess of the Old. Hence the difficulty of judging (or rather appreciating) the New School is in some cases very great; moreover the rising generation will enter into the spirit of it sooner than those who have first to shake off old associations.

One thing is, however, pretty certain: all that is now being produced will not stand the test of time; some of it is genuine, some merely intended to mystify. The public are too apt to consider what they cannot understand as too deep for them.

The term "Music of the Future" was in early days applied to the works of Wagner, but in 1860 the famous "Declaration" against the "New German School," signed by Brahms, Joachim, Grimm, and Scholz, was directed principally against Liszt and his Symphonic Poems. The 'Faust' Symphony, composed between 1853 and 1857, although it retains more of the classical symphonic form than Liszt's Tone-Poems, clearly shows that he was opening new paths.

This work which has not been heard for many years, was performed last Saturday afternoon under the direction of Mr. Shapiro at his concert in Queen's Hall. The conducting was good, though it showed no enthusiasm. Mr. Shapiro must have felt that the revival was not convincing those present that a great work had been unjustly neglected. It interested some in that it was an early step towards the Symphonic Poems of Strauss, who, whatever one may think of the realism which prevails in them, is stronger than Liszt in thematic development and orchestration. 'Faust' and 'Dante' are the only symphonies Liszt wrote; they are longer than the Symphonic Poems, but are, on the whole, dull; there is a sense of effort in both. Liszt chose subjects which appealed to him, but did not fully inspire him. There are fine passages, but the interest is not sustained. Liszt as pioneer is worthy of high praise. He felt that there must be modification of the classical forms and rules to suit the new romantic spirit of his day, which was not solely confined to the art of music. Beethoven, a greater man than Liszt, although he did not, like the latter, express his views by writing, had already come to the same conclusion. Liszt, indeed, acknowledged in his writings his indebtedness to Beethoven, also to his contemporary Berlioz.

At Mr. Cyril Scott's concert of his own compositions, at Bechstein Hall last Monday evening, the programme opened with a short, quaint piano solo 'In the Temple of Memphis.' This was followed by a Quintet for Strings and Pianoforte. In the classical days the pianoforte was mentioned first in the titles; duets for that instrument with a violin were even called "with an accompaniment," as in Beethoven's Op. 30. The change is for the better. Mr. Scott's Quintet is without breaks between the movements, but that, especially in his music, in which there is often more head than heart, and in which cadences are studiously avoided, seems an unnecessary strain. Mendelssohn and Schumann wrote symphonies without breaks, but each movement came to a close; their aim, which even conductors disregard, was evidently to prevent disturbance by applause. The Quintet in question opens with fine thematic material, and there are also excellent passages in the course of the work, but as a whole it is weakened by *remplissages*. A forcible rendering of the pianoforte part was given by the composer, and he was ably supported by Lady Speyer and Messrs. Maurice Sons, Lionel Tertis, and Arnold Trowell. Some violin solos were expressively played by Lady Speyer. A 'Sonnet' with sounds of "distant evening bells" is most delicate. 'Cherry Ripe' is simple and charming; while there is character in Nos. 1 and 3 of the 'Tallahassee Suite.' Mr. Scott's gifts, so far as we know him, are displayed at their best in works of short compass.

Bach's B minor Mass was performed by the Bach Choir under the direction of Dr. H. P. Allen in Westminster Abbey on Friday in last week. The choir and soloists sang well, and Dr. Allen was successful in his contrasts between the quick and joyful numbers and those in a quiet vein. The 'Crucifixus' and 'Et Incarnatus' were especially notable in a reverent and striking performance.

Miss Susanne Morvay, when she made her début in London a few seasons ago, gave a delightful rendering of Liszt's difficult Sonata in B minor. She played it again at her recital last Thursday week at the Æolian Hall, but her reading was laboured. The same thing was observable in Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques'; moreover, the technique was not always clear. In some Chopin solos she was far more satisfactory; there was, indeed, charm and simplicity in her playing.

In an interview with Dr. George Henschel in last Sunday's *Observer*, the well-known singer and conductor is reported as suggesting that it would be a good thing if some patrons of

music would found an institution which would give a yearly series of classical concerts, so that the growing generation could hear the master works of the past. Beethoven is well cared for: Sir Henry J. Wood gives performances of the Symphonies during his seasons of Symphony Concerts, and the complete cycle of nine, with the exception of the choral part of the Ninth, every season of the Promenade Concerts; moreover, the Quartets and Pianoforte Sonatas are constantly to be heard. More, however, might be done for Bach and Mozart. As regards painting, masterpieces of the past can be seen at the National Gallery, but, as remarked by Dr. Henschel, "musical students find it difficult to hear old master works of music, for they are seldom played." But the scores are in the British Museum, and those before Mozart are so simple that students could easily read them. Readers are not admitted, it is true, to the British Museum until the age of 21, but pre-Mozartian scores would not be much in request until student days were over.

The orchestral suite 'The Pool,' Mr. G. H. Clutsam's new work for next week's musical festival at Torquay, is founded on a ballet mimo-drama produced two years ago at the Alhambra Theatre. It consists of six numbers: 'Overturette,' 'Spinning-Wheel,' 'Dance of Melisande,' 'Nocturne,' 'Stately Court Dance,' and 'Grotesque.'

Signor Puccini's 'Bohème' will be given on the 20th inst., the opening night of the season at Covent Garden. Madame Melba will impersonate Mimi, and Signor Malatesta Rudolfo. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Albert Coates.

There are four important festivals on the Continent this year. The first is the one at Bayreuth. 'Parsifal' will be given seven times, on July 23, Aug. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 20; two cycles of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen,' on July 25, 26, 27, and 29, and Aug. 13, 14, 15, and 17; and three performances of 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' Aug. 5, 11, and 19.

At Munich special attention will be paid to 'Parsifal,' of which there will be six performances: July 31 (the opening day), Aug. 10, 19, and 28, Sept. 7 and 15. Here, as at Bayreuth, there will be two cycles of the 'Ring,' on Aug. 12, 13, 15, and 17, and Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 3, and 5. 'Tristan und Isolde' and 'Die Meistersinger' will each be given three times: the former on Aug. 4 and 22, and Sept. 10, the latter on Aug. 5 and 23, and Sept. 11. During the off nights performances will take place, as in previous years, of Mozart operas at the Residenz Theater: 'Figaro' on Aug. 2 and 27; 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail' on Aug. 6 and Sept. 14; 'Don Giovanni' on Aug. 9 and Sept. 9; and 'Così fan Tutte' on Aug. 24. The two performances of 'Die Zauberflöte' on Aug. 9 and 29 will be given at the Royal Court Theatre.

At Salzburg from Aug. 10 to 22 a festival will be held in honour of Mozart, at which three performances will be given of 'Don Giovanni,' and two of 'Die Entführung,' under the direction of Herr Muck. There will also be performances of two Masses, and two concerts conducted by Herren Nikisch and Muck. On Aug. 11 the inauguration of the new Mozart-Haus will take place.

Finally, there is to be a Bach Festival at Vienna from May 9 to 11, organized by the Neue Bach Gesellschaft. The scheme includes the 'John' Passion, church cantatas, and chamber music.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Sat.	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THREE IRISH PLAYS.

There is little in common between the three plays before us except the bare fact that their authors are Irishmen. But they are fruit of the same tree; had it not been for the National Theatre Society of Dublin, it is unlikely that they would have been written. Even 'Rope Enough' must be attributed to the same source; for, although the play deals with an English Home Secretary amid English surroundings, and with the problem of capital punishment, it was the Abbey Theatre, of which after the death of J. M. Synge he became a director for a while, that originally moved Mr. O'Riordan to write drama. But there all the similarity ends.

The first two acts of 'The Bribe' are closely knit and convincing. A Board of Guardians has been advertising for a Medical Officer. There are two applicants, the less qualified of whom bribes the guardians freely to secure his election. The Board is evenly divided, and the Chairman is won over, after a struggle, by a substantial *douceur*, from his attitude of incorruptible aloofness to the side of the less capable candidate. In the third act comes retribution. The Chairman's wife and abettor is taken ill, and dies at the hands of the new Medical Officer. The other doctor is leaving the neighbourhood at the moment, and is sent for. On his arrival he can only say that had he been called in earlier he could have saved the woman's life. The last act, indeed, is more in the nature of an appendix than of a climax, and this discontinuity is not adequately compensated by the clever craftsmanship of the acts taken separately. The second act, with the meeting of the Board of Guardians, is specially worthy of praise. The members are a somewhat disreputable crew, but their individual differences are excellently portrayed. There is more humour and vigour in 'The Bribe' than in 'The Shuiler's Child,' but, in our opinion, Mr. O'Kelly's earlier play is the more effective.

Mr. MacSwiney prefaces 'The Revolutionist' with a plea for the adoption of French usage in the distinction of scenes, believing that this would tend to eliminate illogicalities and irrelevances. We doubt if any such admirable result is to be obtained merely by adherence to a routine method. Certainly it has not given this play the consecutiveness required of a five-act tragedy. The action of 'The Revolutionist' may be described as incidents in the life of Hugh O'Neill. The bearer of this historic name is a young Irishman who, at some period when a measure of Home Rule has been vaguely indicated, sets out to overcome those Nationalist malcontents who would make their victory complete by Fenian methods and secret societies. He puts up a good fight, denouncing secrecy, which "means men will go on making a virtue of not professing openly what they believe"; he founds a paper, opposes a priest, falls in love, and dies of pneumonia, complicated by overstrain. The unreality of the background handicaps the characters' claims on the reader's sympathies; and a few short pieces of dialogue alone evoke our admiration.

The moral of 'Rope Enough' is that anybody, given the opportunities, may become morally responsible for murder. In this play the person upon whom this truth forces itself is an Anglican bishop who sowed wild oats in his youth. But the main thesis takes a long while to emerge from the mass of epigrammatic conversation and conflicts of opposing ideals which practically fill the first and second acts. Sometimes a derivation from Mr. Shaw suggests itself, as in these lines:—

Colonel. I defy you to prove from the Bible that I ever did anything wrong.

Bishop. Before you attempt to understand the Bible you must learn your Catechism.

Colonel. O, bosh! You talk to me as if I were a little child.

Bishop. No, Colonel, I do not. I have not for you so much respect.

The action revolves about the Bishop, a brother of a new Home Secretary with humanitarian views. When the former returns to his family from his diocese of Hippo, and learns that a woman, a close friend of his brother's fiancée, has just been sentenced to death for the murder of her son, he has "no feeling in the matter," and later admits that the judge in delivering sentence "spoke in my name, and in the name of every man, woman, and child within the Christian community." Then the blow is struck, and he realizes that he is the father of the dead boy. His behaviour subsequently is indicated rather than presented. The play probably reads better than it would act. The moral may appear to some to be based on insufficient evidence; but the ensemble and the characterization are undoubtedly good examples of the dramatist's craft.

The Bribe: a Play in Three Acts. By Seumas O'Kelly. (Maunsel & Co., 1*s.* net.)

The Revolutionist: a Play in Five Acts. By Terence J. MacSwiney. (Same publishers, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Rope Enough: a Play in Three Acts. By Conal O'Riordan. (Same publishers, 2*s.* net.)

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Bacchanals, or Bag-o'-Nails—Badger's Bush or Beggar's Bush—Bombay Grab—Bonnie Cravat—Brokenselde—Bull and Mouth—Case is Altered—Coal Hole, Strand—Crooked Billet—Dog and Pot—Don Saltero's, Chelsea—Doves, Hammersmith Bridge—Essex Serpent—Four Alls or Five Alls—Mourning Bush—Mourning Mitre—Old Bell, Holborn Hill—Pestle and Mortar—Protector's Head—Ram Jam—Red Lion, Henley-on-Thames—Salutation, Billingsgate—Salutation and Cat—Saracen's Head—Scole Inn, Norfolk—Ship Hotel, Greenwich—Sol's Arms, Wych Street—Star and Garter, Pall Mall—Sun and Anchor, Scotter—Three Cups—Vine, Highgate Road—World Turned Upside Down.

QUOTATIONS.

"La vie est vaine"—"L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes"—"Les beaux esprits se rencontrent"—"Love in phantastick triumph sat"—"Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre"—"Music of the spheres"—"Needles and pins, needles and pins"—"Nor think the doom of man reversed for thee"—"O for a booke and a shadie nooke!"—"Oh tell me whence Love cometh"—"On entre, on crie"—"Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum"—"Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth"—"Pitt had a great future behind him"—"Plus je connais les hommes"—"Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes"—"Praises let Britons sing"—"Prefaces to books are like signs to public-houses"—"Quam nihil ad genium"—"Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is cursed"—"Swayed by every wind that blows"—"The East bowed low before the blast"—"The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine"—"The fate of the Tracys"—"The hand that rocks the cradle"—"The heart two chambers hath"—"The King of France and forty thousand men"—"The toad beneath the harrow knows"—"The virtue lies in the struggle"—"The world 's a bubble"—"There are only two secrets a man cannot keep"—"There is on earth a yet auguster thing"—"There is so much good in the worst of us"—"These are the Britons, a barbarous race"—"They say that war is hell, a thing accurst"—"This too shall pass away"—"Though lost to sight, to memory dear"—"Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée"—"To see the children sporting on the shore"—"Two men look out through the same bars"—"Two shall be born a whole wide world apart"—"Upon the hills of Breedon"—"Vivit post funera virtus"—"Walking in style by the banks of the Nile"—"Warm summer sun, shine friendly here"—"What dire offence from am'rous causes springs"—"Wherever God erects a house of prayer"—"With equal good nature, good grace, and good looks."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abbreviations—Initial Letters instead of Words—Acqua Tofana, Composition of the Poison—Acre as a Measure of Length—Yew Trees planted by Act of Parliament—Adams's Museum, Kingsland Road—Aeroplanes and early Flying Machines—"Angel" of an Inn—Animals, their Immortality—Dead Animals exposed on Trees and Walls—Apparitions—Apples, their Old Names—Army Lists, their History—Army Regimental Marches—Army Service Corps Nicknames—Athenian Fleet saved by a Comma—Attorney-General to the Queen—Aurora Borealis in Lincolnshire in 1640—Autograph of Satan—Aviation. Early Attempts.

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QUERIES :—Doynell Family—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Queen Elizabeth and Walsingham—'Ethics of the Dust'—Author of Quotation Wanted—Arms of See of Lichfield—Silk-Weaving—Bewickiana—Biographical Information Wanted—Pluralities—"Blizard" as Surname—Goddard Dunning, Painter: Mellichamp, Painter—Carthagena Medal—Casuistry—G. W. Curtis—Heraldic—Printers' Athenæum—'The Fisher-Boy'—Bons Mots—Capt. John Cameron, Northern Fencibles—Pumbersfelten—William Ive.

REPLIES :—Page Family—'The Fray o' Hautwessell'—"Rücksack" or "Rucksack"—Botany—William Hamilton Maxwell—Charles I.: Royalist Societies—Bishop Henry Gower—Tarring—The Second Folio Shakespeare—Prints transferred to Glass—Passes to the London Parks—Saffron Walden—Communion Table by Grinling Gibbons in St. Paul's—Sir R. L'Estrange's Poem 'The Loyal Prisoner'—Shilleto—Death Folk-lore—Ayloffe—Arthur Owen of Johnston, co. Pembroke—Early Map of Ireland—The Taylor Sisters—The Great Eastern—Gladstone's Involved Sentences—Voltaire on the Jewish People—"A fact is a lie and a half"—Moss, an Actor—Major-General Miller—Rev. John Rigby, D.D.—Red Bull Theatre—Reversed Engravings—Lombard Street Bankers—"Over end"=Straight up.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—"The People's Books"—'The Manor Book of Ottery St. Mary.'
Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (April 4) CONTAINS—

NOTES :—The Cold Harbour at Blackwall—Irish Family Histories—Isaac Taylor of Ross, Map-Maker—The Place-Name "Barnet"—Napoleon and a Sea Captain at St. Helena—Rev. T. Gale: Hurricane at Hornsea—The Advent of Scotsmen in England—English Canonized Saints—William Mavor and Thomas Warton—Fifteenth-Century Lenten Recipe.

QUERIES :—P. A. Wilkinson, Gun-Maker—Turtle and Thunder—Turkey Company—Dr. John Rogers—Sir Jacob Adolphus—Finds on Bookstalls—'Napoléon dans l'Autre Monde'—Lieut.-Col. Macpherson—Pierre des Maiseaux—Date Formulæ—*ἐνεδείξατο*—Biographical Information—Law Maxim—Author Wanted—Monuments to Hampshire Men—Butchers' Marks—"MacFarlan's geese"—John Turnfen—"O God, I think again Thy thoughts"—"Quarrel d'Olman"—Boranskill—Sir J. Dynham—Dr. H. Owen—Authors of Quotations Wanted—'Aut Diabolus aut Nihil'—Squire Everton—Pallavicini: Jászberényi Miklós—Saxon Tiles.

REPLIES :—Anna Trapnell—"C'est progrès en spirale"—Orrok of Orrok—Sir S. Evance—Milton Queries—Map of Ireland—Authors of Quotations—"Cousins and half-cousins"—Palmer's Royal Mails—Gladstone's Involved Sentences—Parishes in Two Counties—Herodotus and Astronomic Geography—Anthony Munday—Rhubarb—Oil Painting on Brass—Invention of the Interview—Stock Exchange as "The House"—Altars—Chile versus Chili—Mrs. Behn's 'Emperor of the Moon'—Heart-Burial—Octopus, Venus's Ear, and Whelk—"Not room enough to swing a cat"—Duelling—"Startups End"—Royalist Societies—"Artigou"—Anglesey House—Casanova and Henriette—English Shrines—Passes to London Parks—Jeremiah Horrocks—Birmingham Statues—Coffin-shaped Chapels—Funeral Customs—Name James—"Billion," "Trillion."

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'English History in Contemporary Poetry'—Badsey Churchwardens' Accounts—'International Directory of Booksellers'—'Bibliography of English Mediæval Economic History'—Reviews and Magazines.

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Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Saturday, April 11, 1914.

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Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
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An ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, April 23, 1914, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C., when Mr. J. E. MORRIS, D.Litt. F.R.Hist.S., will read his Paper on 'MOUNTED INFANTRY IN MEDIÆVAL WARFARE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANGLO-SCOTTISH CAMPAIGNS.'

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the Society will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 8 P.M., when a LECTURE on the 'FOLK-LORE OF LONDON,' illustrated by Lantern-Slides, will be delivered by Mr. E. LOVETT.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, April 14, 1914.

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KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Sessions House, Maidstone, April 8, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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THE first part of Dr. Boyd's volume, 'From Locke to Montessori,' traces the history of educational thought through Locke, Pereira, Condillac, Rousseau, Itard, and Seguin to Dr. Montessori, and shows that, in ideas, the latest of practical reformers is but developing the principles of the seventeenth-century philosopher who declared that "there are possibly scarce two children who can be conducted by the same method," and who saw that it was a wise economy to let children learn subjects to which they were inclined, and at the times when they were so inclined. But it is no defect in Dr. Montessori's system that it is rather a continuation than a new departure. As Dr. Boyd says :—

"So far from this lack of originality being a weakness of Montessori's case, it constitutes its real strength....Originality in practical matters is more properly exhibited in the discovery and elaboration of new applications of principles already accepted in their vague generality. The concrete interpretation of an old idea in a new practice or method is a genuine addition to the sum of human wisdom."

The difference between the teaching of Rousseau's imaginary 'Émile,' and that of the little Italians in 'The Children's House,' is, theoretically, almost non-existent, but in fact there is all the difference between education for the few and education for the many. In practice, indeed, Madame Montessori triumphs, but sometimes at the expense of her principles, and Dr. Boyd, in the second part of his volume, lays a critical finger upon the discrepancies. Her pupils are not, in fact, left entirely free; guidance and control, though unobtrusive, are not absent, and the maxim, "Leave them to themselves," becomes, in action, "Leave them to themselves as much as possible."

'Dr. Montessori's Own Handbook' contains much the same material as did 'The Montessori Method,' but in a clearer form, although the translation is, as before, somewhat clumsy, using such terms as "didactic material" instead of *educational apparatus*. Even the warmest admirers of the earlier book had to admit that there was in it some element of confusion, and in particular some doubt as to the limits of the teacher's functions. It was not easy to find out whether each child sought out for itself whatever part it chose of the apparatus, or whether each part was presented by the instructress at a period considered suitable. The principle of liberty for the child was made clear, but not the second principle, now clearly enunciated, of organization of work. "The whole history of civilization," says Dr. Montessori, "is a history of successful attempts to organize work and to obtain liberty," and experience in the Children's Houses shows that, under her combination of these principles, the little citizens are calm, orderly, contented, and extraordinarily able to acquire new powers. The continual movement which is the main characteristic of the young human being is to be not repressed, but guided

"to those actions towards which his efforts are actually tending....Once a direction is given to them, the child's movements are made towards a definite end, so that he himself grows quiet and contented, and becomes an active worker, a being calm and full of joy."

"It is necessary for the teacher to *guide* the child without letting him feel her presence too much, so that she may be ready to supply the desired help, but may never be the obstacle between the child and his experience."

"The didactic material, in fact, does not offer to the child the 'content' of the mind, but the *order* for that 'content.'"

"The children have shown a love of work which no one suspected to be in them, and have attained a calm and an orderliness in their movements which, surpassing the limits of 'correctness,' have entered into those of 'grace.' The spontaneous discipline, and the obedience which is manifested throughout the whole class, constitute the most striking result of our method."

Hitherto the published accounts of Montessori schools deal only with children of tender age, and attentive readers have found themselves wondering, as they closed the books, what later development lay before these children to whom comprehension had come so early and so easily. Dr. Montessori's mind has been busy with thoughts of the same nature.

"Our children [she says] must have a new kind of school for the acquisition of culture. My experiments in the continuation of this method for older children are already far advanced."

All persons who care about education—and who that thinks can fail to do so?—will look eagerly for her report of these experiments. It is a commonplace, alas! that brilliant children become dullards when they grow up, and overstraining of youthful faculties has had in our experience disastrous results. We shall be glad to know what the Montessori children do when they enter the battle of life for themselves, and have to fight with the rest of the world. They seem, at any rate, to be well equipped with a love of work.

EARLY AND LATER TRAINING.

There is ground for the complaint that literature, art, appeals to the imagination, and genuine play are left out of the Montessori scheme. From one point of view this omission in the case of young children is almost a relief. The sentimentality, the would-be symbolism, the systematic make-believe of much that goes by the name of kindergarten teaching are so enervating and remote from all actuality that a return to the purely concrete is wholesome and refreshing. At least the Montessori pupils do real things, and do them for themselves. They are back in that bracing Edgeworthian atmosphere which makes the histories of 'Simple Susan' and of 'Lazy Lawrence' delightful to all normal children, and which made Edgeworthstown a place wherein the numerous and cheerful progeny of a theorist father did not shed a tear once a month.

It would be unfair, however, to attribute to the whole kindergarten movement the feebleness and inaccuracy that characterize the first report in 'The Kindergarten.' This document, however, has received the approbation of ten members—a majority—of a Committee appointed by the International Kindergarten Union, and its tone

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From Locke to Montessori: a Critical Account of the Montessori Point of View. By William Boyd. (Harrap, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Dr. Montessori's Own Handbook. By Maria Montessori. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Kindergarten: Reports of the Committee of Nineteen on the Theory and Practice of the Kindergarten. Authorized by the International Kindergarten Union. (Harrap, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

What Children Study, and Why: a Discussion of Educational Values in the Elementary Curriculum. By Charles B. Gilbert. (Same publishers, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Your Child To-day and To-morrow. By Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg. With a Foreword by Bishop John Vincent. Illustrated. (Lippincott & Co., 5*s.* net.)

The Problem of the Continuation School. By R. H. Best and C. K. Ogden. (P. S. King & Son, 1*s.* net.)

Public Education in Germany and the United States. By L. R. Klemm. (Harrap, 5*s.* net.)

is that of authoritative exposition. In style it is verbose and confused, and its vocabulary includes such words as "capacitate," "finitize," and "evaluate." Clear definitions are lacking, and vague terms such as "self-activity" appear again and again. More than once the author glides imperceptibly into the employment of an analogy as an argument, and seems to give way to the American taste for rhetoric. She writes, for instance :—

"It is no chance connection which binds the dome of our National Capitol to the dome of heaven. Without that heavenly dome the limit-transcending power to which we give the holy name of freedom might never have wakened in the human soul, and without the awakening consciousness of freedom men would never have known the correlative idea of justice. The foreshortening of infinitude in the spherical form of space is God's primal suggestion of his own infinite being."

Yet Miss Susan Blow, who writes thus, must be fully aware that there is no "dome of heaven," and that "the spherical form of space" is but the illusion of the circular human eyeball. Unfortunately, fluffy rhetoric of this kind appears impressive to the half-educated, and there will be teachers of an inferior kind who will pass on the supposed connexion between the "dome of heaven" and the cupola at Washington. If the presentment here given of Froebel's aims and methods could be accepted as just, it would become the first duty of educational reformers to sweep away kindergartens.

The ambiguous title 'What Children Study, and Why,' covers an examination into the value of different educational subjects. Most of the chapters are fair, reasonable, and rather commonplace; but when he comes to English grammar, Mr. Gilbert, although he quotes Mill's warm appreciation of the study as a training in logic, seems to have no conception of how a grammar lesson can be made both to interest and to educate the thinking power of any child old enough to understand a sentence. He almost, indeed, appears to confound grammar with inflection, and to forget that the laws of verbal relation are immutable, whether they are marked by changes of form or no.

Mrs. Gruenberg's little book about the training of children in their homes, entitled 'Your Child To-day and To-morrow,' conceals beneath a style at which an educated reader must needs wince, and which does not, it is devoutly to be hoped, really represent the colloquialism of ordinary American family life, a substratum of excellent common-sense. In particular the chapter headed 'Children's Gangs, Clubs, and Friendships' deserves to be read, marked, and inwardly digested by every parent of boys or girls. The boy, as Mrs. Gruenberg points out, joins a group of comrades not because he is wicked, or ambitious to lead, or imitative of other boys, but

"because it is his instinct to join with others in carrying on the activities to which other instincts drive him. If you stand in the way of the gang, you are fighting against one of the strongest forces in human nature."

The wise adult will endeavour not to thwart, but rather to direct this natural force, and to bring it into relation with the interest and duties that survive into adult life, so that the gang may insensibly develope into a club. Too much direction, however, may do almost as much harm as total neglect.

"The great danger is that when adults take a hand in these matters they fix their attention upon the civic and moral virtues, and overlook the instincts of activity and sociability which call the gang into being, and the club degenerates into a preachy Sunday-school class."

The collaboration of an employer of labour and the editor of *The Cambridge Magazine*—each of whom had arrived by independent personal investigation at conclusions almost identical—has produced in 'The Problem of the Continuation School' a modest and inexpensive treatise likely to be of great practical value. They recite, in considerable detail, the various characteristics of Munich's vocational schools, and add illustrations, from Düsseldorf and elsewhere, of the judicious mixture of compulsion and enticement presented to German boys. They conclude—and few persons intimately acquainted with the problems of industrial employment will be found to disagree—that trade schools should teach in the daytime, should be universal, should by degrees become compulsory, and should be preceded in the elementary school by the teaching of more drawing than is generally given, and some handwork during the last school year. When, however, they suggest that these vocational schools, being of a new type, imply the need for a new controlling authority, and propose the handing over of them to the Board of Trade, they set themselves in opposition to the helpful theory that all State intervention in education should come under one and the same department. We cannot believe that the admirable trade schools of the London County Council would be improved by transference to non-educational control.

The most interesting of Dr. Klemm's forty-four disconnected essays on 'Public Education in Germany and the United States' contains an account of that remarkable movement in Berlin towards open-air life which under municipal guidance has led to the erection, in separate garden patches, of thousands of temporary summer dwellings, in which families spend their leisure by day, and sometimes their nights as well. The main defect of his book lies in his firm conviction of the inferiority of what he calls "the feminine mind." He bewails bitterly the prevalence of women teachers in American public schools, and cites instances of unintelligent instruction which would be more impressive if he had not incidentally mentioned that a majority of the teachers were extremely young. Immaturity rather than sex seems to be the true defect of many American instructresses.

Alice Ottley, First Head-Mistress of the Worcester High School for Girls, 1883–1912. Compiled by Mary E. James. (Longmans & Co., 6*s.* net.)

The decade between 1875 and 1885 saw several important departures in the education of Englishwomen. What was done during those years has very largely determined what we see in action to-day. It was of the essence of the undertaking that women themselves should, as far as possible, direct the course and initiate the detail, as well as create the characteristic spirit of the new movement. In the absence of University tests, or the publicity given by great organizations, these leaders had to be sought in private life. One of the remarkable features of the later nineteenth century in England is the rise of a group of women who, without the training which is now supposed to be indispensable, proved equal to starting the new movement effectively on its way. Among these women Alice Ottley has a foremost place: first, because of her conspicuous ability and of what it achieved; and secondly, because, somewhat more definitely than most of them, she represented among her compeers a distinct ideal in the matter of the education of girls.

She was born at Acton in Suffolk in 1840, the fourth child of an unusually large family. In 1850 her father, the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, was appointed Rector of Richmond in Yorkshire, the place to which, in after years, she always looked back as "home." Her gift of motherliness drew upon her a principal share in the bringing up of her many younger brothers and sisters, one or two of whom were specially her charge. Upon her father's death in 1861 the family moved to Hampstead, where, in order to provide schooling for seven boys, Mrs. Ottley received into her house a small number of girls — of ages ranging from about fifteen to twenty — to be educated with her younger daughters. The education thus given was under the direction, and in great part actually the work, of Alice, who spent upon it the next twenty years of her life. She developed here her rare gifts as a teacher, and availed herself also most diligently of such opportunities for learning as London then afforded women — in particular of the lectures given at University College by the generous band of professors who had formed the Educational Association for Women.

In 1880 her work at Hampstead came to an end, and she then joined a friend who had a school of her own. Those who knew her well greatly desired for her some more ample scope. In 1877 she had been asked to take charge of the Oxford High School for a few weeks, its head mistress being ordered instantly abroad, and this episode had at length revealed, both to herself and to others, something of the range of her capacity. Short as was the time during which she held the reins, the school had felt her hand, and had responded as to a fresh inspiriting touch.

At length, in 1883, Canon Butler—later Dean of Lincoln—summoned her urgently to Worcester to be the maker of the High School for Girls, which he was founding in that city. It was there, at the age of 43, that she took up what was to be the chief work of her life—a work which she did not lay down till 1912, a few weeks only before her death. Her success was complete; indeed, the character of Worcester High School—the Alice Ottley School, as it is now called—is too well known for description to be necessary.

The secret of what she accomplished lay in a peculiar manner within herself. She possessed—to use the word literally—an extraordinarily radiant personality.

"The story goes that at a dinner-party in one of the canons' houses some twenty years ago, the question was asked, 'Who is the most influential person in Worcester?' and the answer, unhesitatingly given by each and all of the mixed assembly, was 'Miss Ottley.'"

Despite the fact that she came to take an important share in educational work outside her school, she would herself have been amazed to hear this.

The deeper secret of that radiance itself comes, perhaps, most nearly into sight in the simple, unemphatic words quoted here from a letter of hers to an "Old Girl" whom ill-health had finally debarred from entering a Community:—

"I am grieved for you, for I know well what this means; for, you know, I went through a similar experience.

"I think all you can do is to keep an 'elastic will,' and to wait for the guidance which is sure to come."

Her own call to the religious life had been outwardly thwarted; inwardly it persisted and dominated her. The fact of it lent her her joyful detachment, her originality, her freedom from afterthought, her tireless, selfless sympathy, and her unflinching self-discipline. She could not bear to hear teaching spoken of as a profession; in her eyes it was a vocation; and she differed from many of the "spirits finely touched" to these "fine issues"—who see in it primarily a vocation to the service of man—in that for her it was primarily a vocation to the service of God.

No doubt it is by her shining goodness that she will be best remembered, but, in any one less saintly, such intellectual ability and such knowledge as were hers would have counted as remarkable. She had a great store of information upon many subjects; a strong mental grasp of anything upon which she was occupied; a scholarly appreciation of literature; and no mean range of accomplishment in languages, art, and manual skill.

Nor was she less conspicuously endowed with practical powers. She had excellent judgment alike in the management of affairs and the guidance of persons. She had a quick eye for the difference between the possible and the impossible, and for the means proper to a given end; she knew when to wait and when to press on. But the progress of the school sufficiently attests this side of her capability, as it does also her special talents as a teacher and a counsellor of individuals. Perhaps no woman ever turned her own frequent experience of sorrow to better account in the service of other people. She retained also to the end her love and understanding of very little children, and her beautiful skill in dealing with them.

The ideal towards which she drew the school was a very definite one. It was above all things religious, and, *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, it exacted the utmost finish and perfection in all things small and great. Her feeling for the worth of detail, and her incessant care about it, were among her marked peculiarities. There was a fiery outspokenness in her dedication of everything and everybody under her rule to God: "Our Lord Jesus Christ is the Head Master of this school," she was fond of saying.

Her spiritual counsels are amply illustrated here. They are those which come naturally from an English Catholic, for whom the Blessed Sacrament is the spiritual centre of earthly life, and in so far carry to those in agreement with her a still undiminished force, though as to phraseology and some minor matters they appear touched now with something of old-fashionedness. The difference between one generation and another may be seen in the great part Tennyson and Keble play in them, as well as in the curiously restricted list of books recommended to her girls, whether for devotional or for other study.

Inevitably she encountered opposition here and there, and it may be reckoned one of the faults of the book before us that virtually nothing is told us about this. It is not really to Miss Ottley's advantage that we see her here so exclusively from the point of view of those with whom she was in sympathy, and in particular of those who owed her more than they could ever repay. It would have been good to have her as she appeared to her equals, and to those whose educational ideals clashed somewhat with hers. Again, we are led to understand that—especially when she was abroad—Miss Ottley's impulsiveness and eager kindness led to several delightful incidents, to many original and charming actions. If it was possible to gather up some of this material—and, from what is said, we gather that with patience and trouble it would have been—we should gladly have forgone for the sake of it some of the less characteristic letters and discourses printed here, and even some of the oft-repeated expatiations on Miss Ottley's sympathy and spirituality; for in a biography, as elsewhere, "actions speak louder than words."

We would not, however, end on a note of dispraise. Despite occasional diffuseness and more frequent slightness, the writer has succeeded in imparting to us, to some considerable extent, the feeling of being in the presence of a strong and real and very human person, and in that commendation we have probably given her the chief of what she desired.

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

The full and valuable critical edition which Dr. Magnus has published of the 'Metamorphoses' of Ovid is bound to supersede all others, and to remain the standard work on the subject for a long time to come. It contains a text, testimonia, the variants of a great number of MSS., and the prose paraphrase (*narrationes*) of Lactantius Placidus, also with *apparatus criticus*. It is therefore an invaluable storehouse of material for the Ovidian student. The text itself is very conservative, and rightly so in a book of this character, but the conjectures of scholars are quoted, and the reader is generally left to form his own opinion. We regret, however, to see the hideous barbarism *Progne* standing there unashamed, even when the first syllable is short; and conservatism surely goes too far when it comes to printing

prominet inmodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum

at vi. 673, even though the antidote "prælonga" is to be found at the foot of the page. Why give the reader the trouble of hunting for it?

But these are trifles. As a rule, the editor shows discrimination in his choice of readings, and is not hampered, as his predecessor Merkel was, by blind infatuation for any particular MS. It may be hoped that this work will promote the study in England of a poem which, despite its rather absurd scheme, is full of charmingly told stories, and the influence of which upon English literature has been very great.

Mr. Smyth's discovery concerning the 'Iliad' may be briefly stated in his own words:—

"The object of this essay is to demonstrate that the Iliad of Homer at one time consisted of 13,500 lines, neither more nor less, divided into 45 sections of 300 verses each."

If we ask how this startling theory was arrived at, we learn that it is based on the fact that the first book falls naturally into halves of 311 and 300 lines respectively, and it is, of course, easy to reduce the former half to 300 by a little judicious excision. So far, so good. We next proceeded to test the theory by looking at the author's treatment of the twenty-fourth book. We found that the theory necessitated rejection of lines 352–468, the scene between Priam and Hermes, which contains some of the most touching and exquisite poetry ever written on this earth. And Mr. Smyth ventures to mention (p. 188) the venerable name of Procrustes! We have tested his results in many other places, and can only say that a more

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P. Ovidi Nasonis Metamorphoscon Libri XV. Recensuit Apparatu Critico instruxit Hugo Magnus. (Berlin, Weidmann, 30m.)

The Composition of the Iliad: an Essay on a Numerical Law in its Structure. By Austin Smyth. (Longmans & Co., 6s. net.)

Selections from the Epigrams of M. Valerius Martialis. Translated or imitated in English Verse by W. J. Courthope. (John Murray, 3s. 6d. net.)

arbitrary and unsubstantial thesis was never maintained even in the field of Homeric criticism. It seems to us a pity that a good scholar's time was not more profitably employed.

Mr. Smyth is equally unsuccessful in seeking to prove that the Odyssey was composed in cantos of 450 lines, and that the chronology of the Iliad falls into five periods of exactly eleven days each. One notes also, with (or perhaps without) surprise, that he rejects the tenth Iliad altogether, and accepts the whole of the twenty-fourth Odyssey, with the exception of one solitary line.

The prelude to Mr. Courthope's pleasant little selection of translations from Martial has a timely significance that tempts the reviewer to say a word or two about it before passing to the consideration of the subject-matter proper. For here we have a spirited defence of a dying cause by one of the Old Guard of scholars, who views with regretful concern the growing disfavour of the ancient classics, not only in a hard mechanical world, but even in Oxford—no longer, it would seem, a sure city of refuge for lost causes. Mr. Courthope finds his motive and cue in the speech delivered at Sheffield to the Classical Association by the Master of Trinity. There, as will be remembered, Dr. Butler stated once more the case for the educative importance of Greek and Roman literature in general, and emphasized the "unique and lasting value" of translation both from and into prose and verse. It is, he said, "an admirable and priceless training which it would be at once a folly and a calamity to destroy." No one who has at heart the welfare of education in its true sense will require any prompting to utter a devout "Amen!" to that; and if Mr. Courthope had been moved to support Dr. Butler with reasons in a learned prose essay, he could not have failed of a sympathetic hearing. But he has done better. He has given practical examples of a beautiful and useful art, and such special pleading as he has thought it necessary to set down by way of preface he has thrown into the form of a rhymed epistle to the Master of Trinity. There, with the point and polish of Pope, he sketches allusively "Rome's Imperial agony," but, amid ruin, the ultimate triumph of her culture over the Gothic conquerors :—

> Where 'er the soul of German Freedom thrived,
> The buried life of Greece and Rome revived.
> On stocks of Attic taste and Latin lore
> The wild barbaric graft new offspring bore.

And so forward to the Renaissance, and the deplorable reaction of the present day :

> Not Bembo's art and imitative hand
> Plutocracy's dire plague can now withstand ;
> But, with the modern blood you would infuse,
> You, like Erasmus, may preserve the Muse,
> And though ungrateful Oxford spurn the Greek,
> An English Plato may in Jowett speak.

Mr. Courthope touches the vital place when he recalls the personal charm of Dr. Butler's teaching in those old Harrow days when the

> ....scholars caught
> The swift contagion of the classic thought.

It is by the teacher's inspiring power that something may be saved from the impending wreck of true scholarship. Dr. Butler sees that sacrifices are inevitable, but, if the original tongues cease in great measure to be studied, he would advocate the "judicious use of translations" as a prominent part of all modern education. Thus a hurrying century may, although at second hand,

> ....note how well the records of old wit
> The various fortunes of our age befit.

In that couplet Mr. Courthope happily describes Dr. Butler's lessons from the fountain head. Fewer of this generation will drink there, but even a translation may serve what is, after all, the most useful end of the ancient classics, that of illustrating the new times by the light of the old.

It is precisely this object that Mr. Courthope has pursued in making these versions of Martial, who is, as the translator remarks,

> "of all the Flavian poets the most directly representative of his society; and as that society had reached a stage of civilisation at which individual self-consciousness came into sharp collision with old custom and belief, his epigrams often recall to the modern reader moods of feeling with which we ourselves are acquainted."

Martial, though hard enough, offers certain facilities to the English translator. The frequency of hendecasyllabics resolves with comparative ease the vexed question of an approximately corresponding form. But there the battle is only begun. The point, the condensation, and the finish of the original call for a style that shall be above all lucid and neat. It is to the antithetic method of the eighteenth century that we must look for a model. Here it is that Mr. Courthope succeeds. He is armed *cap à pie*, with the very English his task requires. His is the temper that recognizes our language as an instrument of superb compass. Modern preciosity, picking out and lingering over cherished words and phrases for their own sake, will not do here. All well-franked words are admissible, so they be *right*. It is in their very rightness that the essence of the style consists. The translations are not always exactly literal, but they are the just modern equivalent for the Roman thought. So the version, as every good rendering must, acquires a new life of its own, and rises free from what is too often the dead-weight of the original. Thus in 'Ad Silium' (iv. 14) "ingenti ore" becomes "mighty line," and "severitate," by a perfectly consistent licence, "stern pen." If in the last four lines of the same "madidos" be ignored (could "sappy" have done the trick?), that does not spoil the light and facile turn of the English :—

> Nor frown, but leniently look
> On the light jests of our poor book!
> So might Catullus, as a friend
> His 'Sparrow' dare to Virgil send.

The deprecatory diminutive lurking in "libellos" comes out well, if at some expenditure of words.

'Ad Severum' (v. 80) reappears as 'Friends' Corrections,' a little piece so modern in its appeal to penmen that we cannot forbear to quote it in full :—

> "A spare half hour perhaps you 'll spend,
> Severus, to oblige a friend,
> In trimming up my trifling Muse?"
> "'Tis hard one's holiday to lose!"
> "Still, as a friend, the loss excuse!
> And if to yours you 'll add the sense
> (Or is the thought sheer impudence?)
> Of learn'd Secundus, well I know
> My book will to your kindness so
> Far more than to the author owe;
> Secure that Sisyphus's fate
> That lucky page can ne'er await,
> Which, with Severus' friendly smile,
> Has also felt Secundus' file."

Happy and appropriate freedom in translation has seldom been better exemplified than in the equivalent of "Sed numquid sumus improbi?"—indeed, in the whole playful fragment. Instances might be multiplied; and one is tempted to hail Mr. Courthope as ἄριστος, "most Martial." The Latin text given is that of the Corpus, but critical questions do not here arise.

A final word must be spared for the section of 'Imitations,' as distinguished from translations proper. These excel in sprightliness, and the 'Valediction to the Book' (iv. 91) closes on a topical note that completes our realization of Martial as a writer of "vers de société." For the well-known lines

> Jam librarius hoc et ipse dicit :
> Ohe jam satis est, ohe libelle,

reappear as

> "Enough!" John Murray cries, "Enough!"

Delightful; but we really cannot believe it of Mr. Murray, and we hope that he will soon persuade Mr. Courthope to continue his lively services in the cause of a so-called "dead" language.

The New Tripoli, and what I Saw in the Hinterland. By Ethel Braun. (Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In 'The New Tripoli' we feel that, primarily, the author is returning thanks for a most pleasant visit—first to the Italian authorities who afforded her "every facility," and after them to every one who helped her to enjoy her stay. The work is thus politely, cordially superficial, and all unpleasant references are avoided. For example, of the unprovoked and cruel raid upon a land whose sole offence was to be ill-defended, which shocked the civilized world two years ago, we find no other mention than may be discovered in the following sentence :—

> "It strikes us as a very interesting page in the history of Tripoli that the Italians should have returned to the possession of this country in which the Romans have left so many wonderful monuments."

Again, of the three days' massacre of Tripoli the author writes :—

> "It is unnecessary to dwell upon the story of treachery and punishment; rather let

us stop and pay a visit to the memorial erected to the memory of the 93rd Infantry and the 10th Artillery, built on the very spot where they fought and fell....They show us a mosque here where those brave bersaglieri were found crucified alive by the Arabs after terrible tortures."

That story of the finding of some bersaglieri crucified in a mosque seems very strange to all who know the customs of the Muslims. Had the men been found impaled outside a mosque we should have been more impressed with its verisimilitude. That it should be given here without the story of the massacre of people who, whatever may have been their attitude towards the invaders, were at least defending their own country, shows the author's bias.

These, however, are questions of the past, and they may well be buried if the future of Italian Tripoli proves but half as brilliant as the author sees it. The most interesting chapters in her book are those concerned with the Italian projects of administration, exploitation, and reform. We are glad to learn from an eyewitness of the excellent work that has been done, in sanitation and police, by the Italians; and to be assured that the latter, in their plans for the future, are showing due consideration for the people and religion of the conquered territory. The author sees a

"close analogy between the difficulties the Italians have to face in the conduct of their new colony and those with which we are familiar in the administration of our own Mussulman dependencies";

but the difference implied in the words "colony" and "dependencies" precludes a "close analogy," in our opinion. The author would seem to claim some knowledge of, at any rate, colloquial Arabic; yet of the Arabic words and phrases which she quotes, it is no exaggeration to say that nine out of ten are wrong in some way or other. The Mohammedan creed is not "Allah il Allah! Mohamed rhazul il Allah." "Beslemma" (*bi 's-salâmah*, we suppose) means not "Health to you," but *in safety*. The salutation used at funerals, here given as "Barca fecum," is *el bâqi fîkum*," and has a different meaning from that adumbrated by the author. *Maktûb* means "It is written," and is a common formula of resignation; the author writes of "sitting down to contemplate Maktub—the will of Allah!" But the gem of all is in the final paragraph:—

"And we say goodbye to Tripoli, the city which we have learnt to love, and whose strange charm has stamped it indelibly on our memory. Our visit is over. 'Mafeesh!'—'It is ended.'"

Mafish (a vulgar abbreviation of *ma fîhi sheyun*) means "There is nothing," and is sometimes used against demanders of *bakhshîsh* in the sense of "I shall give you nothing." In that case it may have a flavour of finality, but it certainly does not mean "It is ended."

The book is illustrated with a number of good photographs.

Elizabeth and Mary Stuart: the Beginning of the Feud. By Frank Arthur Mumby. (Constable & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Mumby's latest step in the course of his praiseworthy enterprise of showing to readers of English history how it struck a contemporary, and of supplying them with a connected narrative illustrated by, and largely composed of, published correspondence of the time, is a brief one. It covers only half-a-dozen years. But those few years, 1559–1565, contain more of romance, and were historically of more crucial importance to England, than perhaps any other period. When Mary I. died it seemed as if the only question at issue was whether England would remain under the yoke of Spain or, with Scotland, fall through Mary Stuart into the hands of her champion, France. To borrow the comparison of an astute agent in Flanders, England was like a bone thrown between two dogs. Still, the improbability of the actual event astounds us as in Mr. Mumby's pages we once more watch Elizabeth playing off one Catholic Power against another, gradually establishing herself securely on her throne and in the hearts of her people, and saving her country from foreign domination and the grasp of Rome. To gain that end she had need of consummate diplomacy and statesmanship. She proved herself a supreme exponent of the "wait and see" policy, of the art of "shelving business with fair words," as the exasperated Spanish ambassador described it.

She used all the weaknesses of a woman to paralyse the strong. She made play with every weapon in the female armoury—vanity, passion, fickleness, cajolery, caprice—to outwit the subtlest statesmen, to deceive the deceiver, and to dazzle the craftiest calculators of Europe. Knowing herself to be incapable of motherhood, and determined to maintain that state of single blessedness which from the first she had declared "likes me best," she turned to the advantage of England the misfortune of England's Virgin Queen. She revelled in her own cleverness; so that her changeableness made even her faithful and clear-sighted Secretary, Cecil, sick at heart. If he was puzzled by her apparent inconsequence, how much more were the keen diplomatists of the wily Philip maddened and misled by this troublesome baggage, as the Count de Feria terms her, and by her "blind and bestial Councillors," with whom he could make no headway! Luckily for England and Elizabeth, there was, across the seas, another sovereign equally, but less wisely, enamoured of a policy of procrastination. Had Philip acted with boldness and decision, and struck whilst the French peril was acute in Scotland; had he accepted the offers of the English Catholics, or married his son Carlos to Mary Stuart, or made common cause with the Guises, England, and possibly all Europe, might have fallen into the hands of Spain. But Philip doubted and temporized, whilst the consolidation of England went on, in spite of the urgent warnings of his ambassadors in those dispatches first used by Froude, and since rendered familiar to scholars through Major Martin Hume's Calendar of the Archives of Simancas.

Mr. Mumby's book consists mainly, indeed, of selections from the well-known and valuable series of State Papers—Foreign, Venetian, Spanish, or Scottish—the Cecil and Burghley Papers, and so forth, published by H.M. Government. But he has gone further afield than that, and when dealing with the long intrigues between Elizabeth and her sister, he refreshes that oft-told tale by printing a hitherto unpublished letter from the Egerton MSS. at the British Museum. His chief business, however, has been to supply the thread of explanatory narrative needed to connect the dispatches of the picked observers and protagonists of events which were intended to mould or to interpret them. This task he performs exceedingly well, so that his book combines all the fascination of history with the charm of biography and good letters. It brings out too, as only the study of original authorities can do, the ebb and flow of events as determined by the change and stress of foreign affairs, ignorance of which often renders history, both ancient and modern, incomprehensible to the outside observer.

It is not a very edifying spectacle to which, pointing pole in hand, Mr. Mumby directs our attention. But then politics at first hand seldom are, and diplomacy in the sixteenth century, newly inspired by the precepts of Machiavelli, never. Even so, it is a little amazing to find Elizabeth writing to Mary Stuart, with regard to the slaughtering of the Huguenots: "Pregnant women strangled, with the sighs of infants at mothers' breasts, do not stir me." One can imagine with what delight Cobbett, writing his pamphleteering travesty of history on Bloody Elizabeth and Good Queen Mary, would have seized upon this callous confession to prove his favourite thesis that Elizabeth was a monster! So, in fact, the sentence stands in the 'Calendar of Scottish Papers.' But it gives the exact opposite of the sense of the original, which is correctly paraphrased by Froude. Mr. Mumby makes a tentative correction, but if he had consulted the original at the Public Record Office (S.P. Scotland, Elizabeth, vii.), he would have found that the sentence in the original is incontestably conditional: "I would pass over in silence the murders of men....if strangled women did not move me," &c. We are bound to admit, however, that the editor of the Scottish Papers, collected from the Public Record Office, British Museum, and elsewhere, did not make the task of verification easier when he omitted all references from his book. The inconvenience and futility of that method of calendaring may be commended to the notice of those critics who incline to think that some Calendars savour too much of the catalogue.

A New English Dictionary.—Shastri–Shyster. (Vol. VIII.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5*s.*)

The designation of a Hindu student of religious lore and an American slang term for a low-class lawyer, both of which appear in the title of this enlarged double section (160 pages), may suggest at least an average amount of words imported into our vocabulary from foreign languages or local dialects; whereas Dr. Bradley draws attention in his prefatory note to the fact that, in contrast with the previous issues, "by far the greater part of the section is occupied with words which have come down from Old English," *i.e.*, from Anglo-Saxon. This is due to the initial *sh-* reducing the inclusion of "words adopted or derived from Greek, Latin, French, and Old Norse" to a very small percentage of the average proportion, the words "shrine" and "shrive" of Latin origin being Old English. Though "shawm" and "shock" (=an encounter, violent impact, &c.) and the allied verb are from French, and have derivatives, the words of French derivation in the part before us do not occupy more than two pages, most of the remaining Gallicisms being words of unique, random spelling, *e.g.*, "shattow" (=château), "sheffonier," "shekyr" (="chequer," sb., in the sense "table of the Exchequer"), "sheroot"—so spelt by Scott, 'St. Ronan's,' chap. xv., end, 1824—the quotations for which had evidently not come to hand when the *ch-* words were issued, in 1889.

The first page presents as many as ten additions to the corresponding portion of other English dictionaries, not counting dialectal uses or "shattow," among these novelties being Carlyle's "shatterment," T. Moore's "shatteringly," and J. H. Stirling's "shatterer of the world," as a designation of Kant in *The Fortnightly Review*, October, 1867, p. 381, rendering "The *Alles-zermalmender*," applied, we are told, by M. Mendelssohn to Kant, and rendered by De Quincey before that date "world-shattering." The figurative sense of "shave," "to practise exaction or extortion upon," quoted as early as Chaucer, appears in Latimer's newly registered derivative "shavery," quoted from a passage which, we are told, "refers to the avaricious oppression of tenants," viz., "1549....'1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI.'....All suche procedynges.... do intend plainly, to make the yomanry slauery, & the Cleargye shauery." The succeeding quotation from Southey, in which the application of a razor is meant, seems to be a parody of the bishop's jingle, thus—"1838....'Doctor,' cliii,.... One colour is born to slavery abroad, and one sex to shavery at home." Among the many words which have not appeared in previous dictionaries is "shear-legs"—also spelt "sheer-legs," "A device.... for raising heavy weights," as to which we read: "1900, *Engineering Mag.*, xix. 675. At the Chicago yard there is a steel sheer-legs 100 feet high and of 100 tons capacity"; while Sir A. Quiller-Couch is quoted for the verb "sherry" =to supply with sherry, "1909, 'True Tilda,' xxi. 294, Nursed by a careful butler....a single bottle will sherry twelve guests"; and sibilant sounds are represented by "shish," "Also schisch," with three quotations from 1881 to 1908, by "shshsh," 1848, "shshshing," 1873. It is hard to believe that "shiverer"=one who trembles, first appeared in print in 1883, and in Meredith.

There are no colossal articles in this section, the longest, on "short," adj., quasi-sb., and sb., occupying about sixteen columns; but there are forty words or more which occupy from a column and a half to sixteen columns, or an average of more than a page to a word, not to mention many articles of about a column in length. Reason for this is given in the Note, namely, that most of the "words which have come down from Old English ....in the course of their long history, have developed a multitude of senses, many of which have become obsolete." A good example is the verb "shear," the article on which extends to a page and rather more than half a column. The earliest use, apparently by more than two centuries, is to cut "with a sharp instrument," *e.g.*, sword, axe, sickle, from 'Beowulf'; and there are a host of other meanings. Hitherto the word has been treated as if a pair of "shears" were its parents instead of relatives, possibly collateral. By the way, "κείρειν, to shave," does not give the earliest sense of the Greek word, and is not even a certainly correct rendering.

We accept with full confidence, after careful examination of the subject, Dr. Bradley's very modest statement that "in most of the articles above referred to"—which might be equivalent to "in about three dozen articles"—"the etymology of the words has been treated with greater fullness or precision than in previous Dictionaries." This claim to superiority may be extended to most of the etymology in the 'N.E.D.' We are invited to notice the solution ("not altogether certain") of the problem presented by the origin of the pronoun "she." Nearly half a column of very small type establishes a strong probability for this personal pronoun being "an altered form of the O.E. fem. dem. pron. *sío, séo, síe*."

The origin of the verb "shiver" (=tremble) is not clear in spite of its careful and cautious treatment; perhaps the influence of "shimmer" and "shudder" (Middle-English "shod(d)re"), words of similar meaning, as well as association with "shake," helped to change *ch-* to *sh-*. The derivation of "shock" (=collide) from French "choquer" is made more secure by the treatment of the obsolete word "chock" in four distinct senses of the verb "choquer" as a distinct word from "shock," and furnishes an article —in effect—which is omitted in its proper place, though the cross-reference to "shock" now retrieves it.

Students of English history will find the articles on "sheriff" and its derivatives and combinations and that on the substantive "shire" very interesting and instructive.

To the two quotations, about 1684 and 1726 by unknown authors, for "sheet" meaning "a pamphlet" may be added the interesting extract, with the housewifely addition "of paper," from Lady Russell's letter to Dr. Fitzwilliam, April 1st, 1687, "There is a sheet of paper writ, as the King hath said, by Dr. Burnet, to give reasons against taking away the test." This Burnet did write the said "sheet," and in his 'Life and Death of Rochester,' (1680), speaks thus of his subject's schooldays, "Those shining parts, which have since appeared with so much lustre, began then to show themselves," the phrase "shining parts" being quoted in the 'N.E.D.' from *The Spectator*, 1711, No. 73, while in its quotation dated *c.* 1665, "Nor was his soul less shining in honour," &c., "shining" is scarcely an adjective. The instances of "make shift," ceasing at 1685, suggest that it became "make a shift" before 1800, as "a shift" only is cited later, viz., 1865, George Eliot, 1882, Stevenson; whereas Lamb, Essays, 'Decay of Beggars,' yields "could have made shift with yet half of the body-portion which was left him." For the absolute use of "shock" (=cause sudden nervous or mental disturbance) only Belzoni (1820) is quoted, "[customs] which shock at first sight"; Lamb, 'On the Artificial Comedy,' wrote, "His first appearance must shock and give horror," the context showing that the physical sensibilities are to be disturbed before the moral by the presentment of the "downright revolting villain." Burnet, in the above-mentioned 'Life,' has "the showing of a trick," which may be acceptable as illustrating the verbal substantive's use in the seventeenth century. Probably the lively "Who can have put up a shyster [explained in a note as "A low lawyer"] like that?" Stevenson and Osbourne, 'The Wrecker,' chap. ix. (1892), would have been preferred by many to Boothby's mere "The shyster lawyer" (1902).

Bound up with the sheets before us are the title-pages and prefaces to Vol. VIII. and to the second part of Vol. VIII., with Additions and Emendations pertaining to the latter. Five paragraphs of this supplementary matter concern *shi-*, *sho-* words, the last, on the combination "shoe-thong," being the most important, as it consists of three quotations for the combination "shoe-thong," one dated about 1000, the others about 1200. It is an amusing illustration of the impossibility of lexicography keeping pace with the lavish growth of vocabulary that the preface to *S–Sh*, edited by Dr. Bradley, contains the derivative verb "re-subedit," apparently not yet manufactured when Dr. Craigie edited *Reserve–Ribaldry*.

A further portion of Vol. X., by Sir James Murray, from *Trahysh*, is to appear on July 1st.

An Unknown Son of Napoleon. By Hector Fleischmann. (Eveleigh Nash, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Whatever may be thought of Count Léon, this book about him by M. Hector Fleischmann is the most complete record that has appeared, or is ever likely to appear; and it will be found, by any who care for Napoleonic literature, extremely interesting from the first word to the last. But the main facts are by no means new, and most of them may be found elsewhere. We are not sure if the author or his English translator is responsible for the rather misleading title, but we think it would have been better to give the name of Count Léon on the title-page, instead of putting it only on the cover of the book. French writers, some of whose works were published more than eighty years ago, and from some of whom M. Fleischmann quotes, have told us a great deal about Count Léon; and if only the bare facts about the man were wanted, they can be found, in a concise and accurate form, in a recent English work, Mr. Vizetelly's 'Court of the Tuileries,' which was published in 1907.

Éléonore Denuelle de la Plaigne, the mother of Count Léon (his name was taken from the latter part of "Napo*léon*"), was born in 1787. She lived till 1868, and her tomb may be seen at Père Lachaise. She was at Madame Campan's famous boarding-school—where were also Bonaparte's sisters—and, while she was there, met a man named Revel, to whom at an early age she was married. Two months after her marriage Revel was arrested on a charge of forgery, and sent to prison. Caroline Murat, who had known Éléonore at school, took pity on the young wife, and had her to stay at her house. It was at the Murats' house that Napoleon met her, and induced her to become his mistress.

Their son, whom Napoleon always acknowledged as his child, was born December 13th, 1806, and lived till 1881, and the only thing that can properly be called "unknown" about him is the exact spot of the pauper's grave, marked at the time only by a wooden cross, in which he was buried.

Revel, the first husband of Éléonore, was fond of litigation, and for years carried on lawsuits in his efforts to raise money. After his time in prison and his divorce, he attempted to get his ex-wife convicted for bigamy, and even for "trigamy," and this particular business dragged on for years. Another of his many lawsuits was brought against the child Léon, in disavowal of paternity—a case which was not finally lost till 1822, by which time it had cost the guardians of the boy a considerable sum of money. But scamp as Revel undoubtedly was, the reader of M. Fleischmann's pages is tempted by the author's harsh words to feel something pretty much like sympathy for the unfortunate wretch whose wife had been appropriated by Bonaparte. That Revel had ability is clear, and that he was persistent and ingenious in his attempts to get money is certain. At the end of all the miserable business, after Napoleon's death, it is odd to find Revel writing:—

"I deserve to be listened to. Napoleon committed a crime when he laid hands on my wife. He was guilty of a fault when he forgot me at his death. It is for his friends to make good at once the crime and the fault,"

by cash down. The "peculator in every regiment" (to quote one of M. Fleischmann's descriptions) grumbled at having been forgotten in the will which Napoleon made at St. Helena!

But Revel had drawn money regularly from the guardians of Léon; and, when the son was about to come of age, Revel feared that his pension might cease. Léon, however, behaved well to the man who had been his mother's first husband, and made him an allowance of 2,400 francs, which Revel enjoyed till he died in 1835.

Meneval, who knew all the facts connected with the birth of the child, had found Baron de Mauvières (his father-in-law) to act as guardian for the boy; and in 1812 Mauvières appeared before the Juge de Paix at the Mairie of the Second Arrondissement, and stated that

"a child of the male sex, born of a father now absent, and a certain Éléonore Denuelle, was at the present moment at a boarding-school, where 'an unknown individual' had hitherto provided for all his needs....An income was, at an early date, to be settled on the said child....The appointment of a guardian was pressing 'in the mother's absence, and even in view of the doubt they were in as to her existence.'"

Éléonore had, as a fact, not disappeared at all; but Mauvières was made guardian. Napoleon provided ample funds for the boy, and full particulars of the moneys given at this time and before 1815 have been preserved. After Waterloo, and before leaving Paris for ever, Napoleon handed over a further 100,000 francs for the benefit of Léon; and we know of the curious leave-taking at Malmaison, where Napoleon said good-bye to Léon, and also to Madame Walewska and his other acknowledged child, the Comte Walewska—the two elder, illegitimate, half-brothers of the King of Rome. To Léon's mother Napoleon had paid large sums in cash, and he gave her also a house in the Rue de la Victoire.

When Napoleon was at St. Helena, he said "I should not be sorry were my little Léon to enter the magistracy"; and when he made his will he left him 300,000 francs, getting over the delicate question of relationship by referring to him in a roundabout way as "the ward of Meneval's father-in-law."

Léon did not enter the magistracy, but made a feeble attempt to follow the army as a career. Trouble with his superiors soon caused him to be suspended for two months. He went to England to see Joseph Bonaparte, who was there in exile, and on him at first made a good impression, He returned to Paris to live in very shady circumstances with a fortuneteller; and another visit to London to see Joseph Bonaparte only resulted in his being shown the door.

Léon's remarkable facial resemblance to Napoleon has often been the subject of comment. But to call him "tall," and then to say that he was "five feet six at least," seems somewhat of a contradiction. According to Mr. Vizetelly, "his origin was stamped upon his face, he was physically the living portrait of the great captain"; but it may be added that the illustrations of Count Léon in the present work do not bear any striking resemblance to Napoleon.

Léon was evidently a habitual gambler, and no sooner had money than he lost it. Masson thought that he had "un certain désordre mental," and stated that, when he died, he was certainly "irresponsable." If Masson is right, we can see one reason for the miserable life of Léon. At any rate his poverty was incurable, and he became a mere writer of begging letters. His habits may be judged by a letter to General Gourgaud, dated February 7th, 1848, in which, writing from Paris, he says:

"Thank God, I have rented a room in the Rue Joubert, at No. 9, but it has been impossible for me to put a bed in it as yet, so as to sleep there, for want of money. I am sleeping for the time in a miserable furnished room at 20 sous a day, where I am very uncomfortable."

Gourgaud sent him forty francs, and, as is usual in such cases, received as his reward a succession of begging letters.

The fresh information in the book comes chiefly from the papers belonging to Baron de Meneval, who is a descendant of Léon's guardian, and who has allowed M. Fleischmann to print new letters from the Meneval archives.

The volume is attractive, and the translation has been well done.

Where No Fear Was. By Arthur Christopher Benson. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s.* net.)

Vividly conscious of the various bogies which tortured the imagination of his boyhood, and which have pursued him through later years, Mr. Benson, in his pensive, sermonizing way, recounts his experiences for the benefit of similar sufferers, with that naive, unquestioning interest in his own sensations, and belief in the helpful nature of his advice, which have proved popular. He reflects that he has "always and invariably been hampered and maimed by Fear," when he has yielded to it, and that has been often. He thinks that fear is the shadow in the lives of many men and women, and accordingly he has written a book "to track it to its lair, and to see what one can do to resist it," maintaining the while that unreasoning timidity can co-exist with courage and self-control, in abnormal temperaments, as we should be inclined to add, like those of Dr. Johnson, Charlotte Brontë, John Sterling, or Carlyle, whom Mr. Benson uses to illustrate his theme. Probably a rational indulgence in some out-of-door occupation, or one of those games which Mr. Benson thinks a waste of time, would do more to banish the chronic forebodings and futile worryings

over his weekly engagements, which distress him, than writing a book about them. Or one touch of humour might save this twentieth-century Hippias from the hauntings of his own mind. But then we should have been cheated of this delicious reminiscence, intended apparently as an example of the evil results that accrued from the state of "atrocious terror of everybody and everything" in which he lived as a boy at school :—

"I had a wild idea of giving the maid of my dormitory a kiss when I went away, and I think she would have liked that. But I did not dare to embrace her."

Mr. Benson is, no doubt, correct in suggesting that many of the terrors of childhood are derived from the ancient experiences of the race, and represent the old, and in some cases the outworn, need of vigilance and wariness. Our instinctive hatred of snakes, and a child's fear of the dark and wild beasts, are, we should say, exactly analogous to a tame horse's ineradicable tendency to shy at the sight of a fluttering piece of paper, or any sudden movement at the side of the road suggestive of the leap of a lurking beast of prey, even though generations have passed since its sires had anything of the sort to fear. On the other hand, all civilized beings do not lead cloistered lives in schools, colleges, and country rectories; and we cannot agree with Mr. Benson's monastic view that under modern conditions we have no longer need for courage, no longer any occasion for returning a blow—that we are no longer on what Mr. Micawber called those glorious terms with our fellow-man when we can punch his head if he offends us; but that all sense of insecurity and precariousness in life is a figment of the imagination, a mere inherited weakness. In the past, Mr. Benson holds, fear has played an enormous part in the progress of the human race itself. He maintains that man, though "by no means the best equipped for life," has through his imagination raised himself to the top of creation, because his inventiveness has been largely developed by his terrors. It is rather begging the question to call man a "very weak, frail, and *helpless* animal," and entirely to ignore the immense pull he obtained over other forms of life when, by assuming an upright gait, he freed his hands for the struggle for existence. He was so far much the *best* equipped for life. But, if Mr. Benson has a fault, it is vagueness of thought and vagueness of writing of this kind. The sermonizing style has many pitfalls, but it is something of a shock to come across anything so bathetic as this outside the first sermon of the curate (the italics are our own) :—

"And I feel assured of this, that the one universal and inevitable experience, known to us as Death, must in reality be a very simple and *even a natural affair*."

One wonders whether, as the result of profound excogitation, Mr. Benson in his next volume will arrive at the same immensely reassuring view as to our being born.

Mr. Benson's sympathies do not usually extend beyond his own experiences. For financial worries he has nothing but contempt, although they are the most real, the most common, and perhaps the least selfish of the terrors that beset the ordinary person, and even the man of genius who is physically robust. Tennyson has written of "that eternal want of pence." The dread of catching cold, which leads a country parson of his acquaintance always to put on his hat when preparing for the great adventure of passing from one room to another, is the kind of heroic agony of the imagination which appears to appeal to him most forcibly, and for which he prescribes, in a mildly Maeterlinckian style, gentle Ruskinian remedies of the spirit, bidding us to collect a treasure of interests, and hopes, and beautiful visions, and emotions to combat such portending catastrophes, and to aim at serenity.

The Divine Right of Kings. By John Neville Figgis. (Cambridge University Press, 6*s.* net.)

Dr. Figgis won the Prince Consort Prize at Cambridge by an essay on the Divine Right of Kings in 1892, and four years later published it in an expanded form. It has remained the best study of the subject, brief though it is; and he now meets the demand for a new edition. Following, as it seems to us, the brief account of the meaning of the theory given by S. R. Gardiner, who was the first in modern days to vindicate its reasonableness as a study, Dr. Figgis pointed out the moral basis and the Aristotelian principle on which it rested. He showed its historical growth as a serviceable weapon, first against imperial, and next against democratic pretensions to omnipotence. Then he traced the theory to its full flower under the Stuarts in England and the Bourbons in France. At last he decently buried it under a conclusion that its effects on politics were beneficial, and that "it is well that most men should regard resistance to laws, however unjust, as practically prohibited by the moral law." The sense of the majesty of law and the duty of obedience, which seemed to him at that time specially to mark Englishmen, was, he believed, "the priceless legacy bequeathed to our own day by the believers in the Divine Right of Kings."

The new edition finds its author in somewhat of a different mind. He complains that the main body of the book, and even so comparatively recent a part of it as the extremely interesting essay on Erastus and Erastianism (reprinted from *The Journal of Theological Studies*), were "written beneath the shadow of the Austinian idol." He has himself abandoned Austin, to whom he traces the prevalent doctrine of sovereignty: he does not say, by the way, if he considers that the doctrine of Hobbes must be rejected with it. His own most recent view was explained in his 'Churches in the Modern State' (see *The Athenæum* of February 14th, p. 246), and we find little of it in the present volume except in regard to the Church, where it is sketched in two papers, added in this edition, on the Jus Divinum in 1646 and Bartolus. Each of these advances (the former especially) the contradictory view to Rousseau's assertion of the individuality of sovereignty, and pleads for inherent life, and hence a certain real sovereignty, as belonging to all associated bodies, from Churches to trade unions.

Dr. Figgis tells us that he has done the best that he could with the second edition; but we much wish that he had been able to enlarge, and in some places to correct and revise, his early work. He still refers to Mainwaring without explaining his views, but illustrates them by telling us to take into account Laud's "own opinions on the royal authority," and then omits to describe what these were. He still quotes the verse "They that resist shall receive to themselves damnation," as if the seventeenth-century writers interpreted it, when applied to a royal demand for money, as settling the eternal state of the passive resister. We should have been glad of a study of the political theories of Luther, the omission of which, as Dr. Figgis says, is the chief defect of the book, and though we welcome an Index, we confess to regret that it omits the names of authors so important in this connexion as Gierke, Mainwaring, and Maitland.

Victorian Year-Book, 1912-13. By A. M. Laughton. (Melbourne, Mullett.)

We have received the new issue of 'The Victorian Year-Book,' edited again by the Government Statist, Mr. Laughton, who is to be congratulated on its accuracy. It has long been known as one of the best works of its kind, and it contains much information which should be of use to those in this country who wish to know how far the interesting legislative experiments of Australia may be said to have succeeded or failed. Some of the new features in this volume which deserve attention are the Tables showing the numbers of private dwellings, their weekly rentals, and numbers of persons living in houses built of stone, brick, wood, &c.; a statement of the rules by which the property of persons dying intestate is distributed; the rates of mortality in certain towns; and figures showing the assistance rendered by public hospitals to people living in different portions of the State.

The section relating to Defence has been rewritten, and it now gives a clear account of the steps which have been taken to establish a Commonwealth fleet unit. It also shows that Australia has started factories for cordite, rifles, small arms, and military harness, saddlery, and clothing.

The figures with regard to the movement of the population show that since 1891 290,000 people have emigrated from Victoria to Western Australia, and though Victoria also receives immigrants from Western Australia, her net loss to the newer colony has been no fewer than 84,000 persons.

The book contains a very full Index which is a model of its kind.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Genner (E. E.), The Church in the New Testament, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers," 1/ net. C. H. Kelly
A discussion of the principles of Church life as given in the New Testament.

Greater Men and Women (The) of the Bible, edited by James Hastings: Vol. II. Moses–Samson, 10 Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
The chief studies in this volume are of Moses, Joshua, and Samson. A Bibliography is included.

Gurnhill (Rev. J.), The Spiritual Philosophy as affording a Key to the Solution of some of the Problems of Evolution, 7/6 net. Longmans
A sequel to the author's 'Some Thoughts on God.'

Hawkins (F. H.), Through Lands that were Dark, 6*d*. net. L.M.S.
An illustrated record of a year's missionary journey in Africa and Madagascar.

Madagascar for Christ, 6*d*. net. L.M.S.
Impressions of nine missionary visitors to Madagascar, July to October, 1913, with a map and Appendixes.

Muss-Arnolt (William), The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World, 7/6 net. S.P.C.K.
This history of translations of the Prayer-Book of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America is a study based mainly on the collection of Dr. Josiah Henry Benton.

Salmon (George), The Infallibility of the Church, 2/6 net. John Murray
A fourth edition which is a reprint of the second, without any alteration.

Tisdall (Rev. W. St. Clair), Great Truths Simply Explained in the Light of Holy Scripture and the Teaching of the Early Fathers, paper 3*d*., cloth boards 6*d*. Thynne
A second edition, containing a new chapter on the Christian ministry and a few additional paragraphs.

POETRY.

Bradford (Rev. E. E.), In Quest of Love, and Other Poems, 4/6 net. Kegan Paul
The author sings especially of love between men and boys. He also writes on 'Shakespeare's Prince Arthur,' 'The Catholic Faith,' 'The Humour of Heaven,' and 'To a Morose Puritan.'

Ledoux (Louis V.), The Shadow of Ætna, 5/ net. Putnam
This little volume contains 'Persephone: a Masque,' and several short pieces, including 'Letters from Egypt,' 'Slumber Song,' and 'A Threnody: In Memory of the Destruction of Messina by Earthquake.'

Maquaire (Arthur), A Rhapsody for Lovers, 1/ net. Bickers
"These bursts and these closes" are offered to lovers. The decoration of the book is by Mr. Lindsay Symington.

Meredith (George), Selected Poems, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint of the selection made by Meredith. See notice in *Athen.*, Oct. 23, 1897, p. 560.

Norton (Allen), Saloon Sonnets, with Sundry Flutings, $1.25. New York, Claire Marie
The first part of this volume contains fifteen sonnets, among which are 'Impressions of Oscar Wilde,' 'Donald Evans: his Tie,' and 'Vegetables.' The latter part contains some lyrical pieces, such as 'Shelley, I would have walked with you,' 'Shall we meet in London?' and 'Paris was a Garden.'

Osgood (Iréne) and Wyndham (Horace), The Winged Anthology, 3/6 net. Richmond
A collection of representative poems relating to birds, butterflies, and moths, from 1536 to 1914. The volume includes 'The Darkling Thrush,' by Mr. Thomas Hardy; 'Summer's Queen,' by Dekker; 'Leucophrea,' by Mr. Selwyn Image; and 'The Blackbird in Town,' by Katharine Tynan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Chelsea Public Library, Quarterly List, April. The Library
The contents include lists of additions to the Lending and Reference Departments.

Hyett (Francis Adams) and Bazeley (Canon), Chattertoniana, with numerous additions by F. A. H. Gloucester, John Bellows
A classified catalogue of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, and other printed matter relating to the life or works of Chatterton, or to the Rowley controversy. Reprinted from 'The Bibliographer's Manual of Gloucestershire Literature.'

Newberry Library, Report of the Trustees for the Year 1913. Chicago
Containing the report of the Librarian relating to the general administration of the library and the activities of its several departments, statistics, lists of donors, and a statement of expenditure.

Toronto Public Library, Thirtieth Annual Report, for the Year 1913. Toronto, Armac Press
Containing the reports of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Librarian, reports from the various departments, statistical returns, and financial and other statements.

Wigan Public Libraries, Quarterly Record, October to December, 1913. Wigan, R. Platt
Includes classified lists of additions to the Lending, Reference, and Pemberton Libraries.

PHILOSOPHY.

Malthus (T. R.), On the Principles of Population, 2 vols., "Everyman's Library," 1/ net each. Dent
With an Introduction by Mr. W. T. Layton.

Poincaré (Henri), Science and Method, translated by Francis Maitland, 6/ net. Nelson
To this translation Mr. Bertrand Russell has contributed an appreciatory Preface.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bickley (Francis), The Life of Matthew Prior, 7/6 net. Pitman
A biography of the poet, giving an account of his relations with his eminent contemporaries.

Capes (Sister Mary Reginald), Richard of Wyche: Labourer, Scholar, Bishop, and Saint (1197–1253), 5/ net. Sands
A Life of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester, with a description of his early and later surroundings and their influence upon him. The book is illustrated.

Casserly (Major Gordon), Life in an Indian Outpost, 12/6 net. Werner Laurie
A description of the life of an English officer in a lonely hill-station, with chapters on sport. There are illustrations from photographs.

Cibber (Colley), An Apology for his Life, "Everyman's Library," 1/ net. Dent
The volume includes Hazlitt's 'Appreciation' and a Bibliography.

Everyman's Library: Pioneer Work for Women, by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell; The Oxford Reformers, by Frederic Seebohm, 1/ net each. Dent
Dr. Blackwell's book includes an Introduction by Mrs. Fawcett.

Hakluyt Society, Second Series, No. XXXII.: The Quest and Occupation of Tahiti by Emissaries of Spain during the Years 1772–1776, told in Despatches and Other Contemporary Documents, Vol. I., translated into English by Bolton Glanvill Corney, 20/ net. Quaritch
The editor has contributed an Introduction and notes, and the volume is illustrated with plates and charts.

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part VI., edited by Walter Hutchinson, 7*d*. net. Hutchinson
This number contains the end of the article on 'The Babylonian Nation' and the first instalment of 'The Hittites,' by Mr. Leonard W. King.

King (Hugh B.), A Short History of Feudalism in Scotland, 3/6 net. Glasgow, Hodge
A study of Scottish feudalism, with a criticism of the Law of Casualties, and a chapter on the Ancient and Later Constitutions of Independent Scotland.

Pipe Roll Society Publications: Vol. XXXIV. The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Thirty-First Year of the Reign of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1184 1185. St. Catherine Press
These documents are here printed for the first time from the original in the custody of the Master of the Rolls. Dr. J. H. Round has written an historical Introduction, and there are full Indexes.

Tedder (Henry R.), E. W. B. Nicholson (Bodley's Librarian 1882 1912): In Memoriam. Aberdeen University Press
This paper was read at the annual meeting of the Library Association at Bournemouth last September. The writer's two aims are "to place on record the services of Mr. Nicholson in relation to the first organization of the Library Association," and to present "a picture of a great librarian and a man of fine and striking personality."

Xenophon, Cyropædia, "Everyman's Library," 1/ net. Dent
The translation, by the late H. G. Dakyns, has been revised by Miss F. M. Stawell.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Jarintzoff (Madame N.), Russia: the Country of Extremes, 16/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson
A study of modern Russia, with illustrations from paintings, drawings, and photographs.

Mann (J. J.), Round the World in a Motor Car, 10/6 net. Bell
An account of the author's tour in a 15–20 h.-p. six-cylinder Delaunay-Belleville, with illustrations, chiefly from his own photographs. The journey occupied twelve months, and the places visited included Egypt, India, Australia, and Canada.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Tucker (T. G.), Platform Monologues, 3/6 Melbourne, Lothian
Six essays which have been delivered as public addresses. "Their common object has been to plead the cause of literary study at a time when that study is being depreciated and discouraged." They include 'The Supreme Literary Gift,' 'The Making of a Shakespeare,' and 'The Future of Poetry.'

Tucker (T. G.), Sappho, 2/6 Melbourne, Lothian
A lecture delivered before the Classical Association of Victoria last year.

SOCIOLOGY.

Westermarck (Edward), Marriage Ceremonies in Morocco, 12/ net. Macmillan
An account of the wedding ceremonies of the Mohammedan natives of Morocco. The book is provided with an Index of Arabic Words and a General Index.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Shand (Alexander F.), The Foundations of Character, 12/ net. Macmillan
An analysis of the tendencies of the fundamental emotions.

EDUCATION.

L.C.C. Trade and Technical Education in France and Germany, 1/ L.C.C.
"Report by Education Officer submitting a report by Mr. J. C. Smail, Organiser of Trade Schools for Boys, on Trade and Technical Education in France and Germany."

West (Michael), Education and Psychology, 5/ net. Longmans
A handbook of educational psychology, "primarily intended for a larger public than the school and the training college. It is therefore made free from unnecessary technical terms and discussions of subjects of purely professional interest."

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alcott (Louisa M.), Little Women, "Children's Classics," 5*d*. Macmillan
The story is adapted for children of eleven to fourteen years.

Chambers's Practical Concentric Arithmetics, by a Head Teacher, edited by W. Woodburn, Book V., paper 4*d*., cloth 5*d*.
Further exercises in practical arithmetic.

Hearnshaw (F. J. C.), A First Book of English History, "First Books of History," 1/6 Macmillan
The author's aim is to give the most important facts of English history in the form of a continuous narrative for children who are just beginning a systematic study of the subject. The text is illustrated.

Keary (A. and E.), The Gods of the North, "Children's Classics," 3½*d*. Macmillan
Adapted for children from nine to eleven years from 'The Heroes of Asgard.'

Moore (Rev. H. Kingsmill), Irish History for Young Readers, "First Books of History," 1/6 Macmillan
A sketch of Irish history from the earliest times, told in simple language. There are illustrations in the text.

FICTION.

Buchanan (Meriel), Tania, a Russian Story, 6/ Jenkins

The heroine breaks her engagement to her phlegmatic fiancé, and finds herself entrapped by a former admirer. To free herself from the latter she attempts to represent herself as compromised with her rejected lover. The ending is happy.

Croker (B. M.), Lismoyle, an Experiment in Ireland, 6/ Hutchinson

Two familiar types in fiction are here presented: the popular heiress who wearies of Society life and wishes to be loved for herself, and the stern, impecunious hero whose pride rebels at marrying any one richer than himself.

Filippi (Rosina), The Heart of Monica, 3/6 Cassell

This novel, which was published anonymously five years ago, is here reissued in a revised and improved form.

Fletcher (J. S.), The Marriage Lines, 6/ Nash

The hero conceals his illegitimate birth from honest fear that his intemperate half-brother would be ruined by inheriting the property. He marries his foster-sister, whose murder of an old woman is described, and on his illegitimacy becoming known the pair emigrate to Canada.

Graham (J. M.), The Land of the Lotus, 5/ net. Bristol, Arrowsmith London, Simpkin & Marshall

An illustrated record of travel and domestic life in India.

Johnston (Mary), Audrey, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint. See *Athen.*, April 12, 1902, p. 463.

Littlestone (Gilbert), My Lady Bountiful, 6/ Ward & Lock

A country estate is in a precarious condition due to the extravagance of the autocratic owner, who sells gradually its valuable collection of curios. The advent of an unconventional niece from Australia causes a distinct change and reformation in the life of the place and its inhabitants.

Livesay (Jessie), Sink, Red Sun, 6/ Heath & Cranton

The heroine, for love of her sister, gives what she imagines to be poison to her brutish brother-in-law. Later she discloses her secret to her husband, and in remorse takes the same powder, thereupon discovering that it is harmless and that her victim had died a natural death. Many of the scenes are laid in India.

Marchmont (A. W.), The Heir to the Throne, 6/ Ward & Lock

The hero comes across a Hungarian countess in mufti at Southampton, and his subsequent relations with her are fraught with danger and romantic episodes.

McGeoch (Daisy), Two Eyes of Grey, 6/ Cassell

A love-story written round the song 'Two Eyes of Grey,' by the composer.

Murdoch (Gladys), Mistress Charity Godolphin, 6/ John Murray

An historical novel relating the adventures of an officer who fought for the Duke of Monmouth, and describing the privations and horrors of war.

Philips (F. C. and A. T.), Judas, the Woman, 6/ Eveleigh Nash

The story of a beautiful adventuress, told in the form of diaries written by her and two men with whose lives her own is closely linked.

Richardson (Samuel), Pamela, 2 vols., "Everyman's Library," 1/ each. Dent

With an Introduction by Prof. Saintsbury.

Robin (E. Gallienne), Perilous Seas, 3/6 net. Washbourne

A tale of Catholics in the early years of the French Revolution. Many of the scenes are laid in Guernsey.

Snaith (J. C.), Broke of Covenden, 6/ Constable

A revised edition. The novel was first published in 1904.

Splinters, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

This novel contains a number of letters that passed between a man and a woman who were lovers, but who, through a misunderstanding, had separated.

Warner (Anne), Sunshine Jane, the Story of a Girl with a Novel Mission, 6/ R.T.S.

A book for girls. The heroine, whose disposition is described in the title, nurses an invalid aunt in the country, and finds happiness while she is trying to bring it into the lives of those around her.

Westbrook (H. W.) and Grossmith (Laurence), The Purple Frogs, 6/ Heath & Cranton

A humorous romance dealing with the married life of a middle-aged baronet and his young wife. The husband, suspecting an intrigue between his wife and a friend, writes, and reads to the suspected couple, a novelette entitled 'The Purple Frogs.' The reading of this fails to disclose any duplicity, and there is a happy ending. The illustrations are strains of "Futurist" music.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Architectural Association Journal, April, 6*d*. 18, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.

The contents include papers on 'The Serious Art of Thomas Rowlandson,' by Prof. Selwyn Image, and 'Architecture and Environment,' by Mr. W. S. Purchon.

Bird Notes and News, Spring Number. Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

The chief item in this issue is a report of the debate on the second reading of the Government Plumage Bill, giving the division list.

Bulletin of the British Library of Political Science, April, 1/ per annum. London School of Economics

Includes a List of Recent Donors, and information on Important Donations, Additions to the Library, and New Publications.

Christian Service, 1*d*. Partridge

Includes 'Daily Bible Reading for April,' by the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer; 'Self-Discipline in National Life'; and 'Theology and the Church.'

Ecclesiastical Review, April, 15/ per annum. Washbourne

Among the articles in the present number are 'The Breviary Hymns,' by the Rev. William L. Hornsby; 'The New Typical Edition of the Roman Ritual,' by the Bishop of Covington, Kentucky; and 'Within my Parish: Notes from the Day Book of a Deceased Parish Priest,' edited by Dr. James Loomis.

Essex Review, April, 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

Some of the articles in this issue are 'Walden Abbey Advowsons,' by the Rev. A. Clark; 'The Essex Melody and the Essex Harmony,' by Mr. G. W. J. Potter; and 'John Hall of Wivenhoe: Historical Engraver to King George the Third' (illustrated), by Mr. H. W. Lewer.

Gallery of Fashion, April, 1/ net. Manzi & Joyant

Includes articles on 'A Spring Pilgrimage,' by Mr. Albert Flament, and 'Fashion and Fashions,' by Miss Sybil de Lancey. The illustrations are a notable feature.

Land Union Journal, April, 3*d*. Land Union

Articles in this number include 'Influence of Sport in Agricultural Districts,' 'Housing at Rosyth,' and 'The Land Question' (continued), by Sir Graham Bower.

Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, Vol. VII. Part I., 2/6 Viking Society

The contents include further instalments of Mr. John Firth's paper on 'An Orkney Township,' and 'A Visit to Shetland in 1832,' from the Journal of Dr. Edward Charlton.

With the *Miscellany* is issued the Annual Report of the Council.

Science Progress, April, 5/ net. John Murray

This issue includes articles on 'Organic Derivatives of Metals,' by Prof. G. T. Morgan; 'Physics in 1913,' by Dr. E. N. da C. Andrade; and 'Prof. John Milne,' by Dr. C. Davison.

Scottish Historical Review, April, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLehose

Sir Herbert Maxwell writes on 'The Battle of Bannockburn,' and other articles are 'The Principals of the University of Glasgow before the Reformation,' by the Rev. Prof. James Cooper, and 'Early University Institutions at St. Andrews and Glasgow: a Comparative Study,' by Mr. R. K. Hannay.

Town Planning Review, April, 2/6 net. Liverpool University Press

The contents include Mr. John Burns's address, delivered at the inaugural dinner of the Town Planning Institute, and illustrated articles on 'Roads and Streets,' by Mr. Raymond Unwin; 'Civic Engineering,' by Mr. H. E. L. Martin; and 'The Town Planning Act,' by Mr. Patrick Abercrombie.

United Empire, April, 1/ net. Pitman

This issue includes 'Some Impressions of an Empire Tour,' by Lord Emmott; 'Commercial Developments in the German Kamerun,' by Major A. G. Leonard; and 'Zanzibar and its Possibilities,' by Mr. A. R. Galbraith.

Welsh Outlook, April, 3*d*. Cardiff, 'Welsh Outlook' Press

The articles in this number include 'Can we Town-Plan the Valleys?' by Mr. Raymond Unwin; 'The Educational Outlook in Wales'; and the second instalment of Prof. Gilbert Norwood's 'Present Renaissance of English Drama.' There are verses in Welsh by Mr. W. J. Gruffydd, and in English by Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie.

Women's Industrial News, April, 6*d*. Women's Industrial Council

Includes articles on 'The Barmaid,' by Mrs. Bernard Drake; 'What's Wrong with our Industrial Legislation?' by L. Wyatt Papworth; and 'The Trade Boards: their Determinations to Date,' by D. M. Zimmern.

JUVENILE.

Allen (Phœbe), "All Famous Fellows We," told by Certain Leading Residents of the Kitchen Garden, Part III., 1/ net. S. G. Madgwick

This little book gives some account of the history of certain fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables, told in the form of conversations in the kitchen garden.

Le Feuvre (Amy), Olive Tracy, 3/6 R.T.S.

A new edition.

Wood (Eric), The Boy Scouts' Roll of Honour, 3/6 net. Cassell

Stories of heroism on the part of Scouts, with a Foreword by Sir Robert Baden-Powell. There are illustrations.

GENERAL.

Glyn (Elinor), Letters to Caroline, 2/ net. Duckworth

These letters, containing a godmother's advice on all manner of subjects, are reproduced from *Nash's Magazine*.

Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, Report and Accounts to 31st December, 1912. Vickers

Includes accounts of work done during the year in Research, the School of Engineering, and Archæology.

Hitching (Wilena), Baby Clothing on Healthful, Economical, and Original Lines, 2/6 net. Chambers

Miss Hitching gives directions for making simple, comfortable garments which fasten in front. The text is illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and paper patterns are given separately in an envelope. Sir James Crichton-Browne has contributed an Introduction.

Hodgkin Collections, Catalogues of Autograph Letters and Historical Documents, 2/; Trade Cards, Book-Plates, Broadsides, &c., 1/ Sotheby

These illustrated and descriptive catalogues include collections of documents relating to Samuel Pepys, the two Pretenders, and the Chevalier d'Éon. There are also Early English Newspapers, 1623–1728; German and other Broadsides, 1480–1706; and Ballads, News-Sheets, &c., illustrative of English history, 1553–1797. The Autograph Letters, &c., are to be sold on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst.; and the Trade Cards, &c., on the 27th and 28th inst.

Liverpool University, School of Local History and Records, Annual Report for 1913.

Containing an account of the publications and other work by members and students of the School, a report of the educational work, and a financial statement.

Modern Chesterfield (The), being a Series of Letters from a Self-Made Baronet to his Son....incidentally there is sketched out the Rise and Fall of the House of Budgen, edited by Max Rittenberg, 3/6 net. Hurst & Blackett

A satire on the methods of the halfpenny press. The baronet is an unscrupulous businessman, the chief proprietor of *The Daily Truth*, a Liberal organ with the motto "The News that Matters," and many minor papers.

Palmer (W. Scott), A Modern Mystic's Way, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A new edition.

Phyfe (William Henry P.), Eighteen Thousand Words Often Mispronounced, 6/ net. Putnam

This is a "revised, enlarged, and entirely rewritten" edition of the author's 'Twelve Thousand Words Often Mispronounced.'

Reid (Whitelaw), American and English Studies, 2 vols., 15/ net. Smith & Elder

In an Introduction, Mr. Royal Cortissoz writes that these essays by the late author are "designed to illustrate both his purely intellectual habit and his point of view as a citizen." The first volume deals with government and education, and the second with biography, history, and journalism.

Stebbing (William), Truths or Truisms, Part III., 4/ net. Milford

A further series of essays, including 'If Fame?' 'Shakespeare at Home,' 'Literary Biographies,' and 'Nerves.'

Wollaston (Tullie C.), The Spirit of the Child, 5/ Melbourne, Lothian

Letters written to children by their father, who has been ordered a sea voyage for his health. In them he draws lessons from a flower, bird, tree, and precious stone which are peculiar to Australia, and there is some love-interest. The book is illustrated with coloured plates.

PAMPHLETS.

London County Council, Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London, Part XXXIX., 1*d*. P. S. King

This part notes the commemoration of Arthur Onslow at 20, Soho Square; Mrs. Gaskell at 93, Cheyne Walk: and Spencer Perceval at 59 and 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Panama Canal Tolls, a Question of Honor. Portland, Oregon

An address delivered before the Progressive Business Men's Club of Portland, Oregon, and also before the Current Events Class, by a Portland Merchant.

Toronto Housing Co., Ltd., First Annual Report, 1913, Better Housing in Canada, "The Ontario Plan." Toronto, Parliament Buildings

This pamphlet contains the address of the President, Mr. G. Frank Beer, reviewing the work of the year, the housing propaganda of the Company, a list of shareholders, and some plans of cottage flats and houses.

SCIENCE.

Bolton (Gambier), Ghosts in Solid Form, an Experimental Investigation of Certain Little-Known Phenomena (Materialisations), 1/ net. Rider

This little book contains the results of a series of experiments, most of which were carried out in the presence of the writer.

Haberlandt (Dr. G.), Physiological Plant Anatomy, 25/ net. Macmillan

A translation from the fourth German edition by Mr. Montagu Drummond. The book is illustrated with nearly three hundred figures in the text.

Lyell (Sir Charles), The Antiquity of Man, "Everyman's Library," 1/ net. Dent

Includes an Introduction by Mr. R. H. Rastall.

Sedgwick (S. N.), Seaside Wonders, and How to Identify Them, 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

A small handbook for holiday-makers, illustrated with sketches, photographs, and a coloured plate.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. LXIII. No. 3: A New Ceratopsian Dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana, with Note on Hypacrosaurus, by Charles W. Gilmore. Washington, Smithsonian Inst.

The fossil remains described in this paper were collected by the writer last summer while working under the auspices of the U.S. Geological Survey on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in North-Western Montana.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. LXIII. No. 4: On the Relationship of the Genus Aulacocarpus, with Description of a New Panamanian Species, by H. Pittier. Washington, Smithsonian Institution

A description of a new representative of Aulacocarpus which the writer discovered during his exploration of the forests of Eastern Panama in 1911. His aim here is to prove that "Aulacocarpus is not a true Myrtoid, but must be placed among the Leptospermoideæ."

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. LXIII. No. 5: Descriptions of Five New Mammals from Panama, by E. A. Goldman. Washington, Smithsonian Institution

The new species here described are *Chironectes panamensis*, *Lonchophylla concava*, *Lutra repanda*, *Felis pirrensis*, and *Aotus zonalis*.

Watson (George W.), The Business Motor Handbook, 1/6 net. Cassell

This handbook is based on a series of lectures given by the writer to the drivers of the Commercial Motor Users' Association last year, and is illustrated with diagrams.

Zoological Society of London, Reports of the Council and Auditors for the Year 1913. Waterlow & Sons

The Report prepared for the annual general meeting to be held on the 29th inst. It reviews the scientific work of the Society during the year, and reports on the development of the gardens and menagerie, giving a list of donors and donations.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Frazer (J. G.), The Golden Bough, a Study in Magic and Religion: Part IV. Adonis, Attis, Osiris, Studies in the History of Oriental Religion, 2 vols., 20/ net. Macmillan

A third edition, revised and enlarged.

FINE ART.

Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology, Part I., 1911–12, 2/3 Calcutta, Superintendent Govt. Printing

This part contains, besides other information, an account of the most important achievements of the Department during the year.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Thirty-Eighth Annual Report, for the Year 1913. Boston, T. O. Metcalf

Containing the reports of the President, Treasurer, and various Curators, lists of purchases, donations and loans, and other matter.

Christie (Alex. H.), The Abbey of Dundrennan, 3/6 net. Dalbeattie, Thomas Fraser

A history of the Abbey from its foundation in 1142, with a descriptive account of the ruins, monuments, and memorials. There are illustrations from photographs, pen-and-ink drawings by the writer, and a ground-plan of the Abbey.

Hodgkin Collections, Catalogues of the Works of Art, and Commemorative Medals and Seventeenth-Century Tokens, 1/ each. Sotheby & Wilkinson

The Works of Art, to be sold on Monday and Tuesday next, include pewter, glass, fans, and furniture. Among the Medals, to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday, are oval badges of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, and Prince Rupert; others relate to the struggle for naval supremacy with the Dutch and French in the time of the Commonwealth and Charles II.

Jones (Ronald P.), Nonconformist Church Architecture. Lindsey Press

This volume attempts to reason out the problem of modern church design as it presents itself to Nonconformity. The writer bases his conclusions on his observations of existing churches.

London County Council Survey of London: Vol. V. The Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Part II., 21/ Spring Gardens, S.W., L.C.C.

The present volume completes the record of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. It contains drawings, illustrations, and architectural descriptions by Mr. W. Edward Riley, and is edited, with historical notes, by Sir Laurence Gomme.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, April, 2/ net. 2, Hinde Street, W.

Containing news of the Fund, notes and queries, reviews, and articles, including 'The Praises of the Land of Israel,' by Rabbi Joseph the Scribe, and 'Jamnia during the Presidency of Gamaliel II.,' by Archdeacon Dowling.

We have also received from the Fund its Annual Report, including financial statements and a list of subscriptions for last year.

Walters (H. B.), Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum, 18/6 net. The Museum

This illustrated Catalogue, which omits the collections of a distinctively Christian character, includes the Greek and Roman lamps in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, and those which are preserved in the British Department as having been found in Britain.

DRAMA.

Boyer (Clarence Valentine), The Villain as Hero in Elizabethan Tragedy, 6/ Routledge

In this essay the author attempts to trace back to Seneca the origin of plays in which the villain is hero. He also discusses the different types of villains to be found in Elizabethan drama, and considers the influence of Machiavelli upon them.

Buckingham (Duke of), The Rehearsal, edited by Montague Summers, 7/6 net. Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Head Press

The present text is reprinted from the third edition of 1675, and is accompanied by an Introduction of twenty-five pages, full notes, and an Appendix.

Lawrence (D. H.), The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyd, a Drama in Three Acts, 3/6 net. Duckworth

This play gives a picture of life in a coal-miner's cottage. Mr. Edwin Björkman contributes an Introduction with a biographical sketch of Mr. Lawrence and a brief appreciation of his writings.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Allier (Raoul), La Compagnie du Très-Saint-Sacrement de l'Autel a Toulouse: une Esquisse de son Histoire, 3fr. Paris, Champion

An account of a secret religious society of the seventeenth century.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Audouin (Édouard), Essai sur l'Armée Royale au Temps de Philippe Auguste, 7fr. Paris, Champion

A new edition, revised and enlarged.

Éliade (Pompiliu), La Roumanie au XIXe Siècle: II. Les Trois Présidents Plénipotentiaires (1828–1834), 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

This history includes a Bibliography, and sections on 'Les Circonstances Extérieures' and 'Les Gens et les Sentiments.'

Jagot (Henry), Les Origines de la Guerre de Vendée, 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

An historical study in the "Bibliothèque de la Révolution, de l'Empire, et de la Restauration."

Noblemaire (G. C.), Histoire de la Maison des Baux, 25fr. Paris, Champion

The history of a Provençal family, illustrated with thirteen photographic plates and nine genealogical tables. The edition is limited to 300 copies, printed on papier de Hollande van Gelder.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Rambeau (Prof. Dr. A.), Aus und Uber Amerika, 6m. Marburg, N. G. Elwert

The first series of "Studien über Amerikanische Kultur."

PAMPHLETS.

Crisenoy (Carl de), Parsifal et la Critique. Paris, 13, Rue Méchain

Reprinted from 'Entretiens Idéalistes.'

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Lefranc (Abel), Grands Écrivains Français de la Renaissance, 7fr. 50. Paris, Champion

These studies include 'Le Roman d'Amour de Clément Marot,' 'Marguerite de Navarre,' and 'Jean Calvin et le Texte Français de son "Institution Chrétienne."'

GENERAL.

Chénier (André), Œuvres Inédites, publiées d'après les Manuscrits originaux par Abel Lefranc, 7fr. 50. Paris, Champion

The volume contains an 'Essai sur les Causes et les Effets de la Perfection et de la Décadence des Lettres et des Arts,' an 'Apologie,' and several fragments and notes. M. Lefranc has contributed over thirty pages of prefatory remarks.

Cruchet (Dr. René), Les Universités Allemandes au XXe Siècle, 4fr. Paris, Armand Colin

An account of the origin, customs, and traditions of the Universities of Germany, with a Preface by M. Camille Jullian.

BEFORE THE CROSS.*

Come, ye Three, here see your King
His last woe accomplishing.

Poesy, once more unbind
Thy sad laurels: see entwined
On His white brow, so marred and torn,
The sanguine-splendid crown of thorn.

Music, hark thou not alone
To His sad, His solemn tone;
Hear too His chorded triumph quell
The rageful dissonance of Hell.

Picture, look beyond the cloud
Dark as any night, or shroud:
Thou 'lt see the pearl of Heaven's gate,
Flung open wide, this King await.

Come, ye Three, here see your King
His last woe accomplishing.

G. Rostrevor Hamilton.

* A sequel to the lines 'Before the Cradle' printed in *The Athenæum* of December 27th last.

MR. EDWARD MARSTON.

The well-known veteran of the publishing trade, Mr. Edward Marston, passed painlessly away last Monday week in his 90th year. Of late he had been living retired in a serene and cheerful old age. In 1904 he published a volume 'After Work,' which affords many interesting glimpses of his life.

Born in 1825 at Lydbury, he was the son of a farmer, and always retained a strong affection for country life. He was educated at Lucton School, and began his bookish experience in 1840. For four years he was a sort of idle apprentice to a local bookseller. After a brief stay with Messrs. Willmer & Smith in the newspaper business at Liverpool, he came to London in 1846, and entered the house of Sampson Low, who were then booksellers and kept a circulating library. In 1849 the latter was sold, and Mr. Low established himself, with his sons, in Fleet Street as a publisher. Mr. Marston's long connexion with the firm lasted till 1903. In 1852 he left it to organize the sale of English books in Australia, but he returned in 1856 and became a partner. His half-century of publishing brought him into pleasant relations with a host of writers. 'Lorna Doone,' refused elsewhere, was one of the firm's greatest successes, and Mr. Marston had much to tell of Blackmore. Victor Hugo was autocratic and lordly about the translation of 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer'; and from 1871 Jules Verne, in English, proved a mine of delight to young people. From 1872 till his death Stanley had cordial relations with the firm. It published also a series of works by William Black, and some of the earlier novels of Mr. Hardy.

In publishing, as in other ways, Mr. Marston was an optimist, but sensibly protested against "gambling in futures" as unsound business.

Mr. Marston wrote himself a number of books which emphasize pleasantly his joy in the open air. In 'How does it Feel to Grow Old?' (1907) he confesses to restricted hours of sleep modified by reading, but declares himself still able to walk ten miles a day and go a-fishing. Writing as the Amateur Angler, he won the regard of correspondents all over the world, and he liked to discover parallels between himself and Izaak Walton, for whose memory his son, Mr. R. B. Marston, has done so much. Both were born in the country; both dwelt in the purlieus of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, for more than fifty years; and both were vestrymen of the same parish. Mr. Marston paid two pilgrimages to the Walton and Cotton Fishing House (not, by the by, certainly connected with Walton), and fished, like Piscator, in the Test, the Itchen, and the Lea. 'An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale' came out in 1884; and in 1903 'Thomas Ken and Izaak Walton' followed with enthusiasm the latest discoveries concerning Walton and his family, such as his connexion with Droxford. Mr. Marston's earliest book, 'Frank's Ranch; or, My Holidays in the Rockies' (1881), went through several editions.

Mr. Marston's long life was due partly, perhaps, to his immunity from serious illness, but also, we cannot doubt, largely to that geniality and love of simple pleasures in the open air which made him a real counterpart of the author of 'The Compleat Angler.'

MR. WALTER G. ANDERSON.

After a very short illness, which developed into pleurisy and other complications, Mr. Walter Gowanlock Anderson, of the firm of Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, publishers, London and Edinburgh, and Messrs. Anderson & Ferrier, bookbinders, Edinburgh, died on the 9th inst. at his residence, 31, Drummond Place, Edinburgh, in his 48th year. He was the elder son of the late Robert Anderson, who for several years represented one of the City Wards in the Edinburgh Town Council. Coming to the firm in 1885, he in 1893 joined his father and the late John Scott Ferrier as a partner. On the death of Mr. Ferrier in 1910 he became senior partner.

In public life Mr. Anderson's activities were many and various. In 1894 he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, and at the time of his death he held the office of Treasurer of that body. He was a very keen and active worker for the National Book-Trade Provident Society, and was on the Committee of the Board of Management. He had of late been busy with the production of the special Edinburgh number of *The Rotarian Magazine*, published in America. This number, which is designed to give prominence to the industries of Edinburgh, will be in the hands of the British public in a few days.

Mr. Anderson filled a worthy place in his church, business, and social relationships, and widespread regret is felt at his untimely death.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS AT LOWESTOFT.

The Forty-Fifth Annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers opened on Monday last, at Lowestoft, when Mr. W. B. Steer, of the Municipal Secondary School, Derby, having been installed as President, delivered the customary presidential address. His subject was the threatened dearth of teachers, a gloomy prospect, of which the cause, as admitted by the President of the Board of Education himself, was the present unattractiveness of the teaching profession. This unattractiveness was to be referred partly to the unsatisfactory status of the elementary teacher, partly to his, in many cases, most unsatisfactory remuneration.

With regard to the latter point, Mr. Steer's figures seem worth reproducing in full. He said:—

"There was one head master who received more than 500*l.* a year, but there were two who received less than 50*l.* There were 103 who received more than 400*l.* a year, but 501 who received less than 100*l.* There were 227 who received more than 350*l.*, but 2,153 who received less than 120*l.* Similarly, while there were 79 head mistresses who received between 300*l.* and 350*l.* a year, there were three who received less than 50*l.*, and 1,162 who received less than 80*l.* There were 275 who received more than 250*l.* a year, but there were 2,876 who received less than 90*l.* If they added the 4,496 certificated class masters who received less than 100*l.* a year, and the 5,127 certificated class mistresses who received less than 70*l.* a year, it would be obvious to the most rigid economist that there were at least 14,650 fully qualified teachers serving to-day in the nation's schools who could not be said to be earning a living wage....Those low salaries were the main obstacles to the securing of a constant supply of efficient teachers; they had a most depressing influence on the teaching profession, and they seriously diminished its attractiveness to potential recruits. The average salary of 146*l.* 3*s.* which the nation paid its certificated masters, and of 101*l.* which it paid its certificated mistresses, was absolutely and relatively inadequate—absolutely because it compelled the teacher to live a narrower life both socially and mentally than was good for the influence which he was required to wield, and relatively because, with equal capacity, a man could secure a much better remuneration in other professions. The potential recruits would not enter the teaching profession until the nation could assure an eventual salary of at least 200*l.* a year to every man and 160*l.* to every woman, with higher remuneration still in the event of a promotion to a head-teachership."

Mr. Steer went on to assign eleven causes as contributory to this undesirable state of things, of which we may mention three in particular as appearing to us fundamental: the fact that the qualities which the country demands from its teachers it does not hold in real esteem; the denial to teachers of a share of the control of education; and the division of the profession of education into watertight compartments. He further urged that the pathway to all the higher educational posts should be through the school, and through the school alone; so that even to be Chief Inspector of England or Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education should not be beyond the dreams of a newly certificated teacher, and he exhorted teachers to press for a fuller recognition of their right to act in an advisory capacity to their education authorities, since the presence of a teacher of sound judgment would tend to rationalize many a curriculum which sadly needed that reform.

He went on to deal with the position, laid down by the Teachers' Registration Council, that the proposed Teachers' Register should eventually include none but those who had passed through a successful academic career in a training college, and who had also shown themselves possessed of undoubted skill in their work. Finally, he contended that the Board of Education were both actively and passively responsible for the belittling of the teacher's certificate, and the unsatisfactory status of teachers thereby occasioned. They compelled intending teachers to acquire that certificate, and then detracted from its value by appointing to inspectorships only those who had had University training.

On Tuesday the questions of the pay of the class teacher and the size of classes came under discussion. Mr. J. T. Boulter, in moving a resolution urging the Executive of the Union to increased efforts with regard to the matter of pay, declared that the majority of local education authorities were not spending what they ought on salaries, though they had the money, and said he desired to stir up those which had no scale. The authorities did not realize that teaching was a profession, and nowadays the possibility of promotion from class teacher to head teacher had almost disappeared. Mr. W. D. Bentliff, speaking on the same lines, and alluding to the concern expressed by the Board of Education at the falling-off of entrants into the teaching profession during the last two or three years by about 50 per cent, said that parents were becoming anxious as to what were the prospects in the way of salary for their children when they should have reached the age of 30 or 40, and that there were teachers in this country at the present day who were actually looking forward to pension day for an increase in their means.

Miss H. L. Croxon moved, and Miss New seconded, an amendment to delete the condition that "women teachers employed in boys' schools should be remunerated at the same rate as the men teachers in those schools," on the ground that this would set up a barrier against equal pay for all men and all women which would never be broken down. The amendment was lost on a show

of hands, as was a further one to secure equal pay for men and women.

On the problem of the size of classes, Mr. C. T. Wing moved a resolution calling attention to the way in which many of the education authorities are evading the spirit of the regulations of the Board of Education as to the size of classes, and Mr. Taylor, in seconding it, asked why a teacher of special subjects might teach only eighteen or twenty-five in a class, while a teacher of the ordinary curriculum might teach a class of sixty.

Wednesday was mainly occupied with half-time labour, the age of exemption, and continuation classes, introduced by Mr. Sharples of Manchester, who moved a resolution

"That all regulations recognizing the half-time system, labour examinations, and other forms of early exemption from attendance at school should be abolished;

"That no child should be exempt from attending under the age of 14;

"That local authorities should be empowered to make by-laws requiring the attendance of children up to the age of 15;

"That all wage-earning work, and particularly all street trading, should be prohibited for all children under 14, both in urban and rural districts; and

"That a system of compulsory attendance at continuation classes should be established for children between the ages of 14 and 18 who are not otherwise receiving a suitable education, such a system to be accompanied by a statutory limitation of the hours of child-labour."

In addressing the Conference upon the resolution, he urged that if half-time was wanted, and he believed it to be a very valuable principle, it should not be before the age of 14. He stated that 200,000 of the 500,000 children working for wages attended school before, between, and after work, and that it was the artisan who received good wages who sent his children to the mill. Miss Wood, who seconded the resolution, referred to medical opinion on the effects of street trading and other wage-earning occupations on schoolchildren, and, as an illustration of the existence of other factors than economic pressure in the problem, mentioned a family she knew of whose wages amounted to 4*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, yet one of the small children sold papers for sixteen hours a week for 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. T. P. Sykes, speaking in support of an amendment to Mr. Sharples's resolution, gave details of the statistics of accidents to young people in factories and workshops, stating that in 1912 95 boys and 11 girls had lost their lives by such accidents; while in that year 4,867 accidents in mines had happened to children under 15 years of age, of whom 36 were killed. He said there were tens of thousands of boys and girls at the present day at work on dangerous machines which ought not to be watched by young children.

CHANGELINGS BY REQUEST.

It is many years since politicians and philanthropists (the two terms are not invariably synonymous) were first disturbed at the overcrowding of cities, and the depletion of rural districts, and began to bestir themselves in attempts to readjust matters. But so far as I am aware, these attempts, seldom successful, have always taken the form of persuading or assisting full-grown men to settle on the land. And, from the nature of things, the men who would be willing to be transplanted would generally be those who were failures in town life; and failure in one direction is certainly no encouragement to hope for success in another.

One may well be surprised that no experiments have been made in the direction of transplantation in boyhood; more especially in view of the success of such institutions as Dr. Barnardo's, which export youngsters to the Colonies with excellent results. Something might be done on these lines by training suitable boys in such trades as carpentry, baking, or smithy work, which are in necessary demand in every village, and finding them situations as apprentices when sufficiently trained. The object of this article, however, is to suggest a scheme by which this transplantation would be automatic, effected by impulses from within the subjects themselves, which should surely be some augury of success.

The scheme is based on the idea of taking the town child while young, and, if he has any natural tendencies in that direction, giving him the opportunity of gaining a taste for country life which will provide him with new ambitions, and will not improbably end in his settling down in the country as soon as he is free to do so.

It will be said that this is already done by fresh-air funds, various charitable societies, and individual kindness. But (besides being costly and limited by insufficient funds) these efforts only give the town child a few hours, or, at the most, days, in the country. He may decide that the country is a jolly playground—though I have known of children being bored to tears—but the very shortness of the time, together with the fact that he is generally herded with his fellow-towns-children, gives him no real insight into rural life, and provides no hints that would be helpful if he were to transplant himself thither. His teacher, or whoever is in charge of his party, may show him the difference between wheat and barley, or primroses and cowslips; but is that knowledge likely to be of any real value to him?

The child is not a trained observer who can watch and learn from the outside. To discover the quality of country life, its merits and drawbacks, he must live that life himself as an integral part of the rural community, for a period long enough for him to be properly acclimatized. Otherwise, in some cases a real talent for country life will remain undiscovered, and in others an imaginary bent will be acted on, with inevitable failure. Your half-grown boy is, however, very quickly adaptable; a month or two bears a far larger proportion to his total experience than it does in the case of grown men; after three months he will be as much at home in a place as if he had lived there all his life.

Taking, then, this hypothesis, that a stay of, perhaps, three months in the country, and as an ordinary dweller there, at the age of 12 or thereabouts, would lead those who are really fitted for rural life to migrate to the country when they are of age to support themselves; the next question is, how to put such a theory into practice. The town child must be so placed in the country that he shall have to live the normal country life, not only for pastimes and leisure, but more particularly for work. It might be possible to find a certain number of village families where a town boy would be accepted as a paying guest, but who would pay? If the boy's parents, either they or the paid hosts, or both, would feel they had made a bad bargain; and if the State paid, that would mean seriously heavier taxes for the nation.

But suppose the payment were not in money, but in identical services? Why should not Alf Smith of Hoxton change places for a term with Georgie Farmer of Widdicombe? Apart from the expenses of travelling, neither family would have to pay a penny more than usual; Alf and Georgie would exchange with each other their meals, their sleeping-space, their household duties, their little errands and utilities, their places in school, and their playmates, on the first day of a term; and at the end of the term Alf would come back browner and sturdier, with a working knowledge of rural life, while Georgie would return with a general sharpening-up of his wits, and would soon regain his country tan. And eight years later Alf would be down in Widdicombe, starting a revolution in farming methods with his Cockney ingenuity, and perhaps wooing Georgie Farmer's sister; while Georgie would know enough of the reality of London life to avoid trying his luck and looking for golden pavements in the metropolis, unless he were very sure of himself.

Nor should one overlook the general improvement that might be expected in manners and habits, not only in the children, but in the parents also; for the positions of host and guest alike make us feel instinctively that we must be on our best behaviour.

The mechanism of the scheme should be very simple. Interchanges during the board school terms would probably be more effective than during the holidays; it is in term time after all that a boy's life is fullest, and that he comes into closest contact with his fellows. During each term, then, the parents of Board School children of the selected age in town and village would be asked whether they would care to exchange children for the next term, with parents in village or town respectively. The school teachers, collaborating with the district visitors, sanitary inspectors, or whatever officials are best cognizant of the conditions in the children's homes, would make out and send in to head-quarters a list of those in their school who were willing and likely subjects for interchange, and whose parents had fit homes to accommodate a child in return. (It would not, for instance, be very prudent to exchange a child from an excessively drunken, squalid, or criminal home, only to put a stranger's child into the same environment.) The head-quarters clearing-house could easily pair off the children; the only essential would be to interchange children of the same standard of work, so that they could take each other's places in class. There would probably be need of some territorial arrangement by counties or districts, to save the children from unduly long journeys; and some consideration might be possible for individual tastes, sending a child to the family of a tinker or a tailor, a fruit or cattle farmer, according to his bent.

The railway expenses of the scheme should not be great—if, indeed, the various railway companies could not be persuaded to convey the children gratis—as the average journey of each child would probably be not more than twenty miles, and this expense might very reasonably be borne by the State. An additional allowance of a pound or two for each school should suffice.

There are, of course, many details which would have to be settled—whether, for instance, the arrangements for the whole kingdom should be made from London, or whether each district should have its own exchange bureau, only sending up to London in case it had a superfluity of town or country boys who might be matched against some district of the other extreme; but these details are not essential to the spirit of the scheme, and may well be left to the future. The essence of the matter is to provide for the interchange of children between town and country homes; nor is there any reason why these exchanges should be limited to boys only, though it would probably be prudent to exchange boys only for boys, and girls for girls.

It is not unlikely that in very many cases where the State had originally been respon-

sible for an interchange, the boys themselves, or their parents, would be glad to repeat the experiment subsequently; and in this they should meet with every encouragement, for it would imply that the children were moving towards the life for which their individualities were best adapted.

Is it too much to hope that the State will take up a scheme which, on the face of it, promises, with very little trouble or expense, alleviation, if not complete cure, for one of our most pressing difficulties?

G. B. Lee.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK-TRADE EXHIBITION.

3 and 4, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.
April 7, 1914.

At the forthcoming International Book-Trade Exhibition at Leipsic this summer a section of the British department will be devoted to a national loan exhibit of Illustrated and Children's Books. It has not been difficult to arrange the more general portion of this historical exhibit; but the subsection dealing with Children's Books before 1826, with which I have the honour to be entrusted, has a few gaps which it is very desirable to fill, though private collectors have kindly contributed enough to form a representative exhibit. May I beg the hospitality of your columns to ask if any of your readers know of, and can lend (for six months or so), copies of the works on the subjoined list? Probably few copies of these books exist, and I know of no other means than this of discovering their whereabouts.

The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade (which has sole control of the British section) will take full charge of any books lent, and pay all carriage and insurance; acknowledgment of any loans will be made in the Exhibition Catalogue. Books should be sent to the Board of Trade; but I should be glad if lenders would first communicate with me. Only those books and those editions named are required.

F. J. Harvey Darton.

Winter Evening Entertainments. By Richard Burton (*i.e.*, Nathaniel Crouch). With woodcuts. 1737, or any earlier edition.

The Father's Blessing: Penn'd for the Instruction of his Children. By W. J., M.A. (Early eighteenth century.) With woodcuts.

A Little Book for Little Children. By Thomas White. The edition, undated, with Queen Anne's portrait for frontispiece.

Any translation of Perrault's or Madame d'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales published before 1750.

The Parents' Assistant (1796) and Moral Tales (1801). By Maria Edgeworth.

Sandford and Merton. By Thomas Day. Vol. I., 1783; Vol. II., 1786; Vol. III., 1789.

The Fairchild Family. By Mrs. Sherwood. Part I., 1818.

Grimm's German Popular Stories. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. 1826.

THE BOOK FAIR AT LEIPSIC.

To one whose position has been that of an interested and enforced constant spectator for some years of the English book trade the leading article in your issue of the 4th inst. seems of such great possible utility that, seeing the matter was not taken up in your last issue, I venture to send a few comments. In a day of specialization and organization it is a curious anomaly to find a learned trade so totally unorganized as to have to rely for existence either on the business methods of a very cute runner of a dry-goods store or largely on what may be termed side-shows. The prevalence of the first method, if not already apparent, will become painfully so if a stroll through the business quarter of any town of considerable size be taken, and evidence of the latter is to be found in the streets of any small provincial town. It is not therefore necessary, in my opinion, to take up your space otherwise than in seeking for the cause and remedy for the existing state of things.

Quite apart from the point of view of the trade, I feel very strongly that the larger interests of the general public are also at stake. And my reasons are as follows: I know there are associations of booksellers and publishers, but I have yet to find that they exercise any very beneficial control over the trade. The general public can obtain practically no guidance from bookseller, publisher, or library, and little from reviews. A few, like myself, know that a certain bookseller is competent to recommend, that the imprint of a certain publisher means a certain standard, that a librarian may be usefully consulted, even that a review in a certain paper is unbiased by hope of advertisements. But in each case I feel that there is no unity; my special bookseller, publisher, library, or paper is content to keep his individual name untarnished, and makes but little effort to secure the co-operation of his fellows. Could not you do something towards bringing together those who believe that there exists among those connected with letters a *noblesse oblige* to cry "Halt!" to this increasing commercialization of an honoured and historic calling?

A great opportunity was lost when the power of the press began to pass from the penny to halfpenny journalism. Instead of guiding the taste of the multitude, and raising it to a higher level, it proceeded to lower its own tone, and give the public what it wanted. Who will deny that some of the best traditions of English journalism have been sacrificed in this way on the altar of circulation? There were never so many axes to grind in English journalism as at the present day; with the result that Fleet Street is slipping deeper and deeper into the melting-pot to make fresh axes for the big battalions. To the credit of the book trade be it recorded that it has adapted itself to the age of cheapness with less ignoble ends in view, as may be witnessed in the countless number of popular series and reprints of books of popular educational influence and priceless worth. The danger in the case of the book trade seems to me that many of the excellent efforts in this direction are robbed of the full measure of success which they deserve by the suicidal competition of other publishers. The pity of it is that this competition is not always due to the inevitable keenness of trade rivalry, but too often to a fatal lack of mutual confidence and *esprit de corps*. If such a central government as the writer of your article suggests could succeed in restoring this confidence, not only between bookseller and publisher, but also between publisher and publisher, it could hardly fail, in my opinion, to prove of inestimable service to the whole trade.

A. M.

A PRIZE AND ITS ADJUDICATORS.

9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., April 6, 1914.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to a matter of public interest in connexion with the award of the valuable "Swiney" Prize to the author of the best published work on Jurisprudence.

The award is made jointly by the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal College of Physicians.

In the *Journal* of the former body it was announced last year that the award for the year 1914 would be for General Jurisprudence, and that "any person desiring to submit a work in competition should do so by letter addressed to the Secretary" of the Royal Society of Arts.

In June last I addressed a letter accordingly, offering to submit my work entitled 'Law and Politics in the Middle Ages,' a new edition of which was to be published in the autumn of 1913. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts replied, promising to place the book before the Committee for the award, and naming a date which permitted a copy of the forthcoming edition to be sent.

The copy was sent in due course; and on January 23rd I was informed by letter of the Secretary that the prize had been awarded to another work. The copy submitted by me accompanied this letter; and I was about to replace it on my shelves, when my attention was attracted to the fact that all the leaves, with the exception of about 20 (out of a total of 352 pages), remained uncut.

Deeming this fact to be somewhat of a reflection on the excellent binding provided by my publisher, Mr. Murray, I wrote to the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, suggesting that the invitation, which I have quoted above hardly implied that the prize would be awarded on the outward appearance of the works submitted, and requesting to be favoured with an explanation. A correspondence followed (in regard to which I desire to acknowledge the personal courtesy of the Secretary of the Society); and after the work had been returned for examination, the official explanation was given that the Council

> "were satisfied that at least one of their Committee, a very high authority on all legal matters, upon whose judgment the Committee specially relied, had stated that he was familiar with the book, and the other members of the Committee therefore considered it unnecessary to examine it for themselves."

I venture to submit that this explanation reveals a somewhat unsatisfactory method of executing an important public trust. The rewards of the study of jurisprudence are few, and the number of works on the subject is small. I have no means of knowing how many works were submitted in the present case; but from my knowledge of the literature of the subject, I venture to think it cannot have exceeded six. The object of entrusting an award to a body of adjudicators is, presumably, to ensure that the award shall be based on a common decision, judicially arrived at, rather than upon individual preferences or prejudices. With regard to the merits or demerits of my book, I am not qualified to speak; but I think I shall hardly be accused of arrogance if I claim that a work which, on its publication, received the honour of a long and laudatory article in *The Athenæum* (which even ranked it alongside the work of Prof. Maitland), which was described by a *Times* reviewer as "one of the most important on the subject which have appeared for many years," and which is prescribed as a textbook for advanced students by several Universities in different parts of the world—at least deserved to be considered. I think I am also entitled to doubt whether the familiarity even of the one member of the Committee on whose judgment the Committee apparently relied, extended to the new edition of the book.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add that, on the several occasions on which I have served as an adjudicator in similar awards, my colleagues and myself have invariably assumed, as a matter of course, that it was our duty, each of us, to read the whole of every work submitted. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine how, by any other method, real justice can be done.

Edward Jenks.

'ROMAN MEMORIES.'

Villa Castello, Capri, Italy, March 28, 1914.

I REGRET that the obscurity of my language has led your most amiable reviewer of 'Roman Memories' (March 21st, p. 427) to suppose that these brief and meagrely annotated sketches are instalments of a forthcoming treatise. This more pretentious work could not admit as part of itself narratives so imperfectly supplied with evidence, or references thereto, as to leave a benevolent reviewer in doubt about the author's having studied Quintilian's 'Genteel Art of Telling Fibs' before disparaging its devotion to veracity—to resolve which doubts the author provisionally submits the accompanying pamphlets; or, as to fail to substantiate, by such examples as the accounts of the suicides of Libo, Silius, or Cremutius, the charge impugned by the reviewer, that Tacitus is indeed more "exuberant in detail" about the prosecution of a single noble than about all the alleged ravishments and horrible, but unspecified fates of so many anonymous aristocratic children during the remarkable orgy of Tiberius on Capri.

We all agree in deprecating the use of neologisms, but difficulties arise from the different degrees of readiness in various places and classes to extend toleration or friendship to verbal new-comers. The reviewer is doubtless right in questioning *gynophobia*. Literature is less hospitable to strangers than is science, and English academic orthodoxy joins with race prejudice in declaring that the selection of words because of their scientific efficiency is obnoxious to the genius of the language ('The King's English,' p. 25).

One point I hope my friendly critic will reconsider. He reminds me "that an *apologia* is not an apology in the modern sense," referring, I suppose, to my calling the Preface an *apologia*, that is to say, a defence, as I meant it to be. Now, thanks to my English *censor jocorum*, the perilous element of humour has been not only recognized, but also tolerated, and even commended by my gentle critic. If, however, my prefatory concession that the book falls short of perfection seems to him to import something in the nature of an apology, then I fear that our disagreement is in the incommensurable valve-judgments of humour, rather than in the reconcilable divergences of terminology.

With many thanks to my generous and complimentary reviewer.

T. S. JEROME.

*** Mr. Jerome encloses papers written by him on 'The Orgy of Tiberius at Capri' and on 'The Tacitean Tiberius: a Study of Historiographic Method.'

'THE LITERARY YEAR-BOOK.'

April 9, 1914.

MY attention has been drawn to an advertisement appearing on the front page of *The Athenæum* of 11th inst., under the heading 'Miscellaneous,' wherein the advertiser seeks capital to finance the production of a 'Literary Year-Book.' To avoid misapprehension in the minds of those who may have seen this advertisement, I write to say that it has nothing to do with '*The* Literary Year-Book,' of which I have been editor and proprietor since 1909, and which has been published annually since 1897, and is now published by Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, Ltd. I should be much obliged if you would kindly give publicity in your next issue to this disclaimer.

BASIL STEWART.

THE ODES OF SOLOMON.

I FIND that the chain of evidence for an Ephesian origin of the Odes of Solomon is stronger than I at first supposed (see last week's *Athenæum*, p. 530). Besides the links of Ish'odad (ninth century) and Theodore (fourth century), we may add Severianus (end of fourth century), who says (cf. Swete, 'Theodore,' p. 181, foot-note):

"*Arise thou that sleepest* ff. is not found written anywhere in the Old or New Testaments. What is it then? There was a gift at that time both of prayer and psalms, the Spirit suggesting (1 Cor. xiv. 15). It is therefore evident that what he remembered was in one of these spiritual psalms or prayers";

and Origen (third century), who says (cf. Swete, 'Theodore,' *ibid.*):—

"Some other person says that the Apostle was representing some of the things said through the Spirit in order to turn to repentance."

Also the Apostle's own words in Eph. v. 19:

"Speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."

Compare the quotation in Eph. v. 14—

"Wherefore it saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light"—

with Ode 8: I translate from the Syriac a passage near its beginning:—

"To speak with watchfulness by His light. Rise, and be raised, ye who for a time have been laid low; ye who were in silence [that is, dead], speak! since your mouth has been opened."

The likeness here to the first part of St. Paul's quotation is sufficiently close. "Christ shall give thee light" may be the Apostle's own addition, or a transposition from the first member of the sentence in the Ode; or possibly he was quoting from memory, as he does in other places. In writing to the Ephesians he undoubtedly uses expressions he had used in his speech to their Elders at Miletus; in like manner he may have been reminded of some of their own verses. It is not likely that he had a copy of them with him in his Roman prison. Dr. Mingana's suggestion places the Odes before the destruction of Jerusalem, and even before the Gospels.

MARGARET D. GIBSON.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S last book sale before Easter, held on Monday, the 6th inst., and the two following days, included the property of Messrs. H. W. F. Hunter Arundell, E. Bromley Martin, W. L. Turner, and Kendall Hazeldine and Lady Ritchie, the chief lots being the following: Horæ B.V.M., printed by Hygman, 1517, 36*l.*; another, French MS., with 12 miniatures, *c.* 1450, 120*l.*; another, with 15 miniatures, *c.* 1480, 25*l.*; another, Franco-Flemish, with 7 miniatures, 15th century, 28*l.*; another, with 4 miniatures, 30*l.*; another, printed by Kerver, 1507, 40*l.*; another, printed for Simon Vostre, *c.* 1508, 40*l.*; another, printed by Pigouchet, 1498, 170*l.* Walton and Cotton, Complete Angler, 1668, 21*l.* Alken, National Sports, 1825, 50*l.* Houghton Gallery, 1788, 29*l.* Lorris et De Meung, Roman de la Rose, French MS., 14th century, 141*l.*; another, 85*l.* Missal, Italian MS., *c.* 1480, with a large Flemish full-page painting inserted, 100*l.* Enchiridion Ecclesiæ Sarum, printed at Paris, 1528, 20*l.* Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, 1637, 60*l.*; Whole Contention, 1619, 50*l.*; Two Noble Kinsmen, 1634, 38*l.*; Works, Third Folio, 1664, 89*l.* Terence, Le Grant Therèce en francoys, 1539, 33*l.* A collection of 277 water-colour drawings of Indian birds, animals, fishes, and flowers by Lady Guillim, 1801–5, 84*l.* Indulgence of Pope Innocent VIII., printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, 69*l.*; another copy, 65*l.* A collection of 740 engravings by French artists at the Court of Louis XIV., 90*l.* Engravings after Sir T. Lawrence, 1835 46, 20*l.* Collections relating to Kent, 13 vols., 1596 1828, 50*l.* Heppelwhite, Cabinet Maker's Guide, 1794, 20*l.* Lafontaine, Contes et Nouvelles en Vers, 2 vols., 1762, lacking 12 plates, 25*l.* 10*s.* Buffon, Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux, 9 vols., 1770–84, 22*l.* Coryat, Crudities, 1611, 23*l.* Arnold's Cronicle, *c.* 1505, 20*l.* Chaucer, Workes, 1542, 20*l.* De Bry, Voyages to India, in Latin, Parts I. to XII., 4 vols., 1598–1628, 50*l.* Froissart, Cronycles, 1525, 24*l.* Rondelet, Histoire entiere des Poissons, 1558, 39*l.* Waller, Poems, 1668, in a fine contemporary binding, 25*l.* Richardson, Pamela, 4 vols., 1741–2, 46*l.* Lever, A Rent in a Cloud, n.d., 21*l.* Kipling, Works, 27 vols., 1897–1913, 29*l.* 5*s.* Stevenson, Works, 34 vols., 1894–1903, 58*l.* Shelley, Queen Mab, 1813, 100*l.* Lovelace, Lucasta, 1649, 41*l.* Dickens, Christmas Carol, 1844, an experimental copy, 25*l.* Byron, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, 1812, presentation copy from the author to W. J. Bankes, 56*l.* Daniel, First Foure Bookes of the Civile Wars, 1595, 41*l.* Greene, Euphues his Censure to Philautus, 1587, 100*l.* Chapman, Various Plays, 2 vols., 1605–54, 140*l.* Kate Greenaway, Book of Games, n.d., with an original drawing, 21*l.* Thackeray, Notes for the Four Georges, MS., partly autograph, 305*l.*; autograph MS. of some unpublished travels, 85*l.*; about 75 sketches to illustrate 'A Journey from Cornhill to Cairo,' 400*l.*; upwards of 150 drawings, &c., sent to E. FitzGerald, 730*l.* S. Laurence, Pencil Portrait of George Eliot, 1860, 60*l.* Eight leaves from an illuminated MS. of the Apocalypse, Anglo-French MS., 14th century, 150*l.* Robinson Crusoe, 1719, 85*l.* Surtees, Works, 1853–60, 20*l.* Dresser, Birds of Europe, 93 parts, 1871–96, 40*l.* Gafurius, Theoricum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ, printed at Naples, 1480, 60*l.* Kirbye, First Set of English Madrigalls, 6 parts, 1597, 40*l.* Spenser, Faerie Queene, 2 vols., 1590–96, 30*l.* Breviarium Romanum, French MS., 15th century, bound by Derome le Jeune, 88*l.* Gould, Monograph of the Trochilidæ, 5 vols., 1861, 20*l.*; Mammals of Australia, 3 vols., 1863, 23*l.* Hakluyt, Voyages, 1589, 31*l.*

The total of the sale was 6,829*l.* 15*s.*

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE agitated readers of *The Times* who are inundating that newspaper with opinions and protests on the subject of women's dress might make a note of a book called 'Correct Dress,' which Messrs. Harper are to publish within a few days. It is the work of collaborators, among whom we are only told the name of Jean Worth of Paris. This should, however, be sufficient to recommend it, particularly to the feminine novelist.

It does not deal so much with the fashions of the moment as with "the great permanent principles of good taste in dress." A hasty mental survey of the varieties of dress peculiar to different climes and ages and occasions arouses some curiosity as to these "principles," especially in so far as they are supposed to be permanent. We should not imagine them to be numerous.

MR. MILFORD of the Oxford University Press will publish next week 'Some Oxford Libraries,' by Mr. Strickland Gibson, a little book mainly intended for those who wish to learn more about the older Oxford libraries than may be gathered from books of reference or guide books. The author describes the Bodleian, and the libraries of Merton, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus College, Queen's, All Souls, the Radcliffe Camera, &c.; and there are a dozen illustrations.

DR. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as a publisher and a writer of books. He has already written 'Memories of my Youth,' a volume of reminiscences covering the years 1844–65, and he proposes to continue his autobiography under the

title of 'Memories of a Publisher,' giving glimpses of his firm's relations with notable writers. The interesting memoir he published in 1912 of his father, George Palmer Putnam, shows that there is an abundant store of such material to draw upon.

Messrs. Smith & Elder are publishing on May 1st Mr. G. W. E. Russell's biography of the late Canon MacColl, 'Malcolm MacColl: Memoirs and Correspondence.' The latter division includes letters from Gladstone, Salisbury, Newman, Döllinger, and Church; and the biographer gives, in the form of a short note, the circumstances which brought Canon MacColl into contact with each of his correspondents.

The Scottish Historical Review for April contains articles on Bannockburn by Sir Herbert Maxwell; on MS. and other sources of the Constitution and Statutes of Glasgow University, by Mr. R. K, Hannay; and on the Pre-Reformation Principals of that "College," by Prof. Cooper. Mr. J. D. Mackie deals with a pretended "will" of Queen Mary, and Mrs. Stopes edits, from an Irish MS., a high-pitched contemporary elegy on the death of James VI.

The Edinburgh Review for April contains an article by Mr. Edmund Gosse, 'A French Satirist in England'; a paper by Dr. Marett, entitled 'Magic or Religion?' a study of Carducci, by Mr. Orlo Williams; and an account, by Prof. Hoops, of the 'Oxford Dictionary.' The first place is given to the Dean of Durham's discussion of 'The Issue of Kikuyu.' The editor has a contribution on 'The Struggle for Freedom,' and there is an article on 'The Significance of Kingship.'

Col. Roosevelt will continue the narrative of his explorations in the Brazilian wilderness in the May issue of *Scribner's Magazine* with an article about 'A Jaguar Hunt on the Taquary'; and Prof. George E. Woodberry concludes his articles on 'North Africa and the Desert' by describing his visit to Tripoli.

Chambers's Journal for May will include 'The Old Spanish Mines of Mexico,' by Mr. W. N. Musgrave; 'Hobart,' the future deep-water port of the Australian Commonwealth, by Mr. F. A. W. Gisborne; 'Feudalism against Udalism'; 'The Return of the Birds,' by Miss G. Graham Murray; 'The Wane of Parliamentary Customs,' by Mr. Michael MacDonagh; and 'Two Nineteenth-Century Types,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott.

The Review of Reviews announces a book called 'Advertising and Progress,' by Mr. E. S. Hole and Mr. John Hart. It undertakes to say all that there is to be said in favour of advertising, and to prove that the cost of this unconventionalized public service, which has certainly been open to much criticism, is "immeasurably" exceeded by its advantages. A competent history or philosophy of advertising is a real desideratum, and, if these gentlemen have now furnished one, we shall be duly interested and appreciative.

Literary Gossip.

Next Wednesday afternoon Sir Sidney Lee is delivering the Aldred Lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, on 'Shakespeare's Life and Work.'

In the evening of the same day Mr. E. Lovett is lecturing to the Folk-Lore Society on the 'Folk-Lore of London,' at University College, Gower Street. Mr. Lovett's investigations show a permanence of tradition which the average Londoner would hardly believe possible.

On May 1st Mr. E. F. Benson will offer to the Royal Institution 'A Criticism on Critics,' which should be lively. Criticism is often undertaken in too casual a spirit, and the ordinary person has the fond delusion that nothing is easier than to "notice" a novel.

In the latest *London University Gazette* we note two interesting series of lectures to be given during the Summer Term. One is a series of four lectures by Prof. John Adams on 'The Art of Lecturing,' which, to judge by what is set out in the syllabus, will afford a most comprehensive treatment of the subject. Thus, to select a few items, Prof. Adams contrasts lecturing with preaching and teaching; details the symptoms of, and remedies for, inattention; treats of the "ghostly audience" (by which, we conjecture, he means people's memories or associations); and estimates the relation between earnestness and sincerity in the lecturer and the histrionic element.

The other is Mr. C. Delisle Burns's course of six lectures on 'The Greek Gods,' which begins on Friday next. The titles are (1) 'General Features of Greek Religion,' (2) 'The Elder Gods,' (3) 'Pan,' (4) 'Athena,' (5) 'Dionysus,' (6) 'The Mysteries.' Athene is "the goddess of city civilization and of consistent thought" and "the goddess of creative reason." The Olympians, as such, are, it will be seen, out of fashion.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome, communicated to the Shelley Association, at their meeting there, the interesting fact that he had seen a letter addressed to Byron at Rome, to the care of the banker Torlonia, who had forwarded it to the poet at 66, Piazza di Spagna. It is thus at last possible to identify the house in which Byron stayed at Rome; till now it was only known that it was one of those in the Piazza.

No. 66—thus become suddenly interesting—stands between the Via Condotti and the Via Borgognona, almost opposite the house which Keats occupied. It remains externally much as it was in 1817, and fortune has accorded it the rather appropriate distinction of being the Roman domicile of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Grant Richards will preside at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate Hill, on Friday next, when Mr. Walter Raymond will give a "Dramatic Lecture-Recital," entitled 'Humour and Pathos of English Country Life,' on behalf of the National Book Provident Society.

The Daily Herald is celebrating, beneath the illumination afforded by a cluster of shining names, and over the extent of twenty-four pages, the second anniversary of its emerging into existence. It is still well within the time of life when birthdays count as really important events upon which hoary elders may reasonably be expected to smile congratulation.

We do accordingly congratulate *The Daily Herald*, and the more cordially because it has had something of a tussle with circumstances; and if, as we are glad to learn, it is now beginning to feel the ground rather firmer beneath it, pluck has had more to do with it than luck.

Prof. Henri Bergson will deliver his first course of eleven Gifford Lectures at Edinburgh University on Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning on the 21st inst. His subject is 'The Problem of Personality.' Two of the lectures only will be delivered in English.

Prof. Osborn Bergin will lecture before the School of Irish Learning, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, this summer, on 'Early Modern Irish, particularly Bardic Poetry, its Language, Metres, and Style.' The lectures will begin on Monday, August 10th.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Henry T. Cox, formerly librarian of the Carlton Club. Mr. Cox, born in 1863, was educated privately, and, after a short service under the London School Board, joined the staff of the London Library in 1883, remaining there until his appointment in 1895 as librarian to the Carlton Club. This post he held until 1912, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish it. Mr. Cox compiled a catalogue of the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, a catalogue of the late Dean Bradley's collection of pamphlets, and the first printed catalogue of the Carlton Club Library, which, with the aid and support of Sir Herbert Maxwell, he signally improved; and in conjunction with his brother, head clerk of the London Library, he drew up a catalogue of the library of the Charity Organization Society.

We are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Hubert Bland, which occurred somewhat suddenly on Wednesday last, though he had been in failing health for some time. Mr. Bland, who was 58, was well known for his bright and earnest journalism. A bank manager for some years, he later became an ardent Socialist, and was one of the founders of the Fabian Society. His Fabian tracts, his weekly article in *The Manchester Sunday Chronicle*, and his occasional reviews elsewhere attracted considerable attention.

Next week we shall pay special attention to Science, including a report of the recent lectures by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall on 'Biology in Relation to Education.'

SCIENCE

An Introduction to the Infinitesimal Calculus, with Applications to Mechanics and Physics. By G. W. Caunt. (Oxford University Press, 12*s*.)

It is sufficient to compare this book with the standard English treatises of fifteen years ago to realize the enormous advance that has been made in the teaching of the subject.

This change has been due to two causes. In the first place, the rise of the philosophic school has brought about a thorough overhauling of the foundations, and, secondly, the comparatively recent advances in pedagogy have developed methods of presentation suitable for the average student. In most schools formerly (and in some still), elementary algebra and geometry were simply drummed into boys. Beyond that, they got textbooks, and were told to work at them. The explanations given in these books were generally faulty, but the examples were many. Hence the better boys acquired a certain facility in the subject, while the weaker ones did not understand it at all. But even the brighter students obtained only a mechanical dexterity—they learnt to turn the handle—and it is still said in Cambridge of one such school that they get scholarships, but not fellowships. As for the rest, a differential coefficient remained for them a symbol to be avoided.

Nowadays, all this is altered. It has been demonstrated that the elements of the calculus can be appreciated and used by the average boy of fourteen. All that is required is careful treatment from the beginning. Mr. Caunt is evidently one of those who have applied these new ideas. In this book he has developed the subject in admirable fashion. It has been suggested recently that integral calculus should be taught before differential, but Mr. Caunt adheres to the old order. The difference in difficulty of comprehension is so small that the easier mechanical manipulation, and wider range of application, of differential calculus, leave it still, we think, the prior claim.

Of course, before all, a thorough grasp of the notion of a limit is required. Many teachers come to grief over this, but here it is treated clearly and accurately. Some stress (perhaps not enough) is laid on the fact that the limit of series is not one of the terms of the series.

After these ground-breaking chapters come several others devoted to simple applications to mechanics and physics, and to maxima and minima. These should stimulate the student's interest, and make him regard the work as something more than mere juggling with x and y.

Then we come to the chapter on 'Integration,' and here we must profess disagreement with the author. Of the alternative definitions, he begins with that which regards integration as the inverse of differentiation. We consider it wiser to introduce the idea of the limit of a sum first, and then to show that it is equivalent to the inverse problem.

Simple examples on this follow, and then two chapters on the exponential functions with a discussion of their convergency, one on harder differentiation, and one on the Mean Value Theorem. This virtually completes the first part. The next 200 pages deal with various harder applications in mechanics and physics.

The book is excellent, the examples being plentiful and interesting, and the printing and diagrams clear. It is one we recommend in all confidence to teachers, and especially to students working by themselves.

TWO BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Letts, who has been Professor of Chemistry at Belfast since 1879, has the advantage over younger men that he is able to survey the advances in science of the last decade from the standpoint of those versed in what he calls "the older chemistry." This is evident in 'Some Fundamental Problems in Chemistry,' where he holds the balance fairly true between undue attachment to the earlier theories, and the idea common in some quarters that the new facts are in effect revolutionary. He discusses the change in scientific ideas brought about by the discovery of radio-activity, and shows, we think clearly, that it is a necessary consequence of the grouping of the elements known as the Periodic Law of Mendeléeff. The greater part of the book is taken up with the problems raised by radium and its congeners, wherein Dr. Letts appears as the enthusiastic champion of Sir William Ramsay, and his own former pupil Prof. Norman Collie, with, perhaps, some slight leaning against the more mathematical school of Cambridge physicists. Thus he thinks the transmutation of radium into helium is absolutely proved by the experiments of Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Soddy, and although he does not absolutely vouch for the fact that helium and neon are actually built up within the tube in Messrs. Collie's and Patterson's now famous experiments, he says that his "acquaintance with the exceptional experimental skill" of the former makes the suggestion that these gases found their way in from extraneous sources "practically impossible."

In these controversies the experimenters named can be trusted to give a good account of themselves, even without Dr. Letts's powerful support; and in some of the matters arising out of them he makes several valuable suggestions. Thus he inquires whether there is not somewhere in existence a fifth halogen or salt-former in addition to chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and thinks it may be the body with a supposed atomic weight of three which Sir Joseph Thomson claims to have discovered by his new method of analysis with the positive ray. So, too, he remarks that the slight radio-activity of potassium and rubidium may be due to a new and active element associated with them as radium is with barium. He also shows himself fully alive to the problem raised by the experience of Dr. Flaschner in 1908, when a cup of lead and paraffin containing a mixture of mercuric chloride and ammonium oxalate, placed near a bulb containing a large quantity of radium bromide and hydrobromic acid, seemed to inhibit the evolution of gas by the last-named mixture. This experiment has since been repeated several times by Sir William Ramsay and Dr. Whytlaw Gray without producing the same effect; but it is evident, as Dr. Letts hints, that if there exists in nature any substance capable of retarding the disintegration of the radium atom, all our ideas on radio-activity may have to be revised.

In more general matters, Dr. Letts contents himself with stating Prof. Bragg's view that the X and Gamma rays are due to streams of positive and negative particles linked in "doublets," as an alternative theory to the one which would make them pulses in the ether, and he is evidently much attracted by the views of the formation of elements in the sun and hotter stars put forward by Sir Norman Lockyer and Prof. Svante Arrhenius. He thinks that the assumption of Sir Joseph Thomson and his school, that the negative electron is the sole constituent of matter, has been abandoned even by its principal advocate; and in this, as in other matters, he seems to take a sound and conservative line of thought.

We notice some slips here and there, doubtless due to insufficient correction of proofs, as where Pherecydes is spelt "Pherekides," and phosphorus, "phosphorous." In quoting the supposed opinions of Thales from Lewes's 'History of Philosophy,' Dr. Letts seems to be unaware that water was the origin of all things in the earliest cosmogonies of both Babylonia and Egypt, and that Thales's dogma to that effect was more likely to have had a religious than a philosophical basis. So, too, the birth of alchemy, instead of being "shrouded in obscurity," is plainly to be attributed to the Coptic monks of the early Christian centuries. But these are trifles in a readable and interesting volume.

'Chemistry and its Borderland' is a delightful book. In untechnical language, and with hardly a diagram, Dr. Stewart shows the way through physical chemistry, "immuno-chemistry"—a horrible word—bio-chemistry, radio-chemistry, and many other of the newest studies, with such ease that the book is as interesting as most novels, and the reader takes in instruction without knowing that he is being instructed. This Dr. Stewart does neither by giving mathematical expression to his facts—which is for most students to repeat the cruelty of those old-world schoolmasters who wrote their Greek

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Some Fundamental Problems in Chemistry, Old and New. By E. A. Letts. (Constable & Co., 7*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Chemistry and its Borderland. By Alfred W. Stewart. (Longmans & Co., 5*s*. net.)

grammars in Latin—nor by describing the history of the discoveries he chronicles—which is apt to be tedious—but by the free use of analogy, which enables the reader to picture to himself things unfamiliar to him by means of those familiar. It may, of course, be said that analogy is an imperfect guide, and so it is; but surely one must run some risk if one is to get the picture into the average reader's head at all.

Take as an instance Dr. Stewart's account of the action of platinum in a colloidal or very finely divided state upon hydrogen peroxide, the decomposition of which it hastens enormously. He says that this action can be inhibited by the addition of prussic acid to the colloidal solution, and notes that the ferment called emulsin has the same action and is inhibited in the same way. In both cases he merely remarks that the reagent is poisoned or killed by the prussic acid, and, although this is probably not what really happens, the expression at once produces a lively picture in the reader's mind. It may be doubted if pages of elaborate explanation would do more. That Dr. Stewart has the merit of being up-to-date may be judged from his giving a most readable and clear account of Prof. Norman Collie's and Mr. Patterson's experiments in the building up of helium and neon atoms out of hydrogen and electricity, which were not announced to the Chemical Society till last June, and which Prof. Collie introduced for the first time to a popular audience in his Royal Institution lecture of February last.

To this survey Dr. Stewart appends a chapter on the 'Organization of Chemical Research,' with a scheme for that end, and the regulations of the Carnegie Trust (for Scotland). The last may be of assistance to the struggling student, who often finds such information hard to come by. As to Dr. Stewart's scheme, it is marked by the strong common-sense which distinguishes the didactic part of his book, and seems well calculated for its purpose; but to what good? Did the want of such training or assistance hinder the Curies from discovering radium, Lord Rayleigh from giving us argon, or Sir William Ramsay from producing out of the atmosphere helium, neon, and the other inert gases? and has Germany, where research is organized, like most things German, on the best lines imaginable, anything to show against these? It is true that we ought to blush with Dr. Stewart that we have as a nation allowed "the whole trade of organic technical chemistry" to pass from our hands into German ones, in spite of Sir William Perkins's discovery of the coal-tar products, which set the industry on foot, having been made and worked for the first time in this country. This, however, was due not to our students' want of training, but to the lack of enterprise in our manufacturers, and it is therefore industry rather than research which requires organization. The Carnegie Trust is another matter, and may be held to have justified its existence by giving us Dr. Stewart, himself a Carnegie Research Fellow.

SOCIETIES.

Asiatic.—*April* 7.—Sir H. Mortimer Durand, Director, in the chair.

Mr. K. A. C. Creswell read a paper on 'The History and Evolution of the Dome in Persia.' Persia, he said, had played a very important part in the evolution of this form of roofing. In order to illustrate his meaning, he first briefly reviewed the dome in antiquity. There could be no doubt as to the age of this form of roofing, as domes existed in Egypt at least as early as the Tenth Dynasty, as a model of a house found at Rifeh belonging to this period showed a terrace roof with three little domes just emerging—a type which may be seen in many parts of the Near and Middle East at the present day. In Chaldea the dome was known as early as 700 B.C., as may be seen from Layard's slab, which shows domed peasants' huts of the period. The lecturer said that there was one feature common to all these domes, viz., they were all small, and used in buildings of secondary importance. This was always the case in Egypt, and even in Chaldea, where the great palaces of Sargon and Sennacherib were built without domes, the vault being adopted instead. He suggested that this was due to the absence of a satisfactory "pendentive," whereby a dome could be set over a square chamber, an essential device before the dome could be used in complex buildings such as palaces. Without it the use of the dome would be confined to circular buildings such as granaries (as was the case in Egypt), to the circular hot-chamber of the bath (as at Pompeii), or to small huts (as seen on Layard's slab), where the transition from the square to the circle was probably slurred over—a thing that could not be risked on a large scale). He therefore held that the Persians, who were the first people to devise a satisfactory pendentive, played for this reason a very important part in the evolution of domed construction, as they did for the East what the discovery of the spherical pendentive did for the West, raising the dome to the front rank as a method of roofing. The earliest example of the use of this device was, he said, the palace of Firuzabad, which showed, for the first time, a really large dome (45 ft.) set over a square space. This was effected by means of a squinch, a device wholly Persian, which here consisted of a series of concentric arches thrown across the angle, and advancing one over the other, thus reducing the square to an octagon, upon which it was easy to set a dome. This palace was followed by Sarvistan, where, besides the three domes, there were a series of piers and recesses which provided abutment, thus avoiding the necessity or very thick side-walls. It was chiefly on account of this advanced planning that he reversed the usual order, putting Sarvistan after Firuzabad, which he would place before 230 A.D., and possibly much earlier, owing to the Egyptian reed-cornice over the door-frames. He added that all the affinities of Firuzabad were with the past; whereas Sarvistan, in planning, was the prototype of buildings in Mesopotamia erected between the sixth and ninth centuries.

He then discussed the origin of the dome. Pointing out that domes were built by the most primitive people all over the Near and Middle East wherever wood was lacking, which is the case in Eastern Persia especially, he concluded that the dome was probably evolved in those regions where the absence of wood forced its invention; and far from admitting a Mesopotamian origin for the domes of Firuzabad and Sarvistan, he considered them as a development of indigenous construction. Lest an independent origin for the dome should appear improbable, he showed on the screen domes of sunburnt clay, 20 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. high, found by Miss Macleod in the German Kameruns.

Coming to the Mohammedan period, he mentioned the dome of the Great Mosque at Kum, built 878, as the earliest known to him. He then showed the Kala-i-Sang of Kerman, said to be the oldest building there. In the twelfth century Sultan Sanjar (d. 1157) built his mausoleum at Merv; a view of the interior showed the squinch pendentive, a feature, the lecturer said, that might almost have been predicted with certainty.

He then showed the mausoleum of Mohamed Khudabunda at Sultanieh, built about 1307, which had, he said, the finest dome in Persia, as it was 84 ft. in diameter and of very scientific shape, its beautiful outline not being obscured by the piling up of material on its haunches—an ugly feature frequently found in Western domes. This piling up of material was, he said, quite unnecessary: for which statement he cited as his authority, a paper by E. B. Denison, 'On the Mathematical Theory of Domes,' Amongst the interesting results arrived at in Mr. Denison's paper was the conclusion that pointed domes were superior to hemispherical ones—interesting, he said, because most domes in the East were pointed.

About 1400 A.D. a new type of dome appeared, consisting of the former type *covered over* by a slightly bulbous shell which was superimposed on it, leaving a large space between. This style only appeared towards the end of Tīmūr's reign, his earlier buildings not having this feature. The mausoleum of his wife, Bībī Khānūm, and his own mausoleum, the Gūr Amēr, were the first buildings in which it appears, after which it soon became a constant feature in Persian architecture. Some writers ignored the problem, while others had suggested an Indian origin; but as those buildings which were standing in India at the time of Tīmūr of which remains have come down to us (of which there are about seventeen) have low domes built in horizontal courses, the lecturer did not think this theory tenable. The suggestion that the slightly swelling shape had constructive advantages, and added to the stability of the dome, he also disagreed with, as it was not borne out by the laws of mechanics. In other words, it could not have sprung from constructive necessities in brick or stone. He said that when this was the case with other features in architecture they generally turned out to be copies of construction in wood, such as the Lycian tombs, the mortised joints of the stone rail round the Sanchi Tope, &c. He therefore concluded that it was also the case with the domes of the Bībī Khānūm and the Gūr Amēr, the origin of which he traced back to the Great Umayyad Mosque at Damascus, which in Tīmūr's time was *double* and of *wood*, according to the description of Ibn Jubair. Tīmūr, he added, was at Damascus over two months, and had ample opportunities for being impressed by this building, which was one of the Four Wonders of the World of mediæval Islam, and he undoubtedly had this dome in his mind when he ordered the construction of the Bībī Khānūm and the Gūr Amēr. That Tīmūr, strange as it may seem, *did* take a great interest in architecture was, the lecturer said, a fact mentioned by his biographer, Sharaf-ud-din Ali, and other writers. He added that the dome at Damascus and the dome of the Bībī Khānūm were of almost exactly the same diameter. After the death of Tīmūr this type of dome spread over Khurāsān, being found at Meshed in 1418, and at Herat *c.* 1500. In the sixteenth century it appeared in India in the mausoleum of Humayun. After 1700 it became more and more bulbous, until it culminated at Shiraz during the last century.

Persian domes were generally covered with faience, but in the case of sacred shrines gilded tiles were used, as may be seen at Meshed, Kum, Najaf, and Kerbela.

Summing up, he divided Persian domes into three groups:—

1. The pre-Mohammedan type of elliptical shape.

2. Domes of the Mohammedan period down to 1400, the dome at Sultanieh being the finest example.

3. The double dome, introduced by Tīmūr after his stay at Damascus, which culminated at Shiraz.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Finn, Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, and Cols. Plunkett and Sykes took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Professional Practice,' Mr. Max Clarke.
—	Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Comments on the Land Enquiry Committee's (Urban) Conclusions,' Mr. Dawbarn Young.
Tues.	Horticultural, 3.—'The Probable Origin of Existing Flowering Plants,' Rev. Prof. G. Henslow.
—	Royal Institution, 3.—'Problems of Physical Chemistry: (1) Study of Matter at High Pressures,' Dr. W. Wahl.
—	Statistical, 5.
—	Musical Association, 5.15.—'Elizabethan Choirboy Plays and their Music,' Mr. G. E. P. Arkwright.
—	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Further Discussion on 'The Transportation Problem in Canada and Montreal Harbour.'
—	Zoological, 8.30.
Wed.	Irish Literary, 4.30.—'The Clan Bard,' Miss E. Hull.
—	Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Shakespeare's Life and Work, Sir Sidney Lee. (Aldred Lecture.)
—	Society of Literature, 5.—'The Native Literature of Christian Egypt,' Mr. S. Gaselee.
—	Meteorological, 7.30.—'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1913,' Messrs. J. E. Clark and R. H. Hooker; 'A Small Anemometer for Tropical Use,' Mr. A. J. Bamford.
—	Faraday, 8.—'Recording Pyrometers,' Mr. C. R. Darling; Discussion on 'The Embrittling of Iron by Caustic Soda'; 'Diffusion and Membrane Potentials,' Mr. E. B. R. Prideaux; and other Papers.
—	Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Folk-Lore of London,' Mr. E. Lovett.
—	British Numismatic, 8.30.
Thurs.	Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Port and City of Rangoon,' Mr. G. C. Buchanan.
—	Geographical, 5.
—	Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Electrification of Railways as affected by Traffic Considerations,' Mr. H. W. Firth.
Fri.	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Frame Thomson Lecture, 'Engineering Contracts,' Mr. A. A. Hudson. (Students' Meeting.)
—	Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Application of Electrical Driving to Existing Roller Mills,' Mr. L. Rothera.
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'The Stars round the North Pole,' Mr. F. W. Dyson.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Similarity of Motion in Fluids: (1) The Theory of Similarity of Motion in Fluids and the Experimental Proof of its Existence,' Dr. T. E. Stanton.

Science Gossip.

Last week brought to the world one of those scientific discoveries which may, without much exaggeration, be described as epoch-making. Like that of radium, it was made by a woman, and in a laboratory in Paris. Madame Victor Henri has established the fact that under the influence of ultra-violet rays microbes may be modified to a degree that is virtually equivalent to transformation into a new species. The significance of this, not merely in medicine, but also for biology in general, hardly needs emphasizing.

On Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock Dr. Walter Wahl will deliver the first of two lectures at the Royal Institution on 'Problems of Physical Chemistry,' dealing with 'Study of Matter at High Pressures'; and on Saturday Dr. T. E. Stanton begins a course of two lectures on 'Similarity of Motion in Fluids' with 'The Theory of Similarity of Motion in Fluids and the Experimental Proof of its Existence.' The Friday evening discourse next week will be delivered by Dr. Frank Watson Dyson (the Astronomer Royal), on 'The Stars round the North Pole.'

Dr. Barthe de Sandfort read a paper before the Academy of Medicine at Paris on Tuesday last, in which he gave details of thirteen years' work in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, ulcers, and sores by baths of melted wax.

Dr. de Sandfort had been the physician in charge of a thermal establishment in which mud baths are given, and had conceived the idea of there being some substance which might be a substitute for mud, and also might render visits to a watering-place unnecessary.

He began by the local use of mineral waxes, which was attended with great success, and after several years decided to try whether complete immersion in a wax bath was possible. He began by plunging himself into a vat containing 300 litres of paraffin at 130°—in the petrol refinery of M. Deutsch de la Meurthe—and found that instead of being cooked alive, he experienced no more than a pleasant warmth. Since then he has treated gouty and rheumatic patients with complete wax baths, and with striking success.

In an interesting paper in *The Geographical Journal*, Mr. Griffith Taylor discusses the physiography of the territory chosen for the new capital of the Australian Commonwealth —Canberra. Large quantities of building stone will naturally be required, and it is satisfactory to learn that, in addition to those advantages which determined its being chosen, the capital area is supplied with several types of rock which may be used as building stones.

Mr. E. A. Fisher's paper on 'Science and Modern Poetry' in *Science Progress* for April winds up with a curious distinction exactly the inverse of that which we should have expected. We have long been looking for the time when poets would take possession of science, much in the same way as they have taken possession of, say, war; select and adopt from its vocabulary, and use scientific ideas, both in imagery and in construction, just as they have used the vocabulary and practices that belong to war. But Mr. Fisher proposes that science shall somehow become a substitute for poetry, arguing that

> "science can play on the imagination and emotions of men to an extent scarcely inferior to that of poetry, and it is only by so doing that science can become and remain a living thing, and of real and lasting interest to mankind."

Quod erat demonstrandum.

FINE ARTS

The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters. By A. P. Laurie. (Macmillan & Co., 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In dealing with Mr. Laurie's lectures at the Royal Academy we complained of his sacrificing that occasion to the mere exposition of means for testing the genuineness of Old Masters. Such an objection, valid when applied to lectures which were intended for the instruction of practical art students, does not, of course, hold with regard to the present volume, any chemist being entitled to turn his talents in any direction that he chooses. It is well, however, to make clear that 'The Pigments and Mediums of the Old Masters' are here discussed almost solely with the object of providing means for deciding when and by whom a picture was painted. The question of how or why is hardly touched upon. Mr. Laurie has devised an apparatus like a cheese-taster, consisting of a tiny hypodermic needle, ground and sharpened so as to take out a circular section from a picture. He has a list of reagents suitable to discriminate between pigments capable of being confounded with one another, and these tests are supplemented by the use of a polarizing microscope.

"If oil of Cassia [says Mr. Laurie] is used to mount a fragment, it will be found that blue and green verditer and verdigris have refractive indices below that of oil of Cassia, while azurite and malachite have refractive indices above, and can thus at once be distinguished."

Lastly, by the use of a camera fitted with lenses for magnifying small passages of brushwork, he compiles a dossier of examples of the handling of this or that artist in a ready form for comparison.

The book embodies the result of a certain course of inquiry on these lines, the experiments being for the most part made with certain illuminated manuscripts — above all, the Court Rolls in the Record Office — and the Venetian Ducali, which have the advantage for the purpose of being definitely dated. We thus find a table of pigments arranged chronologically to show the dates of their introduction and their period of use in various countries, together with information as to the pigments or media used in certain pictures.

These experiments are obviously capable of large extension, but readers will gather that Mr. Laurie's book is invaluable to any one interested in testing the authenticity of alleged Old Masters. It may as cordially be recommended to the other large class which is interested in evading those tests. Already forgers are careful to eschew Prussian blue in pictures claiming a date before 1704; henceforth they will be careful in selecting ultramarine of good quality only for works of the thirteenth century or later, and to avoid blue verditer in the production of Primitives. Any forger worth his salt will be careful to use a mixture of verdigris and ultramarine when he manufactures a Watteau. Thus we shall very speedily be where we were. So long as what is valuable in a picture is not its quality, but its authenticity, commercial enterprise will produce something very like authenticity.

We confess that inquiry into what constitutes quality of paint appears to us a worthier subject for scientific inquiry, but obviously, had Mr. Laurie occupied himself with that, his book could not have claimed the attention of the two classes to whom we recommend it. We cannot help wondering, however, whether in such capable hands the microscope would throw any light on what really happens in the way of the joining up of one film of paint with another under various conditions, or on the ultimate distribution of the different elements in an emulsion after long drying. Chap. X. is, from a practical point of view, the most interesting part of the book. In its touching on the evidence for the use of an emulsion of egg or size with oil varnish by Van Eyck, and in the suggestion of a typical method of building up a picture on a ground of size with a final layer of oil and varnish, and an intermediate layer of glue and varnish having common elements enabling it to bind both ways, we find a sympathy with the technical problems of the painter too valuable to be lost in mere archæology. We could have wished, in the interesting notes on pigments, to find greater stress laid on the white used. Artists would like to know whether in early tempera pictures white lead was universally used, and if so, why it has hardly ever darkened, although the water-colour heightening of drawings has constantly deteriorated. We should have been grateful, also (apropos of Mr. Laurie's theory of the introduction of diluents such as turpentine or petroleum as the determining factor in the revolution of methods of painting in the High-Renaissance), for authoritative information as to the effect of the use of such diluents on a film of paint laid by means of them.

ENGRAVINGS.

Messrs. Sotheby have recently sold the following engravings: Agar, after Cosway, Mrs. Duff, printed in colours, 52*l.* Dickinson, after Reynolds, Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, 250*l.*; Elizabeth, Lady Taylor, 140*l.* V. Green, after Reynolds, Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, 95*l.*; Anne, Viscountess Townshend, 210*l.* J. R. Smith, after Romney, Louisa, Lady Stormont, 85*l.* C. Turner, after Hoppner, Miss Cholmondeley, 160*l.*: Lady Louisa Manners, 70*l.* T. Watson, after Reynolds, Mrs. Hardinge, 70*l.*; after Gardner, Mrs. Wilbraham, printed in colours, 69*l.*

COINS.

On Friday, the 3rd inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold a collection of coins, the property of Mr. Kendall Hazeldine, the chief lots being the following: Syracuse, Decadrachm, by Euaenetos, 112*l.*: Mary I. of England, Half-Angel in gold, 20*l.* 10*s.* James I., Spur-Ryal, 20*l.* Cromwell, Fifty-Shilling Piece, by Thomas Simon, 1656, 17*l.* The total of the sale was 935*l.*

SOUTH KENSINGTON: DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS.

The rehanging (none too soon) of what was surely one of the dreariest of London's waste spaces—the Water-Colour Galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum—has had a perceptible effect in making the place look less like a cemetery. We can recall few influences more depressing than that of these monuments of misplaced industry, frequented only by a few copyists, victims of the same vice; one of whom we remember perched on a high stool, diligently detailing a mountainous landscape with her right hand while a finger of the left, resting on the glass of the original work, kept her place as she reproduced the peaks one by one. We no longer feel that this type of person is the only possible visitor to such a collection of work, though if one approaches the exhibition, as did the present writer, in the reverse of chronological order, it seems at first sight uninspiring enough. We believe the authorities of the Museum have some thought of replacing some of the worst of the frames, which certainly contribute something to the general discomfort. In the meantime, they have admirably pleaded the danger of exposing the entire collection permanently to the light, and show only a part at a time, and, by arranging the exhibits chronologically, have still further limited the display of the worse periods, so that the better works are not so submerged in the flood of mediocrity as heretofore.

On the other hand, the historical arrangement makes clear how largely the story of water-colour painting in England has been one of degeneration. We plume ourselves on our national art because, at the outset, we had a few fine water-colour painters; but our supremacy is maintained by the exclusion from comparison of the nations who pre-eminently practised water-colour, *i.e.*, those of the East. In the first room (82) are the exponents of the simpler technique, who occasionally remind us of a possible kinship with Chinese art: artists like A. Cozens (10, *Landscape with Ruin*), J. Robert Cozens (25, *Tomb of the Horatii and Curatii*), and Samuel Hieronymus Emm (20, *Trees by the Thames opposite Hammersmith*), all of whom have something of the nobility, the suave gravity, which belongs to the classic use of water-colour. Rowlandson and Dighton, and the architectural draughtsmen of that time, have usually the saving virtue of the conventional artist, that they would rather be formal than picturesque; witness the fine *Londonderry* (16) by William Pars, or the *St. James's Park* (52) of Edward Dayes. The always valuable qualities of clear statement and well-balanced arrangement are the rule in these early works, wherein the function of colour is limited to the well-considered discrimination of a few main categories. Girtin almost remains in the same group in his sober *View on the Wharfe* (15, Gallery 81), and Turner in his early work *St. Albans* (19). With Cotman's *Fishing-Boat*, however, colour has become more complex—complex, indeed, already beyond the capacity of any but a few to handle in a method calling for such prompt, precise action as is demanded of the water-colour painter. Cotman is almost unerring, but for how many others does the structural unity of ordered distribution become henceforth unattainable, to be replaced by a superficial unity of infinitely subtle blendings of tone, a running together of liquid pigment, or a hail of impulsive strokes—by the parade of haste and flurry. In De Wint is the beginning—so discreet as to be almost an added charm—of this policy. His fine *Gloucester* (104) shows how little he needed to depend on the more obvious attraction. With Müller (*Venice*, 109) and Pyne (*Landscape*, 108) it is carried further, but still with sufficient tradition of the old method to save their works from the parti-coloured muddle into which English water-colour was to sink, and which is fairly exhibited by the drawings of Callow, which in Room 88 are far from representing him at his best.

Naturally it was in drawings of architectural subjects that traces of the analogy between the technical structure of the water-colour and the actual structure of the scene represented were longest maintained. The architect, along expected lines, has done the organization to some extent for the painter: complexities of colour may here be more readily reduced to rule. Works like the *View near the Palais Royal, Paris* (57, Room 87), are the most frequent successes during the heyday of British water-colour art, when unity of plan was giving way to unity of surface. That process was fairly complete when with Walker (22 and 24) there comes the Pre-Raphaelite repudiation of technical structure as anything beyond an appalling sum in simple addition of stroke to stroke. One can just see how, by the decay of previous traditions, this ideal also had the specious appearance of being an advance. Not even Madox Brown's intensity of observation can make us suppose to-day that, technically, his *Elijah with the Widow's Son* (54) is in kind as good as a Cotman. By its refusal to pretend to the same qualities, however, it is vastly preferable to the usual water-colour work of that time, which did pretend to them, and falsely. Among minor works by relatively unknown men we should note the appearance at a comparatively late date of so starkly direct a design as Richard Dadd's *Idleness* (7, Room 88). With Melville and his disciple James Herald we have work of our own times, with an attempt, it is true, at direct execution, though a little spasmodic and superficial, yet, after all, superior to much from the middle years.

In the Indian Section of the Museum the collection of Indian paintings of the "New Calcutta School" appears, if we are not mistaken, to consist of two elements: some seventeenth- and eighteenth-century examples—of which the fine *Farrukh-Sigar* equestrian portrait is the best—and a large number of what we should assume to be contemporary works, perhaps done under the influence of enthusiasts like Messrs. Havell and Coomaraswamy, whose desire to promote the development of Indian art on national lines is well known, and has our considerable sympathy. Except for an occasional creditable following of a refined, but slightly colourless type of Indo-Persian portraiture, few of these artists appear to have escaped European influence; and although their work is based on Indian models, one feels that they rarely make anything out of that influence which is really fundamentally different from what, say, Mr. Edmund Dulac might get out of it. At the same time, some of the pictures by Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore show great ability in their attempt to reconcile the practice of East and West. Mr. Gogonendra Nath Tagore is more definitely Oriental, but less personal, as if he belonged to the category of everyday craftsmen, among whom probably there is to be found the greatest body of tradition. When, as occasionally, the bolder school of design of the Ajanta wall-paintings is the point of departure, one almost feels it to be as exotic an influence upon the artists as it would be with ourselves.

Fine Art Gossip.

During his absence in Australia, Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson has lent eleven paintings to the National Gallery of Scotland from his house at Raith. Six of them are portraits by Raeburn, three by Zoffany, one by an unknown artist, and one a small landscape by Gainsborough. In consequence of a rearrangement of the National Portrait Gallery, several portraits have also been transferred thither, including four Raeburns, so that the room No. 1 on the British side has been devoted to hanging these Raeburns and others. A bronze bust by M. Rodin of W. E. Henley is also on exhibition.

Mr. Tom Mostyn's "one-man" show at the Grafton Galleries opens to-day. It includes two canvases illustrative of the Parsifal legend—'The Garden of Enchantment' and 'The Garden of Desolation'—painted at the suggestion of Sir Claude Phillips. None of the pictures has been exhibited in London before, and many have been lent by private owners.

The late Spencer Frederick Gore, whose death, at the early age of 35 we noticed in our issue of the 4th inst., has left a widow and two children. We have received a letter, signed by many names well known both in art and literature, stating that it is proposed to buy a representative canvas by him for a public gallery, and to give the net proceeds to Mrs. Gore, and inviting subscriptions for this object. We are glad to be able to give our readers the opportunity of supporting this scheme. Cheques should be sent to Mr. A. B. Clifton, 24, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, for 1913, shows that that institution has to congratulate itself on some important acquisitions. Thus it has purchased Turner's 'Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen'; has been presented by a friend with a mastaba chamber from Dr. Reisner's excavations in Egypt; and has acquired the Macomber collection of Chinese pottery. Dr. Ross has given an early Chinese stone figure in memory of M. Okakura. In the Print Department the accessions by gift, bequest, or transfer number 2,912, of which the chief is the Bullard Bequest of 1,815 prints, including Mantegna's 'Battle of the Sea Gods,' 11 proofs of Holbein's 'Dance of Death,' 34 woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer, and 535 prints of Turner's 'Liber Studiorum.' This last forms the most comprehensive set ever brought together.

Last Wednesday being the second anniversary of the loss of the Titanic, the cloister erected at Godalming in memory of John George Phillips, the chief wireless operator, who was a native of the town, was unveiled by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, High Sheriff of Surrey. A memorial tablet occupies the centre bay of the screen wall opposite the entrance, with a blocked bay on either hand, and two open arches right and left. The screen wall is built with purple bricks, and on the outside, between two buttresses, is a covered seat under a pitched gable. The covered walks are of heavy oak timbers and posts, with projecting eaves, having eight bays north and south. The main entrance is on the west side. The exterior of the cloister is plain, and intended to be covered with creepers. The design is the work of Mr. H. Thackeray Turner.

The Duke of Norfolk has been elected a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Arts in place of the late Sir William Lee-Warner.

We are glad to learn that the public are responding with some alacrity to the appeal of the Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral for contributions towards the Preservation Fund. The Clothworkers' Company have voted 1,000*l.*, the Mercers' Company 500*l.*, the Vintners' Company 105*l.*, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to give a tenth part of the money expended, up to 7,000*l.* The total of the fund at present is 10,000*l.* This is, however, still far from what is required, and the Chapter urge that throughout the country those who are anxious to see the Cathedral made secure, at least against ordinary risk, should send in their contributions as soon as possible. Delay unduly prolonged may prove of melancholy consequence, and the most difficult and delicate of the necessary operations, that of making safe the supports of the dome, will alone be a very expensive undertaking.

A replica of Bristol Castle — long since destroyed—will be amongst the interesting features of the Bristol International Exhibition which opens on May 28th. The castle was razed utterly to the ground by order of Oliver Cromwell, and it is only after research in our national museums and the Record Office that the architects of the Exhibition have been able to "reconstruct" the building. The structure, which is being erected in the Exhibition grounds, will be devoted to the accommodation of a loan collection of relics of the Navy and Army. A strong London Committee for securing this collection has been formed—of which Sir George Frampton, Mr. William Hole, Mr. Guy Laking, and Mr. A. G. Temple, are members, and Mr. C. R. Chisman, and Mr. F. A. Kincaid-Fergusson joint secretaries. It has already been successful in securing many objects of interest, and we are asked to invite readers who may be in possession of any such associated with the personnel of the Navy and Army, past and present, and are willing to contribute them towards the collection, to communicate with any of the above. The Committee meets at 61, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.

The French Chamber of Deputies has recently passed a Bill creating an office, endowed with a special fund, for the preservation and restoration of all monuments of local interest. This office will be under the control of the Ministry for Public Instruction and Fine Arts, by which it will be subsidized.

We have received the first number of a little monthly publication, brought out in English and French, entitled *Art in Europe*, and edited by Mr. Seymour de Ricci. "A monthly paper," says the editor, in his preliminary paragraphs on 'Our Aims and Methods,' "is in the position to combine reliable information with scientific accuracy." These matters are so nearly combined by the nature of things that it might be thought that, so far as they are concerned, the efforts of an editor were almost superfluous. However, the former at least, conveyed in short pithy paragraphs, and fetched from sources not easily accessible, should be widely welcome. Sales and collections furnish the chief substance of the present number, of which the illustrations are good and the English quaint.

Messrs. Cassell announce the issue in fortnightly parts of 'Great Pictures by Great Painters,' which will present a hundred masterpieces of various schools and countries, with notes by Mr. Arthur Fish. The pictures will be reproduced by the latest colour process, and will be printed on canvas screen paper in order to retain as far as possible the glow and warmth of the originals.

MUSIC

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Aural Culture based upon Musical Appreciation. By Stewart Macpherson and Ernest Read. Part II. (Joseph Williams, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

A Guide to the Chassevant Method of Education. By Marian P. Gibb. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

To many musicians it may seem strange that there is any necessity to emphasize the fact that musical knowledge without corresponding development of musical perception is useless. At one time, if a teacher, understanding its importance, happened to explain to a pupil what phrasing meant, or spoke to him about form or style, parents would at once remind him that their child was not going to become a professional musician or composer—that he was merely to learn to play the piano. The result was as unsatisfactory as would be learning to read words without knowledge of their meaning, connexion, and relative importance. In early days, in order to teach the piano to children, the only qualification generally thought necessary was a fair stock of patience. There was no attempt made to interest them in any way, or to induce them to think and express their thoughts. If the notes of a piece were correct as given in the book, it was regarded as learnt; while other teachers who probably knew better thought that sufficient for the time being. Efforts are now being made to train teachers in their business, and make them understand that the right training of children is a responsible yet delightful occupation. It will take time to get rid of the old methods, which easily led to the prevalent and still-existing notion that classical music, though clever, is dry.

This second part of Messrs. Stewart Macpherson and Ernest Read's work on 'Aural Culture' is, like Part I., solely a "Guide to Teachers." To enter into its details is not necessary. The authors are men of wide knowledge and experience; moreover, they do not wish their Guide to be regarded as setting forth any rigid form of teaching.

Madame Chassevant is mentioned as "one of the first pioneers of what is now regarded as sound musical education," and in this Guide we are constantly reminded that her method is of the right kind. One point specially strikes us, namely, the importance she attaches to ear-training. Her first work on musical education appeared in 1872, and at that time ear-training was not the burning question it is to-day; many conscientious teachers had never thought of it, and "learning music" was to most pupils and their parents synonymous with "learning to play the piano." The points of agreement between Madame Chassevant's method and that of to-day are numerous. Time and the idea of harmony are ingeniously taught by means of stories and pictures.

A method may be good, but its success depends alike on the personality of the teacher and the capacity of the pupils. The author justly remarks that "the best teachers seldom take two classes in the same way." If, therefore, the letter rather than the spirit of the Chassevant method as described by Miss Gibb is followed, the result may prove disappointing. Of the stories just mentioned we are told that they are "merely suggestive." The great feature is the appeal to the imagination of children. Those engaged in teaching may not agree with every detail in the book, but all must admire the broad lines on which the method is based.

Three Courses of Solfège on the Chassevant Method, forming a series of studies and exercises (many of them folk-tunes of various nationalities), have been prepared by Miss Gibb. Each Course is published separately, 1*s.* 9*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*s.* respectively.

MUSIC AT TORQUAY.

Mr. Basil Hindenberg, who was appointed municipal conductor at Torquay in 1912, arranged a Wagner Festival in the following year. The local orchestra was reinforced by players from London, and the scheme was carried out with conspicuous success.

This year the orchestra is still larger, including in all seventy members, and the programmes offer works by various composers, notably British. At the first concert, Bach was represented by the short 'Brandenburg' Concerto in G for Strings, but with the exception of that and the bright 'Carneval' Overture by Dvorák, the rest of the music was quite modern. No slight to the classical and early romantic schools was intended. Mr. Hindenberg, at the ordinary concerts throughout the season, is performing all manner of works, from Bach to Brahms. The programmes of the other two concerts, on Thursday, were of the same kind; these, however, came too late for notice this week. It is evidently intended to give the Festival a special modern character. The public, it is true, does not fight shy of novelties, as in earlier days; yet the scheme implies a considerable amount of enterprise, and so far, we are glad to find, the attendance has been large. Seaside resorts certainly want instruction in the art of music.

The endeavour of the municipal authorities is evidently to make Torquay the greatest musical centre in the West of England. They have built an excellent concert-hall, in which there is seating accommodation for 1,800 persons. The total income for the first year was over 16,000*l.* That amount did not cover the cost, but it included large initial expenses, so that this year a much more favourable report is expected. There seems no reason

why Torquay should not rival Bournemouth in music. Mr. Hindenberg is an intelligent conductor, and something of an enthusiast.

The first concert last Wednesday afternoon opened with Dvorák's bright 'Carneval' Overture, after which came Strauss's symphonic poem 'Till Eulenspiegel,' which was given under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. This is one of Strauss's most genial works, and therefore most suitable to present to an audience, many of whom probably were not acquainted with the music. The rendering of it was remarkably good, both in letter and in spirit. Among the few great interpreters of Strauss's music Mr. Beecham holds a high place. Many conductors may know what they want, but cannot convey it in the same magnetic manner.

The novelty of the afternoon was an orchestral suite, 'The Pool.' Mr. G. H. Clutsam, the composer, has within recent years had one opera produced at Covent Garden, and another in Germany. This suite is based on a mimo-drama produced at the Alhambra in London in 1912; the music, however, for concert purposes has been considerably altered. There are six sections, of which the 'Dance of Mélisande' and 'Nocturne' seem the most taking. The music is natural, graceful, and effectively scored. Mr. Hindenberg secured a successful performance of it.

Mr. Josef Holbrooke was represented by his Symphonic Variations on 'The Girl I left behind Me,' a work in which he has tried to appeal to the public by a well-known melody and the introduction of other national airs, and to musicians by various contrapuntal devices and out-of-the-way orchestration. The result can scarcely be considered felicitous. An excerpt, 'Wavering Fires,' was also given from his 'Children of Don,' the ungrateful vocal part of which was sung with courage by Mr. Mullings. Mr. Holbrooke is a clever musician, but what he offered was not of his best.

Miss Carrie Tubb was heard in the closing scene from 'Salome.' There were very good points in her singing, but the performance did not produce the right atmosphere. It may have been Miss Tubb's first attempt, and as such deserves a good word.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
M .—Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.	Beethoven Festival, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	élicia Borelle's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
T .	Beethoven Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
Wed.	Beethoven Festival, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Ernst von Dohnányi and Louis Pecskai's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Thur .	Beethoven Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Lily Foxon's Pianoforte Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
Ri.	Josef Holbrooke's Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.
.	Thomas Perceval Fielden's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Beethoven Festival, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Elizabethan Drama and its Mad Folk: the Harness Prize Essay for 1913. By Edgar Allison Peers. (Cambridge, Heffer & Sons, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The distinction between the writers for the theatre in Shakespeare's time and those of to-day is that the former were acknowledged poets. This did not infer that they were necessarily to be regarded as men of culture, since Elizabethan poetry was the spontaneous expression of the national mind, and language had not yet become differentiated by the speech of the artisan or of the tradesman from that of the courtier. Whether it was Spenser the laureate or Taylor the Water-poet who wrote in verse, the imagery and feeling which made it poetry gave the writers little personal claim to fame. Poetry, indeed, was the less valued because all those who wrote plays made use of it, and thus earned for themselves the then unenviable position of "dramatic poets."

But the lesson which all dramatists should take to heart is that drama which is not also literature cannot last longer than the age which it mirrors. Those who may search through the plays of T. W. Robertson or H. J. Byron two hundred years hence, to discover what were the writers' notions of that half-developed creature the imbecile, will not find a description to equal in felicity of expression and accuracy of definition that of Fletcher :—

> I asked her questions, and she answered me
> So far from what she was, so childishly,
> So sillily, as if she were a fool,
> An innocent.

True it is that, whether we consider the mad folk of the Elizabethan dramatists as men and women or as puppets of a playwright, they stand the test of a critical examination even from a philosophical standpoint. The minds of these "dramatic poets" were stamped on every line they wrote. Their memories stored realities which their imaginations idealized. Thus they were word-painters of humanity, as it appeared in their time. Now their plays have become living repositories to which the historian turns for information as readily as he would throw open a window to discover what is passing in the street below.

Even objects which are commonplace or repulsive came under the spell of the Elizabethan poets. They put mad folk in their plays, knowing that uncanny folk aroused the spectator's interest and excited a new emotion. In this way attention was more steadily fixed on the beauty of a character influenced by reason and moderation. Maniacs in themselves are rarely tragic figures, and critics may dispute for ever as to the purposes they serve in drama. But in reality the question depends upon the skill shown in the construction of the play, upon the dispositions of the characters, and upon the amount of thought and observation revealed by the poet in depicting a madman. If, however, mad folk are to be considered only as objects for scientific observation, they fill no void in the imagination. They resemble rather some object of natural history reproduced on an engraver's plate, some anatomical specimen which excites no general interest. To a medical expert on matters dealing with the insane, such as was Dr. Bucknill, mad folk were mad folk, and nothing more; they were but the doctor's patients waiting to be examined in his surgery. There they were reincarnated by Dr. Bucknill in Shakespeare's characters, which then ceased to be the creations of the poet's brain; so that we can say with Cardenes :—

> ....doctor there your reading fails you.

Those who know something of the dramatist's art and of his methods are tempted to be satirical in their comments on physicians who use plays to illustrate what is immaterial to the playgoer, and, in fact, of little consequence to any one outside the medical profession. It may have served their purpose, but it is the great merit of the present volume that it is written by one who takes stock of his mad folk in a sane manner; who realizes that the sympathies to which the poet appeals are not those of the medical man, but of the general reader; of persons possessed not of technical knowledge, but of ordinary everyday intelligence. The interpretation of science does not give an intimate sense of madness. In this the imagination of the dramatist is superior to that of the man of science, because the former exercises his powers of reason and intellect, while at the same time portraying nature and passion. As the author of this book realizes, it is not Dr. Bucknill who can help the reader to understand the tragedy of madness, but the poet who spoke for Lear when the blind Gloster wished to kiss his sovereign's hand :—

> Let me wipe it first: it smells of mortality;

or in Lear's heartrending petition :—

> Let me have surgeons,
> I am cut to the brains.

We have no hesitation in saying that this is quite the best book yet written upon a subject which hitherto has not received the attention it deserves. Moreover, it is a work which should help the general reader to appreciate the plays of the Elizabethan dramatists, for in the arrangement of the subject and in its treatment there is no lack of interest. Although we have refrained from pointing out some instances where we differ in opinion from the views of Mr. Peers, we cannot avoid challenging the statement, endorsed by Dr. Bradley, that not Lear, but Goneril, Edmund, and Regan are the leading characters in the play. They are to the present reviewer but instruments in Shakespeare's hands, the machinery he employed to bring about the tragedy, which consists in crushing out the heart, the brain, and finally the life, of the strong, unyielding, but lovable King Lear.

'PYGMALION' AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Mr. Shaw has proved himself more adaptable to the environment of Sir Herbert Tree than the acting of the latter gentleman has to his part in the play, though, at the risk of being derided as easy jesters, we can only describe modified Shaw as "shorn" Shaw. From the standpoint of the ordinary playgoer, however, the combination of our most lavish actor-manager and our greatest living satirist is all to the good. It means that on the rise of the curtain the audience is visibly transported half a mile to the portico of Inigo Jones's Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and made, at least in sympathy, uncomfortable by the realism of the too familiar rain that is clearing the roadway in a fashion to make even an up-to-date road-sweeper look for protection to his trade union. Sheltering from the downpour is a company mixed as is only possible between the closing of the theatres and midnight: two apparently derelict ladies, later joined by a "nutty" cavalier who has failed to find them any conveyance; the usual loafers; a flower-girl (Mrs. Patrick Campbell), the Galatea of the play; Col. Pickering (Mr. Philip Merivale), an Anglo-Indian interested in Indian dialects, who has come home to meet a world-famous professor of phonetics; and that gentleman himself, in the person of Prof. Higgins (Sir Herbert Tree), otherwise Pygmalion. This last person—we carefully adopt a description which stands for the non-recognition of womanly sensibility — by making notes concerning the accents of those around him arouses an animosity like that Pickwick evoked in the cabman. By way of reassuring those about him he tells them not only their suburban birthplaces, but also, in the case of the Anglo-Indian, his public school, university, and after-career, whereupon an introduction is accomplished. The flower-girl, however, seeking a more substantial salve to her feelings than the boast that her accent could be so altered as to enable her to pass for a duchess, has so much coin flung around her that she is able to avail herself of the taxi that the "nut" has at last procured for the ladies, who on the cessation of the rain go off in search of a more plebeian conveyance.

The next act finds Higgins and Pickering as bachelor cronies with like interests installed in the Wimpole Street phonetic laboratory of the former. To them enters a much-suffering housekeeper, Mrs. Pearce, a matronly characterization by Geraldine Olliffe, to announce that the flower girl insists on an interview. The Professor, scenting fresh records, consents, and receives from her a take-it-or-leave-it offer of one shilling an hour for lessons to improve her accent, in order that she may set up as an indoor florist. She naturally accounts the sum handsome, as a "pal" pays only eightenpence for lessons in the French language. The Professor, moved by the large proportion of her income she is willing to expend—equal, as he says, to a millionaire's 60*l.*—and because he has wagered that he can in a few months pass the flower-girl off as a duchess, takes the trouble to overcome her scruples to being cleaned, &c., and, after a colloquy which is far too long drawn out, persuades her to stop. During the bath interlude her father, a dustman, arrives, and we receive his views on life and the "ginger" to be got out of it by a member of the undeserving poor. His income is mostly derived from "touching" people for money, and though, being convinced of the honourableness of the Professor's intentions, he somewhat regrets that he cannot ask 50*l.* instead of 5*l.*, he makes good his claim to that amount out of the transaction. The Professor expressing a wish to make it 10*l.*, we get one of the most incisive touches of the play. The dustman prefers a "fiver," which is the amount he can "blue" with the greatest irresponsibility, whereas 10*l.* might induce a feeling of prudence. That one point alone might well serve to unlock the understanding of many who talk glibly, but ignorantly, concerning the lack of thrift among the poor.

The period which elapses between this act and the next, when Eliza makes an afternoon call on Higgins's mother, is advisedly left undefined. Her pronunciation has been altered, but it is now almost as stilted as her fund of small talk, which is culled from such sources as the meteorological reports. As soon, however, as conversation flows beyond the weather, she astonishes the assembled company by the use of language vividly descriptive of occurrences common to her unreformed phonetic days and expletives common, thanks to her intimacy with the Professor, to both periods of her life. One expletive, which many men share with the so-called lower class, made quite a successful stage début, though a young lady caller, who surmises she has been treated to the latest Society phrase and repeats the adjective when she makes her exit, appears to have shocked at least one of our sensitive contemporaries. We admit that its senseless repetition has often annoyed us, but we consider Mr. Shaw's use of it as pointed as was that of the bricklayer who, under different conditions, after vainly trying to explain the idea of the single vote, found that the only way to the comprehension of his mate was by placing the adjective before the words "single vote" and "single man." If other justification for the introduction is wanted, it may be found in the fact that it enables the actors to give a revelation of their character in the face of the unusual, which they accomplish to the life. For instance, the "nut," Freddy Eynsford-Hill, admirably acted by Mr. Algernon Greig, whose hilarity at the girl's anachronisms has been but ill-concealed, is flabbergasted; while Carlotta Addison as his mother, used to the conventional restrictions imposed by respectable poverty, shudders with shocked sensibility. After her callers have all gone, Higgins's mother, recognizing the callous and ignorant selfishness of the male in pursuit of a comparatively ephemeral purpose, gives vent to her feelings in a repeated cry of "Oh, men!" which conveys a far more real, though severely brief invective.

On the night of Eliza's successful impersonation of a duchess Higgins is given the chance of recognizing that he is dealing with a human being, and not a mechanical toy. Arriving home more than usually weary, he misses one of Eliza's numerous small attentions, and brings not only his slippers hurtling at his head from the hands of his pupil, but also some plain speaking as to the dreariness of her future outlook. This scene will no doubt, during the run of the piece, afford Mrs. Patrick Campbell the opportunity for the display to the full of her gift for tragedy. On the first night we missed an expected intensity, though in the other phases of the character she more than fulfilled our expectations. Eliza, realizing the uselessness of expecting recognition of her womanhood, leaves the house, and is found the next morning at the house of Higgins's mother.

Before she is called into the presence of the distraught gentlemen who have followed her thither, we are treated to another scene with the dustman-father, so well played by Mr. Edmund Gurney. Transformed and greatly inconvenienced by the possession of 3,000*l.* a year, he comes to accuse Prof. Higgins of being the cause of his having been made the victim of a middle-class morality which insists upon the marriage he is on his way to take a principal's part in. After a long life governed by few self-imposed restraints, he dreads a future wherein he is in turn to become the victim of the touching-for-money process. The exposition of Shavian views is here Mr. Gurney's principal purpose, but we found ourselves wishing for a greater retention of the diction and characteristics which gave so inimitable a touch to his first appearance.

Had we left the theatre shortly after the reappearance of Eliza, we should have saved ourselves from listening to a good deal of what seemed more or less meaningless dialogue to the accompaniment of quite meaningless fist-thumping on the part of Sir Herbert Tree. We can only hope that so well-versed an actor will agree to such modification of exuberance as will not obscure what is really an admirable character-study.

Eliza's future is left uncertain, but the moral of the play is contained in the Professor's query. "Do any of us understand what we are doing, and should we do it if we did?" At least Mr. Shaw tries to help us to understanding, and he can hardly be blamed if most of the playgoing public prefer the retention of their own self-sufficiency.

Dramatic Gossip.

Geniality is the effect produced, at any rate on the audience, by the mixture entitled 'Potash and Perlmutter,' produced at the Queen's Theatre last Tuesday. The author, Mr. Montague Glass, is to be greatly congratulated on resuscitating the belief that there still exists a large public which wants light amusement, free from any underlying innuendo. The protagonists are two Jewish gentlemen, partners in a ladies' clothing business. The soft manner of the one and the exterior hardness of the other lead to a constant bickering which is quite delightful, because it is at once realized that nothing will ever shake the real respect each bears for the other.

Those accidents which happen in the best regulated office, such as the tout gaining admission to the partners, and being mistaken for a multi-millionaire, add to the gaiety of the piece. The pathos is just as simply obtained by portraying the conjugal love of one partner, and the other partner's wooing of their head designer. For tragedy the play relies on the arrest, on a capital political charge, of a young Russian whom the partners have befriended. From a capable cast Madeline Seymour stands out as the firm's designer, but the American Yiddish lingo and actions of the two partners as presented by Messrs. Robert Leonard and Augustus Yorke are the greatest attractions. The piece is all the more refreshing in that no reliance is placed on intricacy of plot.

We reproduce the following from a correspondent aged 8 :—

"The play that is being performed in the Little Theatre in London, namely 'Brer Rabbit and Mr. Fox,' is very attractive to children of ages from 7 to 10. Uncle Remus tells the story very well. Brer Rabbit is also very good; he shows great tact for his riding, because he rides Mr. Fox (who is always on the watch for him) to the frolic in Brer Rabbit's wood (the frolic has been arranged by Miss Meadows, who is one of the village girls). The dresses are very good; they have very nice and gay colours.

"In the first scene Uncle Remus, who seems full of stories, and who is a nigger, explains a bit of the story to two children, who sit either side of him. After [he] is ended, the curtain is drawn up, revealing to the audience Brer Rabbit's wood; the rabbit's burrow is at the back of the stage, it is shaded by trees. Brer Rabbit and his friend Brer Fox are discovered talking together to the left of the stage.

"Brer Fox, who vows he will make a rabbit pie of Brer Rabbit, gets a tar baby, which he sticks up just beside the rabbit burrow; this is because he thinks Brer Rabbit will touch this baby, and so stick to the tar of which it is made. Brer Bear, who is rather inquisitive, touches it, and immediately gets stuck by his paw, but Brer Fox rescues; but his fur is suddenly torn away, he whimpers a little over it, but not for long. All then go off into the wood. Then Brer Rabbit creeps out of his burrow; he has long ears, brown fur costume, and a little white tail. He sees the baby, and begins to talk to it; of course, it never speaks; then Brer Rabbit gets angry and strikes, consequently he gets stuck by the arm of his coat. Then Brer Fox and Brer Bear come in and begin to laugh at him; they decide to burn the poor rabbit, but his kindred come out of the burrow and take off his coat, therefore he is released.

"At the biggening of each scene Uncle Remus [tells] a little of the story; after he has finished in Scene II., the curtain is drawn up, revealing outside the house of Mr. Man (Mr. Man is a nigger who lives in the wood). Miss Duck is discovered washing clothes just outside the house; she has a white head, large flappy wings, and a checked apron.

"Jeanne (who is Mr. Man's daughter) is looking out of the window. Just then Brer Rabbit enters; he tells Miss Goose that she better roost high that evening, because Brer Fox whicjes [!] to eat her. So Miss Goose climbs a tree with the aid of Brer Rabbit, who had been talking to her when Brer Bear entered. Just then they hear Mr. Man coming home, so Brer Bear goes off into the wood, and Brer Rabbit hides himself by the side of the house.

"The scenery is very good, but I think the human faces could be more completely hidden under the animal masks than they are."

The manuscript is evidently disjointed and fragmentary; there is much more of it, but we have quoted sufficient to show not only that Mrs. Percy Dearmer can interest her audience while in the theatre, but also that the interest remains afterwards. We fully endorse the praise of Mr. Frank G. Dunn as Uncle Remus, and Evelyn Althaus as Sindy Ann was most satisfactory; but the manner of Mr. Hayden Coffin, though reminiscent of bygone nautical parts in light opera, appeared to us out of place, and we fear he was suffering from loss of voice. The general effect was most commendable, and the music and dancing excellent. More than a score of animals and human creatures unite to please young and old. The antics of the former might be increased. Mother Goose's waddling to and fro and terrified cackling in the face of danger were highly effective.

The idea of a Matinée Holiday Season has our warmest support, and the present writer would rather spend an afternoon with a child at the Little Theatre than at any other entertainment in London.

A new one-act play, 'Kinship,' by Mr. J. Bernard MacCarthy, was produced last week at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, by the new company, and was followed by Lady Gregory's amusing adaptation of Goldoni's comedy 'Mirandolina,' in which Miss Carleen Shedden acted with vivacity in the title-part.

Two new plays by Miss Annie Lloyd and Mr. Cruise O'Brien were also given last week at the Abbey Theatre by an amateur company. 'Candidates,' by Mr. O'Brien, is an entertaining comedy of the humours of an Irish election; while Miss Lloyd's play, 'A Question of Honour,' showed considerable talent in the handling of a difficult situation. Both plays were excellently staged and acted.

At the National Union of Teachers' Conference at Lowestoft, which we notice in another column, great success attended the display of a kinematograph film showing Dr. Montessori teaching in one of her well-known "Children's Houses" in Rome. Special matinées were arranged by Messrs. Heinemann, the publishers, and Messrs. Philip & Tacey, manufacturers of the Montessori apparatus. In addition to the film, a short account of the system was given.

M. André Antoine has resigned the post of Directeur of the Odéon. The reasons for this decision are numerous; but the chief seems to be that M. Antoine fell a victim to his too scrupulous artistic conceptions. He maintained the principle that a play, however short its run, should be produced with the greatest luxury of costume and scenery; and he gave an average of more than forty plays a year, some of them being performed only once or twice. For the last year or two he struggled with difficulties which can easily be imagined, and quite lately the Minister for Fine Arts had to help by granting him an additional subsidy of 5,000*l*. But this proved insufficient, the liabilities amounting to 12,000*l*. It is hoped that the Government will find a way to save M. Antoine from the disgrace of being declared insolvent.

To Correspondents.—J. T.—H. W. K.—F. J. H. D.—C. C. S.—J. C. H.—Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 570.]

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Daily News.

T. FISHER UNWIN, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

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LITERATURE

MODERN POETRY.

Mr. Fairfax, whose former work we welcomed as above the ordinary, has followed it up with 'The Horns of Taurus.' To detect and visualize underlying significances in Nature—as that word is generally understood by those whose profession is to write, not poetry, but merely about it—to say something new of a sunset, something individual about the sea or the stars, is to prove the sayer a poet—and a poet of potentialities. It is also proof that such a one should not limit himself to these and kindred commonplaces, nor should he indulge overmuch in that "personification of abstract ideas"—Love, Death, Life, Laughter, and the rest—which Wordsworth "utterly rejected"—perhaps on grounds hardly adequate—"as an ordinary device to elevate the style." The singer who can sing thus well can also sing better and to more serious purpose.

The author can deal with sunsets and the sea in the manner indicated; but his new volume carries with it a certain sense of disappointment in that his poetical horizon does not seem to have appreciably widened.

With few exceptions, his inspirations are conventional, delicately, even delightfully expressed, but bearing on the surface too close a kinship to the stock inspiration of minor verse. His lyrics are dainty trifles—but trifles, and these are unsatisfying when we feel, in the background, the capacity for higher things. Word-pictures, sensitive and noteworthy, are abundant, such as :—

> Counting those stars the spider Night had caught
> In the grey web she weaveth of her skill;

or :—

> A splendid city, like a splendid ship,
> With all sail set against a western Sun,
> Drives where the gray plains lean and lift and dip,
> And where the sea-winds chase, long shadows run.

Such a pleasant piece of lightsomeness as 'A Little Song of Compensations,'

> Would you were wise as you are sweet,
> O little lips that smile so much,
> Have such soft kisses to repeat
> And mean so little! Being such,
> To blame the lightness of your touch
> Were captious, dear, and indiscreet,
> For Wisdom's lips smile not so much,
> And wise, you would not be so sweet,

indicates the line of least resistance which Mr. Fairfax seems to have chosen for his muse. The poem called 'Deirdre,' from the selection from 'The Troubled Pool,' which forms the second section of the book, suggests, however, a sterner power which courts development. We quote it in full :—

> There is death beyond in the darkness,
> His feet move on the wind,
> A deep grave dug in the darkness,
> Death before and behind.
>
> Soon shall the golden hair be rusted,
> The red lips pale wherefore they lusted,
> And the bright eyes be blind.
>
> Long after, when all these lie sleeping,
> Shall their tale be told over, weeping,
> And their ways wake to mind.
>
> There is life beyond even darkness,
> His wings beat up the wind;
> Love and light beyond the darkness,
> Before death and behind.

Mr. Sturge Moore's volume, 'The Sea is Kind,' contains several poems from 'The Vinedresser' and 'The Little School' which did not find a place in Mr. Sturge Moore's 'Collected Poems' (1906), with some that have not appeared in book-form before.

On the whole, 'The Sea is Kind' presents its author as a poet of far more moods than 'Collected Poems.' The earlier volume was entirely dominated by a single set of ideas. It employed the wilder products of Greek mythology, surrounding them with a tissue woven of sensuous elements. At times a gnarled harshness appeared to creep into the expression, but on examination the unsightly protuberances would discover themselves as condensed and pregnant metaphors. From the more recent poems of Mr. Sturge Moore these characteristics are by no means absent, but new notes are audible in his songs. Thus 'Judith,' to take an extreme instance, is a ballad as far removed in mood from 'The Centaur's Booty' or 'Theseus. Medea, and Lyrics' as is well possible. It begins :—

> What have you in your apron wrapped?
> Your face is fell with fright;
> Your shadow hurries to catch you up,
> Across the blank moonlight.
> Why is your maid so white and wan?
> What makes her so alert?
> Why with her hands does she fumble thus
> And wipe them on her skirt?

The atmosphere is made tense by several stanzas of such interrogative description before the climax is reached with the production of the head of Holofernes. The last two stanzas, in our opinion, suffer slightly through the abandonment of the stark and simple language of the rest of the poem.

The poems from 'The Little School' also are an agreeable set-off to those in Mr. Sturge Moore's neo-classic manner, and will be the more appreciated as the little volume in beautiful Eragny Press type, in which they originally appeared, has been out of print, we believe, for some years. 'Nursery Enactments,' 'Shoes and Stockings Off,' and the two 'Lullabys' are of great beauty, but it is not altogether a childlike beauty; rather is it what an artist might imagine about a child's feelings than a child might feel for itself. Beauty, too, of a serene and lofty type belongs to the sonnet sequence 'The Deed,' and, of a less restricted quality, to 'The Phantom of a Rose,' an imaginative little essay, warm with an exuberant vitality, on Nijinsky's dance in 'Le Spectre de la Rose.' It has not been given to many living poets to achieve such success in such diverse strains. But, after all, it is for subjects suggested by Greek legend and poetry that Mr. Sturge Moore seems to care most. The dialogues between Menalcas and Eucritos, telling the tale of a sea-nymph come to earth, show the author at his best. On these he has lavished his jewels.

Miss Rose Macaulay's slender volume of elusive poetry, which she calls 'The Two Blind Countries,' is happily named. In suggesting that her title stands for Imagination and Reality, we interpret somewhat crudely a message which is wrapped and hidden and furtive. But little less than this will emerge to the sympathetic sense. Most men and women must be conscious, when they think at all, of an alienation from the materialistic concept of existence to which the work-a-day world as a whole seems committed. Take the casual examples of a stock-broker dreaming in his garden, or a publisher drowning business cares—not to suggest remorse—in a cabinet of crystals. The parallels are from our own experience, and we introduce them because Miss Macaulay often comes down to earth from her mystic cloudland, and thus turns the paradox the other way round.

It is the "alien" of the initial poem who holds the dual field throughout this little volume. There is illusion on either side of him. Illusion and disillusion are like genius and madness, near akin. Once the poet sees this, yet chooses for the nonce to play merely the onlooker's part.

The Horns of Taurus. By J. Griffyth Fairfax. (Smith, Elder & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)
The Sea is Kind. By T. Sturge Moore. (Grant Richards, 6*s.* net.)
The Two Blind Countries. By Rose Macaulay. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)
New Numbers. Vol. I. No. 1. *February* 1914. (Ryton, Dymock, Gloucester, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly.)

there is a chance to stand on the borderland and see beyond the border. This is what is done here, and it is something of an achievement. Coming down to earth, by the way, does not mean calling a spade a spade; though this, of a rough wayfarer, may be an exception to prove a rule:—

> High above the road the wire makes a song,
> To hush a drowsy tramp to sleep.
> In the boot-strewn ditch he will perhaps sleep long;
> Among jampots he may sleep deep.

This rash realism is good observation, if as poetry a little perverse; but it is alive all the same. At the root of everything you find, in Miss Macaulay's utterance, Heaven as criterion and Earth as test, and so come glimpses of concrete things and actual places. There is Cambridge, for instance. Cambridge has mystery in the wind—for are not cities but "thin veils woven of thought"?—and at sight of a scarlet gown on Trinity Sunday you can transmute the seen or the unseen at will. Miss Macaulay's transmutations will make themselves felt beyond Cambridge. Her microscopic sense is corrected by her telescopic range.

But we must get back to disillusion. An occasional hint that we may "forget the unforgettable" only lightens a little the gloom sufficiently explained in such titles as 'Keyless,' 'The Devourers,' 'The Losers,' 'Emptiness,' 'On Crying for the Moon.' All these pieces have a strange power; they draw us into dreamland and leave us there adrift. Even there, and in the other poems, we are face to face with things of beauty which we know well. Hopes even enter:—

> God has made of the lilac's breath,
> And the sweet of the clover,
> A wine shall conquer death,
> A honey for the lover.

We can emerge, too, for outside this dreamland men's blood may yet be fired wherever it is spring:—

> Such quick fire is in youth
> (And this youth knows, having no other learning)
> That where it moves, in truth,
> Its touch shall set the dead earth's soul a-burning.

We can honestly say that Miss Macaulay has opened up in her "two blind countries" visions beyond normal sight, and that through her command of imagery and music she awakens those emotions which in their turn will lull despair to sleep.

'New Numbers' is the initial venture of a periodical the aim of which is, we presume, to provide our younger school of singers with an opportunity of making themselves heard. The contributors in the present case are Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, Mr. Rupert Brooke, Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, and Mr. John Drinkwater.

Mr. Gibson's 'Bloodybush Edge'—a species of "heart-to-heart chat" between the village idiot and a London tramp at a lonely spot on the Scottish border at midnight—seeks to emulate Mr. Masefield in his heroic endeavours to invest the unlovely, sometimes the unsignificant, with poetical glamour. The verse is not ineffective; often, indeed, it shows a vigour of imagination that is noteworthy, as in the lines:—

> As though the great black hills against the sky
> Had come alive about me in the night;
> And they were watching me; as though I stood
> Naked, in a big room, with blind men sitting,
> Unseen, all round me, in the quiet darkness,
> That was not dark to them;

but we look for, and are entitled to, something more of a *dénouement*.

The four sonnets by Mr. Brooke are delicately moulded with much originality of fancy and a satisfying mastery of his medium; while Mr. Abercrombie's contribution, 'The Olympians'—a poem striking in conception, and abounding in fine and suggestive imagery—has its precise purport somewhat obscured by a reference to the Crucifixion. Mr. Abercrombie, moreover, is a bigot in the matter of spelling, and such words as "talkt," "smackt," or "horrour" do not enhance appreciably the beauty of a page. Mr. John Drinkwater's five lyrics, though somewhat slight, are a fitting complement to a volume of exceptional interest.

We trust that there is a future in store for this enterprising little publication.

Mexico: the Wonderland of the South. By W. E. Carson. (The Macmillan Company, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We are not sure, but presume that Mr. Carson is a citizen of the United States. He leaves his figures in dollars, and uses some American spelling; and when he talks of "this country," we fancy that he means America, not England. What he promises us is a revised version of the book which he published in 1909, with some supplementary chapters intended to explain what has happened since the fall of Diaz and the accession to power of Huerta. He claims to have brought his facts up to date, and to have made them "fresh, accurate, and inclusive"; but he has produced a dull and heavy book which contains much small talk and gives no clear view of the Mexico of to-day. What we get is an excellent account of certain towns in Mexico, a good deal of ancient history (given in many other books), and an insufficient note of the movements and changes of the last few years. But it is a little absurd to talk of "the latest developments," and then to print statistics for 1908.

Mr. Carson sits down to show us something of the brighter side of Mexico, but we cannot agree with him when he regards it as unfortunate that most of the recent books on that country have made us

> "unduly familiar with such subjects as the horrors of the peonage system, the corruption of the government, and the atrocities of revolutionists."

These are surely the very things that matter, and the more light that is thrown on them the better the chance for some reform.

The author points out that the Mexicans are essentially Spanish, and that imitation of Spain is noticeable in their habit of procrastination. Time in Mexico is idled away, and no man can be depended on to keep an appointment, "punctuality being regarded as the vice of a bore." Even the newspapers are dilatory, and a Mexican editor is reported as saying:—

> "Good news is like good wine; it improves with age. It is always better to hold news over for a week. If it is true, we shall get more facts, and if it proves to be false, why should we print it?"

When we look for Mr. Carson's views on the future of Mexico we find this:—

> "What Mexico needs is a strong central government, headed by such a man as Lord Kitchener, one of unblemished record, a soldier, statesman, and administrator; and what Lord Kitchener accomplished in Egypt might, to a great extent, be brought about in Mexico. But as a Kitchener is not to be found in Mexico to-day, the place must needs be filled by a Mexican substitute, a man of strong character, who understands his countrymen, who has the confidence of the army, and is able to restore order....The first step....must be the suppression of the present insurrections and the establishment of peace."

This does not help us much; but Mr. Carson says of intervention that it would probably mean that

> "the Mexicans would stop fighting among themselves, and unite to repel invasion. As the revolutionists have done, they would ignore the rules of civilized warfare; and, furthermore, owing to the mountainous character of the country, and the vast stretches of desert, it would be extremely difficult to conduct a successful campaign."

Like other recent writers, Mr. Carson holds the view that, had the Huerta administration obtained early recognition from the United States, "peace might have been speedily re-established"; and then (writing, of course, before the latest events) he says that

> "as events are now shaping themselves it would seem that the possibility of intervention by the United States has constantly become greater."

The United States has, indeed, at last discovered what the rest of the world knew long ago—that its policy of sitting with folded hands is misunderstood in Mexico. It is now announced that the whole of the Atlantic fleet of the United States has been ordered to Tampico, that large numbers of marines have been sent south, and that naval guns have been in action at Vera Cruz. But we still doubt whether President Huerta will be greatly moved even if the United States should bombard Tampico and other ports, and destroy a certain amount of property—belonging to citizens of the United States and to other foreigners. If President Wilson makes no formal declaration of war, it is difficult to see how he can maintain an effective blockade against neutral shipping. In the meantime there is serious risk of a rising against foreigners in Mexico City and other places.

Some of Mr. Carson's information strikes us as elementary—for instance, the statement that "geographically speaking Mexico is in North America." Some of it is inaccurate, as when he speaks of Mexico being "well within the tropics." He states in one place that the Empress Charlotte went mad after her husband's death, but she became insane before the Emperor was shot.

It is a pity that no map has been provided.

On Money, and Other Essays. By G. S. Street. (Constable & Co., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

It is something to the good that in these days of haste the leisurely essayist is still with us. One does not, however, expect this suggestion to be swallowed all at once. Even Mr. Street, we note, sounds the conventional half apology when he says that he treats things "as closely as I can, with my frailty of thought running hither and thither." But he is just as conscious as we are of the greatness of the boon, and proceeds with a certain confidence to administer to a jaded generation little sedatives for the nerves and little "drops of comfort" for the brain. His style is effervescent like a pick-me-up; he himself smiles with the benevolence of a physician prescribing a timely tonic.

Not without reflection, evidently, has the fragment on 'Money' secured the first place in his pages. Is that because in a well-ordered procession that which is of real consequence comes last? "Money talks," no doubt, in our day as it never talked before, but all the same there are some things still left which money cannot buy. Here you may contrast the quaint turns of thought which circle round the control of cash and the fear of losing it, with the grave and tender impulses that belong to a name like George Wyndham's. That tribute brings us up squarely as it were with some of the pleasantest and finest things of our time. Mere achievement seems to pass away—a sort of myth—in the light of outstanding personality and brilliancy of character. Thus, alternately following the grave and the gay, one may touch the bedrock of Mr. Street's philosophy, especially as he has amused himself in the interval with a fancy drawn from the image of his own changing personality during a long spell of years. Twenty-five met with thirty-five once upon a time; now that thirty-five is to be interviewed by forty-five (with twenty-five, again, for whip or chorus), what does the world seem like?

The world presented here, truly, is the world very much as it must look to the man in the train or the "tube," and very unlike the world we feel to have been sanctioned by older essayists. We do not say that Mr. Street's range is inconsiderable, but he does not crowd his pages with remote allusions; he does not ramify, catalogue, or co-ordinate. He rambles to and fro in scenes that are familiar to the least travelled and the least adventurous, and the highest compliment we can pay to his art is to say that three times out of four we find ourselves agreeing with him. Genial he is, nearly always, though a grievance crops up here and there, and he nearly always gets home with his dislikes. He flagellates some of his creatures without mercy, and some of them, like the slanderer, are by no means creatures of the imagination. Lesser pests are treated with a delightful humour: the truculent people, for example. Who has not wished that, as he goes abroad, some people would stay indoors? But they are all over the place, these "dreadful people," and they wear their aggressiveness, men and women, in all sorts of ways.

> "One habit all these truculent creatures have in common, that they look with pronounced hatred on the slightest departure from the ordinary. If, for example, you like the fresh air on your head and walk with your hat in your hand, you might be a naked savage for their amazement and disgust, and you may hear them exchange bitter comments on your absurdity....I said I should not feel justified in slaying them, but if I had the secret power of inflicting a sharp spasm of internal pain I doubt I should use it sometimes. It would be a comfortable thing, when one is met with an unprovoked stare of surprise and contempt, to see the starer and contemner double up and suddenly cry aloud."

So, to use his own phraseology, Mr. Street treats his subjects as "a bigot for simplicity and lucidity" might be expected to treat them; and whilst his ideas never lack suitable clothing, he has no affinity with the crowd of writers whose chief title to attention lies in their "beautiful insistence on a world which does not exist." On the other hand, the world at our doors, which can never be too much "with us," opens more temptingly for exploration at the bidding of this cheery guide.

The Fourfold Gospel.—Section II. *The Beginning.* By Edwin A. Abbott. (Cambridge University Press, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In the introductory volume which preceded this book Dr. Abbott suggested that the author of the Fourth Gospel intervened, though he did much more, "in behalf of Mark, in order to explain harsh or obscure Marcan expressions altered or omitted by Luke (and sometimes by Matthew also)." 'The Fourfold Gospel' deals with such expressions and the corresponding interventions, and attempts are made to understand the Johannine meaning and determine the Johannine motive. In an introductory chapter attention is drawn to the fact that the local and temporal environment of the Evangelist probably modified the form of the Johannine Gospel; and it is pointed out that Ephesus, from which by tradition the Gospel emanated, was a home of magic, and consequently in the Church of Ephesus there would be a tendency to turn the doctrines of Jesus into magical prescriptions or charm-doctrines. In such a city, Dr. Abbott says, "it might be thought expedient to publish a Gospel of Jesus Christ that might omit every one of His acts of exorcism, and also every reference to such acts." Further, in such a city it might be deemed necessary to anticipate and check a tendency to convert God's attributes into angels, principalities, or powers intervening between God and men. Towards the end of the introduction Dr. Abbott maintains that the Fourth Gospel often intervenes where the Three Gospels differ in words, as though it said, "I cannot tell you the *words* of Christ, but I can tell you His *mind*, as it was revealed to the disciple whom He loved"; and he goes so far as to say that the Evangelist, if asked the question, "Who is your Lord?" would perhaps have replied, although the Lord was enthroned in his heart, "Indeed, I cannot tell."

The first chapter, bearing the title 'The Beginning of the Gospel,' illustrates the author's methods, and affords an example of what he conceives to be the intervention of the Fourth Gospel. The opening words of Mark are "The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ," and the narrative proceeds to give an account of the work of John the Baptist. But Christians for the satisfaction of their own thought, and for the purpose of obtaining material for an answer to opponents, would inquire what God was doing for mankind before that beginning. Matthew, after the record of the preaching of John and the temptation in the wilderness, tells that "from that time Jesus began to preach"; while Luke, though showing elsewhere that Jesus "was, when beginning, about thirty years old," does not mention any definite beginning of preaching. In answer to the question, What preceded "the beginning"? the most that can be said of the three Evangelists is that Mark implies in the reference to Isaiah the prophet that the coming of John was foreordained; that Matthew, by referring to David and Abraham as Christ's ancestors, indicates God's desire to make men righteous; and that Luke, in order to prove the fact of that desire, connects it with the sending of John the Baptist according to God's special purpose. When John the Evangelist intervened, he was able, by his words about "the beginning," to answer minor questions arising out of Mark, and, at the same time, to teach a doctrine of divine development which was important for its own sake. No extravagant demand is made when we are asked to believe that the writer of the Fourth Gospel wished to avoid the sudden or arbitrary beginning of the Gospel as represented by Mark, and that the scheme of the world's redemption required the beginning to be set in eternity itself. Jesus was one with the Logos, and the Logos was with God from the beginning.

Dealing with the Prologue to the Fourth Gospel, Dr. Abbott points out that though love is not mentioned till toward the end of the book, it is everywhere in the book. The writer of the Gospel saw that, were love mentioned, it would be misunderstood and taken for

ordinary love, and that it could not be known except by knowing the Son. The remarkable, but not convincing statement is made that the author of the Gospel would not be called John the son of Zebedee, or by any proper name. John as a proper name must be reserved for the "man sent from God, whose name was John," and who, though preparing the way for the baptism from above, was himself from the earth. For the author it was enough to be called "the disciple whom Jesus loved," and so to show God's Only-begotten that His disciples seeing Him saw the Father.

The use of the term "Only-begotten" leads to a suggestive exposition. It may be felt by some that the introduction of Monogenēs, almost in the character of a new god, hinders their appreciation of the simple statement that "the Word became flesh." It is to be remembered, however, that the Evangelist was writing for educated people, and the term Monogenēs would convey a meaning spiritually valuable as a protest against philosophical error. Plato in the 'Timæus' had introduced Monogenēs to the Greeks, and Cicero in his translation of the 'Timæus' had passed it on to the Romans; but the Evangelist would not apply the term to the Cosmos, and would use it only for the incarnate Son, "after whom Plato was groping and feeling his way."

In the second chapter, 'John baptizing the People,' reference is made to the rule of "Johannine non-intervention in matters affecting John the Baptist"; and the reference illustrates Dr. Abbott's acute criticism. After showing that there are differences between Mark and Matthew on the one hand, and Luke on the other, he says that we cannot expect the Fourth Evangelist to intervene here, as the details are of no importance to him, since they refer to the Baptist in his relation to the people, and not to Jesus. The rule is, then, that the Evangelist does not intervene when the Baptist is brought into connexion with the people, but only when he is directly associated with Jesus.

Included in the volume are three important Appendixes: Nazarene and Nazoræan; the Disciple that was known unto the High Priest; and the Interpretation of Early Christian Poetry. In each of these Appendixes, as in the whole book, wide learning and accurate scholarship are displayed; and praise will be given to Dr. Abbott even by those who do not agree with all his conclusions, and cannot follow him when, for example, he identifies Judas Iscariot with the disciple known to the High Priest. This identification is not a novelty, and Dr. Abbott does not content himself with a mere statement or suggestion, but seeks to adduce evidence from the text. Yet in spite of the evidence nothing remains but a conjecture that Judas was the disciple who took Peter into the High Priest's palace; and against it may be placed another conjecture—that Peter, after the betrayal of His Master, would not have been led by Judas, but would have turned from him in horror.

The Life of the Rt. Hon. John Edward Ellis, M.P. By Arthur Tilney Bassett. (Macmillan & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

John Edward Ellis inherited from generations of Quakers that sturdy independence which, as Lord Bryce in an admirable Preface points out, causes men of the Ellis type who enter the House of Commons to make their presence felt. Since the death of John Bright the type had been for many years represented in the House by Ellis, and outside by the late Dr. Spence Watson. In the opinion of Lord Bryce the feature of Ellis which stood out above all others was an unswerving loyalty to duty. He held definite convictions, and felt bound to stand by them.

"He was courageous by nature as well as by training, always thinking for himself, never afraid to withstand the multitude, whatever might happen to himself....To stand firm was his duty. That was enough."

This biography by Mr. Arthur Tilney Bassett is an amplification of a privately circulated memoir by Joshua Rowntree (sometime M.P. for Scarborough), Ellis's brother-in-law, and throughout life his closest political confidant. It gives the reader an admirable idea of the man, even though its pages are made needlessly heavy by many solid extracts from 'Hansard.'

John Ellis gave up his chance of a University education in order to travel in America with his father, and his papers appear to show that he never regretted this decision. He began life as a Conservative, and in 1861 we find one of his friends writing that he "is a sad Tory, but I hope that age will convince him that many of his opinions are not reasonable." "Age" turned him into a sturdy Liberal, and in later years he described himself as "a Conservative by Nature, and a Liberal by Grace." As to party ties, his biographer says that, though he was always in public life a member of a party, he was "never a slave to party." Perhaps the biographer is right, but many of Ellis's friends counted him as a pretty strong party Liberal. It is true that at times he spoke against his party—for instance, on matters connected with the Navy. He was not a "peace at any price" Quaker, but was certainly a "Little Navy" man. Yet, in spite of his views on armaments, he managed to give steady support to one party.

Another thing connected with defence has an interest derived from recent troubles. There is a note that, at a dinner at which Gladstone was present, the conversation turned on militarism and its tendency to demand more as more was conceded. Gladstone turned to Ellis, and, bringing down his hand on the dinner-table with a force which made everything shake, said:—

"The Services, Mr. Ellis, the Services. If you throw the reins on the neck of the Services, they will ride you to the devil."

Of Gladstone there is also this tale, which we believe to be new:—

"At Reform Club lunched with G. W. E. Russell. Expressed to him how well his life of W. E. G. had been written. He said, 'Mr. G., when I went to him, said he would not follow the example of Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, and apply for an injunction in Chancery against me, but that was all the help he would give.' 'You must not be hurt,' said Mr. G., 'at my saying I will not read a line of it. I never read anything about myself if I can help it.'"

If Ellis is forgotten for other things, the House of Commons will remember that it was he who killed the Derby Day adjournment; and in his Diary for 1891 he noted:—

"My spirit was stirred within me at the scandal of an adjournment for a horse race after so many reminders in the House of the uncertainty of life."

In the following year he led the opposition to the adjournment and secured a majority, "thus ending the practice."

Unlike John Bright and at least one other Quaker Privy Councillor, who were relieved from the necessity of wearing swords at levees, Ellis appears to have borne that weapon, for it is noted that at a meeting of the Civil List Committee, which he attended in uniform, he laid aside his sword "according to old rule."

He was among the regular attendants at Westminster, and soon made himself such a master of its complicated procedure that when, in 1895, a new Speaker had to be elected, he notes that

"for an hour or so that office was within my reach. Have never regretted my decision, knowing my own limitations."

With him farming was for years a passion, as may be seen by his remarks on pedigree Guernsey cattle, and his tabulated records of milk-yields. But he had many interests in life, and one day we find him at Eastbourne, whither he had gone to watch the Salvation Army riots; at another time holding a Bible class on sand-dunes, and afterwards listening to an eloquent sermon by a market gardener.

On some points the book is curiously reticent. There is, for instance, much about the Jameson Raid, but not a single hint as to what happened behind the scenes on the Committee which inquired into that business. Ellis and Labouchere were put on that Committee as the watchdogs of the Liberal party. We have now had the Lives of both men, and they have revealed nothing whatever of the inner history of that affair. In Ellis's story of the South African trouble there is only one thing of real interest, and that is in a private letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated October 14th, 1897, in which the then Colonial Secretary wrote:—

"Have you and others thought what would be the consequences of driving Rhodes to the wall? If in his despair or desperation he joined forces with the extreme Dutch element and took advantage of the prejudices so easily roused against the 'unctuous rectitude' of a British Government, we could hardly keep the Cape Colony without a war. Is it worth while to risk this for the satisfaction of depriving Rhodes of his barren honour of the Privy Councillorship?"

We have said that the book is somewhat spoilt by its lengthy extracts from speeches.

Another defect is that many of the extracts from letters and diaries are extremely unimportant. The biographer has thought it necessary, for instance, to inform us that

"one night he elicited the acknowledgment that a Clerk of the Peace at Sligo was ignorant of the Jury Act which he was bound to administer, and had been totally disregarding."

On another occasion Ellis

"brought to light the fact that a hotelkeeper in Ireland had been fined 2*l.* for displaying the words 'God Save Ireland.'"

Such items, when collected in large quantities, are tedious, and break the thread of the story.

There are few misprints; but one name on p. 123 is wrong; and on p. 129 "Tired" is, we fancy, a slip for *Tried*.

British Society of Franciscan Studies.—Vol. V. *Collectanea Franciscana I.* Ediderunt A. G. Little, M. R. James, H. M. Bannister. (Aberdeen University Press, 10*s.* 6*d.* to Subscribers.)

Few people are aware, even among enthusiastic readers of Franciscan literature, that one of the intimate companions of the saint was a foreigner, and that foreigner an Englishman, Brother William of England. History is silent about him: we do not know who he was in the great world outside, or where he met the saint, or how long he was his fellow. Long after his death, when legends had clustered thick round St. Francis, and had made a list of twelve companions, like the twelve Apostles of his Master, it was said that one of them, too, was a traitor, and that the unknown Englishman had been called in to take his place. A slab in the great church at Assisi covers his remains, and there we read,

"Brother Elias—seeing that Brother William of England, layman, who had been perfect in religion, being buried in the basilica of St. Francis, was coruscating with great miracles moved by zeal for St. Francis, went to his sepulchre and commanded the dead man with much confidence and faith not to darken the glory of the holy Father Francis. From that time he performed no more miracles."

Brother William was one of the witnesses for the Indulgence of the Portiuncula; he died in 1232, and a relic of him was preserved and shown to the faithful at Assisi down to the end of the fourteenth century.

There is, however, some remarkable evidence of a connexion with England, and even with one of its best-known men of the time, which is brought forward by Prof. Little in the volume before us. In a chronicle written by Matthew Paris somewhere between 1236 and 1250 he gives an account of the Rule of the Friars Minor as approved by Honorius III. in 1224. In the margin of the manuscript he gives a drawing of a friar with the label "Frater Willelmus nacione Anglus socius sancti Francisci." The drawing does not look like a portrait, though it is most valuable as a note of the costume of the first friars. But besides this, another drawing of much greater artistic value has come down to us through the hands of Matthew Paris. In a manuscript of additions to his Chronicle now in the British Museum there is a beautiful Italian drawing of the early thirteenth century, representing our Lord among the seven candlesticks of the Revelation, holding up His right hand in blessing, with the keys in His left. On one side is the inscription: "Alpha et Omega vivens in secula seculorum"; on the other:

"Hoc opus fecit frater Willelmus de ordine minorum socius beati Francisci, Secundus in ordine ipso, conversacione sanctus, nacione anglus" [*i.e.*, This is the work of Brother William of the Order of Minors, the companion of St. Francis, second in that order, holy in conversation, English by birth].

The drawing is seemingly unknown to students of early Italian art, and is evidently an original, while it stands alone as the work of an English artist of the time.

Two other Franciscan drawings of great interest are also reproduced in this article, the first of five which go to make up a valuable contribution to the history of the early days of the Minorite Order. Dr. James writes on the library of the Grey Friars of Hereford with his usual knowledge of such matters, which, however, Prof. Little has been able to supplement in the case of the Lumley MSS. in the British Museum. A notice of some MSS. of the Cambridge Friars now in the Vatican is written by the Rev. H. M. Bannister. The main part of the book is taken up by the description of an important Franciscan manuscript recently sold in London, which throws much light on the Latin text of the 'Fioretti' and the 'Speculum Perfectionis.' Altogether, the volume maintains the high level of scholarship which distinguishes the British Society of Franciscan Studies.

Greece of the Hellenes. By Lucy M. J. Garnett. "Countries and Peoples Series." (Pitman & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

We think the editor of this series, who has adopted the "France of the French" formula, should have adhered to it, and called the book 'Greece of the Greeks,' since the other suggests the people of classical times, and that is exactly what the author does not treat. So 'Turkey of the Turks' and 'Holland of the Hollanders' are injudiciously changed in other volumes into 'Turkey of the Ottomans' and 'Holland of the Dutch.' Thus a taking formula has been spoilt. But apart from this trifle, the study of the present Greeks here presented to us is exceedingly interesting and done by a very competent hand.

The Greeks of to-day are getting somewhat tired of hearing the customary laudations of their ancestors, and were delighted with a speaker at the Congress of 1912 in Athens, who compared them to a young man of his acquaintance who, when he grew up and went into society, was always met by the formula: "Sir, I knew your grandfather; he was a very great man; I hope," &c. The young man complained that after hearing this a dozen times he was getting bored with his grandfather. Hence this book ought to content the new nation. It says hardly a word about the old Hellenes, but gives a full and mostly accurate account of the present Greeks in many aspects. All this is very well done, and such pages as that on the making of the sacred bread, on the word *elements*, as used by St. Paul in the New Testament, which means "genii" or "spirits," are most instructive. The author is also well versed in folk-lore, but does not proceed to draw from such tales the random conclusions we find in the writings of many folk-lorists. She thinks the character of the people can be inferred from these stories, and gives several instances of the high esteem in which courteous manners and gratitude are held in them. But surely there must be others which imply savagery and cruelty as common features in this people. Any one who reads the history of the War of Liberation (1821–9) cannot but find, along with daring and heroism, the most revolting cruelties to helpless prisoners, and the doings of the Klephts fifty years ago were stained with similar horrors. To read the present book means the ignoring of the darker side of the Greek character. If this is a fault, it is at all events the fault of a kindly author; so we find in her account of the Royal family and of the chief politicians all the pleasant features extolled, while there are no flaws or crimes mentioned. Of course, no author well known in Greece, and writing of a people from whom she has received kindness, could with decency adopt any other course, but the faults even of kings and queens must ultimately be judged at the bar of history.

Here and there we note omissions which we regret. Thus regarding funeral customs we should have been told that the coffin is usually carried open, and the cheeks and lips of the dead coloured to represent life—a gruesome thing for the foreigner to meet in the streets of Athens. We are told that the Vlachs are a Latin race, which they are not; and we are not told that the reason for requiring a quorum of more than half the House of Parliament to pass a Bill is simply that with a single House without check a minority might otherwise impose its will on the whole people. We did not think any one would describe the new Stadium at Athens as "an enormous roofless erection," any more than the open theatre there. It is quite new to us that Alexander the Great should have completed the drainage of Lake Copais begun by the prehistoric Minyæ. Nor have we ever seen the flesh-coloured marble for which Paros has from ancient times been famous!

Apart from these curiosities, some of which the author might either abandon or

vindicate in a new edition, we have found the book excellent, and we congratulate the author on having added to the myriad works on Greece one that is unusually clear and distinctive, and almost ignores what is the leading feature in most of the rest—classical Hellas.

The Philistines: their History and Civilization. By R. A. Stewart Macalister. The Schweich Lectures, 1911. (Milford, 2*s*.)

Prof. Macalister has done wisely in recasting, for purposes of publication, the three Schweich Lectures delivered by him in 1911. Neither the time-limit properly imposed on public lectures nor the particular arrangement of the subject-matter necessitated by a fixed number of meetings can, as a rule, be made to tally with the essential requirements of that freedom of presentation which should be conditioned only by the nature of the theme and the mental characteristics of the author. Another, though probably subsidiary, consideration is to be found in the fact that the mode of producing a desired effect by means of the living voice must be different from that of effecting the same purpose through the medium of the printed page. Anyhow, the result as it now lies before us is almost as admirable as could be wished, and we have no hesitation in saying that our author's monograph on the Philistines is one of the finest works yet produced under the auspices of the British Academy.

Several attempts have at different times been made to unravel the origin of the Philistines, but the right answer to this important question appears to be provided by three converging lines of evidence, respectively derived from the Biblical narrative, the Egyptian inscriptions, and the treasures brought to light by excavations in Crete. That the term Keftiu of the Egyptian inscriptions stands for Crete, or at least that it denotes "a centre of distribution of the products of Cretan civilization, and therefore a place under the influence of Crete," is clear from the identity in form of offerings made by Keftian envoys to Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty and of some of the masterpieces of Minoan art; but Keftiu is, notwithstanding the absence of the final *r*, probably the same as Caphtor, which, according to Hebrew tradition, was the original home of the Philistines, so that this point alone may be held to contain, as it were, in a nutshell the solution of the problem before us.

In an inscription of Ramessu III., preserved in the temple of Medinet Habu, we, moreover, meet with the Pulasati, undoubtedly to be equated with the Philistines, who, as members of a large body of invaders coming from the north, were repulsed by the Egyptian forces shortly after 1200 B.C.; and the inference seems to be well founded that the same Pulasati, together with certain allied races, finding themselves unable to gain a footing in Egypt, settled not long after on the less strenuously defended coast of Canaan. The inscription referred to does not mention Crete or neighbouring territory as the original home of the Pulasati, but there is the important fact that the plumed head-dress worn by captives of that race, as shown in the inscription of Medinet Habu, is very similar to that depicted in one of the graphic signs found on the famous terra-cotta disk discovered in the palace of Phæstus in Crete.

Another interesting argument may be based on the fact that the best explanation so far offered of the name Cherethites, borne, amongst others, by a section of the bodyguard of the early Hebrew kings, is that it represents the Hebrew equivalent of Κρῆτες; and if the Pelethites mentioned by the side of the Cherethites were—as appears likely—a body of Philistines under a somewhat modified form of the name, it would, in the light of the other extant evidence, seem right to assume that the Cherethites and Pelethites were not only associated together as members of a royal bodyguard, but were besides closely allied by race or nationality. In a somewhat venturesome effort at identification, Prof. Macalister further thinks that the Carites, who in three passages in the Masoretic text of the Old Testament take the place of Cherethites, were probably none other than Carians originally hailing from the south-western coast of Asia Minor. The supposition, of course, is that they, like several other races in that part of the world, had been dominated by Crete in the prosperous period of its history. But be this as it may, the main result as to the identity or close association of the Philistines with some branch or other of the ancient Cretans seems to be as well established as in the present state of knowledge one can expect.

In full accord with this view are the facts to be gathered from the interesting story contained in the Golénischeff papyrus, with which the second chapter of Prof. Macalister's work begins. The first landing-place of Wen-Amon, who about 1110 B.C. was sent from Thebes to the Syrian coast to buy timber for the construction of a sacred barge for Amon-Ra, chief of the gods, was a port named Dor, lying south of the promontory of Carmel, which was inhabited by the Zakkala, a people expressly associated with the Pulasati in the inscription of Medinet Habu already referred to; and a complete view of the facts of the case warrants the classification of this people as a branch of the Philistines, or, at any rate, as a race closely allied to them. Prof. Macalister further suggests that the name of Zakar-Baal, prince of Byblos, who was subsequently visited by Wen-Amon, is merely a faulty rendering, by the ignorant Egyptian envoy, of a designation meaning "Lord of the Zakkala." But the conjecture is probably of too hazardous a character to justify the assumption of Philistine domination over Phœnicia which our author seeks to connect with it.

The remaining sections of chap. ii. give us a critical survey of the history of the Philistines as delineated in the Old Testament; and as a supplement to this part may be regarded the excellent account supplied in chap. iii. of their chief cities, and the extension of Philistine rule over neighbouring territories.

The fourth and last chapter deals with the language of the Philistines, their organization, their religion, and their place in history and civilization. Very little definite information is, unfortunately, to be gathered about their language, though Prof. Macalister holds that

> "the close relationship of the Etruscans to the Philistines suggests that the Etruscan inscriptions may some time be found to have a bearing on the problem."

What our author says on the other topics named is also highly suggestive, and full of interest. We do not, however, think that his proposal to derive alphabetical writing from the forty-five signs of the Phæstus disk will meet with much encouragement. It does not, in fact, seem to us that Prof. Macalister has on a number of points escaped the temptation of overrating the capabilities and influence of the people whose history he has laid before us with conspicuous learning and uniform clearness of expression.

Luther. By Hartmann Grisar. Authorized Translation from the German by E. M. Lamond. Vol. III. (Kegan Paul & Co., 12*s*. net.)

As the English translation of Dr. Grisar's Life of Luther proceeds—it will, it is now announced, occupy six volumes—its interest increases. As we see the great Reformer in the thick of his work and the heyday of his life, the absorbing attraction of his personality takes hold of us more and more strongly. His stupendous force, his amazing vitality, his superhuman interest in life, impress themselves upon us with redoubled effect. We find him the most multiform, the most paradoxical of men. No one else has seen this so clearly, or expressed it so well, as Adolf Hausrath, whom Dr. Grisar quotes with a certain tepid approval:—

> "The very union, so characteristic of him, of mother-wit and melancholy, is quite peculiar. His wanton humour seems at times to make a plaything of the whole world, yet the next moment this seemingly incurable humorist is oppressed with the deepest melancholy, so that he knows not what to do with himself....In one corner of his heart lurks a demon of defiance, who, when roused, carries away the submissive monk to outbursts which he himself recognizes as the work of some alien force, stronger than his firmest resolutions He was the greatest revolutionary of his age, and yet he was a conservative theologian, yea, conservative to obstinacy....He insisted at times upon the letter as though the salvation of the entire Church depended upon it, and yet we find him rejecting whole books of the Bible and denying their Apostolic spirit. Reason appears to him as a temptress from the regions of enchantment, intellect as a mere rogue, who proves to his own satisfaction just what he is desirous of seeing proved, and yet, armed with this same reason and intellect, Luther went out

boldly into the battle-fields of the prolonged religious war." —'Luthers Leben,' iv. p. vii.

The inconsistencies of Luther's character are a delight to Dr. Grisar in the exposure of them. He clearly enjoys dwelling on the black side—on the coarse indecency, the savage violence, the recklessness of his language: not in themselves, of course, but as illustrations of what seem to him almost the necessary consequence of obstinate apostasy. There is no doubt that in some respects he proves his case to the hilt: there is not a trace of exaggeration, the *ipsissima verba* are appealed to as evidence. We need mention as examples only two cases. The first is the curious lack of "zeal for souls" which marked the Protestant Reformer. He seems to have wished rather to confine his ministrations to the religiously disposed than to attempt the conversion of the ungodly. When some one asked him how to behave towards those who had never been to church for twenty years, he answered: "Let them go to the devil, and, when they die, pitch them on the manure heap."

The other example is his attitude towards marriage. The extraordinary looseness with which he regarded the tie, the facilities for divorce which he allowed, the permission of polygamy, not only in his writings, but also in one notorious case, are probably to be explained by the very definite view which he held upon the institution. It was a matter for the temporal authority, he stated several times in his Table Talk, and expressed in the treatise 'On the Babylonish Captivity of the Church' thus:—

"The Sacrament was not Divinely instituted, but one invented in the Church by men led astray by their ignorance alike of things and of words."—See 'Luther's Primary Works,' Wace and Buchheim, p. 381.

It is certainly true that, as Dr. Grisar says,

"in speaking of sexual questions and of matters connected with marriage, Luther could adopt a tone calculated to make even the plainest of plain speakers wince."

On the other hand, Dr. Grisar rightly rejects the specific charges often advanced against the Reformer's morals (in the narrow sense of the word). He was self-indulgent, no doubt; but then he had a theory that this was the way to conquer melancholia.

A great part of this volume is taken up with these "glimpses of a Reformer's morals." More important perhaps, as well as much pleasanter reading, are the chapters in which Dr. Grisar deals with Luther's political attitude and his idea of the organization of a new Church. In 1530 he signed a secret memorandum declaring the unlawfulness of war against the Emperor on religious grounds; this was published in 1531 by Cochlæus, into whose hands it had fallen. Within a few years Luther entirely altered his opinion.

The later part of the volume is concerned with the relations between Luther and Melanchthon. Dr. Grisar proves that in essentials the latter was quite as "advanced" as the former, and he traces the growth of divergence between them, showing how, for example, Melanchthon gradually reached the Zwinglian doctrine of the Communion. Between Zwingli and Luther there was never any real harmony of opinion, and the German received the news of the death of the Swiss, with Carlstadt and Pellicanus, on the battle-field of Cappel, with something not far removed from glee. Dr. Grisar deals also with Luther's relations with Carlstadt, Schenk, Johann Agricola, Egranus, Bugenhagen, and others, and carries the story down to 1543.

The present volume, which is admirably translated, deals rather with the moral, social, and personal side of Luther's career than with his theology.

Canadian Addresses. By the Hon. George E. Foster. (Herbert Jenkins, 5*s.*)

The past decade has brought sensible advancement for the people of Great Britain in the matter of understanding the politics, progress, and affairs generally of their kinsfolk in the oversea portions of the Empire. A good deal of this important progress is due to the efforts as public speakers of leading statesmen in the Dominions. Such gatherings in England as those of the Imperial Conference, combined with the unofficial visits of oversea politicians to the Mother Country (which improved transport facilities have made much more frequent than they used to be), and the work of such bodies as the Dominions Royal Commission, have served to give our public in this country some sense of personal acquaintance with the men who shape the legislative development of the different young nations whose union forms our worldwide British Commonwealth. Among these men, some few are gifted with that power of oratory, that notably articulate order of personality, which enables individuals, here and there, to school the thoughts of communities, and to affect materially the relationship existing between peoples separated by wide seas. Mr. Alfred Deakin, the ex-Prime Minister of Australia, and "King Dick" Seddon of New Zealand, came into this category; as does also, to some extent, that sturdy speaker, the present Prime Minister of Canada. But, upon the whole, the present reviewer is inclined to assign first place, in this particular direction, to the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. George E. Foster, who during the past two or three years has, by his speeches alone, played a really potent part in drawing closer together the people of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Mother Country.

It may be interesting to readers of *The Athenæum* to know that in Canada this brilliant speaker has more than once been compared with the late Sir Charles Dilke, with reference both to his influence and position in Parliament, and to his gifts and personality. Certainly the scope of his knowledge is very wide. Intellectually, he is a full man. It may be doubted whether the House of Commons at Ottawa numbers among its members any one of riper and wider knowledge. His forceful personality, despite a certain characteristic coldness or austerity, secures the enthusiasm of his audiences, though he never, at any time, panders to sentimentality or superficiality. Without descending to the mawkish or merely emotional level of some speakers, his addresses are frequently illumined by their real patriotism.

For these reasons we are sincerely glad to welcome the modest little volume (issued at a price that brings it easily within the reach of most people) which gives us ten of the noteworthy addresses delivered during late years by Mr. Foster. The book is described as edited by Mr. Arnold Winterbotham, and his task cannot have been difficult, for Mr. Foster is a finished speaker, from the reporters' standpoint as in other respects. The little Introduction to the volume is not a biographical study by its editor, but an introduction to Canada and her affairs and aims from the pen of Mr. Foster himself. This is much to the point; but the addition to the completed book of a brief biographical study of Mr. Foster would have been welcome, especially to readers who have not followed his career. But possibly Mr. Foster's modesty forbade the undertaking, and it may be admitted that his addresses speak eloquently for him. They present the man and the general trend of the workings of his busy mind, though the reviewer is of opinion that he has listened to finer and more stirring speeches from Mr. Foster than the best of those contained in this instructive little book.

The Trials and Pleasures of an Uncompleted Tour. By Mrs. C. H. M. Thring. (Simpkin & Marshall, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This interesting book is pathetically dedicated to the memory of "the brightest, most devoted and unselfish wife that ever man possessed and lost." Mrs. Thring was well known as an American actress, under the stage-name of "Anne Caverly," who played "character" parts in the late Augustin Daly's company in New York and throughout the United States and Canada. She was descended from a family of Puritan ministers in Nova Scotia, and was popularly known as "the Puritan actress." On her friend Mr. Daly's death she left the stage, and a legacy from an aunt enabled her to travel and study in England, Belgium, Holland, and Paris. Wherever she went, her strong sense of humour and intense sympathy with all types of mankind—qualities which are illustrated in every page of this book—won her the friendship and admiration of all with whom she became acquainted.

In 1908 she married Mr. C. H. M. Thring, a nephew of the famous Head

Master of Uppingham, and in 1911 the couple set out to make an extended tour round the world: through America and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and China, Burma and India. Mrs. Thring intended to write a book describing this tour on her return to England, and to that end kept full diaries of her experiences. Unfortunately her health was never strong; the strain of constant travelling and pleasurable excitement did not improve it; and in February of last year she died quite suddenly at Agra, her illness being so brief that her husband, who was away tiger-shooting, was not able to return in time to see her alive.

It would have been a great pity if the impressions of so keen an observer and enjoyer of life had been withheld from the reader. Mr. Thring's pious task of preserving them is for once more than the *inane munus* which is usually all that can be paid to the memory of the dead. Out of the diaries left by his wife, and the copious letters which she was in the habit of writing to her friends at home, he has made a very bright, unconventional, and readable book, which will keep green the memory of its accomplished author. As an example of Mrs. Thring's natural skill in description we may quote her notes of the sunsets on the way from Sydney to Manila—sunsets which are among the most wonderful recollections of all voyages in tropical seas, but are mighty difficult to put into words. Mrs. Thring does this really well:

"Later a delicious shower, and then the most wonderful sunset....The background was green turquoise enamel, and on this, in fantastic shapes, orange tones; then, away up to the zenith, opal....The sea was a dead grey, and so were all the heavens except the sunset side."

Again:—

"I first noticed the indigo blue of the sea yesterday. The sea is not so 'sick' as it was going down the Pacific, and is more the colour of the sea at Nice and Monte Carlo. Also there is a wonderful turquoise colour in the sky at sunset which I have never seen before. One sees the greys and violets and flaming orange near Honolulu, but this turquoise is like enamel, clean and wonderful. Dab great blotches of orange..on it, and then imagine wonderful dove-greys, with all the tones of mauve and violet, and you will have an idea of what we see at sunset here. One forgets all the discomfort and the heat, and does not mind if one will be kept awake by it, for the sake of these experiences."

We regret that Mrs. Thring had not time to try her hand at an account of the Taj Mahal at Agra. That perfect and exquisite dream in white marble is almost beyond description: Mr. Kipling's distant view in 'Letters of Marque' is probably the best attempt, but Mrs. Thring might have come pretty near it. Her Japanese diaries are charming, and her account of the ordinary ups and downs of the globe-trotter is always vivacious.

FICTION.

The Highway to Happiness. By Richard Le Gallienne. (Werner Laurie, 6*s.* net.)

By an easy method of allegory Mr. Le Gallienne leads his reader to the conclusion that devotion to self incapacitates a man for the joy of conjugal love, infects him with the gloom of monomania, and deprives him of hope. The principal character is called Youth, and his companions bear names equally candid and important. Woman, in one form and another, is the cause of his degeneration and loss of noble friendship.

Mr. Le Gallienne's well-known aptitude for sensuously conveying to literature the attractiveness of muliebrity is prettily displayed in this allegory, although he strictly favours propriety in his artistic attitude towards the woman of undiscriminating lust and the person whom he enthrones as Queen Folly. He manifests his sympathy for the slaves of Capital in the horrible picturesqueness of his illustrations of the cost of fantastic luxury. Youth loses his soul in a wager against "the lord of Gold," and it may be remarked that the meaning and effect of this misfortune are not indicated with sufficient clearness. The verses occasionally to be found in the book are of unequal merit. A song of Hope to Youth which made him forget "the face of her who had promised him forgetfulness in exchange for a kiss" (a damsel named Suicide) is hardly good enough to be recommended as a tonic for people meditating self-destruction. Nevertheless, felicities of phrase and tune are to be met with here and there.

An unusual feature of the book is a series of drawings by Mr. Herbert Deland Williams, printed in green ink—partly on the margins and partly under the text, which inflexibly and ruthlessly occupies precisely the space which would belong to it without these "decorations." As Mr. Williams, satisfied with maintaining a sort of arboreal prettiness, has not troubled to follow the local changes of the allegory, he deserves less sympathy than we should otherwise accord him.

The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists. By Robert Tressall. (Grant Richards, 6*s.*)

The author of this book evidently set out to write a Socialistic tract, but despite such a handicap has produced a story of vivid realism and grim humour concerning the lives of some working-men who, with himself, were associated with a firm of house painters and decorators in a provincial town. In the course of a volume extending to nearly 400 pages, he shows us the sordid lives of these men, their opinions of other sections of humanity, their attitude towards politics in general, and their views of Socialism in particular.

We follow the author with interest as he faithfully records the hopes and fears that animate his comrades, their fatalistic philosophy of life, and their dull round of toil, displayed in the workshop and by their relations with the "boss" and the foreman, a Zolaesque character nicknamed "Old Misery." The struggle of the women is also depicted, and the tragedies of the children in homes where insecurity of work and low wages are an ever-present problem for the strongest to endure, and the weakest to abandon in despair.

Easton, a fellow-worker of Tressall's, arrives home dispirited and tired to find the household budget disorganized by the accumulation of debt resulting from his periods of enforced unemployment. His wife has struggled hard and bravely, but the crisis has mastered all the strategy of poverty, and she explains to Easton how matters stand. He listens, and then, in ignorance rather than anger, taxes her with carelessness and neglect.

"The woman did not reply at once. She was bending down over the cradle arranging the coverings which the restless movements of the child had disordered. She was crying silently, unnoticed by her husband.

"For months past—in fact ever since the child was born—she had been existing without sufficient food. If Easton was unemployed they had to stint themselves so as to avoid getting further into debt than was absolutely necessary. When he was working they had to go short in order to pay what they owed; but of what there was Easton himself, without knowing it, always had the greater share. If he was at work she would pack into his dinner basket over-night the best there was in the house. When he was out of work she often pretended, as she gave him his meals, that she had had hers while he was out. And all this time the baby was draining her life away, and her work was never done. She felt very weak and weary as she crouched over there, crying furtively and trying not to let him see."

Then the man, still blind to the patient heroism of his wife, again complains, and the woman gives vent to her pent-up despair:—

"'Oh, I am so tired—I am so tired. I wish I could lie down somewhere and sleep and never wake up any more.'"

We wish that Miss Pope, into whose hands, we learn, the manuscript of the novel came, had bestowed more time and care on it. She tells us in a short Preface that

"it came from the pen of Robert Tressall, house-painter and sign-writer, who recorded his criticism of the present scheme of things, until, weary of the struggle, he slipped out of it";

and that her task has been merely to cut away superfluous matter and repetition. She has not done either duty satisfactorily. Repetition has not only escaped her pruning-knife, but there is also at least one apparent hiatus which, rightly or wrongly, we have debited her with. In the interests of novel-readers to whom the subject is little known it ought, we think, to have been explained that the descriptions deal with men, masters, and conditions of work and life far below the average, and we feel a measure of sympathy with the impatience that his fellow-workers expressed at the author's

Socialistic discourses. There is a measure of truth in the latter's contention that they are not informed as to the root-cause of poverty. The nearest we get to it is that it is the outcome of private monopoly. To-day it is too much the fashion to shelter the individual behind the system. It is at least open to question whether, if workers secured control, there would be safety—security of decent life and fair wages—in numbers alone, and no one can be blamed for questioning also whether the more educated working-man should not educate his fellows better before the majority take control.

Nevertheless, we commend this work to the sociologist and the politician alike; while the general reader will find its pages a document of compelling interest and tragic stress. It is a book that by no means should be overlooked or ignored.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Butler (Fredrick W.), Personality and Revelation, a Statement of the Grounds of Christian Certainty, 2 net. Cambridge, Heffer

The author's aim is "to indicate the main lines of a defensive statement of the Christian religion in view of modern knowledge."

Fosdick (Harry Emerson), The Manhood of the Master, 1/6 net.
Student Christian Movement

This little book, presenting a study of the character of Christ, was originally prepared for American students, and is now issued, with a few alterations, for English readers. It is divided into sections, with Daily Readings, and a 'Comment for the Week' for devotional reading, or discussion in a "Bible study circle."

Mozley (J. K.), Christian Belief. Four Addresses on the Christian View of God and the World, with a Sermon entitled The Gospel and Theology, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

These four addresses, entitled 'Creed and Life,' 'Jesus Christ,' 'God, Sin, and Atonement,' and 'The Christian Way,' were delivered in Pembroke College Chapel during the Michaelmas Term, 1913.

Pownall (A. du T.), Elementary Bible Studies, being some Notes on the Historical Books of the Old Testament, paper 6*d*. net, cloth 1 net. Longmans

An elementary handbook prepared for the use of candidates for Church-work in the Colonies.

Simpson (W. J. Sparrow), The Catholic Conception of the Church, a Study of the Traditional Idea of the Nature and Constitution of the Church. "Library of Historic Theology." 5 net. Robert Scott

The author first considers Christ's teaching concerning the Kingdom of Heaven and the Church, and then traces "the course of the Catholic conception of the Church through a development of 1900 years," treating chiefly of the great writers of the primitive Church.

POETRY.

Cropper (Margaret), Poems, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A slight collection of verses, including 'Songs in a Valley,' 'Deirdre on Ship-board,' and 'At Trancrossan.'

Gain and Loss, a Lyrical Narrative, and Other Verses, by E. K. S., 1/6 net.
St. Catherine Press

'Gain and Loss,' the chief item in this small volume of verse, records an experience of love, and is divided into many short pieces, such as 'The Tryst,' 'Renouncement,' and 'May-Time.'

Gilbert (Bernard), Farming Lays, 2 net.
Frank Palmer

These verses, we understand from the Publisher's Preface, have been recited to, and acclaimed by, local experts in village inns. There are marginal decorations by Mr. W. S. Lear.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Congress Library, List of References on Federal Control of Commerce and Corporations: Special Aspects and Applications, compiled under the Direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, 15c.
Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The first part of this 'List of References' was published in March, 1913. The present part deals with various special aspects of the subject, and is divided under the headings 'Regulation of Interstate Commerce,' 'Industrial Corporations, Trusts,' and 'Federal Anti-Trust Cases.' Author and Subject Indexes are added.

Nottingham Library Bulletin, May, ½*d*.
Nottingham

Containing lists of new books added to the Library, notices of new novels, and notes.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Baildon (W. Paley), Baildon and the Baildons, a Histor of a Yorkshire Manor and Family, Vol. I. Privately printed

The first volume of a manorial and family history, illustrated by numerous plates and blocks in the text.

Clan Campbell, Abstracts of Entries relating to Campbells in the Sheriff Court Books of Perthshire, and in the Particular Registers of Hornings and Inhibitions for that County, from the Campbell Collections formed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, prepared and edited by the Rev. Henry Paton. Edinburgh, Schulze

Mr. Paton contributes a brief Introduction, and Indexes of Persons and Places are given.

Memories of John Westlake, 6/ net.
Smith & Elder

This is not a formal biography, but a collection of tributes from various friends of John Westlake, including Mr. A. V. Dicey, Lord Courtney of Penwith, and Dr. J. N. Reuter. There is an introductory chapter by Mr. J. Fischer Williams, and the book is illustrated with portraits.

Morgan (Rev. J. Vyrnwy), The Philosophy of Welsh History, 12/6 net. Lane

The author's purpose is "to dwell upon the dramatic phases of historical events and upon the religious and sociological phenomena," and to discuss the problems involved in the development of the country.

Naval and Military Essays, "Cambridge Naval and Military Series," 7/6 net.
Cambridge University Press

A collection of papers which were read in the Naval and Military Section at the International Congress of Historical Studies last year. They are edited by the general editors of the series, Mr. Julian Corbett and Col. H. J. Edwards, and include contributions by Sir J. K. Laughton, Mr. Corbett, Dr. J. Holland Rose, and Prof. C. W. C. Oman.

Omond (G. W. T.), The Lord Advocates of Scotland: Second Series, 1834–1880, 21 net.
Melrose

The writer's former work, published in 1883, traced the history of the office from the fifteenth century to the passing of the Reform Bill. In this volume he continues the story of the political and legal adventures of the Lord Advocates down to the Parliament of 1880.

Roscoe (E. S.), Penn's Country, being Literary and Historical Studies of the Country of Penn, Milton, Gray, Burke, and the Disraelis, 2/6 net.
Longmans

A revised and enlarged edition, containing illustrations and a map.

Salazar (Fanny Zampini), Margherita of Savoy, First Queen of Italy: her Life and Times, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

A study of the life of the Queen-Mother of Italy, giving special regard "to the protection and incentive she has afforded to movements in Italy affecting the condition of women in social, economic, and educational fields." Mr. Richard Bagot writes a Preface, and there are illustrations.

Turquan (Joseph) and D'Auriac (Jules), A Great Adventuress: Lady Hamilton and the Revolution in Naples, 1763–1815, 12/6 net.
Jenkins

This edition has been translated from the French by Miss Lilian Wiggins. There are many illustrations from portraits.

Worcester (Dean C.), The Philippines, Past and Present, 2 vols., 30/ net. Mills & Boon

An account of the past and present political situation in the islands, with a description of their climate, natural resources, and commercial possibilities. The writer was a member of the U.S. Philippine Commission (1899–1901), and since 1901 has been Secretary of the Interior to the Insular Government. The volumes are illustrated.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Maitland (Francis J. G.), Chile, its Land and People, the History, Natural Features, Development, and Industrial Resources of a Great South American Republic, 10/6 net.
Francis Griffiths

A survey of the country, illustrated with many photographs.

Peacock (Wadham), Albania, the Foundling State of Europe, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The writer "deals with a phase in the history of Albania which is passing away," and gives a chapter to the consideration of the future of the new kingdom. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Thomas (Edward), In Pursuit of Spring, 5/ net.
Nelson

The author records a pilgrimage from London to the Quantock Hills in March and April. There are six mounted illustrations from drawings by Mr. Ernest Haslehust.

White (Stewart Edward), African Camp Fires, 5/ net. Nelson

A record of travel and sport in Africa, with illustrations from photographs.

POLITICS.

Moore (F. Frankfort), The Truth about Ulster, 7/6 net. Nash

The writer records his memories of riots in Belfast and other places, and his impressions of Ulster and Ulstermen. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Stepankowsky (V.), The Russian Plot to Seize Galicia (Austrian Ruthenia), 6*d*. Hall

The writer's aim is "to arouse the attention of Englishmen" to the "feverish preparations on the part of the Russians, and their renewed determination to deal a violent blow to the cause of the national revival" in Western Ruthenia.

Walling (William English), Progressivism—and After, 6/6 net. Macmillan

The author discusses and criticizes progressive movements, being mainly concerned with their development in the United States.

SOCIOLOGY.

Chadwick (W. Edward), The Church, the State, and the Poor, a Series of Historical Sketches, 6/ net. Robert Scott

A discussion of the ways in which the Church and the State have attempted at various times to deal with the problems of poverty.

ECONOMICS.

Hoag (Clarence Gilbert), A Theory of Interest, 6/6 net. Macmillan

The author's aim is to present a solution of the problem of interest.

Temple (Frederick), Interest, Gold, and Banking, a Discourse on Democratic Finance, 6*d*.
Effingham Wilson

An address dealing with the effect of usury on society.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bradley (William), The Early Poems of Walter Savage Landor, 2/6 net. Hugh Rees

This study of Landor's development and his debt to Milton has been submitted as a doctoral thesis to the Faculty of Philosophy in the Wilhelm's University of Münster, Westphalia.

EDUCATION.

Leeds University, Tenth Report, 1912–13.
Leeds, Jowett & Sowry

Containing a report of the activities of the various departments of the University, a list of works, original papers, &c., published by its members during the year 1912-13, notices of recent appointments gained by students, and other information.

SCHOOL.

Brabant (H. S.), Test Papers on the Army Mathematical Syllabus, 1/6 net. Relfe

A collection of papers "designed to represent the harder type of questions set in the Army Examinations."

Dobbs (W. J.), Answers to the Exercises in a School Course in Geometry, 6*d*.

In Longmans' "Modern Mathematical Series."

English Author Revision Card: Shakespeare, The Tempest, prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local and the College of Preceptors' Examinations, by A. P. Colman, 3*d*. Relfe

This card contains eighty quotations from 'The Tempest,' and is intended to test pupils' knowledge of the text. With it is provided a Key.

French Unseens, Senior Course, selected and arranged by A. R. Florian, 1/6 Rivingtons
A hundred and fifty-one passages in prose and verse from French writers, followed by an Index of Authors.

Hodgson (Rev. H. J.), Practical Geometry for Junior Examinations, 1/6 Relfe
A second edition.

Latin Vocabulary, 8*d.* net. Relfe
This little book consists of words and phrases especially selected for the translation of Cæsar and for Latin prose composition. There are Appendixes.

Maupassant (Guy de), Six Contes, edited by Harold N. P. Sloman, 2/6 Camb. Univ. Press
A volume in the Senior Group of the "Cambridge Modern French Series." It contains the stories 'Le Horla,' 'Le Trou,' 'Les Prisonniers,' 'Qui Sait?' 'Menuet,' and 'L'Aventure de Walter Schnaffs,' which are edited with a brief Introduction, exercises in the Direct Method, and a "Lexique."

Minssen (B.), Single Term French Readers, in Six Elementary Books of Graduated Difficulty, Term III., 1/ Rivingtons
This little book contains a story rewritten for beginners, "mainly founded" on part of 'Bertrand du Guesclin,' by Émile de Bonnechose, followed by notes in French, exercises on elementary French grammar, and a French-English Vocabulary.

Nicholls (Sophie M.), Scenic Studies of the Bible Background, 3/6 net. Longmans
This book is written to supplement wall-pictures of Palestine in a classroom. It is illustrated with photographs and maps; there is a Preface by Mrs. Bryant; and Indexes of Geographical Subjects and Scripture References are added.

Perrault (C.), Contes des Fées, I. and II., 3*d.* each. Relfe
The first booklet contains 'Les Fées' and 'Cendrillon," and the second 'Le Petit Chaperon Rouge' and 'La Belle au Bois Dormant.' Each has two black-and-white illustrations and a Vocabulary.

Relfe Brothers' Junior Contour Atlas, 1/6 net.
There are thirty-six coloured plates, containing forty-nine maps and diagrams, and an Index.

Soullier (G.), Easy French Phonetics, with Reader and Exercises, 1/ Relfe
A systematic course of lessons in the phonetic method for beginners.

Soullier (G.), Simple Lessons on Free Composition in French, 1/4 Relfe
This book contains a series of exercises written in simple French. Mr. J. Litt has added an Introduction.

Spenser (Edmund), The Faerie Queene, Book II., edited by Lilian Winstanley, "Pitt Press Series," 2/6 Cambridge University Press
In her Introduction Miss Winstanley writes an appreciation of 'The Faerie Queene,' a discussion of the literary sources of Book II., and an essay on Spenser and Aristotle. She also contributes about fifty pages of notes to the text.

Stinde (Julius), Die Familie Buchholz, edited by G. H. Clarke, 2/6 Cambridge Univ. Press
A volume in the "Cambridge Modern German Series," edited with exercises in the Direct Method, and a German-English Vocabulary.

Taylor (W. R.), The Junior Geography and Atlas, 1/6 Relfe
A second edition.

Taylor (W. R.), Old Testament History, 1/ Relfe
A brief sketch of Old Testament history for the use of schools.

FICTION.

Adams (Arthur H.), The Knight of the Motor Launch, 1/ Sydney, N.S.W., Bookstall Co.
A tale of love and adventure, followed by two short stories, 'Honi Soit' and 'A Rich Man and Some Shells.' They are reproduced from *The Lone Hand* and *The Bulletin.*

Bain (F. W.), Indian Stories: Vol. VI. An Essence of the Dusk, translated from the Original Manuscript, 120/ net per set of 10 vols. Lee Warner
This story was first published in 1906.

Cullum (Ridgwell), The Compact, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
The story is written round the events which followed the earlier Majuba incident, and led to the establishment of the two small republics of Goshen and Stellaland. The "compact" is one made between two men, by which the affections of a woman are to be tested for a year in order to discover which of the two—her husband or the man he supposes his rival—she prefers.

Findlater (Mary and Jane), Crossriggs, 7*d.* net. Nelson
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, May 16, 1908, p. 600.

Grey (Lincoln), Sarah Midget, 6/ Methuen
A melodramatic story concerning a millionaire emporium proprietor, who in the days when he was a shop assistant had married little Sarah Midget, and had later deserted her for a painted lady. The son of the latter, while a student at an Agricultural College, meets Sarah, and their friendship develops without either realizing the other's identity.

Heathcote (Millicent), Entertaining Jane, 6/ Mills & Boon
A story of a young girl who tries to earn her living, first as a typist, and then as an entertainer in a hydro. When she is reduced to 5½*d.*, and is contemplating "sausage and mashed" as her last meal on earth, the handsome, sunburnt hero finds her in the nick of time, and takes possession.

Litta (The Duke), Monsignor Villarosa, 6/ Fisher Unwin
The central figure is a Liberal Bishop of the Roman Church, the publication of whose *magnum opus* results in his condemnation to the severest ecclesiastical punishment. A subsidary interest concerns the remarriage of a divorcée loved by the Bishop's nephew.

Lyall (Edna), Derrick Vaughan, Novelist, 7*d.* net. Methuen
A cheap reprint.

Maartens (Maarten), An Old Maid's Love; God's Fool; The Greater Glory; My Lady Nobody; and Her Memory, 3/6 each. Constable
Five volumes in a new uniform edition of the novelist's works. They were noticed respectively in *The Athenæum* on the following dates: May 9, 1891, p. 601; Oct. 29, 1892, p. 585; Feb. 10, 1894, p. 176; June 29, 1895, p. 835; and Oct. 29, 1898, p. 604.

Mack (Louise: Mrs. Creed), The Music Makers, the Love Story of a Woman Composer, 6/ Mills & Boon
The heroine, whose reputation as a composer is already established, has accepted as her own the opera of a poor and unsuccessful friend. She intends to announce the authorship on the first night of its performance, but he, hearing accidentally of the work's production, believes her guilty of theft, and it is long before the two are united. There are several subsidiary characters, whose affairs contribute to a complicated plot.

Meade (L. T.), The Wooing of Monica, 6*d.* Long
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, March 17, 1900, p. 330.

One Year of Pierrot, by the Mother of Pierrot, 6/ Putnams
A simple story told by an eighteen-year-old mother, whose child is born some months after the death of her husband. Pierrot, her son, only lives one year, and during that time makes many friendships.

Ruck (Berta: Mrs. Oliver Onions), His Official Fiancée, 6/ Hutchinson
A story, told in the first person, of a girl typist who became officially engaged to her "governor" on the understanding that the arrangement was to be broken off at the end of a year.

Savile (Frank), The Red Wall, a Modern Romance, 2/ net. Nelson
A novel dealing with the efforts of a European Power to get a footing in the zone of the Panama Canal.

Sinclair (May), The Judgment of Eve, 6/ Hutchinson
This volume contains a series of short stories with morals. The narrative that gives the title to the book is a study of a young couple in poor circumstances, and shows the difficulties of their married life.

Tallentyre (S. G.), Matthew Hargreaves, 6/ Smith & Elder
A character-study of a City man of the last century.

Travers (John), Second Nature, a Study in Contrasts, 6/ Duckworth
The hero is left a fortune by his uncle on condition that he marries, within a year, a woman who has been sentenced to serve time in prison. He eventually obeys the terms of the will, but, as Society is shocked at his wife's manners, he takes her to a lonely station on the Indian frontier.

Tressall (Robert), The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists, 6/ Grant Richards
See p. 584.

Troubridge (Lady), This Man and this Woman, 6/ Eveleigh Nash
The author describes the unfortunate married life of a young and irresponsible couple who belong to modern society, but gives a happy ending to her tale.

Winter (John Strange), The Countess of Mountenoy, 6*d.* Long
A cheap reprint.

JUVENILE.

Elias (Frank), A Boy's Adventures in the South Seas; or, With Williams to Erromanga, 2/ R.T.S.
A story in the "Brave Deeds" Series, with a coloured frontispiece and other illustrations.

Le Feuvre (Amy), Bridget's Quarter Deck, 3/6 R.T.S.
A new issue.

Shaw (Gertrude), West Indian Fairy Tales, 2/6 net. Francis Griffiths
These fairy tales are told for children, and are illustrated in black and white by Mr. H. J. Stock.

Tate (Gertrude M.), Windflowers, Verses for Young Children, 4*d.* Relfe
Simple pieces, such as 'Pussy Willow,' 'Brownies,' 'Good-Night,' and 'My Dolly,' printed in large type.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society Journal, March, 2/ net. H. K. Lewis
This number contains a report of the eleventh general meeting of the Society, a paper on Roger Bacon by Mr. B. Ralph Rowbottom, with a report of the discussion that followed it, and reviews.

Baptist Historical Society Transactions, April, 2/6 Baptist Union
Containing articles on 'John Ward,' 'Two Hardcastles, Presbyterian and Baptist,' 'Paul's Alley, Barbican, 1695–1768,' 'Kentish Missionaries to Virginia, 1714,' and 'Theobalds and Colonel Packer,' and notes.

Dublin Review, April, 5/6 net. Burns & Oates
Mgr. Barnes contributes an article entitled 'Martin Luther, Augustinian Friar.' The editor, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, writes on 'A Visit to America,' Sir H. E. H. Jerningham on 'Three Ambassadors of the Victorian Age,' and Prof. T. M. Kettle on 'Labour and Civilization.'

English Historical Review, April, 5/ Longmans
The articles include 'The Strength of English Armies in the Middle Ages,' by Sir J. H. Ramsay; 'The Early Life of John de Vere, Thirteenth Earl of Oxford,' by Miss Cora L. Scofield; and 'Frederick the Great and England, 1756–1763,' Part II., by Dr. J. Holland Rose.

Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, May, 6*d.* 4, Bouverie St., E.C.
The present number includes 'The Begam of Bhopal,' by Mary Frances Billington; 'The House that Juliet Built,' by Grace S. Richmond; and 'In the Merry Maytime,' by Maud Angell.

Imperial Institute Bulletin, Vol. XII. No. 1, 2/6 John Murray
This number contains reports of recent investigations at the Imperial Institute, an article by Mr. E. Leplae on 'Agriculture in the Belgian Congo,' general notices respecting economic products and their development, a report of the 'Recent Progress in Agriculture and the Development of Natural Resources,' and a general statement and notes.

Indian Review, March, 8 annas. Madras, G. A. Natesan
This number includes articles on 'American Plans to Exclude Indians,' by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh; 'The Real and the Ideal,' by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore; 'The Late Lord Minto,' by Mr. G. A. Natesan; and 'Journalism for Young Indians,' by Mr. A. J. Fraser Blair.

International Theosophical Chronicle, April, 6*d.* net. 18, Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
The contents include articles on 'Copan and its Position in American History,' by Mr. William E. Gates; 'Rejuvenation in Art,' by Mr. R. Machell; and 'Wild Flowers in Lomaland,' by the Brownie Botany Class.

Journal of Theological Studies, April, 3/6 net. Milford
Dr. W. Sanday contributes a brief tribute to Baron Hermann von Soden. The papers include 'Von Soden's Text of the New Testament,' by Mr. H. C. Hoskier; 'The Work of Menezes on the Malabar Liturgy,' by the Rev. R. H. Connolly; and 'The Patristic Testimonia of Timotheus Ælurus,' by Mr. F. C. Conybeare.

Monist, April, 2/6 Open Court Publ. Co.
The items include a second instalment of an article entitled 'On the Nature of Acquaintance,' by Mr. Bertrand Russell; 'The Principles of Mechanics with Newton (1666-1679),' by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain; and 'Purposiveness in Nature and Life,' by Mr. Edmund Noble.

North American Review, April, 1/ net. Heinemann
The editor, Mr. George Harvey, writes an 'Appeal to the President: To Save Mexico; to Save his Party; to Save Himself.' The articles include 'Goldwin Smith: a Reminiscence,' by Viscount Bryce; 'Government Railroads in Alaska,' by Mr. Carrington Weems; and 'Twentieth-Century Christianity,' by Rear-Admiral A. T. Mahan.

Open Court, April, 10c. Open Court Publ. Co.
Mr. Paul Carus concludes his paper on 'The Portrayal of Christ,' and also writes on 'The Romance of a Tibetan Queen.' Other items are 'The Scientists,' by the late Henri Poincaré, and 'A New Co-operative Colony,' by Mr. Hiram Vrooman.

Pall Mall Magazine, May, 6*d*. net. Iliffe
This number celebrates the twenty-first birthday of the magazine. Mr. Albert Kinross in an article entitled 'Coming of Age' reviews its history, and recalls the eminent writers and artists who have contributed to it at various times. Special features are short stories by Mr. Compton Mackenzie, Mr. Morley Roberts, George Birmingham, and others; an article, 'What You Will,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc; and verses 'To a Child,' by Mr. Walter de la Mare.

Review of Reviews for Australasia, March, 6*d*. Melbourne, Swanston St.
The articles in this number include 'The Crown Prince of Germany,' by Mr. A. G. Gardiner; 'The Defence of Australia,' and 'The Position of Indians within the Empire.' Other items are 'Leading Articles in the Reviews' and 'History of the Month in Caricature.'

Sunday at Home, May, 6*d*. 4, Bouverie St., E.C.
The contents include an article on Henry Holiday, by Mr. Harry Cooper; 'A Fountain under the Sea,' a story-sermon for children, by the Rev. Stuart Robertson; and under the heading 'My Most Encouraging Experience' we have some anecdotes by such people as Sir John Kirk, Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Bishop Welldon, and others.

Theosophical Path, April, 1/ California, Point Loma
Mr. H. Travers writes on 'Reincarnation,' Mr. Percy Leonard on 'A Marvel of Motherhood: a Record of Observations on the Founding of a Colony of Honey-Ants,' and Mr. Kenneth Morris on 'The Drama in Wales.' The photographic illustrations are a notable feature.

Yale Review, April, 75c. Yale Publishing Association
The present number contains articles by Mr. Robert Herrick on 'The American Novel,' Mr. Basanta Koomar Roy on 'The Personality of Tagore,' and Miss Helen McAfee on 'An Anatolian Journey,' &c. There are verses by Mr. John Erskine and Mr. Walter Peirce.

GENERAL.

Advance Date Book, July, 1914, to June, 1916, 1/6 Lecture Agency
A diary for public speakers and others who are obliged to make engagements some time in advance.

City of London Year-Book and Civic Directory for 1914, 5/ net. Collingridge
A handbook giving full information on the municipal, commercial, and social life of the City. It includes lists of membership of the City Guilds, the new Committees of the Corporation and the London County Council, and particulars of City schools.

Coutts (Henry T.), Library Jokes and Jottings, a Collection of Stories, partly Wise, but mostly Otherwise, 2/6 net. Grafton
The author, who is President of the Library Assistants' Association, has here collected humorous incidents and anecdotes, many of which have come under his notice during the course of his professional duties.

India Office List for 1914, 10/6 Harrison
Containing a biographical Record of Services, lists of names in the Honours Lists, names of the members of the new Legislative Councils and Governor-General's Council, and much other information compiled from official records.

In the Next World: Actual Narratives of Personal Experiences by Some who have Passed On, compiled and elucidated by A. P. Sinnett, 1/6 net. Theosophical Publ. Co.
The writer says he has had favourable opportunities of "free speech with friends who have passed over into the astral life," and here gives "fragments of astral biography" which he has received.

James (A. F. Brodie), Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1914, 2/6 net. Mathieson
This booklet is in its eleventh year of issue. It contains much statistical information for shareholders and producers, lists of directors and the companies they direct, and tables.

John Rylands Library, Manchester, A Brief Historical Description of the Library and its Contents, 6*d*. net. Manchester University Press
This volume gives a sketch of the inception, foundation, and growth of the Library, and brief descriptions of its chief literary treasures and architecture. There are illustrations and facsimiles of manuscripts and early printed books.

Maxims from the Writings of Mgr. Benson, by the Compiler of 'Thoughts from Augustine Birrell,' &c., 1/3 net. Washbourne
These maxims are arranged for the days of the year, and are preceded by a brief Foreword giving a biographical sketch of Mgr. Benson and a list of his chief books.

Owen (Douglas), Ocean Trade and Shipping, "Cambridge Naval and Military Series," 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The author summarizes the process of ocean trade and methods of ocean traders in time of peace, discusses the situation arising on the sudden outbreak of war, and reviews the relations between neutral masters and belligerent naval officers at such a time. The book is intended for naval and military officers, and is illustrated by photographs and facsimiles.

SCIENCE.

Drysdale (A. L.), Greater Profits from Land: the Secret of Successful Farming, 10/ net. Fisher Unwin
A practical treatise on land, including a full report of the Dalmeny experiments and tables of manurial treatment. It is illustrated with photographs.

Haeder (Herman), A Handbook on the Steam Engine, with Especial Reference to Small and Medium-sized Engines, translated from the German, with Considerable Additions and Alterations, 7/6 net. Crosby Lockwood
The fourth English edition, revised and enlarged. The chief addition is an Appendix of about sixty pages on Steam Turbines, containing Mr. Haeder's formulæ and diagrams.

Housden (C. E.), Riddle of Mars, the Planet, 3/6 net. Longmans
The writer, by an independent method, has arrived at the same conclusion as Prof. Lowell with regard to the artificial nature of the canals and oases of the planet.

Park (James), A Text-Book of Geology, for Use in Mining Schools, Colleges, and Secondary Schools, 15/ net. Griffin
This book, by the Professor of Mining in the University of Otago, is based on a course of lectures "revised and expanded so as to cover the requirements in Geology as now defined for Engineering, Mining, and Agricultural Schools and Colleges." It is illustrated with seventy plates and numerous other illustrations.

Robson (Forster), British Trees, and How to Name them at a Glance, without Botany, 7*d*. net. Holden & Hardingham
The writer has grouped trees according to the shape of their leaves, "adding other noticeable points to aid identification." There are many illustrations in the text, and an Index.

Smithsonian Institution, Opinions rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. Washington
This pamphlet contains Opinions 57 to 65.

Smithsonian Institution, Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Vol. 45. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The scientific papers in this volume include 'A Fossil Flower from the Eocene,' by Mr. Edward W. Berry; 'Treeshrews: an Account of the Mammalian Family Tupaiidæ,' by Mr. Marcus Ward Lyon, jun.; and a 'Description of a New Carchariod Shark from the Sulu Archipelago,' by Mr. H. M. Smith.

Steiner (Rudolph), An Outline of Occult Science, 7/6 net. Theosophical Publ. Society
An authorized translation from the fourth edition.

Steiner (Rudolph), Three Essays on Haeckel and Karma, 3/6 net. Theosophical Publ. Soc.
An authorized translation from the German of the three essays 'The Working of Karma,' 'Haeckel and his Opponents,' and 'Haeckel, "Riddle of the Universe," and Theosophy.'

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Geikie (James), The Antiquity of Man in Europe, 10/6 net. Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd
The Monroe Lectures for 1913. The writer says that "they make no pretension to be other than an outline sketch of a somewhat complicated subject, but they may serve to indicate the present position of geological opinion on the question of the antiquity of man." The book has full-page plates, illustrations in the text, and maps.

FINE ARTS.

Great Pictures by Great Painters, selected from the Public Galleries of Great Britain and the Continent, with descriptive notes by Arthur Fish, Part I., 7*d*. net. Cassell
This part contains reproductions in colour of the 'Arrival of the Pardon of Saint Anne de Fouesnant at Concarneau,' by M. Alfred Guillou; 'Girl leaning on her Hand,' by Greuze; '1814,' by Meissonier; and 'At the Fireside,' by Herr Bernardus Johannes Blommers.

Kandinsky (Wassily), The Art of Spiritual Harmony, translated, with an Introduction, by Michael T. H. Sadler, 6/ net. Constable
The book is divided into two sections—'About General Æsthetic' and 'About Painting'—and is illustrated.

Pageant of the Birth, Life, and Death of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G., 1389–1439, edited by Viscount Dillon and W. H. St. John Hope, 21/ net. Longmans
This volume contains fifty-five plates, photo-engraved by Mr. Emery Walker from the outline drawings of the Warwick Pageant, a Cottonian MS. (Julius E IV.) in the British Museum. There are historical notes to each plate and an Introduction.

Richardson (A. E.), Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, 84/ net. Batsford
The object of the writer is "to direct attention to the monumental qualities and academic aspect of Neo-Classic architecture," and to trace its development from the beginning of the seventeenth century. The volume is illustrated with a series of photographs, taken by Mr. E. Dockree, and measured drawings, and contains sixty full-page plates and over a hundred and thirty illustrations in the text.

Stevenson (J. H.), Heraldry in Scotland, 2 vols., 84/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose
This work contains a recension of 'The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland,' published by the late George Seton in 1863. Some of the additional matter is based on notes made by Mr. Seton. The volumes are illustrated from woodblocks used in 'The Law and Practice,' as well as with full-page coloured plates, photogravures, &c. The edition for sale is limited to 540 copies.

MUSIC.

Trotter (T. H. Yorke), The Making of Musicians, the Rhythmic Method of teaching Music, 3/6 net. Jenkins
Dr. Yorke Trotter here explains his system of musical training.

DRAMA.

Neave (Adam), Woman and Superwoman, a Comedy of 1963, in Three Acts, 1/6 net. Francis Griffiths
A satirical piece depicting a future state of society in America when women have the upper hand and enforce eugenic principles in extremes.

Ould (Hermon), Between Sunset and Dawn, a Play in Four Scenes, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson
This play was produced by Mr. Norman McKinnel at the Vaudeville Theatre last October. See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 1, 1913, p. 504.

Sapte (W.), Curtain Raisers and Sketches, Vols. III. and IV., 1/ net each. Griffiths
Vol. III. contains 'The Actor,' 'Leasehold Marriage,' 'Harmony,' and 'Mortara; or, The Poisoned Chalice'; and Vol. IV. 'Conway—Chauffeur,' 'After Many Years,' 'An Afternoon Call,' and 'The Lioness.'

Strindberg (August), Plays, Vol. IV., translated by Edith and Warner Oland, 3/6 net. Palmer
This volume contains 'Swanwhite,' 'Advent,' and 'The Storm,' with a Foreword by the translators.

FOREIGN.

SOCIOLOGY.

Clasen (P. A.), Der Salutismus, eine sozialwissenschaftliche Monographie über General Booth und seine Heilsarmee.
Jena, Diederichs

A concise, but thorough and comprehensive account of the origin, history, and theory of the Salvation Army, considered from a sociological point of view—a work which is rather a handbook of facts than a discussion, yet expresses some definite conclusions on the writer's part.

PHILOLOGY.

Abreu (J. Capistrano de), Ra-txa Hu-ni-ku-i, a Lingua dos Caxinauás do Rio Ibuaçu, Affluente do Muru Prefeitura de Tarauacá), $20
Rio de Janeiro, Leuzinger

Grammar, texts, and vocabulary of the Caxinauás

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mècheroutiette, "Constitutionnel Ottoman," Avril. Paris, 115, Rue de la Pompe

The articles include 'Le Comité Union et Progrès contre le Khalifat,' 'Les Réformes Arméniennes,' and 'L'Usage du dernier Emprunt et ses Conséquences.'

Mercure de France, Avril 16, 1fr. 25 net.
Paris, Rue de Condé

The articles in this issue include 'Frédéric Mistral, Poète et Patriote Provençal,' by M. Ernest Gaubert; and 'Scènes de la Vie Littéraire à Paris,' by M. André Billy.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, Avril, 1fr.
Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain

This number pays special "hommage à Mistral" in five articles entitled 'Mistral Civilisateur,' by M. Gabriel Boissy; 'Mistral et le Félibrige,' by M. Jean Marc Bernard; 'Mistral et l'Europe,' by M. Marcel Provence; 'Le Beau Linguiste,' by M. Jean Longnon; and 'Les Dernières Fêtes célébrées par Mistral,' by M. Charles Benoit.

GENERAL.

Sammlung Alfred Ritter von Pfeiffer, Wien: I. Bibliothek; II. Kupferstich, 2m.
Leipsic, Boerner

Two well-illustrated Catalogues which contain numerous items of importance to be sold from May 4th to 9th.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

Since my article on 'Shakespeare and Asbies' appeared (*Athen.*, March 14 and 21) I have had two communications about the Shakespeares. The later, from Mr. Young, seems to suggest another mysterious debt of some John Shakespeare.

Henry Higford, gent., of Solihull, Warwickshire, in his own person appeared on the fourth day against John Shakysper, formerly of Stratford-upon-Avon in county Warwick, "whyttawer," and against John Musshen, formerly of Walton Dobell in said county, on the plea that each of them should pay him 30*l.* which they owed him; and against John Wheler, formerly of Stratford-on-Avon in said county, yeoman, on the plea that he should pay him 80*s.* which he owed him, and unjustly detained. And if they did not come and pay, that the Sheriff should bring their bodies here on Easter Day in five weeks (Common Pleas Roll 1313, membrane 399, Easter, 15 Eliz., 1573).

Now this was a "whyttawer nuper de Stratford." Could this mean a leather-dresser for making *gloves?* Or could it mean a leather-dresser for making shoes? Was it the John Shakespeare who went to live in Clifford Chambers, and was confused with *our John* by earlier writers? And could he be a relative of the John Shakespeare who ran his race in Stratford as "corvizer" from 1580 till 1592?

All these questions might be asked, as well as the more important one: Is there any reason to believe that the language *at that date* could fit John, William Shakespeare's father? I should be glad to know.

Charlotte C. Stopes.

CHANGELINGS BY REQUEST.

Mr. Lee, in his suggestive article with the above heading in your last issue, has undoubtedly glanced over the brim of one of the stagnant pools that the present stage of civilization is accountable for. The 'cuteness of the city urchin reaches a degree of pointless sharpness which is appalling to those whose endeavour it is to make him or her serviceable to the community. In the same way the knowledge possessed by the village child is often too much like a liquid in a bottle with so small an aperture that its flow is impeded, and for all practical purposes it might as well be empty.

Mr. Lee suggests that exchange of environment will make for the greater mental and physical health of both town and country children, and I agree. But probably only one who has actually tried a plan of the sort knows how great the difficulties are. If a start is to be made among our board-school children, I may suggest that, to avoid a failure which will discourage further attempts, it will be necessary to effect an exchange between a small class in town and village, and this class must be accompanied by its teachers—the latter being chosen specially for the breadth of their education. Without such assistance the change in school and home environment will merely mean for the temperamentally retiring the very acme of discomfort—a discomfort which will be uselessly inflicted on others by those whose temperament errs as much the opposite way.

In conclusion, may I urge that such changes need not be confined to school-children? Those employers who are sufficiently well circumstanced to reside many miles from their places of business might well agree to some amount of disarrangement, even to financial loss, such as necessarily accompanies an exchange between city and country employees, for they should be more than compensated by the knowledge that they will be enabling others "to live more abundantly." F.

HOLIDAY.

Misanthrope? Ah, say not so,
Though I turn aside and go
From the highway's dust to hide
One day where the gods abide.

Better shall I live my life,
All the days amid the strife,
For this one day out of it,
Where men are not and birds flit;

Better gauge what things are worth
Running after on this earth;
Love my friends the more for these
Hours, forget mine enemies.

Here 's no strain and here 's no fret:
Here blue bell and violet,
Each itself and without hate
Of the other's hue or state.

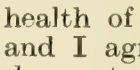
Here 's the wind among the trees,
Symbol of Eternity's
Immemorial mystic sea
Round Time's islet where we be.

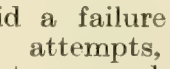
Frederick Niven.

HEROD'S TEMPLE.

Villa Marinucci, Pozzuoli, Italy.

The Athenæum of February 21st promises a welcome to the communication of any misunderstood or aggrieved author. Let me avail myself of this permission to refer to the notice of a volume by me, called 'Herod's Temple,' in the same issue.

The reviewer begins his notice by referring to some opinion as to another of my books, published ten years ago, and entitled 'The Tabernacle.' The matter in dispute *then* was a purely technical one as to the interpretation to be given to a single cuneiform character found on a Babylonian tablet discovered at Senkereh in 1850. Each side in the controversy agreed that the ideograph  (*ammatu*) stood originally for "cubit." On one side its sense was limited to this meaning; while on my side it was contended that the ideograph had, in addition, a secondary and conventional sense in which it stood for "and," *e.g.*, "three cubits four sossi" became "three 'and' four sossi," the word "cubit" being understood. Having now two meanings, the character was afterwards used in other connexions, the sense of "cubit" being dropped.

I am not able to refer afresh to Dr. Sayce, who, I believe, is in the Sudan. But I think that I would carry him with me in this history of the word. In the Preface to 'The Tabernacle' volume he represents the original meaning of the word when parting company with the author. But on p. 139 of the same book he allows that *in later Assyrian*  sometimes has the meaning of "*u*," or "and." As no date is given to the Senkereh tablet, I accepted, and still accept, this opinion as governing the case. I used it as the equivalent of *plus*, and as the character occurs twenty-five times in Rawlinson's transcription of the tablet, it may be seen how much depends upon the meaning given to it. Both Rawlinson's transcription and my interpretation of it I have published—the former in a photograph of his plate.

But this is not all. During the last ten years a mass of architectural evidence has been collected and published, in my three subsequent books on the Temples of the Jews, as to the existence, first in Babylon, and then in Palestine, of a cubit of three lengths, each with its own specific application. To ensure this falling under the eye of reviewers, an outline of the evidence was given in the Preface to 'Herod's Temple,' and an invitation thrown out to Biblical archæologists to examine it.

This evidence your reviewer passes by, and contents himself with observing that the introduction of a second cubit into the specification of 'Herod's Temple' confuses the issue, and that in spite of the author's "tone of certainty" "serious doubt" still remains. That the Biblical cubit was of more than a single length should not be open to question. Ezekiel was a Jew who wrote in Babylonia. He used a cubit of two lengths, one of which was a palm-breadth longer than the other. With his words let me conclude. They a e taken from the A.V.: "A measuring reed of six cubits, by the cubit and an hand breadth" (Ezek. xl. 5). "The cubit is a cubit and an hand breadth" (Ezek. xliii. 13). Let these sentences discount my reviewer's criticisms.

W. Shaw Caldecott.

*** We insert Mr. Caldecott's letter, though we should have been glad if he had been able to condense it.

Literary Gossip.

Dr. George Haven Putnam, whose autobiography we mentioned last week, has just arrived from New York on his annual visit to England. He completed his 70th year on April 2nd, and the occasion was marked by a dinner at the Century Club of New York, at which a large circle of publishing and other friends gathered to do him honour.

Fourteen little books, chiefly of Elizabethan interest, are being lent by Dr. E. M. Cox to the London Library for exhibition in the Reading-Room. Among them are the only perfect copy known of the 1596 edition of Æsop's 'Fables' in English; one of the three perfect copies known of Gabriel Harvey's 'Pierce's Supererogation, or a new Prayse of the old Asse' (1593); and a copy of Cutwode's 'Caltha Poetarum, or the Bumble Bee,' the poem which Archbishop Whitgift ordered to be burnt.

On Thursday next, at the Royal Institution, Dean Inge will deliver the first of three lectures on 'The Last Chapter of Greek Philosophy: Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic.'

Next Tuesday, in the studio of Leighton House, Mr. Sivori Levey will give a reading of Browning's 'Saul,' accompanied by original music on the piano. The proceeds are to be devoted to the establishment of a Browning Theatre in London, under the auspices of the Robert Browning Guild. Mr. Levey will also give renderings of some others of Browning's poems.

The Times, in its last week's Literary Supplement, printed matter of some interest, hitherto unpublished, connected with Keats. There are three poems by him (hitherto unpublished), concerning the intrinsic value of which no one is likely to be under any delusion: two very interesting letters from Severn, written to Haslam on the journey to Italy—one on board the Maria Crowther, the other after the writer and Keats had landed at Naples; and two letters embodying contemporary ideas of Keats—one from Richard Woodhouse to Mary (Frogley?); the other from John Taylor to his partner Hessey, giving the details of a lively conversation with Blackwood the publisher on the treatment meted out to Keats in *Blackwood's Magazine*. All the letters are well worth having, and that of Severn, written amid all the actual discomfort and danger of storm and seasickness adds some good touches of actuality to what we have been told of Keats in that trying scene. Sir Sidney Colvin has provided the setting for this new matter, which is derived from an album and a collection of papers relating to Keats in the possession of Lord Crewe.

The Catalogue of the Fawsley Park Sale, which is to be held next month, describes a number of curious items. Among them we notice a book of 'Historical MSS., being an Abstract of Observations in the Parliament holden at Westminster, October 27–December 19, 1601,' collected by Heyward Towneshend; and two books of MSS. by Sir Richard Knightley, member of Parliament from 1623 to 1640, giving accounts of proceedings in Parliament during that time. There are three Nelson letters: one dated from the "Victory at Sea, March 10th, 1805," recommending Capt. Layman to the protection of the First Lord of the Admiralty; another—also dated from the Victory—written in April, 1804, to the Duke of Clarence; while the third, to the same correspondent, is of 1795, from S. Fiorenzo, asking for reinforcements.

Mr. H. G. Wells's new volume of fiction, 'The World Set Free,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on May 8th. The book purports to give an imaginary history of the world for the next seventy or eighty years, presenting a great conflict between the ancient traditions of law and property and nationality, and the gigantic and revolutionary possibilities of science.

Mr. Murray announces that the next volume of the "Wisdom of the East" Series will be from the pen of Mr. Yone Noguchi, and will be on 'The Spirit of Japanese Poetry.' It will contain many renderings from Japanese poets, both ancient and modern, and a chapter on the Nô. These "dances," or dramas, have been both enthusiastically belauded and somewhat contemptuously depreciated by Western critics, and Mr. Noguchi's exposition of them may well be expected with interest.

A volume dealing with 'Shakespeare's Country,' from the pen of Archdeacon Hutton, is about to be added to Messrs. Macmillan's "Highways and Byways Series." Mr. Edmund H. New has supplied a large number of illustrations.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is about to publish 'Florentine Vignettes,' being some metrical letters of the late Vernon Arnold Slade, edited by Wilfrid Thorley. The editor is the author of the letters, which are supposed to be from an art student newly arrived amid the wonders of the Tuscan capital.

Mr. W. Warde Fowler is about to issue, through Messrs. Macmillan, a new study of Roman religion and life, which is entitled 'Roman Ideas of Deity in the Last Century before the Christian Era,' and consists of six lectures delivered in Oxford for the Common University Fund.

Messrs. Longmans are publishing next month a life of Walter Bagehot by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Russell Barrington. The career of that brilliant writer ended thirty-seven years ago, a space of time during which most of those who were closely associated with him have died. It appears that the letters he addressed to correspondents have been mainly destroyed, and he himself preserved only those he received from one or two of his most intimate friends. There is thus some unusual difficulty in retrieving material for a life of him, and we are glad that the work has not been longer delayed.

Messrs. George Philip have in the press for early publication a new work by Sir Alexander Hosie, formerly Commercial Attaché to the British Legation in China, and British Delegate to the Shangai International Opium Commission. It is entitled 'On the Trail of the Opium Poppy,' and will be issued in two volumes, with illustrations and a map.

Mr. Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the novelist, has died suddenly at Avignon, whither he had gone for the sake of his health. He was born at Little Duchrae, Kirkcudbrightshire; studied for four years at Edinburgh University; and, as a youth under 20, came to London to try his hand at journalism. In this he was unsuccessful, and, after an interval occupied by a travelling tutorship, returned to Scotland, where he settled down for some time as minister of the Free Church at Penicuik, and took to writing stories.

His material came, to begin with, from a country and from people that he knew well—that belonged to him as he to them; hence his early books have a welcome originality and freshness, and it is not surprising that they gained for him a large and eager circle of readers. Thus encouraged, he plied his pen with a diligence which, though it enabled him to produce as many as 50 volumes in 21 years, must be regretted by his more discerning admirers, since it put upon his powers a strain to which they were certainly not equal. He was compelled to go further afield for material, and in dealing with historical events, and with scenes not radically familiar to him, inevitably lost the truthfulness and directness which had been his chief distinction, though he retained his verbal dexterity and the knack of vivacity, and was careful to keep them in play. In virtue of these he remained to the end a workmanlike and clever writer, and no doubt he has to his credit a greater number of hours of pleasure conferred on his fellow-creatures than many novelists of his generation.

Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence died on Tuesday last in his 78th year, after a brief illness. Created a baronet in 1898, he was member of Parliament for Truro from 1895 to 1906. His chief interest in life, however, especially in his later years, was the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, in which he espoused the Baconian side with a vehemence which recalled methods of controversy more usual among our forefathers than at the present day. He brought out in 1910 a book called 'Bacon is Shakespeare,' and two years later an abridgment of this called 'The Shakespeare Myth,' which did, indeed, contain some mythical matter. Finally his belief became an obsession, and, unable to see the conflicting evidence, he forced his views on all who would listen.

Our next issue will contain an article on Book Trade Reform from the Bookseller's Point of View, to be followed by one on the Publisher's Point of View.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement.]

LECTURE I.

PERSONA: THE MASK.

The Mask a Universal Idea.

THE first aspect of the mask—and one which it would be well to have in mind throughout the lecture—is its frequent use in ancient times, and in our own day among savage peoples, in performances of religious significance. Such performances, as every one knows, are essentially dramatic. They develope in process of time, on the one hand, into drama, as we understand it among ourselves; on the other, into different rituals, the mask for various reasons being often abandoned. It is important to realize that the mask served both to reveal and to conceal the character of the being playing behind it, also that much of what is effected on the modern stage by means of curtains and scene-shifting was originally effected by a mere change of mask and attire.

Even the cursory inspection of a number of masks belonging to different centuries and different peoples will show how striking is the resemblance between them. Compare, for example, those used by the Egyptians and Greeks, and those unearthed in Sardinia, with the masks of the South Sea Islanders, or those from Nigeria, of which Mr. Amaury Talbot gives photographs in his recent book 'In the Shadow of the Bush.'

It is not necessary to labour the point: the use of the mask, and to a great extent the form of the mask, are virtually universal throughout mankind. But when we have affirmed that much, we have stated good reason for suspecting that, fundamentally, the use of the mask is biological—has a biological origin and a biological import.

The very fact that the lines "All the world 's a stage" have become so hackneyed witnesses to some general recognition that they are apt, that they represent truth. But Shakespeare's intuition was more profound and exact, and what he says carries with it a more strict reality of meaning than most of those who quote the lines as metaphor or rhetoric have any idea of Not only by its appearance but mainly by its actions can we tell the character of a living being. Quite literally, when he has entered upon this world's stage, "one man in his time plays many parts."

Diversity behind Unity.

We will consider first that aspect of the subject which comes out in the study of what is known as "multiple personality"—a study which is exciting just now a good deal of interest. It is concerned with those human beings who, not successively at different and separate epochs of their lives, but in alternations at short intervals within one period, display markedly diverse—even, as we should think, incompatible—characters. With us the study is almost exclusively pathological. Among the ancients—and I mean by these the peoples unknown to history whose science and traditions come within our horizon most clearly through the Orientals and Egyptians—multiple personality was recognized as a normal condition of human existence; and I may mention in passing the significant fact that the Egyptians imputed at least ten persons to every human being. From the point of view of modern biological science the problems of human personality will, I believe, only be elucidated when we get the co-operation of workers in many fields of biology: bio-chemists, biophysicists, anthropologists, mathematicians, linguists, poets, artists, and especially educationalists, alienists, and parents.

Meanwhile it is instructive to consider what has been arrived at through observation of disease, and I may remark in passing that, from the point of view of personality, I believe, "disease" has meanings widely different from our current associations with it.

Diversity as Shown Pathologically.

The chief authorities in the study of multiple personality from the pathological side are the French. We will take first the conclusions of M. Ribot. M. Ribot assents to the now familiar conception of the subconscious, and takes consciousness to be a state superadded to this, "which in no way modifies physiological processes, but which acts like a shadow opposite a body." He affirms that unconscious phenomena are purely physiological phenomena. M. Richet in his work on Hypnotism has shown that conscious personality may be put to sleep; more than that, it may be transformed. Every remembrance of the original personality may be effaced from the memory and a fictitious personality substituted.

This, I may mention at once, is a most important consideration in education. Substitution of personality—a fictitious personality for that which is native and fundamental—is one of the chief things being effected more or less completely, more or less permanently, by our modern education. The child at school is one person, the child at home is another; school-life over, there comes the great question which is to dominate—the fictitious, imposed personality or the native "home" personality, which has been, during education, repressed and left untrained.

That personality which is conscious takes for granted that certain activities are peculiar to itself alone—that it is in control of the whole being. But in permanent semi-somnambulism, which occurs in many so-called "normal" persons, there is an unconscious ego which watches, contemplates, gives attention, reflects, forms inferences, and, lastly, performs acts, all unknown to the conscious ego. M. Richet is of opinion

"that thought can be transmitted from one brain to another without the intervention of signs appreciable to our senses."

Of this I shall have more to say in the second lecture. A line of investigation which should illustrate that position from another point of view is the one followed by another Frenchman, Egger, who is examining internal audition—that is, hearing, not from the surrounding world, but from an inner personality. Research at, so to speak, the opposite pole is being done by Espinas, also a Frenchman, who is studying animal communities—*i.e.*, multiple personalities in a more extensive form.

We may now briefly review some of the data concerning multiple personality which have been established by pathological work. The first are manifested through the phenomena of anæsthesia, which forms a barrier between two consciousnesses when a portion of the body or of the skin becomes insensible to pain. This insensibility may occur in small, scattered patches. For example, a small area in the palm of the hand may be insensible to pain. Pins may be pushed in—nothing is felt; the skin may be pinched or burnt—nothing is felt. But if the operator advances to the edge of the patch or passes it, the puncture or the burn will cause acute pain. Or the anæsthesia may affect a whole limb or one-half of the body: on one side of a vertical plane the head, trunk, arm, and leg may be insensible, on the other preserving normal sensibility. In cases where for all practical purposes the whole body is insensible it usually happens that one side retains some very slight capacity for sensation, as distinct from the other.

Suppose, now, a subject having the right arm quite insensible, incapable of feeling any pain; a penholder is placed in the insensible hand. It is taken for granted that, when in health, the person had been accustomed to writing. The eyes are blindfolded, or a screen of some kind is placed between the eyes and the hand, or the attention of the subject engaged so completely towards the other side that she does not see—*ex hypothesi*, she cannot *feel*—what the right hand is doing. What happens? After a little time the hand holding the pen arranges itself for writing. You may burn or puncture it, and it will feel nothing; but, on the pen being put within its hold, it sets itself to write.

What causes this? It cannot be direct nerve-stimulation. The writing is automatic. It is common knowledge that many normal individuals, as well as many so-called hysterical individuals, can practise automatic writing. Whatever be the guiding impulse in this, it is clear that it operates internally by that within the organism which, consciously or subconsciously, receives ideas.

But the converse also holds good. If we cause certain movements in the insensible part, we set up the corresponding

thoughts in the conscious personality. Thus, to quote one or two experiments, the finger of a lady whose hand was insensible was moved twice up and down, a screen being interposed between her eyes and the action. She was asked: "What do you happen to be thinking about?" and replied: "I was thinking about two." Unconscious of what had been done to her hand, she was under the impression that the thought was entirely her own. Similarly coins were placed in the palm of an insensible hand unperceived by the subject, who, on being asked what she was thinking about, answered: "I was thinking of two or three pence." Again, upon ten punctures being made in a hand which was insensible to pain, the owner declared that the idea of the number ten occupied her mind.

There are two points here to be observed: first, the "doubleness" of the consciousness, the existence of a second "ego" which is able to count, to recognize objects, and to perform complicated intellectual acts; and, secondly, the fact that the separateness of the two consciousnesses does not preclude intercommunication; in some way they interact with one another. An idea in the first consciousness will initiate movement through the second consciousness, and a movement set up by the second consciousness will awaken an idea in the first.

Yet there may be curious limitations and anomalies in this interaction between the two. Thus M. Binet once trained the affected hand of a person suffering from anæsthesia to write the word "Paris." This word would be repeated several times. Then the conscious person was requested to write the word "London." To the surprise of the subject the pen would not; it went on writing "Paris."

One may, perhaps, pause and reflect what bearing this has on those impulses towards crime of different kinds which we occasionally hear of as working themselves out to the horror of the conscious or first personality, who cannot control them, and is hardly to be held responsible for them. Yet we must not be too hasty in drawing our conclusions here, for some further light is thrown upon the question by yet another experiment. If you guide the hand, insensible in anæsthesia, of a person used to writing, to write a well-known name, and omit a letter and spell the name wrongly, you can get the hand to repeat the writing alone; but after a time it will come to hesitate at the wrong part, and finally omit the wrong letter and insert the right one. Plainly the "second consciousness" exercises some measure of real control, contains some element of what may be called "guiding thought."

Yet more interesting and significant, perhaps, is the "doubleness" of our sight. There are distinct kinds of visual centres in the cerebral cortex: centres which are monocular, which act when one eye alone is open; and others binocular, which act with both eyes. The right eye, we will say, does not perceive a certain colour —violet. Open both eyes, and the colour is easily distinguished, and that though the violet patch is not within the field of sight of the left eye. By merely adding the visual organ of the left eye to the right eye, you have enabled the right eye to see a colour it could not see before: by superposition, as it were, a further vision is attained. It is clear that the conditions of binocular vision are distinct from the conditions of monocular vision, and it follows that at least two separate consciousnesses act in normal vision, one member of which is stronger visually and of greater acuteness than the first.

Another set of experiments with regard to vision is also instructive. Letters were "printed" on a blackboard, and the subject asked to copy them down. He declared he could not do so because he could not see the letters. Meanwhile his hand had been put upon paper and a pencil supplied, and he had written the whole thing down correctly. The "ego" which looked at the blackboard and could not see the letters was separate from that which not only guided the hand in writing, but also perceived the letters and copied them. The subject was asked, since he could not see letters, at any rate to copy what he could see. He said he saw a zigzag, and then, applying the volition of that ego to the hand—which, left to itself, had copied the letters correctly—he made a zigzag.

All the evidence we have about it goes to show that the second personality—subconscious below consciousness—is sleepless. It may increase its activities, it may come to assume the initiative in conduct and manage the whole body instead of the first or conscious personality, so that the first is deposed and practically dies. Then, of course, we have the inception of a new state, the rule of a new king. This is, in truth, the basis of all history: the deposition of one personality by another which succeeds it. At critical periods of life the character changes. A part of memory may disappear. For weeks or months of life a "second" state, with memories of its own, may arise and obliterate the character and memories belonging to the first state. Then that may stop, may be submerged, as the first state and its memories return. The "second" state in its turn is obliterated from remembrance: the two "persons," with their appropriate memories and characteristics, alternate with one another; they are not co-existent, but successive.

One clear conclusion may be drawn from this body of facts which are absolutely scientific and well proved: it is that where consciousness is absent there is not of necessity unconsciousness. When a person appears to be unconscious we have no reason whatever to assert that he or she is not and cannot be conscious still in another than the, to us, usual way: in fact, probably with a greatly extended consciousness.

Many people argue that the phenomena we have been considering may be, or are, the product of "suggestion." I may mention that such a practical French psychologist as Binet, from whose works I have been quoting, will not hear of that explanation. "Suggestion" in his view "is merely a makeshift, resorted to in order to dispense people from the trouble of carrying out more serious and delicate investigations."

It is important to remember that we all of us possess this second consciousness—this double consciousness. No one is without it. In some of us—more commonly in women—the second member is strong; in others it is very weak. Its action may be observed to a certain extent in quite ordinary occupations. Take for example a German girl going to school, and knitting as she goes. She knits swiftly and accurately; she talks to her companions; she looks about her; she takes the right road; she walks along balancing her body. In proportion as she is a well-trained, well-braced girl she is unconscious of most of these activities: of the knitting among them. Her conversation with her companion probably engages the greater part of her first consciousness. Nor can we suppose that below the first consciousness the different "persons" which manage those different simultaneous activities are, what we should call, conscious of one another.

The new scheme of dancing and exercises which has been called "Eurhythmics" is fundamentally an attempt to associate the first consciousness—at any rate, partially—with a number of actions which, normally, are performed subconsciously, and thereby to strain them, so to speak, apart. In ordinary dancing there is in reality a separate dance of head, trunk, legs, arms; but a girl who was dancing, if perfect in her dance, could hardly tell you at a given moment what her legs were doing. The separate persons co-operating are subordinate to the first or conscious personality, but, though not obviously so, they *are* separate none the less.

Multiple personality may, however, manifest itself in a more complicated way than those we have hitherto been considering. There is a well-known case of this, which is a sort of standard example, and which, though much has already been said about it, it will be useful to notice afresh. It is that of Miss Beauchamp—the name, I may remark, is a pseudonym—which has been fully described by Dr. Morton Prince.

In this lady the multiple personality, normal throughout humanity, had what we may call its factors so widely strained apart, that it became disintegrated personality, the personality being broken up into six distinct persons. Now one, now the other of these took the reins: the ruling person would be changed from hour to hour, and with each change came a transformation alike of character and of memories. Three of these "persons" were most distinctly marked, each having its definite and recognizable views, trains of thought, beliefs, ideals, tastes, habits,

acquisitions, experiences, and temperament. Each varied from the other two and from the original Miss Beauchamp.

"Two," the writer of the account tells us, "have no knowledge of each other, or of the third, except such information as may be obtained by inference, or second hand. In the memory of each of these two there are blanks corresponding with the time when the others are in the flesh. Of a sudden one or the other wakes up to find herself she knows not where, and ignorant of what she has said or done a moment before. Only one of the three has knowledge of the lives of the others."

The personalities come and go in kaleidoscopic succession—many changes in twenty-four hours.

"So it happens that Miss Beauchamp, if the name be used to designate several distinct people, at one time says and does, and plans, and arranges something to which a short time before she most strongly objected, indulges tastes which a moment before would have been abhorrent to her ideals, and undoes or destroys what she had just laboriously planned and arranged."

A case of this kind should be called, in Dr. Morton Prince's opinion, one not of "multiple," but of "disintegrated personality, for each secondary personality is a part only of a normal whole self." No one of them embraces the whole psychical life of the individual.

Consciousness being broken up,

"the conscious states that still persist, synthetized among themselves, form a new personality capable of independent activity. This second personality may *alternate* with the original undisintegrated personality from time to time." There may be a second *simultaneously* acting consciousness, or subconsciousness.

By the disintegration, then, of the original normal *whole* individual secondary personalities may be formed. It may happen that such a secondary personality never obtains complete independent existence, but only comes out of its shell, definitely reveals itself, when the subject goes into a "trance." The external life of such a subordinate consciousness, temporarily and incompletely independent, is extremely restricted, and artificially induced types of disintegration rarely, if ever, are sufficiently distinct to be identified as separate personalities. It is, therefore, the more worth while to dwell a little on the clearly identified personalities in Miss Beauchamp.

According to Dr. Prince's analysis the three principal personalities might serve as allegorical representatives of the three great tendencies of man: they were the "saint," the "woman," the "devil."

The "saint"—Miss Beauchamp in her proper person, or B1—

"personified those traits which expounders of various religions, whether Christian, Buddhist, Shinto, or Confucian, have held up as the ideals of what human nature ought to be.

To her mind selfishness, impatience, rudeness, uncharitableness, a failure to tell the truth or a suppression of half the truth, were literally sins to be cast out by fasting, vigils and prayer."

The "woman"—B4—personified "the frailties of temper, self-concentration, ambition, and self-interest, which ordinarily are the dominating factors of the average human being. Her idea in life was to accomplish her own ends, regardless of the consequences to others, and of the means employed."

B3 was "Sally," the devil. She was not so much an immoral devil as a mischievous imp, "one of that kind which, we might imagine, would take pleasure in thwarting the aspirations of humanity. To her pranks were largely due the moral suffering which B1 endured, the social difficulties which befell B4, and the trials and tribulations which were the lot of both."

B1 had the poorest health; B3, "Sally," was a stranger to ache or pain; B4, the "idiot," so named by "Sally," was more robust than B1, and capable of mental and physical exertion beyond B1, but she was not equal to "Sally."

With these facts in our minds, we may turn now and ask, What of the body which is the vehicle—the mask—for this multiple consciousness or multiple personality? Is there in it anything which corresponds with, anything which in any way explains or illuminates, that multiplicity? What, again, has biology, the science of living matter in general, to say on the subject?

Multiple Personality as a Biological Phenomenon.

(A) *Simultaneous.*

I hope to show you that, biologically, multiple personality can be readily explained. At the same time I would remind you that the explanation it furnishes, though a helpful one—and though radically necessary if we are to go on and try to understand further—is yet, so to speak, an external one only. The explanation from within is at present beyond us.

We will begin by considering living matter in what, from our point of view, is its very beginning. Prof. Lehmann affirms that there is no line to be drawn between living and non-living matter. I cannot here discuss his views as to that point, but he has at any rate shown conclusively that all living things are crystals in a colloid form, the difference between the perfect crystal and the colloid being that the former is symmetrical, while the latter is not so. All living things are colloid.

Another German worker, Prof. Schroeder, has ascertained the fact that in crystals, at different periods of their existence, there are three different kinds of movement: vertical, longitudinal, and serpentine. This may recall to us the characteristic scheme of muscular movement, which is threefold — transverse, longitudinal, and circular. Again, it has been ascertained that crystals are composed of molecules, and that the electromagnetic waves of the X-rays are reflected from the invisible parallel planes of atoms in the interior of a crystal.

Among the Mycetozoa, or what may be termed the "slime-animals," there is a form known as *Badhamia utricularis*. Its appearance is that of a sort of slime (plasmodium), with no definite shape, which crawls on the surface of dead wood or dead leaves, and may cover an area of 40–50 square inches.

It is endowed with rhythmic movement, centripetal and centrifugal; can advance and retreat; concentrate itself on its food and digest it; having eaten, it rests, then expands, travels abroad, secretes and excretes. Thus there are definite resting, active, feeding states. The resting state may be prolonged for three or four years in times of drought, when the whole creature retires into a case or sclerotium and hibernates. Reproduction takes place by a certain portion of the "slime" encysting to form spores with cellulose cases; the nuclei of the plasmodium in their so-called "spindle stage," in the process of karyokinesis for new growth, are crystal-like in outline. The Plasmodium has no definite organization or separation into parts, but consists of a fusion of amœbæ. For the moment, however, what I chiefly want to emphasize is the significance of this form as serving to illustrate the present view of science that between crystals and living matter no hard-and-fast line can be drawn.

Our ideas about the importance of structure are becoming somewhat modified. It was not long ago believed that there could be no movement—*i.e.*, voluntary movement—without some form of nervous system. No nervous system has been found in Badhamia. I believe myself that response comes before the nervous system — even, in a degree, what we recognize as voluntary response; that it is, in action, independent of protoplasm — merely acting through protoplasm as it were.

What are we to say of Personality? Is the amœba, the essential primordial cell—the unit of the Badhamia plasmodium—the physiological unit of metazoic life? Prof. Haeckel has expressed the opinion that where such cells as amœbæ are built up into tissues — into bodies— they have each a separate psychical entity, a separate thinking part, a soul. Perhaps also, from this point of view, the exquisite beauty of the shapes of the cases which innumerable unicellular organisms form for themselves has not been sufficiently considered. These marvellously perfect structures are somehow the work of the specks of protoplasm which inhabit them —that is, they express or bear witness to definite, real powers within that protoplasm; they represent a satisfaction, an attainment.

Let us consider for a moment one or two of the simpler instances of organisms made up of "persons" which, taken separately, resemble amœba. One of the most beautiful is Volvox, 1-50th in. in diameter, a perfectly spherical sac, the centre of which is occupied by a glass-like substance (hyaline protoplasm), while around it, enclosing the whole ball, is a network formed of cells and filaments. Each member of the network projects into the water, through the thin enclosing pellicle, two little

filaments, whose motion enables the ball as a whole to whirl through the water; and each of these cells carries also a red spot which, so far as can be made out, responds to light—that is, is virtually an eye, so that it may be said the creature has eyes all round it. It progresses with a peculiar revolving movement—with no jar, or shake, or shock. Frequently the sphere contains several "daughter" spheres, derived from the net and these again "granddaughter" spheres, all embedded in the common jelly. At the moment when a "daughter sphere" is ready it floats out from the net: its inner portion expands, the filaments extend themselves, the eyes appear: another "person of persons" has arisen. In the sexual generation there are in one and the same sphere male and female persons. The females are simply longer than the members of the net, but as many as 128 males may proceed from one mother-cell. By the union of the male and female "persons" and successive division into 2, 4, 8, 16, and so on, a young Volvox arises.

From the present point of view the ordinary classifications of biology are not relevant, so that I may speak here—as resembling Volvox for our purpose—of an insect of which the great French naturalist Fabre writes with extraordinary enthusiasm. It is a little yellow creature, parasitic on the terebinth tree, which possesses neither father nor eggs. All the individuals are mothers, and produce their living young in shape like their own. To this end of reproduction, Fabre says,

"almost the whole of the maternal substance is disintegrated and renewed, and conglobated to form the ovarium....a whole world in formation, a nebulosity as of white of egg, in which fresh centres of life are forming as the suns are condensed in the nebulæ of the heavens."

Take as another example a group of animals—familiar, but for our present inquiry very instructive, the Hydrozoa, a form of which, *Hydractinia echinata*, is found making a fleecy white network on whelk shells. Up from the surface of the net spring hollow stems, or "persons," having each a mouth and an alimentary canal, all of which communicate with one another and the network, and thus procure and transmit food for the colony. All these 'nutritive-persons' form the asexual generation. From rudimentary "persons" arise eggs. Here then are at least two kinds of "persons"—"sexual" and "asexual."

Take yet another group, the Siphonophora, representing freely swimming Hydrozoa, stocks in which the "persons" have become more highly differentiated, and are modified for special functions. In Physophora there are (1) a float, by which the whole colony is buoyed in the water; (2) swimming bells, or "persons"; (3) leaf-like "persons"; (4) feeding "persons," armed with a battery of thread cells; and then buds which are not only "persons," but, bearing the potentiality of becoming "persons" of "persons," are able to float off and start a new organism which repeats that of the parent.

In another allied form we have again the float "person," the alimentary and stinging "persons," as also pumping "persons." The use of the word "person" for the particular organisms we are now considering is usual among biologists in referring to these members of colonies.

To those who may like to reflect on instances of combinations of "persons" kindred to these, I may suggest the segmenting asexual "Person" the parent form of "jelly-fish," with its series of similar "persons" appearing together, like an interval in music; or others, such as the "sea-urchins," with successive "persons" as the notes in a melody. Meanwhile we may pass on to multiple personalities at a somewhat higher level, so to speak, which also evolve from one another according to different principles.

There are in the first place combinations of "persons"—themselves multiple—in an elongated series, of which any member may be nipped off and presently reproduce the whole series. A good instance of this is the tapeworm, which may grow to a length of 6 ft., the whole organization of which consists of a series of like members set end to end, each of the same length, and provided with all that is necessary for reproduction, and with the power of growing any subordinate part rendered necessary by its severance from the whole. Potentially a multitude of "persons," such as forms the whole, is contained within each several part.

(B) *Successive.*

A deeply significant series of combinations on a somewhat different principle may, however, be illustrated by the ant-lion. This insect lives in a hole in sand, buried, with only its jaws free. Creatures crawling along the sand slide down into the hole, and the ant-lion grasps them in its jaws and devours them. It is a carnivorous, voracious animal. But the ant-lion is in reality a larva; the imago, the perfected form, is a beautiful gauzy-winged fly which feeds on nectar and floats in air. Nevertheless, the "person" of the fly is present within the ant-lion.

Yet another type of what I have called "a person of persons" is the hive. The bees—the many "virgin" worker bees, the drones, the single queen—are persons belonging to one whole, but not, like the 'persons' of Siphonophora, joined physically on to one visible stock. Yet they work together as a single individual, whereof the queen is the ruling personality.

We will next consider two well-known forms, whose very familiarity may help me to make my next point the more clearly: the butterfly and the frog. In both of these the change from one personality—from one mask, we may say to the next—is of a kind that we should consider startling if we did not know it so well as almost to think nothing of it. Consider for a moment the inert egg; the voracious caterpillar; the still chrysalis, never eating; the butterfly. About the chrysalis stage—in its withdrawal of the creature from the outside world, in its comparatively greater helplessness, in the destruction and rebuilding of tissue going on within it—there is something, *not* identical with, but to a certain extent analogous to, the states which we describe as disease, illness. The same remark may apply with greater force to the change from the tadpole into the frog. The tadpole undergoes this development at the expense of what, viewed apart from the end at which it arrives, could only be considered serious illness. The whole organism is disintegrated and built up again. The tail is lost, absorbed by the white blood corpuscles; the gills are drawn in and absorbed. Amid destruction here, rearrangement there, preservation of old tissues here, emergence of new characters there—out of what we cannot but believe must be discomfort, of what may be at some moments acute suffering—at any rate, out of a condition which has obvious analogies with pathological conditions—emerges the adult form, the final disposition of personality, the new "person"—implicit once, now dominant. This ought to suggest many lines of thought as to the relation between the phenomena of disease and its possible significance as operating a change of personality: but I cannot, in these lectures, go more fully into it than this.

(C) *Latent.*

Yet another aspect of multiple personality is illustrated by the axolotl. This animal is an example of a form that, in the conditions to which most of the individuals are subjected, never, properly speaking, becomes adult, retaining throughout life its gills, the marks of a larval state. But Madame de Chauvin succeeded in so altering the conditions that from the ordinary axolotl she produced in time the fully grown axolotl, which turned out to be identical with Amblystoma—a form once supposed to be a distinct species. Now the point to be observed is that the axolotl, the quasi-larval form which has not arrived at the true end of its term, yet reproduces its kind.

Again, it constantly happens that one among the many "persons" latent behind the general mask comes to the front, is for a time manifest or even dominant, then sinks back into latency. Something of this kind is the true explanation of the remarkable changes which take place in the progress towards adult life in, let us say, birds, where often the downy chicks are in almost every possible particular widely different from the full-grown form. But perhaps the most striking instance of this among birds is the hoatzin, which begins life, after hatching out, by climbing trees with a pair of hands. Full grown, it flies, and no longer uses its hands. We consider this a modern survival from ancient times; it is also worth while to look upon it as evidence for the presence in that organism—indeed, in birds as a class—of a

climbing "person" provided with hands which, failing the right conditions for the development of a flying "person" with wings, might have established itself as the predominant factor in the mask.

And now we descend somewhat deeper into the mystery we are studying. The mask, through which each being makes itself perceived by and acts in the world outside itself, includes a great number of "persons" so differentiated in capacity that, in the ordinary course of things, they will never perform any but certain special functions; but it also includes—at any rate, during the first stages of the development of an organism—"persons" which retain the potentiality of themselves reproducing the whole organism and its component persons.

We have abundant evidence of this possibility, alike among fish, birds, and mammals, in the formation of two embryos in one ovum, and in so-called "monsters," many of which represent double embryos attached together, one of which has dominated, but insufficiently dominated, the other.

Origination of Multiplicity in Personality.

The nearest we can get to the origin of the separate persons is by a realization of the way in which the ovum divides. The division of the ovum is a very different matter—not in principle, but in method—from the division of the amœba. The one divides simply, without complications; the other division is attended with numerous complications, more like the division of Badhamia. The secret of these lies in the nucleus of the ovum, which includes a highly intricate network. When division is about to take place there form at the two poles of the nucleus two starlike bodies—"centrosomes"—which proceed to move rhythmically about the nucleus in what Fol, the French savant, has called "the dance of the centrosomes." Indeed, the movement may well remind one of the figures of a dance. The two "stars," the "centrosomes," strain the protoplasm between them into the form of a spindle or double pyramid; and the nuclear network resolves itself into chromosomes—thirty-two in the human ovum. These chromosomes split longitudinally, and each half passes to either pole of the spindle centring round its polar star. Even while this is in progress the division is accomplished. You have a sort of dance, a rapid whirl—and there are two "persons" where before there was one. In that original one, the ovum, were latent those two "persons"; and in those two "persons"—both together, and also, if it so work out, separately—is the whole human body, held together by the jelly-like protoplasm.

Given its proper nourishment, each species develops in its ovum its characteristic number of chromosomes, and those chromosomes arrange themselves during division processes in sound-forms which, to the ear which could hear, utter a characteristic musical note. Each creature in the universe has, as it were, its own keynote. As long as it maintains its own keynote the body is in harmony; when it does not maintain it the body is in disharmony. Harmony belongs, not only to the great cosmos, but also to the microcosm of each man's individual self. Advance or degeneration may be brought about by change of key.

The ovum divides into 2, 4, 8, 16, so that you have at a given moment sixteen ova—these are called "blastomeres"—where originally there was one.

Biologists have taken ova thus subdivided—ova of fish, amphibia, and of certain invertebrates, such as sea-urchins—and have very gently shaken them so that the blastomeres—two, or four, or eight, or sixteen, as the case might be—which naturally adhere together, have, without injury, fallen quite apart. Up to sixteen each blastomere has developed into a separate living individual of its species; though, of course, the individuals become smaller and weaker in proportion as the original ovum was more or less advanced in segmentation.

Now, if looking at, say, eight individuals thus produced, we are really looking at one ovum, on the other hand, looking at one ovum, or a single individual who is the entire outcome of one ovum, we are looking at eight. And these eight, or it may be sixteen, persons which have been merged to compose the completed mask are potentially themselves "persons of persons."

It is a well-known fact that the embryos of all vertebrates bear at certain stages of development a most striking resemblance to one another; yet what we know as the final outcome in the several species shows wide diversities, greatly different appearance and capacities. Where do the differences originate—I mean, the differences in the vehicle itself, the mask or system of *outer* persons? It is due mainly to the difference in the dominant ferments characteristic of the different bodies. If you could alter the dominant ferments, you would alter the whole being—change the key, as it were. What is the nature of a ferment we can hardly be said to know, nor are we exactly able to distinguish, in isolation, one ferment from another. But we know there are differences between them from observation of the differences in the effects they produce.

The Unifying Principle.

Yet again, as long ago as 1830 it was known in this country that the blood is a crystalline solution, and it is now matter of common knowledge, which has reached the popular press, that the blood of different species holds differently shaped crystals in solution. The blood of the bull has one form of crystal, that of the guinea-pig another, the chimpanzee another, man another—and so on. Each single animal is what it is by virtue of its characteristic crystalline solution in the blood and of its characteristic ferments. When we look at other animals or other races we are looking at crystalline solutions of a different formation, and probably at ferments vibrating at a different rate, from our own. The ferments are determined by the nature of the chromosomes; while the chromosomes first, and then the characteristic crystal formation in the blood, combine together in vibrating to give forth the characteristic note of which I spoke just now.

In order that that note may be pure, balanced, steady, there must be neither contamination to set up destruction of the blood and other tissues within, such as occurs in many—and those the most terrible—forms of disease, nor, especially in youth, unfavourable pressure on the organism as a whole from the outside world. Surroundings influence the growing creature even more profoundly than we are apt to think: they may help to preserve that original note in its purity, or they may wrest the vehicle, the instrument, into such disharmony that the pure, balanced note becomes impossible.

Range of Response to External World.

Now, this effect of surroundings implies power of response on the part of the organism. That to which a living thing is completely inert will, on the whole, have a negligible effect on it compared with that to which it itself responds. What, then, are we to say of the range of response among ourselves? Response is, of course, principally mediated by our senses—our normal senses, and determined by their nature and range. For the world as we now know it the principal sense is sight. It is a pity that the sense of hearing is not used and reckoned with at least equally with sight, for it is in reality the higher and more valuable sense of the two. We have eleven and a half octaves for hearing, and only one for sight. Twelve vibrations a second is about the lowest rate of vibration which will stimulate our auditory nerves, and will convey to us a sensation perceived as a deep bass sound. From sixteen up to sixty thousand vibrations a second will stimulate the ear. Then comes a blank. Beyond about forty-five thousand vibrations a second nothing affects us until the vibrations have been accelerated to no fewer than 375 billions a second. At that our eyes respond, and as acceleration goes on they continue to respond up to about 712 billions, which gives us the range—the very tiny range—of normal sight. Think of what vast possibilities lie between the fields of hearing and of vision, and again beyond the utmost of our vision, and you can hardly help agreeing with me that we hear almost nothing of what there is to be heard, and as to sight are almost in outer darkness.

Not only so, but let us consider what is the course within the eye itself of those vibrations, that light by which we see. It passes first through the membrane called the conjunctiva, which conveys the tears all over the eyes; then through the cornea, which is a structure of several layers with lymph in the layers; then past the pupil, which leads to the crystalline lens—again a structure of layers; then through the vitreous humour; and then to the eight layers of cells of the retina, with limiting membranes between. Then

we are supposed to see. But light as it passes through different media suffers refraction. Refraction takes place not only in the world outside us, but within our own eyes, in the very process of the entrance into them of the light. Therefore, so far as direct sight is concerned, we may be said to have no sight at all.

Yet more: lymph and blood, as we noticed, fills in the spaces in the cornea and the retina. But the nature of that lymph is determined by the food we eat, the life we live. The blood is a fluid tissue in which float corpuscles, red and white. The white are living, the red are enclosed in a dead pellicle. Blood cells are derived from the marrow and from various glands of the body, and were originally amœboid and nucleated. Therefore the pellicle on the red blood corpuscles in our body forms a dead screen between us and reality, and obstructs our vision. We flatter ourselves that we are in full light; in reality we are looking mainly at reflections of dead matter.

Time forbids our touching on the true condition of hearing. It is enough for the purpose of these lectures if we realize that normal vision is so limited and obstructed that, compared with full and true seeing, it is hardly vision at all. We are, indeed, like the

> "captives chained in Plato's subterranean cave with their backs to the light, so that they see but the shadows of the objects which pass behind them, and to these shadows attribute a perfect reality."

Multiple Personality from the Point of View of Education and Practical Life.

The mere existence of multiple personality is momentous from the point of view of education, but from that point of view perhaps even more momentous is the incessant shifting which is going on—the changes in the relations and domination of the different persons behind the external mask, which are of the very essence of growth. Every child you look at is, beneath the visible skin, as it were the scene of a constant movement and interchange of parts. Thus, to take one easy example, in an early stage of development the diaphragm is up near the neck. As growth proceeds it descends, altering its angle also as it moves. During the same period the glands are all altering; some arise (different persons with their different ferments), and presently disappear. Others establish themselves, but go through different stages, and appear at one time dominant, at another subordinate, in relation to the whole. All the characteristic behaviour of children, in its liveliness and variety, is the outward indication of the rise and activity of these different persons. We need to watch children very carefully in regard to this, noting the "persons" to be restrained and those to be encouraged. Many a man is a murderer because of the untoward thwarting—or, on the other hand, it may be because of the equally untoward liberty of action—of an inner "person." Many a poet never appears, many a genius never flowers, because the "person within the person" which carried the promise had no opportunity for revealing himself.

In mentioning the butterfly and the frog we touched very briefly on a possible relation between all this shifting of persons, these recurrent changes in the balance of personality and disease. So far as we can see, so far as we can learn from the highest and most august traditions, suffering is a necessary factor in the change of personality, and in so far as what we call "disease" is that, it is not to be deplored, but welcomed—it is not an evil, but a good. But our trouble is that we confound two things under the one name "disease," under the one conception "disease." The first is that series of wholesome, albeit amid modern conditions often painful, changes which upset the balance of personality only to restore it in a higher mode. The second is that miserable condition of real decay which is brought about by poisons, dirt, dreadful infections, destructive exertion, and which obstructs our proper zigzag, or rather spiral, course of change upon change. We have lost the power of distinguishing the one from the other. We either think of all suffering as in some way blessed, or—the more common opinion in our own time—we think of all suffering as the accursed evidence of evil. In this more almost than in any other matter we show how far we are from ancient wisdom.

What we know to-day is but a crumb from the rich man's table of the past. No one need be in a hurry to boast that he is the first, or second, or third to discover this or that. All the knowledge we have to-day is derived from the ancients, and they knew far more about how to deal with the human body than any living person to-day—except such as, though they are there, we never hear or see. And the ancient wisdom was all bent on this—on such a right and salutary control of the body that though, owing to its instability, there might be suffering, there should be no disease, as we commonly understand the word. If from the very beginning we knew what we ought to do, if we truly knew ourselves, if from the very beginning each of us were properly guided and trained up—then, as the different natural crises of life approached, we should know how to act. It is the ignorance of what is required at each different stage of life which makes disease. And in spite of an apparent advance in medical knowledge, the modern tendency for both sexes, all ages, all classes and dispositions, and all races to do all the same things and live in the same way, or at least aim at doing so, is increasing our ignorance by blunting what little intuition into our true nature we have left.

The ancients had little occasion for dealing with real disease. What they had to supply was such habits of mind and body, such knowledge, and such skill as would prove the right corrective, the right steadying or guiding or stimulating force required in periods of relative instability. This demanded foresight on the part of elders, since what is needed during a period of instability must be acquired beforehand if it is to be of service.

This indicates pretty completely the scope of ancient therapeutics. Their method was largely gymnastic—but rather the dance than the sort of gymnastic practices common in our time.

They would never have recommended these to the learner, as many of our gymnastic experts do, by dwelling on their effect in producing a fine bodily shape. The first reference of ancient gymnastics and ancient therapeutics was to the world beyond this world. They aimed at preserving, developing, correcting the body to reach a condition which would promote the progress of the soul to the next stage, into the future state.

One of their principles was an equable development; thus they took care that the clonic muscles were exercised as well as the tonic muscles. In the more vigorous "tumbling" thus made possible the blood flowed better, and, what was of prime importance, the lymph separated.

They had little or nothing in the way of apparatus. The gymnasts had all they needed within themselves. The more apparatus used—the bigger the buildings, the more expensive the paraphernalia—the more certain you may be the persons have little in them.

They realized, as we have almost ceased to realize, the direct action of true work upon the worker. This was exemplified, in a sense, in what we said earlier in the lecture of the effect of certain unconscious actions or movements of the hand upon the central personality. Occupations which are both profitable external work and at the same time favourable to the development of the inner "person" are handiworks like weaving and lace-making. And these are more particularly happy in their results if the individual comes to them with a certain store of unconsciously acquired familiarity, such as that of the child who, from before it can remember, watched its mother working, and followed the delicate craftsmanship closely though childishly.

In this way—and in view of a future state—the occupations of so-called savages are very greatly superior to the occupations of so-called civilized peoples. They are happier also for the most part in their surroundings, in that they are more often carried on out of doors.

And savages have retained—what all civilized peoples have lost—the true use of the dance.

Even the poor and empty dancing of the present day is a good deal underrated in regard to its value in education. It is not sufficiently remembered that movement in a beautiful rhythm never tires the body. I have known girls dance for 4 hours without a break, and say they were not a bit tired. So long as there is rhythm, and the rhythm is appropriate to the body, the body feels no fatigue, or only after a most surprising length of exercise. Each several race has its own characteristic rhythm.

Aristotle, we remember, put dancing on the same level with poetry and music. Lucian called it the science of imitation and exhibition which explained the conceptions of the mind, and certified to the organs of sense things naturally beyond their reach. To such a degree of refinement was the dance carried that it is said a Pythagorean could show the whole system of his sect—and that was an elaborate philosophy—more clearly in the movements of a dance than in words.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the fact of the religious significance of dancing, but it may be useful to remark that that religious significance was most intimately bound up with the development—in their right sequence, towards their proper end—of the persons within.

I have no time to describe even a few of the very many varieties of the dance practised by different peoples, and for the most part *true* dances, effective for their highest end, in proportion to the distance between the dancers and the Western civilized peoples. What I should like to remark is that the different rhythms, in so far as they are unspoilt, correspond to the different natures of the people, and that this again corresponds to the difference of their blood in microscopic detail. The primitive peoples themselves, though they would not express it in our terms, know that the true characteristic rhythm which belongs to each of them is determined by the blood of each.

In conclusion, we ask, "What of character?" What does character mean in the face of this mask, its constant changing, which covers so many obscure yet vigorous persons, interacting and struggling for mastery—having, some of them, the right at certain periods, each when its turn comes, to dominate the rest.

Some of this will become clearer in the two other lectures. What I want to emphasize here is the value of having a certain set or order amid this multiplicity. Instability is of the very essence of the life of the growing child; we shall seldom be called upon to reinforce that side of its development. But steadiness is harder to get, and, besides, it must be a steadiness which supports the dominance of the highest "persons," and represses the lower. It behoves those who have the guardianship of a child to watch and see what "persons" are emerging; to spare, or eradicate, or foster these according as they severally tend to promote the child's welfare beyond this world or not; but also, in so doing, to try to build up in the relations of the "persons" to one another a something of settled discipline, a steadiness (as we called it before); in fact, a character. For the value of character—of the firm coherence together and disciplined working together of good powers in a personality—is that, in the transition from one stage to another, more and more is gained with less and less of loss: not so many new beginnings need be made, nor so great inward turmoil endured; and when this life is ended, and the next begins, the inner being, which drops the present mask, goes over more sound and complete, more ready and balanced, more humble because more wise, into its new inheritance.

I would conclude with the prayer of an ancient philosopher who knew more than we know of the nature of men. He knew the difficulties, the complexities, of the human body. He knew the multiplicity of the "persons" within, and how we can never be sure when the new "person" will appear, or what his nature must be, or what we can do about him. Every day he prayed thus:—

"O God, give strength, and from strength give discretion, and from discretion give knowledge of truth, and from knowledge of truth give love of the right, and from love of the right give love of all things, and from love of all things give love of God."

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEWS.

Antarctic Penguins: a Study of their Social Habits. By Dr. G. Murray Levick. Illustrated. (Heinemann, 6*s*. net.)

Seldom has any form of bird life been made the subject of more close and sympathetic study than is devoted to the Adélie penguin in this admirable volume. The book is a marvel of cheapness, for the illustrations alone, seventy-five in number, from photographs taken by the author, are worth much more than its modest price. The only criticism possible is that they are not always well placed in the text. But they are no mere embellishment to the book; they really "illustrate" it.

Dr. Levick spent a recent winter and spring at Cape Adare in the neighbourhood of one of the largest known rookeries of the Adélies, which he estimated to contain 750,000 birds. All explorers speak of the numerous "human traits" of this species, which must have suggested to Anatole France the idea of his extraordinary satire. But we are sure that Dr. Levick would not endorse the opinion of Mr. Murray, the capable zoologist of the Shackleton expedition, that the Adélies "have no true social instinct," and "are merely gregarious," with "no thought of the general good." On the contrary, he tells us that parties from the two rookeries of Cape Adare and Duke of York Island, twenty miles apart, used early in the season to meet constantly half-way on the sea ice, though the Adélie's range of vision cannot exceed a mile. When their chicks are so well grown that the efforts of both parents are needed to provide them with food, they are "pooled" in clumps or "crêches," under the charge of adult birds, to protect them from skua-gulls or other enemies in their parents' absence. This startling fact was expressly noted by Dr. Wilson ten years ago in 'The Voyage of the Discovery.' Not only do they help each other in this way, but they even take their relaxations together, whether it be in bathing, diving, climbing cliffs or bergs (which they seem to do for amusement), or taking "joy rides" in company on the ice-floes which float past the rookery. The "headers" which they take from the ice-foot, and the reverse process when they land on it with an upward leap of five feet from the sea, are splendidly depicted in the illustrations; their apparent reluctance to be the first to dive is explained by fear of a lurking sea-leopard.

It is impossible to mention a tithe of the interesting facts described in the volume: the fights between the gallant young cocks, when the hens often try to separate them; the depredations of the skuas; the dangers from snow and rock slides; and the efforts made by the old birds to teach the chicks to swim. Dr. Levick even describes a sort of military drill, which went on for hours between large bodies simultaneously turning and marching—a relic, he thinks, of the massing for the annual migration, when their wings were adapted for flight.

He devotes only seven pages to the large Emperor penguin, of which his experience was more limited. It has been wrongly described—notably by Mr. Bernacchi—as "a solitary bird"; but this was before the discovery of the rookery at Cape Crozier in 1902, when, on the first visit about 400, and on the second (not the first, as stated by Dr. Levick) about 1,000, were found congregated there. During the retreat southward of his party under Commander Campbell, after their adventurous winter in 1912, Dr. Levick noticed "large gatherings" of Emperors, which indicated other rookeries in the southern part of McMurdo Sound.

We cannot praise too highly the patient and careful observation which is evident in every page of this delightful book.

The Respiratory Function of the Blood. By Joseph Barcroft. (Cambridge University Press, 18*s*. net.)

This highly technical monograph upon the respiratory function of the blood is dedicated by the author to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, of which society he is a Fellow. The primary object of Mr. Barcroft's work was an endeavour to ascertain the oxygen pressure in the tissues, and determine the means whereby the tissues obtain and regulate their supply of oxygen. The research was divided into three parts.

The first, which is introductory, was an investigation to discover whether hæmoglobin is always identical, or whether it differs in different species, and even in different individuals; whether the amount of oxyhæmoglobin depends upon the concentration of oxygen in a solution containing oxygen, oxyhæmoglobin, and reduced hæmoglobin; and whether temperature has any effect upon the affinity of hæmoglobin for oxygen.

These important points having been cleared up in relation to the carrying medium of oxygen, the second part considers the passage of oxygen to and from the blood, and answers in the affirmative the extremely interesting question whether there is any metabolism of the blood itself. The call of the various tissues for oxygen, and the mechanism by which the call is answered and the supply regulated, are next

considered, and these are followed by experiments to show the rate of oxidation and reduction of the blood. The author then discusses the mechanism by which the blood acquires oxygen in the lungs, and points out the theories held respectively by the Oxford and the Cambridge schools of physiology at the present time.

Part III. deals with the dissociation curve as an "indicator" of the "reaction" of the blood in man, and the effects of rest, diet, exercise, and high altitudes, with and without exertion. This section forms the most interesting part of the book to the general reader, and amongst other things the author throws a new light upon mountaineering accidents, which often seem inexplicable when they occur to seasoned climbers. In speaking of the effects of altitude on the brain he says :—

"You are one person in one place, another in another. At the Alta Vista, I became as one incapable of arithmetic. At Col d'Olen I have heard two clever and distinguished physiologists pause to discuss whether or no four times eight made thirty-two. At Johannesburg I have been told that a cricket team representing England so lost their nerve that they laughed like children with quite trivial turns in the course of the game, and fell an absurdly easy prey to their South African opponents. At the Margherita hut I have seen one of the pleasantest and most considerate of companions behave as though he were suffering from alcoholic excess in a mild degree. What of the surprise that comes to us when we hear of cautious and skilful climbers losing their lives doing extravagantly reckless things? Such incidents are caused by the little recked of cerebral changes which appear from time to time as the incidents of life at high altitudes. They are doubtless the results of acid intoxication. The climber depends for the most part on his cerebellum, his cerebrum takes its chance and is little considered. One day these psychological changes, which, in my opinion, appear much earlier than cerebellar ones, such as defective co-ordination and giddiness, or medullary ones, such as vomiting, will be studied for their own sake."

The monograph is a sound piece of original work upon a difficult and obscure part of physiology, and it serves to show that the Cambridge school is as active and as well able to hold its own as it was in the days when Foster, Gaskell, and Langley built it out of nothing.

GEOLOGY.

All textbooks of general geology must needs say more or less about the structural features of rocks, but the usual treatment of the subject is not, in the opinion of Prof. Leith, by any means adequate. He has, therefore, written for students 'Structural Geology' a rather full exposition, dwelling specially on the secondary structures developed by movements in the crust of the earth. Although such a work may not be marked by much originality, it has, nevertheless, distinct value, since it lays before us in a compact and convenient form a mass of matter that must otherwise be sought in official reports of geological surveys and the publications of various scientific societies.

It is not difficult to trace in this work the influence of the teaching of Prof. van Hise, the distinguished geologist who presides over the University of Wisconsin, where the author holds the Chair of Geology. This influence is notable in the early chapters, relating to the fracture and flowage of rocks. Most rocks near the surface of the earth, when subjected to sufficient stress, suffer rupture, with production of joints and faults; but it is believed that at a great depth rocks become deformed, not by fracture, but by flow. Certain changes of a mechanical, mineralogical, and chemical character are brought about in the internal structure of a deep-seated rock, whereby there is produced in many cases a parallel arrangement of the constituents, so that the rock without loss of integrity may acquire cleavage or schistosity, or perhaps even a gneissic structure. The zone of flowage characterized by such changes is not limited to any definite depth in the lithosphere, but varies in different rocks and in the same rock under different conditions, depth being only one factor in determining such deformation.

Rock-folds are structures that claim a good deal of attention in such a work as Prof. Leith's, and the study of folds and faults leads naturally enough to that of mountain ranges. Whatever may have been the origin of these wrinkles on the face of the earth, their shape has in most cases been largely modified by differential erosion, a fact on which many writers have hardly laid sufficient emphasis, but which the author is disposed to recognize. In speculating on the origin of the grander features of the surface, such structural units as continental masses and ocean basins, more frequent reference might have been made to the views of Suess. Prof. Leith holds that in most cases what are regarded as the larger uplifts of the surface are probably only apparent elevations. "Earth movements are dominatingly centripetal"; the sinking of certain segments of the earth causes a lowering of sea-level, and as a consequence the apparent rise of land. Whilst avoiding direct discussion regarding the probable origin of the earth, the author, in seeking to explain the deformation of the crust, is necessarily faced with two rival theories: the old contractional hypothesis on the one hand, and on the other the principle of isostasy, which has been carefully worked out in America. They are not, however, mutually exclusive, and the book makes use of both.

Nearly twenty years ago Dr. Cornish was led to take up the study of waves with the view of comparing and co-ordinating the various types of wave that may be formed in air, and water, and earth; in the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, and the lithosphere of our planet. For this general study of the subject he suggested the term "kumatology," and regarded it as a branch of physical geography. With remarkable persistence he has continued this work, and, as his results have from time to time been communicated to various scientific societies, and published in their journals, they are fairly familiar to the specialist. In 'Waves of Sand and Snow, and the Eddies which Make Them' he sets forth in detail his researches, so far as they relate to undulations formed on the surface of sand and snow. In order to extend his knowledge of these superficial corrugations, the author has visited the desert dunes of Egypt, and the snow-drifts of Canada in winter.

Probably the most characteristic feature of these researches is their quantitative accuracy, wherever measurement is possible. It is this feature that shows Dr. Cornish to be an observer imbued with a truly scientific spirit. In cases where the ordinary geographer would be satisfied with merely vague estimates, he has sought to introduce the exactitude of the physicist, and thus bring the phenomena within the range of strictly scientific discussion. It is notable that æolian sand waves, which are formed as ridges and furrows transversely to the direction of the wind, seem to have the same average steepness, or ratio of length to height, whether in a desert in Egypt or on the coast of Dorset, the length being about eighteen times the height; and a like ratio appears to hold with the small ripples that diversify the surface of large waves. To investigate the conditions of rippling, recourse has been had to experiments at a factory where the sand-blast is used for engraving glass.

The author has not confined his attention to the corrugations on sand and snow due to the action of the wind, but has also made some interesting observations on waves and ripples in the sands of streams and estuaries, and on marine sandbanks, where the subaqueous material requires for its close examination an engineer of rather amphibian habits. Dr. Cornish's work on current-mark and ripple-mark will command the attention of the geologist, who finds similar ridges and furrows in old sandbanks and other deposits in the sedimentary strata. In describing a "mackerel sky," the author points out the curious fact that the true aerial ripple-mark is better shown on a negative photograph than on a positive print.

Photography has greatly aided Dr. Cornish in recording the results of his investigations. His attractive volume is illustrated by no fewer than eighty reproductions of photographs, among which are some interesting views of mushroom-shaped snow-caps crowning the stumps of trees in the Selkirk Range, west of the Rocky Mountains.

Structural Geology. By C. K. Leith. (Constable & Co., 6*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Waves of Sand and Snow, and the Eddies which Make Them. By Vaughan Cornish. (Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* net.)

ELECTRICITY AND PHYSICS.

Some sixteen years ago it was discovered that if ultra-violet light—that is to say, light of shorter wave-length than the visible spectrum—were allowed to fall upon a negatively charged metal plate, it lost its charge, and that, if uncharged, it acquired a positive one. This, which is sometimes called the "Hallwachs effect," from the name of one of its earliest investigators, was found to depend very much upon the cleanness of the metal used, while it also appeared that a positively charged plate lost none of its charge. From all these facts it was deduced that what really took place was an emission of negative electrons from the newly cleaned surface, and this is the interpretation of the phenomenon generally accepted by Sir Joseph Thomson and other modern physicists. Mr. Hughes, who is Assistant Professor of Physics at the Rice Institute in Texas, has put into book-form most of the recent investigations into the matter, and, as his volume 'Photo-Electricity' forms one of the useful "Cambridge Physical Series," we may suppose that it has received the imprimatur of the Cavendish Laboratory.

The new facts imparted by it are interesting, if not very numerous. Prof. Hughes thinks that the effect of the light is to ionize the atoms on the surface of the plate, and thus cause them to emit electrons, some of which get away into the surrounding atmosphere, while others remain. Every substance, he seems to say, exhibits this effect, but the wave-length at which it begins varies with the substance. For the alkali metals—potassium, sodium, and the like—this wave-length occurs within the visible spectrum, and this rather contradicts what he says later about the "ionizing light" being "located far in the ultra-violet." The apparent discrepancy is perhaps explainable, because the effect varies very much with the medium in which the experiment is conducted, gases like carbon dioxide and oxygen proving powerful absorbents of the ionizing light. That arsenic and selenium should give off what Prof. Hughes calls photo-electrons was, perhaps, to be expected from the variable resistance of the selenium "cell," but it is more surprising to learn that dust-particles do the same to an appreciable extent. So do ice (but not water), the halogen salts of silver, shellac, and fuchsine dye.

One of the best chapters in the book is that dealing with fluorescent and phosphorescent substances, the difference between the behaviour of the two being explained by the author's hypothesis that in the latter case the electrons emitted escape beyond the sphere of influence of the centre, and as an

> "electron returns to a polarized centre, an emission of light occurs whose period is determined by the disturbance produced as the electron settles down to its equilibrium position in the centre."

In fluorescent substances the electron, he thinks, is disturbed, but does not escape from the sphere of influence, a theory which, whether well founded or not, is highly ingenious.

On the vexed question of photo-electric "fatigue," or the observed phenomenon that metals exposed to ultra-violet light soon lose their power of emitting electrons, only to recover it after rest, Prof. Hughes, we think wisely, says merely that its cause is still obscure. He also draws attention to the experiments of Dember on the emission of positive rays as well as of negative electrons by metals exposed to ultra-violet light. It is hardly the case, as he says, that "the existence of a positive current (from an illuminated plate) has never been suggested directly or indirectly," because Dr. Gustave Le Bon not only suggested, but even proved it by his experiments published some ten years ago. Prof. Hughes suggests that a measurement of the ratio e/m for the positive rays from different metallic surfaces should tell us something about their origin. There is, in fact, plenty of room left in the field for other experimenters and writers on the subject.

It is something like fifteen years since 'A Text-Book of Physics, Electricity, and Magnetism' was promised, and it comes almost as a shock to realize that it is finished at last. The preceding volumes on 'The Properties of Matter,' 'Heat,' and 'Sound' were good in their way, and the achievements of Sir Joseph Thomson and Prof. Poynting in electricity and magnetism led us to expect more than we find here.

The Preface tells us that

> "the experiments are selected chiefly for their value in establishing the fundamental principles; while the mathematical development is only carried so far as is needed for the account of the experiments described. The aim is to build firmly the foundation on which the mathematical theory may be raised."

There are some mathematicians for whom the subject of magnetism and electricity consists of a series of equations with only the remotest connexion with real life. Such students are rare nowadays, but to those that remain the book may be useful in indicating the experimental evidence for the various theories put forward.

Again, there is the student who has been taught the experimental side, but not the theoretical; to him also the book may be useful. This criticism applies specially to the earlier chapters in each section, which show uncertainty as to how much should be taken for granted. In chap. iii., for instance (on the 'Inverse Square Law'), the Potential is introduced without any warning as a "useful quantity," and then the authors find its characteristic property, instead of proceeding first from the idea of the work function. Perhaps this method was considered too advanced; yet in the next chapter the application of Green's theorem is used.

In the chapters on the 'Dielectric' and on 'Crystalline Media' the treatment is much freer, and, although occasionally condensed, inspires confidence.

The second part (on Magnetism) is an improvement on the earlier; it is, perhaps, on account of the renewed interest in the origin of magnetism that the authors take particular care in expounding the elementary phenomena and the deductions from them. The chapter on Weber's Molecular Hypothesis is very clear, and a brief account is given of Langevin's "Magneton" theory.

The succeeding four chapters are mainly mathematical, and in them the consequences of the inverse square law and the forces on magnetized bodies are worked out.

A fairly full description of the experimental methods of measuring permeability is given; and the chapter on 'Paramagnetic and Diamagnetic Substances' will be found more satisfactory than in most English textbooks.

A sketch of Gauss's theory of terrestrial magnetism is included, also a short account of the connexion between magnetism and light. No doubt this latter subject and others that have been treated cursorily here will be dealt with more fully in the next volume, on 'Dynamic Electricity and Magnetism.' The text embodies copious references to original papers.

Photo-Electricity. By Arthur Llewelyn Hughes. "Cambridge Physical Series." (Cambridge University Press, 6*s.* net.)

A Text-Book of Physics, Electricity, and Magnetism.—Parts I. and II. *Static Electricity and Magnetism.* By J. H. Poynting and Sir J. J. Thomson. (Griffin & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.*)

Natural Law in Science and Philosophy. By Émile Boutroux. (Nutt, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

M. Boutroux discusses our ideas of what are known as "natural laws" in order to discover the relation these laws bear to reality, and the position of the human individual with regard to nature. His ultimate aim is to attempt to decide whether in the present state of natural knowledge we may consider ourselves possessed of any freedom of action or of any reality as persons. His method consists in an examination of the laws of each division of science, as to their nature, their objectivity, and their meaning. Proceeding on these lines, he makes a short survey of the laws of logic and mathematical, mechanical, physical, and chemical laws—and, passing on to the realm of life, discusses the nature and meaning of the biological, psychological, and sociological laws which appear to govern it.

Ancient philosophy was based upon a dualism which prevented determinism from becoming absolute, but the tendency of modern science is to abolish this duality. Mathematics imparts to science necessity; experience—empirical knowledge—imparts conformity with facts. This, the author considers, is the root of modern determinism.

> "We believe everything to be necessarily determined, because we believe everything, in essence, to be mathematical. This belief

is the spring, manifest or unperceived, of scientific investigation."

M. Boutroux, however, who is not a believer in modern determinism, extricates himself from this impasse. For, in his opinion, there is a hierarchy of sciences and a hierarchy of laws which we can compare with one another, but cannot blend into a single science of external things and into a single law. A correct idea of natural law, he says,

"restores man to true self-possession, and at the same time assures him that his freedom may be efficacious and control phenomena."

There is little certitude in such inquiries. We are no more able to answer them now than we were twenty years ago, when the lectures upon which this volume is founded were delivered by the author at the Sorbonne. They are beyond the scope of science proper, and belong to that ill-starred field of metaphysics in which opinions vary according to the bias of the individual and of the period. In his Preface M. Boutroux puts the question whether the idea of natural law is the same for the man of science as it is for the philosopher. He attempts to define these terms, and then advances the theory that there is no absolute coincidence between the laws of nature as science assumes them to be and the laws of nature as they really are. Possibly he is correct, but he does not prove his thesis, which therefore remains a hypothesis.

Although his volume cannot be said to add much to our knowledge, the discussion is not without interest, and the translator has provided a readable version of the original.

Science Gossip.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday, May 5th, Mr. Frederick William Lanchester will give the James Forrest Lecture, taking for his subject 'The Flying Machine from an Engineering Standpoint.'

Among the 'Opinions rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature' (57 to 65, in the publication of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for March) there is a rather amusing one on the emendation of "Chæmepelia" to Chamæpelia. Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, who submitted the case for opinion, was obviously right in imputing the first spelling to inadvertence on the part of Swainson, who invented the word as a rendering for "ground-dove." He used it, apparently, without citing the English name, or giving any clue as to his new word being derived from the Greek, so that, as it was pointed out, people unacquainted with American vernacular names might question whether it were not based on some family name Chaemepel. He did, however, correct the *lapsus calami*, or printer's error, in the Index to his 'Classification of Birds,' 1837.

The Commission, nevertheless, at first decided that the derivation was not sufficiently "evident," and that therefore the word should not be amended. The voting showed such a variety of opinion, and the view of the Secretary (against emendation) was carried by so small a majority, that it was considered necessary to submit the question again to the Commission at the Monaco meeting. Here several votes were changed, and finally twelve Commissioners against seven expressed themselves in favour of emendation. So the ground-dove is now, in the international language of science, "Chamæpelia."

Mr. H. D. O'Neill bestows an alarming piece of information on the public through Monday's *Times*. Londoners during the next few weeks are to experience an increasing amount of bronchitic and catarrhal irritation, and unless the children are kept out of the parks and gardens they will suffer severe post-nasal catarrh—in other words, have tiresome colds in the head.

They are all invited to examine their clothes carefully with magnifying glasses, whereupon they will discover that they are bestrewn with myriads of minute spicules which, floating numberless in the air, have also been breathed into the respiratory system. Whence do these come?

The culprit is no other than the plane tree, which has been so often unsuspectingly praised for its friendliness to towns and abundant, refreshing shade. It is just now breaking up its fruit-balls, which fly off in tufts that divide and subdivide till soon they are nothing but an invisible, far-spreading mass of these irritating spicules. Mr. O'Neill says that the Germans have recognized the "danger" attaching to plane trees, and in some parts have forbidden their being planted near schools. His suggestion for London—where more and more plane trees are being planted—is that the fruit-crop should be picked before it is ripe, or else that the trees should be sterilized.

The latest *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute has an interesting account of wild silk from Mexico. This is said to be found hanging on certain trees in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and to be used by the Indians for making rope. It is of good lustre and tolerable strength; but it is exceedingly difficult to comb and irritating to the skin. These difficulties make it improbable that this Mexican silk will for some time have any commercial value. It might be of interest to learn whether the Indians who use it tolerate the inconvenience of the irritating quality in it, or do not feel it, or have found a means of obviating it.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Section 72 of the National Insurance Act: some Other Features of Friendly Societies and National Insurance, including a Note on the Proposed Belgian National Insurance Act,' Mr E. B. Nathan.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Recent Developments in the Ceramic Industry,' Mr. W. Burton. (Cantor Lecture.)
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Problems of Physical Chemistry: (2) Structure of Matter at Low Temperatures,' Dr. W. Wahl.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Administration of Imperial Telegraphs,' Mr. C. Bright (Colonial Section.)
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual General Meeting.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Some Hopi Textiles from the Pueblo of Hano,' Miss B. F. Marreco.
Wed. Geological, 8.—'On the Lower Jaw of an Anthropoid Ape (Dryopithecus) from the Upper Miocene of Lérida (Spain),' Dr. A. S. Woodward; 'The Structure of the Carlisle Solway Basin and the Sequence of its Permian and Triassic Rocks,' Dr J. W. Gregory.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Need for Better Organization of Economic and Industrial Resources,' Mr C. R. Enock.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Last Chapter of Greek Philosophy: Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic,' Lecture I., Dean Inge.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Lack of Adaptation in the Tristichaceæ and Podostemaceæ,' Dr. J. C. Willis; 'On the Genetics of Tetraploid Plants in *Primula sinensis*,' Mr R. P. Gregory; 'The Action of Certain Drugs on the Isolated Human Uterus,' Mr J. A. Gunn; 'The Presence of Inorganic Iron Compounds in the Chloroplasts of the Green Cells of Plants, considered in relationship to Natural Photo-synthesis and the Origin of Life,' Prof. B. Moore, and other Papers.
— Irish Literary, 8.—'Irish MSS. in the British Museum,' Mr. R. E. W. Flower.
Fri. Royal Institution, 5. Annual Meeting.—9. 'A Criticism on Critics,' Mr E. F. Benson.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Similarity of Motion in Fluids: (2) The General Law of Surface Friction in Fluid Motion,' Dr. T. E. Stanton.

FINE ARTS

The Bronze Age in Ireland. By George Coffey. (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., 6*s.* net.)

With this volume Mr. Coffey—who, we regret to learn, has just retired on account of ill-health from his curatorship at the Dublin National Museum—completes his trilogy on Irish antiquities. In 1909 he dealt with the latest phase in his highly appreciated 'Guide to the Christian Antiquities' under his charge; in 1912, under the title of 'New Grange and other incised Tumuli in Ireland,' he summarized the results of his researches into the Neolithic monuments, and traced what he considered to be the influence of Crete and the Ægean upon the art of the West of Europe. His present work links these extremes together, and describes the products of the Bronze Age in Ireland from about 1800 to 350 B.C. This approximate chronology does not greatly differ from that of Dr. Montelius, except in dating the end of the transitional copper period (also included in this treatise), and consequently the first bronze period, somewhat later; but Mr. Coffey offers it half reluctantly, since dates are uncertain, and

"the succession of types is really of considerably more importance....as it enables objects, finds, and interments to be arranged in a progressive series, and shows the general trend of advance and culture."

The construction of such a series is peculiarly difficult in Ireland by reason of the general ignorance or carelessness of excavators, who rarely recorded the associated contents of a find. That Mr. Coffey has succeeded so well in spite of this obstacle is due partly to his complete knowledge of the corresponding series in other parts of Europe, and still more to his trained eye for detail in decorative development. Apart from this, his great gift as an archæologist is his steady sobriety of judgment. He reads everything, listens to all new theories, but refuses to budge an inch from his facts, or to strain his evidence by a hair's breadth. No doubt theories and speculations are much more exciting than proved facts, but we consider that Mr. Coffey's cautious reserve is one of the most encouraging signs in recent archæological work in Ireland, a land where there has been far too much futile speculation. Indeed, there are still people there who wish to dig for the Ark of the Covenant in the Hill of Tara, and it is to be regretted that the Act for the protection of the feeble-minded does not extend to such visionaries, or their congeners, the so-called "British Israelites" or seekers after the (happily) Lost Tribes.

As in his other volumes, Mr. Coffey aims at concise inclusion. Everything of significance relating to the subject is mentioned, but in the briefest possible terms. Students who wish to go further are referred in foot-notes to the author's and other archæologists' papers contributed to various societies, insomuch that the present

book is at once an epitome and a select bibliography. Another valuable and also very attractive feature is the abundance of illustrations. Besides eleven photographic plates, there are eighty-five exquisite drawings, made directly from the objects, including many by Miss E. Barnes, whose splendid drawing of the Tara brooch in the Christian Antiquities 'Guide' evoked general admiration. In cases of intricate and deep-cut designs, involving awkward shadows, photographs cannot compete with drawings such as these. The large number of gold ornaments here illustrated form the special characteristic of the Bronze Age in Ireland. That country was, in Mr. Coffey's phrase, "the El Dorado of the western world"; no other land produced anything like its great output of gold. Old Irish literature abounds in references to gold ornaments and payments in gold by weight; and the men of Leinster were called "Lagenians of the gold," because most of it came from the Wicklow mountains. It would seem that Ireland even supplied Europe with ornaments of the precious metal: the Gauls in Italy, we know, had a passion for gold torcs; and it is no wonder that the Gaels came over to possess themselves of such treasures without the necessity of purchase. They appear to have exhausted the supply, for very little gold has been discovered in Ireland since their arrival. The workings in the "Golden Valley," shortly before the Union, did not prove remunerative; and what gold there is in Ireland in the present day is chiefly borrowed from England.

Oriental Rugs, Antique and Modern. By Walter A. Hawley. (John Lane, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

Within the last fifteen years, the appreciation, and in consequence the monetary value, of antique rugs in this country has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Up to about 1900 it was possible, and, in fact, rather easy, for the collector to satisfy his acquisitiveness at a moderate expenditure. About that time the colony of Armenian and Turkish dealers in London began to assert itself, with the result that prices immediately rose higher; and now the best specimens of these works of beauty and utility are within the reach of those only who have a well-lined purse. The London auction-rooms, in which in former days bargains were frequently to be acquired, are now practically taboo to the bargain-seeker, the most dilapidated specimens readily realizing big prices.

The excellent work Mr. Hawley has presented will have a stimulating effect on every collector who peruses it. He sets out in a most interesting manner the physical features and history of the rug-producing lands, the materials and dyes used in the manufacture, methods of weaving, and the significance of the signs and symbols employed. Lengthy chapters appear on the rugs of Persia, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Central Asia, India, and China, each chapter being subdivided under headings of the principal rug-producing towns and places of each country. Persia, for instance, comprises about thirty-two important rug-producing towns or districts. To each of these is added a description of the people, their customs and mode of life, and the special characteristics of the rugs.

In the chapter devoted to 'Designs and Symbols' interesting reference is made to the patterns of the Namazlik, or prayer rug, and to the shape of the arch, or mihrab, which is the principal feature. For example, in Persian rugs it is formed by gracefully curving lines, and in others is of geometrical design. The arch being a symbol of the mosque,

> "at call for prayer the faithful Moslem spreads his rug with arch directed towards Mecca, and kneeling with the palms of his hands at each side of the centre, he bows his head till it touches the rug."

As these are held sacred by the Mohammedans of Persia and seldom sold, they can only be actually distinguished from those made for trading purposes "by the well-worn nap showing where the knees of father and son have often pressed." Reference is also made to the universal employment of the Swastika, indicating abundance and fertility, and the frequent use of the Tree of Life, which has a religious significance amongst many races.

It is useful to note that the size and shape of the rug are indications of the purpose to which it is assigned, *e.g.*, the large square centre-piece (the Khali) is used to cover the centre of the assembly hall, and the narrow strips (the Kenares) are placed at the sides and ends for the servants and less-honoured guests. Other chapters on how to distinguish and purchase rugs will be of great assistance to the collector.

For the information of the uninitiated, Mr. Hawley rightly points out

> "that, however pleasing the design or elaborate the detail, it is principally in the colouring that these rugs claim our interest and admiration. The different shades have different moods, expressing peace, joy, pensiveness, sorrow, the deep meaning of which the Oriental mind, with its subtle and serious imagination, has grasped as has none other."

In the highest grade of antique rug we find, as in all real works of art, that excellent combination of work for the love of work and personal distinction in handcraft which results in satisfaction to its creator as well as its possessor. With these happy conjunctions, and the use of wool of the finest texture and colours carefully derived from vegetable and animal dyes, have been produced those delightful tones which only time can produce. Mr. Hawley gives expression to this feeling when he says:—

> "There was a time when the Oriental had not learned the meaning of *tempus fugit* or seen the glitter of Western gold, when his dyeing and weaving were proud callings into which entered his deepest feelings."

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, AND GRAVERS. SPRING EXHIBITION.

The sixteenth London Exhibition of the "International" is one of the most interesting of its recent shows, and although its interest is virtually one of execution only, positive achievement of any kind in painting has always been so rare that there remains an importance for the painter who proposes no more than "to do his job"—the old job—as well as possible. The international character of the exhibition is not very noticeable, though two large views by Heer Breitner (31 and 73) look at first sight important acquisitions: closer examination reveals a looseness and vagueness of form which reduces them to the rank of gigantic sketches. It seems absurd that in *The Canal at Amsterdam* (31) the foreshortened boat—the one passage which might have confirmed and clarified our conception of the implied perspective of a picture which otherwise consists of little more than an "elevation" of houses seen broadside on—should have been shirked as it has been. The pictures, however, have a certain easily maintained breadth of tone, and we so rarely see a handsome mass of brown paint in a really modern exhibition that it impresses as almost in itself subtle.

The truth is, of course, that Heer Breitner has used mainly the old earth colours—matchless in their natural beauty of pigment—and used them at about their full strength. The same is done, but done to a pitch of perfection only possible for a great virtuoso, in the *Interior* (52) by Alfred Stevens. It suffers from the obviously accidental, but fundamental weakness of splitting into two parts, the interior being painted in one scheme of colour, the figure in another and cooler one; and even apart from this defect, it is a loose and scattered design. The scale of colours is perfectly chosen alike for the harmony of their relation and for suggestion of the qualities of the objects represented; but these colours are used without any high degree of economy in their distribution, so that we have a sense of repetitions which are thoughtless and accidental—the mere result of setting down literally the arrangement of a given room. The use of transparent and semi-transparent paint is masterly: we see no such workmanship to-day, though it may appear to the eye—perhaps because our own habit of painting runs in the opposite direction—a little over-suave in its blending of tone with tone.

Dividing modern painting broadly into two classes, one may say that in the deep-toned painting with semi-transparent pigment, practised till nearly the end of the nineteenth century, to blend tones was easy, to keep them steady and well divided in orderly sequence more difficult; while with the light-toned opaque painting of such a typical modern executant as Mr. George Lambert it is easy to keep the distinction crisp between one tone and the next, and difficult satisfactorily to unite them. To this practical detail of his work Mr. Lambert, in his large and handsome composition *Important People* (64), brings unusual skill and care. Even so, his treatment of form would look abrupt and "chippy" alongside of Stevens's painting, and this not because his feeling for form is less subtle (for, indeed, the Belgian master could never handle a life-sized group such as this without coming to grief), but because, his statement being made in open, clear tones, any faults of design are clear and evident also. These faults spring from the old source which saps the foundation of much modern painting — the very sculpturesque treatment of a design somewhat lacking in

sculpturesque qualities. As a linear cartoon, one can imagine it to have held together well enough; even the fantastic packing into the corner of the fragment of cliff and sea is, from that point of view, quite successful. When it comes to the painting of the picture, however, with Mr. Lambert's clear and deliberate treatment of form, it becomes evident that in this passage, while the *tones* keep their places for purposes of representation, the *planes* do not exercise their function of having anything pertinent to say to the main planes of the group. In the group itself, moreover, the very care with which the figures are realized in the round makes them—the central one in particular—over-elaborate in detail for the plastic unity of the group. This is a typical fault of the Titianesque Old Masters, though somewhat minimized in their case by the heavy, emphatic stain of local colour, which tended to divide the figures more clearly into separate silhouettes, the silhouette of a figure being obviously a simpler thing than its volume. By discarding the glamour of glazes and scumbles the modern painter challenges a more severe judgment of the plastic basis of his picture.

With all deductions, however, we must do justice to Mr. Lambert's picture as a courageous and direct piece of work: beautiful in colour, and containing in the figure of the woman a passage of assured, yet delicate painting such as we rarely see. Our only anxiety is lest, tiring of this modern painting in bald, opaque tones, artists should retreat too soon, with their special lesson unlearnt, to the older use of deep, transparent colour—more exacting technically, but less obviously exacting of unity in plastic conception. Perhaps there is a sign already of such a change of fashion in Mr. Eric Kennington's *Costermongers* (3), a work which may in part be traced to the example of Mr. Strang's recent compilations of directly executed *morceaux*, but which is very largely akin to the imitations of the English Pre-Raphaelites, such as we are accustomed to see at the Royal Academy. Mr. Kennington here shows himself one of the most capable of recent arrivals on the artistic scene, though with our knowledge of what has followed similar débuts at Burlington House we should hesitate to call him one of the most promising. He is very skilful in the combination of opaque and transparent colour, though this, perhaps, presents a less difficulty when object after object is fired at the beholder, each with a violent realism so straining the full resources of the palette that we can hardly help accepting them as completely rounded, sharply individual entities. Moreover, in the modelling of certain individual heads there is a feeling for broadly lighted, massive surfaces which makes for handsomeness and simplicity of characterization also. But the picture, as a whole, shews the most astonishing indifference to the relation of the different objects. It is almost impossible to sort them out as near or far, while the lighting seems neither indoors nor out of doors, and lacks any consistent plan. The hard, clearly defined outlines give a certain distinction to its intensity of piecemeal realism.

Millais's well-known portrait of *Mrs. Hood* (51) has an even more intense power of realization and far greater elasticity and control of ensemble. On the other hand, while humanly, as a portrait, it has distinction, technically, as paint, it has very little. Rembrandt's work has rightly been compared with it, for only in Rembrandt do we find a man with so extraordinary a control of the resources of his craft, and so little respect for their finer logic. The portrait at the Grosvenor—bewildering in its technical cleverness, yet miscellaneous and lacking in economy—shows this in a high degree. A passage like the hand lying in the lady's lap makes a far finer picture than the work itself.

The artists already noticed suffice to make the exhibition noteworthy, and we can only briefly notice other important exhibits, such as Mr. James Pryde's accomplished treatment of one of his usual themes, *The Courtyard* (19), and Mr. Albert Rothenstein's sound study *The Bed* (22), which we seem to remember at the show of the Allied Artists' Association.

Among the drawings should be mentioned those of Miss Sylvia Gosse (177 and 181), Sir William Eden (179 and 214), and Mr. H. M. Livens (124). Mr. Strang's *Picnic* (38) is, we trust, only a momentary, though deplorable lapse; Mr. Kelly's *Rosa Maria* (40) a less obvious one, yet the more disquieting in corroborating the suggestion of not a few of the artist's recent works—that he is inclined to settle down to portraiture akin to that of Mr. J. J. Shannon.

THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

The Coral Necklace (40) by Mr. H. Gilman, the *Victoria Station* (34) by Mr. C. Ginner, may be taken as representing their respective authors to most complete advantage. The former is an admirably found arrangement, a scheme justly observed, and set down with an extreme force of colour which becomes pleasantly united by the play of light on the heavily corrugated surface of paint which in this instance is, at its proper distance, excellently suited to the scale of touch employed. In Mr. Ginner's 'Victoria Station' the colour-scheme is more complex, the subdivisions of colour more numerous, but their brilliant division is secured in spite of an even heavier impasto by each being inlaid like a smooth solid bead against its neighbour. This picture shows great resource in the play of colour maintained through the deeper tones, and a gift for design in the simple, yet ingenious planning of its four main categories: a pool of sunlight, a passage of reflected sunlight, a stretch of shadowed objects in the distance, and a foreground also in shadow. *Clayhidon* (45) is another of his best works.

In the Catalogue Mr. Ginner reprints from *The New Age* an article on Neo-Realism. It consists mainly of the contention that it is the intimate study of his immediate surroundings which is the artist's only permanent inspiration. This for most artists is probably largely true. He also runs through history, begging the question that the pictures which happen to attract his own taste are those which pre-eminently result from such first-hand study of Nature. He lays down the rule as to technique that "it is only out of a sound and solid pigment that good surface and variety can be got, and durability in the ages to come." We are not quite sure in this whether he does not mean "sound" and "solid" to be taken as interchangeable. We submit that they are not. There is very solid painting which is doubtfully sound: and, indeed, Mr. Gilman's portrait of his *Mother* (47) seems to us already declining from the brilliance of its first aspect of a year or so back; while history tells us that most of the sound painting of the past has not been extraordinarily solid, as solidity appears to the Neo-Realist of to-day. Also, in the case of his own pictures, it appears to us that Mr. Ginner uses his impasto, not, as does Mr. Gilman, to secure variety, but for the sake of uniformity of surface a quality for his purposes more valuable. In Mr. Gilman's *Mary Z.* (41) there is so much variety of surface that the distinction of planes becomes drowned in a foam of seething edges of paint.

Among the best of Mr. Gilman's other works also are *The Eating-House* (37); *The Waterfall, Norway* (39), already noticed at the recent exhibition of the London Group; and the intensely characteristic head, *Mrs. Brown* (16). The delightful tinted drawings of Mr. Ginner (10, 12), for pictures shown in the gallery, are in some respects more completely satisfactory than the works themselves.

It cannot be denied that to pass from the two Neo-Realists to the work, in an adjoining room, of artists like Mr. John Copley and Miss Ethel Gabain, with their ambition of freer and more inventive design, is to suffer a slight sense of artificiality and pose. Yet both have considerable ability in draughtsmanship: Mr. Copley most notably in such characteristic illustration as *The Criminal Judge* (in portfolio); Miss Gabain in more intimate portraiture like *Studies II.* and *IV.* (125 and 127). The poses of celebrated dancers seem to offer the least inspiration of any of the subjects.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. H. H. La Thangue's exhibition at the Leicester Gallery must be ranked as very disappointing. His outlook is photographic, his subjects seem to jostle their frames, and his painting has not even the force of imitative realism which it once possessed.

At the Grafton Galleries the impulsive output of Mr. Tom Mostyn suggests the value of some power of self-criticism. He is convinced of the paramount virtues of improvisation, which Titian assured us never leads to fine work. In the case of Mr. Mostyn, two canvases emerge as in some sort justifying his practice, if they had no neighbours to denounce it. *The Eye of the Storm* (7) is the most completely reputable of his works: compactly designed, impressive, and directly painted, recalling somewhat the manner of Dupré. The ingenious and fantastic use of paint in No. 17, *Curiosity*, rises to a higher level, and is, indeed, most original. Here is a vision of uncanny suggestiveness which Monticelli might have been pleased to sign, though it has nothing of his rather heavy and cloying atmosphere. Its weakness is that it has a little of the look of a vignette—a weakness general throughout the exhibition of a man who seems almost destitute of any sense of the beauty of the geometric element in form. In this instance the weird dancers have a look of supernatural reality worthy of more serious treatment.

The other works are on a very different plane, grading downwards to—anything you please. *Strife* (12) is among the better ones, faintly suggestive of Decamps, but much more unsteady and frayed.

At Messrs. Woolrich's galleries in South Molton Street, Mr. Charles Sykes exhibits bronzes and pastels. Among the former *A Pagan Idyll* (9) shows a certain attempt at academic finish of surface; and among the latter *Cigarette* (36) treats with attractive impudence a motive of light gallantry. Similar themes appear in many of the drawings, yet we find little zest or sparkle in any but this.

SALES.

On Friday, the 17th inst., at Messrs. Christie's, a picture of the Netherlandish School, 'The Descent of the Holy Spirit,' fetched 29*l.*

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., Messrs. Christie included in their sale of engravings the following: Miss Jacobs, after Reynolds, by J. Spilsbury, first state, before any letters, 105*l.* Higglers preparing for Market, and The Postboy's Return, after Morland, by D. Orme, in colours, 141*l.* 15*s.*

Fine Art Gossip.

The Trustees of the Whitechapel Art Gallery have decided to perpetuate the memory of Canon Barnett by adding two large frescoes to the entrance hall of the Gallery. These will be painted by Mr. H. F. Garrett, and will relate to the Art Gallery and the work of the Children's Country Holiday Fund. A Memorial Tablet is also included in the general scheme for the decoration of the entrance hall by Mr. C. H. Townsend, the architect of the Gallery. It is hoped to make the hall a resting-place for passers-by.

The estimated cost of the scheme is 750*l.*, and towards this contributions will be received by Mr. C. Campbell Ross, Secretary, at the Gallery, High Street, E.

Next Friday Dr. Tancred Borenius will begin his course of nine lectures on 'The History of Italian Renaissance Painting' at the Slade School of Fine Art, University College, London. The first lecture is on Giotto.

R. writes:—

"The Spring Exhibition of Water-Colours recently opened at the Manchester City Art Gallery is exclusively devoted to water-colours and pastels, over four hundred numbers being entered in the catalogue. Notwithstanding the width of range thus permitted, the collection is not fully representative of the best contemporary practice in these media. A show of contemporary water-colours without Messrs. Francis E. James, A. W. Rich, and J. S. Sargent is, however we cast the parts, something like 'Hamlet' minus the Prince of Denmark, Horatio, and Laertes. We also miss Mr. Henry Tonks, Mr. Walter Bayes, Mr. Cayley Robinson, and many of the more gifted of our younger aquarellists.

"A group of six fine drawings by Mr. Wilson Steer does much to maintain the interest of the exhibition; and good water-colours are also contributed by Mr. Francis Dodd, Mr. Mark Fisher, Mr. Hamilton Hay, Mr. A. J. Mavrogordato, and M. Maurice Asselin, the only foreign exhibitor.

"The most interesting things in the pastel room come from Messrs. J. R. K. Duff, George Sheringham, and W. L. Bruckman, and Mrs. Esther Sutro; but here again we miss Mr. George Clausen, Mr. Will Rothenstein, and other well-known workers in pastel. Altogether the exhibition is rather disappointing, and does not attain the high standard which Manchester has set in the past."

The newly formed Pastel and Tempera Society of Ireland is now holding its first exhibition in Dublin. Amongst the exhibitors are Mr. T. H. Nicolet, Miss May Hamilton, Mr. James Ward, Miss Kathleen Fox, and Mr. Oswald Reeves. The last named shows amongst other decorative designs one for a stage scene somewhat in the manner of Gordon Craig. Mr. Crampton Walker, the founder of the Society, has some pleasant landscapes, and Mr. Dermod O'Brien two interesting figure studies.

Three important pictures have just been presented to the National Gallery of Ireland by the new Director, Sir Hugh Lane. They are 'The Vision of St. Francis,' by Il Greco; a Portrait of a Lady, by Paul Veronese; and a decorative group of four figures in a landscape, by Piazzetta, a little-known seventeenth-century painter, supposed to have been the master of Tiepolo.

The portrait by Veronese is a beautiful and dignified work, very delicate in tone. The lady wears a red brocade dress and pearls, and holds a glove in one hand.

The large group by Piazzetta is a brilliant work, remarkable for its chiaroscuro, its rich colour, and the Watteau-like grace of the grouping. The Greco is a fine example of this master's work.

MUSIC

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL AT QUEEN'S HALL.

The Festival which opened at Queen's Hall last Monday afternoon, and which ends this evening with the Choral Symphony as chief attraction, offers a striking contrast to the modern music which has recently been given in this Hall. Those who believe that Beethoven, at any rate as a symphony composer, has never been surpassed, are right; others who maintain that in symphonic music he is unsurpassable may prove to be right. We certainly have had ample experience of his and other men's work. It will in a few years be the centenary of Beethoven's death, and since that event, though many great and illustrious composers have written symphonies, none is so powerful as the C minor, or so romantic as the one in A. There may be new masters, but we cannot conceive of a time when Beethoven will cease to impress the minds and to touch the hearts of musicians.

For the moment, however, we are concerned with the first two days of the present festival. On Monday the Symphonies in C and D were performed. Beethoven imitated Mozart consciously in the Bonn days, and later probably subconsciously; moreover, he was, of course, influenced by the teaching and advice of Haydn. These early Symphonies are attractive as music, and of marked historical value owing to the foreshadowings of a riper period; yet they can hardly now excite strong interest. Mr. Henri Verbrugghen, the Festival conductor, at once proved that he is intimately acquainted with the scores; also that he understands the art of conducting and how to convey his ideas to the orchestra—on this occasion the London Symphony Orchestra. But in the performances there were certain accents and quick tempi which seemed as if he were trying to freshen up music which he felt to be old. The same thing happened on the second evening, when he was engaged on the 'Eroica' Symphony, a work which does not stand in any need of extra polish. It was really a remarkably fine performance—fine in spirit as well as in letter. In the slow movement, however, there were occasionally slight over-markings. As everything was so good, we came to the conclusion that this was merely due to Mr. Verbrugghen being over-anxious; for he was on his trial in a city in which the best conductors (native and foreign) are constantly appearing.

The pianist at the first concert was Mr. Frederic Lamond. His reputation as an interpreter of Beethoven is certainly great, but his rendering of much of the solo part of the E flat Concerto was not up to his highest standard. The actual playing was good, yet there were times when he seemed to look on the orchestra not as playing with him, but merely accompanying him. The reading of the slow movement, however, was impressive. Herr Ernst Dohnányi, who appeared on the Tuesday, played in the first two Concertos, which are seldom heard, and did his part in a delightfully unpretentious manner. The music is pleasing, because it is thoroughly honest, but, to judge from Beethoven's remarks in a letter to a publisher, he himself did not attach any particular value to it.

THE TORQUAY FESTIVAL.

II.

M. Igor Stravinsky's Symphony in E flat, No. 1, was the special feature of the programme on the afternoon of Thursday in last week. In these modern times few composers write symphonies; most would probably regard the writing of them as "une occupation inutile." Mr. Hindenberg, however—if it was he who decided to give the one in question—selected the work of a man whose ballets are now attracting much notice, and whose opera 'Le Rossignol' is about to be produced at Drury Lane. The Symphony, an early work, is said to have been written eight years ago, and the composer is now only a little over thirty; the music therefore belongs to the period during, or soon after, his student days at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire. It would be interesting to know whether the idea of writing a symphony on classical lines was Stravinsky's own idea, or was suggested to him as the safest course by Rimsky-Korsakoff, under whom he studied. The thematic material, of old pattern, in the first and last movements and in the Scherzo is good, though not striking, and the treatment of it formal, not organic; though the bright melodious music hides to some extent its weakness. None of the four movements, fortunately, is unduly spun out, and that is an advantage. The ballets 'Petrouschka' and 'L'Oiseau de Feu' have shown us that the composer can display his gifts far better in a freer form. Mr. Hindenberg's reading of the work was excellent.

Another novelty, the Suite de Ballet, 'Sakura,' by Mr. Percy Pitt, produced at the final concert on Thursday evening, was unfortunately presented with maimed rites. The composer was unable to come as announced; moreover, the band parts reached Torquay so late that the last two sections could not be properly rehearsed, and were consequently omitted. The first three, if expressive, are somewhat conventional. We shall no doubt soon have an opportunity of hearing the complete work in London.

Mr. Percy Grainger conducted his 'Colonial Song' (the soprano and tenor parts of which were sung by Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Eisdell) and 'Molly on the Shore.' Both have been heard in London. The only difference here in the second was the arrangement of the music for full orchestra, instead of, as before, only for strings. The effect is very piquant; the composer has made deft use of the extra instruments for colour, so that the light, winsome setting of the folk-tune is not spoilt.

Strauss was the most prominent name on the programmes, and he was represented by 'Till Eulenspiegel,' which was given under the masterly, if at times somewhat demonstrative, guidance of Mr. Thomas Beecham, while 'Don Juan' and 'Tod und Verklärung' were performed under the direction of Mr. Hindenberg, who showed himself thoroughly acquainted with these and other scores with which he had to deal. His beat is clear, and he is fortunate in having constant practice in conducting, so that he can develope the natural gifts which he undoubtedly possesses.

Mr. Percy Grainger played the solo part of Mr. Frederick Delius's Pianoforte Concerto, and Miss Carrie Tubb sang the "Mad Scene" from Ambroise Thomas skilfully, while her delivery of the "Salce" from Verdi's 'Otello' was specially notable for lyrical charm and dramatic feeling.

The whole scheme of the festival was, as mentioned last week, modern, and the result shows that the judgment of the Festival Committee and conductor was sound. Only works of moderate length were selected; rising English composers, indeed, seem to have discovered that it is not wise to be lengthy. The artistic success was great. Another festival next year is already being discussed, and on a larger scale.

Musical Gossip.

The opera season opened at Covent Garden last Monday with a performance of Puccini's 'Bohème.' Madame Melba impersonated Mimi, and though in the first act her singing was a little lacking in life, she was quite herself in the third act. Her voice is still rich; and even if that were not the case, her style of interpretation and perfect production of voice would not be affected. The able singer and actor Signor Giovanni Martinelli appeared as Rodolfo for the first time here. The performance, generally, was good; and a notable feature was the spirited, and, as regards the singers, tactful, direction of Mr. Albert Coates, who as a Wagnerian conductor gave great satisfaction during the recent German season.

On the following evening the first cycle of 'The Ring' began. For 'Rheingold' there was a fine cast. Of the impersonations of such artists as Kiess (Alberich), Hans Bechstein (Mime), Madame Kirkby Lunn (Fricka), and the two giants Paul Knüpfer and Johannes Föuss, it is sufficient to say that they were at their best. Loge is, perhaps, the most difficult part in the piece, and Herr Sembach's rendering is interesting; he appeared in that character a few seasons ago. Herr Arthur Nikisch was once again at the head of the orchestra: he knows how at times to reveal its full strength, and at others how to make the music sound almost as at Bayreuth with the players hidden.

In 'Die Walküre,' on Wednesday evening, the temperamental acting of Mlle. Maude Fay as Sieglinde deserves note; but her voice was not quite equal to some of the composer's exacting demands. Herr Cornelius was the Siegmund. Fräulein Gertrud Kappel has a good voice, and knows how to use it; to this was largely owing her success as Brünhilde.

Dr. George Henschel gives his farewell recital at Bechstein Hall on the 29th inst. He will be greatly missed, for since 1877, when he made his début here, this worthy artist has taken an active part in musical life both in and outside London. In 1881 he established and conducted the London Symphony Concerts, which lasted eleven years. His vocal recitals have always proved sources of keen enjoyment.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.—Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.	Theodore Byard's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Myra Hess's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Winifred Christie's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Irene Scharrer's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Phyllis Enid Kidner's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Victor Buerrt's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	George Henschel's Farewell Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Helen Sealy and Poland Jackson's Violin and Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Thurs.	Uva Hedmondt's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Eva Rich's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ethel Hobday and Albert Sammons's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	May and Beatrice Harrison's Violin and 'Cello Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Anton Maaskoff's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall
—	Dorothy Grinstead's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Henriette Michelson's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	New Symphony Orchestra, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'MY LADY'S DRESS' AT THE ROYALTY.

We have to thank Mr. E. Knoblauch for another novelty at the Royalty. 'Milestones' dealt with three distinctive stages in recent times. 'My Lady's Dress,' which was given last Tuesday, traces the making of a silk dress. Though it is not so well developed, the later idea seems to have greater possibilities.

'My Lady's Dress' has to rely on the stuff that dreams are made of. A lady having contracted a headache whilst purchasing a fifty-guinea gown, in which she means to ogle a prospective patron of her husband's, takes a sleeping-draught to ensure the rest necessary before the evening fray. We see her moving in a dream-trance with her husband through various scenes connected with the making of the gown. In the course of half a dozen of these Gladys Cooper and Mr. Dennis Eadie play as many parts in a style which varies from what is not far removed from mere buffoonery in a lace-making Dutch scene to what reaches real tragedy in the last scene. Did all the scenes bear even comparison with the last, the whole would have been a great play—greatly acted. Indeed, we recognized with real regret that convention would insist on an awakening scene. When it came it had one gem in it which made it really significant. The tragic incidents of my lady's dream are so vivid as to change her ideas; she not only proposes to her husband that she should wear some other dress, but even that, so soon as the post he covets has been attained, they should turn their attention to helping others less well circumstanced. Rarely, if ever, has the fact that procrastination is the thief of altruism been better exemplified. There are other good points in the play, but this is the best, expressing as it does the perpetual postponement of one's duty to one's neighbour owing to the almost universal wish to possess just one more coveted thing.

'THE MOB' AT THE CORONET.

Monday night saw Mr. John Galsworthy's 'The Mob' produced, for the first time in London, by Miss Horniman's company at the Coronet Theatre.

It must be said at once that those who expect a play comparable with 'Strife' and 'The Silver Box' are likely to be disappointed. It is not because the theme is less good, but because the interest remains latent in the idea of the play—never emerges into the play itself. A man who has presumably hitherto been a dependable party man—at the opening of the piece he is an Under-Secretary with a future—determines that his conscience makes it necessary for him to denounce the Government's prosecution of a small war.

In the first scene we listen to expostulations from his relatives in the army, and friends on the press; but of arguments such as might appeal to a high-souled idealist there is none. These, perhaps, were not to be expected, but we had hoped for something of the sort, since the action of the piece is placed in the future. When, however, we were treated—amid the solitude of a deserted feast—to a rehearsal of the speech to be made in the House of Commons, we were amazed to find that the reformer relied solely on the free use of rhetoric for the conversion of Parliament.

The next morning brought more talk concerning the personal cost of his action, and tangible evidence in the shape of loss of position inside and outside the House. One felt, in fact, a certain sympathy with the indignation of relatives, friends, and constituents against a man who had apparently given little cause hitherto for suspicion as to the "correctness" of his attitude.

The next act furnishes a fresh surprise—the high-souled patriot being caught and stoned by a mob when he is escaping by the stage door from a meeting he has been addressing. A word of praise is due to a hero-worshipping private secretary (Mr. Eric Barber) for his acting in this and other scenes. A meeting between husband and wife follows, at which, after ten years of married life with a man of adamantine principle, she only seeks to dissuade him from his course by alluding to sentimental considerations. Finally, deserted by all but one servant, he meets his death at the hands of a mob which has broken into his palatial residence. The curtain rises once again to show us a statue erected in after years to his memory, a piece of irony like a circular saw—warranted to cut from whatever side it is approached.

The play itself failed to carry any conviction of reality or utility. Mr. Milton Rosmer, however, gave a convincing presentment of an obstinate self sufficiency which leaves no room either for sweet reasonableness in argument or deep sympathy with one's fellow-men and their stinted opportunities. Either of these virtues might have helped the politician's cause more than the martyrdom after which he seems to have hankered. Irene

Rooke, as his wife, was what we should conceive a good woman to be who, brought up in luxury, suddenly discovers herself married to a stranger hampered by a fanatical obsession of idealism concerning one particular phase of political life. The play is filled in with bits of mawkish sentimentality and other incidents which not so long ago would have been considered in the light of encroachments on East-End preserves.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Mam'selle Tralala,' taken from the German of Georg Okonkowski and Leo Leipziger by Mr. Arthur Wimperis and Mr. Hartley Carrick, with M. Jean Gilbert's music, was presented last Thursday week by Mr. Philip M. Faraday at the Lyric Theatre.

It has more of the atmosphere of the revue even than most musical plays. The plot is just sufficient to keep matters going, and there is a good supply of comic situations throughout the three acts. The scenes are laid in Paris, and the story concerns a lottery ticket and a little dressmaker.

The outstanding features in the piece were the impersonations of Yvonne Arnaud and Mr. James Blakeley. The former in the title-part was charming. Although she possesses a small voice, one is helped to forget the fact by her artistic treatment of it, and vivacious acting. The latter, who took the part of Bruno Richard, caused plenty of fun in his difficult situations. Mr. Charles Trevor also deserves praise for his acting as the lottery agent, which was a clever piece of work.

The music is light and tuneful, and the chorus work is good, but at times somewhat overbalanced by the volume of the orchestra.

An amusing one-act play dealing with life in co. Antrim, 'The Cobbler,' by Mr. A. Patrick Wilson, was produced last week at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. It was excellently acted by the new company, being given under the direction of the author, who himself took the part of the Cobbler.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have signified their intention of being present at the special matinée in aid of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, to take place at His Majesty's Theatre on Friday, May 22nd. The play selected is 'The Silver King,' and the cast includes many of the leading actors and actresses of the day.

Mr. Cyril Maude is returning to London shortly, and will produce on May 13th 'Grumpy,' a four-act detective play by Messrs. Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval, which is having a successful run in New York. Mr. Maude has secured a West End theatre, the name of which is not yet announced.

'With her Husband's Permission,' a one-act play by Mr. Herbert Jenkins the publisher, is to be given at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, on May 13th, in conjunction with Mr. Masefield's 'Nan.' The production is under the management of Muriel Pratt, whose able acting in 'Hindle Wakes' will be recalled by London playgoers. She is playing the leading part, and the piece will be seen later in the year at a West-end theatre.

On May 3rd, at the Ambassadors' Theatre, the Pioneer Players will give 'The Patience of the Sea,' by Conal O'Riordan (Norreys Connell). The principal woman's part is to be played by Gertrude Kingston, who will be supported by Mr. Harcourt Williams, Mr. Basil Hallam, and Lilian Tweed. There will be a public performance on the afternoon of May 4th.

The sixth special matinée given under the auspices of the West End Productions, at the Pavilion on Wednesday afternoon, produced a programme more distinguished by quantity than quality. It was difficult to discover any justification for the performance of at least five of the six one-act plays that made up the long programme.

'The Temperament,' by Claire Thorpe; 'The Fool,' by Norman P. Greig; and 'Whispering Tongues,' by W. H. Abbot, might possibly be worthy of production if reconstructed by an expert, and acted by competent players.

The fourth play, entitled 'Why She Didn't Tell,' was a passable kind of sketch, in which a husband suffering from heart disease discovers that a man he formerly regarded as a friend has contracted an illicit admiration for his wife. The wife fails to tell her husband, thinking that the shock might prove fatal; but he rises to the occasion, and, finding his wife both loyal and guiltless, apparently recovers his faith and his health as well. In this sketch (we can call it nothing more) there was some excellent acting by Mr. Sydney Valentine as the husband, and Dorothy Massingham as the wife.

'The Girl from Australia' and 'A Captain of Industry,' written respectively by Mrs. E. H. Harris and William Margrie, require no notice. An amusing little duologue entitled 'He and She,' in which Grace A'Hearn and Mr. Roy Beard played with considerable distinction, deserves a word of praise.

A correspondent writes:—

"While German critics, seeking for *Quellen*, have been attempting to trace affinities between Mr. Shaw's 'Pygmalion' and a play of Smollett, a far more obvious source of inspiration has been overlooked. Rousseau's little 'scène lyrique,' 'Pygmalion,' contains these lines (Pygmalion is speaking):—

"'Je me suis trompé: j'ai voulu vous faire nymphe, et je vous ai faite déesse.

"'Il te manque une âme: ta figure ne peut s'en passer.'

"'Pygmalion, ne fais plus des dieux, tu n'es qu'un vulgaire artiste.'

"May we not believe that in Rousseau Mr. Shaw found the kernel of his own play?"

To Correspondents.—C. C. S.—F. N.—J. T.—H. J. G. R.—Received.

J. E. M.—W. M. M. S.—Not suitable for us.

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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (April 25) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—A Charter of Richer de Laigle—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—Webster and the 'N.E.D.'—Rudyard Kipling's Letters of Travel—American Pony Express—"The Secretary at War"—Chinese Proverb in Burton's 'Anatomy'—Lethe: a Classical and Ancient Blunder.

QUERIES:—Waller's 'Panegyrick'—De Nune—Weather Prognostications—George Inman—"Kibob"—French Verge Watch—Gothaven—Kitchin: Parry: Casson: Harwood—Rye Church Font—Authors Wanted—Emmeline Lott—Manor-Court Powers—Enchanted London Well—Goethe: St. Philip Neri—Dodd Family—Registers of Deaths of Roman Catholics before 1837—G. A. Walpoole—"Bushel and Strike"—Joshua Walker, M.P.—Walter Fenwick: Magdalene Hunt—Wildgoose.

REPLIES:—Lesceline de Verdon—Blackfriars: Ancient Schemes of Drainage—Milton Queries—'The Fisher Boy'—English Shrines—Saffron Walden—Heraldic—Redcoats—George II.'s Natural Children—Maywood—Lines in Peele's 'Edward the First'—The Light Brigade at Balaclava—Crouch Family of Rye—Rabel's Drops—Shilleto—Moss, an Actor—Bons Mots: Authors Wanted—Turtle and Thunder—'Ethics of the Dust'—G. W. Curtis—Altars—Arms of the See of Lichfield—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Ayloffe.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Oxford Dictionary—'The Millers of Haddington, Dunbar, and Dunfermline.'

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (April 18) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The Widener-Stevenson Collection—Webster and the 'N.E.D.'—A Wolfe Dispatch—Great Fire of London: Contemporary Letter—"Plowden"—'N. & Q.' in Fiction—Phil May and his Biographers—Allsop Place—Samuel Annesley—King's College Hospital—"T. K." Identified.

QUERIES:—"Stackfreed"—Bothwell—John Swinfen—Gale Families—Shaftesbury's 'Judgment of Hercules'—Briefs—Authors Wanted—Biographical Information Wanted—Battledore and Shuttlecock: Technical Terms—Antedated Patent of Nobility—"Corvicer," an Old Trade—Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester—"An honest man and a good bowler"—Wilkinson's Iron Chapel—Sir Nathaniel Mead—Kendrick of Reading—"Burganes"—An Opera Pass—"Kemendyne."

REPLIES:—Uncollected Kipling Items—Fox of Stradbroke—Milo as Surname—Push-Plough—Leyson Family—St. Pancras Bibliography—History of Glass-making—W. Ive—'Montalbert,' Old Novel—"Rücksack" or "Rucksack"—Pallavicini: Jászberényi—Lieut.-Col. James MacPherson—"MacFarlan's geese"—Altars—Jeremiah Horrocks—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Magistrates wearing Hats—Rhubarb—Communion Table by Grinling Gibbons—Human Fat as a Medicine—Barbers and Yellow—'Napoléon dans l'Autre Monde'—The Taylor Sisters—Law Maxim—Harwich and George I.—A "Quarrel d'Olman"—Parishes in Two Counties—Fee-Farm Rents—Sir John Dynham.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Dedications'—Marlowe's 'Edward II.'—'The Divine Right of Kings'—'Book-Prices Current'—"Bohn's Popular Library"—'The Antiquary.'

OBITUARY:—Edward Marston.

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The quotation is from Florence Nightingale; and though times have changed since she wrote, we doubt whether in essentials the War Office has changed with them.

The publishers of this volume claim that it is the first comprehensive history of the War Office, and Capt. Wheeler explains that he has himself never served in the Office, but believes that his "absolute independence" makes up for any deficiency caused by his being an "outsider." The first part of the book does not suffer from lack of Office experience, but the latter chapters fall short of giving that inside picture which was required.

For authorities up to the time of the Peninsular War Capt. Wheeler has relied largely on Mr. Fortescue's 'History of the British Army.' For the pre-Restoration days he acknowledges his indebtedness to the Calendar of State Papers and to Prof. Firth's 'Cromwell's Army,' and he appears to have studied with great care most of the official and private publications.

A chapter on the War Office in pre-Restoration days makes it clear that in those times there was no such thing. But as far back as 1620 "there was something in the nature of a standing Council or Committee of War," and even in Commonwealth days there was a steady adherence to the principle of a central military authority closely in touch with Parliament. It is, however, really with the Restoration that the book begins. It was not until the year of the Union of England and Scotland that the military establishments of the two countries were made one; and Ireland continued to have its own military establishment until the Union of 1801.

The author, himself a soldier, has no prejudices in favour of or against civilian control. In the course of his studies he has seen the evils of military control, and when he has to deal with political associations, he says that as a matter of historical fact

"it would not be difficult to quote a good many cases in which the army has probably profited a good deal more by 'civilian interference' than it would have done under a purely military dispensation."

A chapter is devoted to the time when the War Office was controlled by Frederick, Duke of York, a period in which the author has shown that

"corruption and loose notions of honour flourished freely, in which political animosity led to personal attacks of almost fantastic virulence, in which the lampooner and caricaturist went to lengths which to modern taste are often revolting."

The Duke of York's career was, it will be remembered, interrupted by a scandal, which Capt. Wheeler discusses at some length — perhaps at too great length. But it was necessary to speak of it, and the chapter is at any rate not dull, as are a good many parts of the book. The traffic in commissions had assumed proportions no one could now believe possible, were it not for convincing evidence, of which Capt. Wheeler produces samples. The scandal was notorious, but the army and the public stood it patiently until the Duke of York's mistress, Mary Ann Clarke, actually obtained for her footman a lieutenant-colonel's commission in a regiment serving in the West Indies.

Capt. Wheeler has something to say about the linked-battalion system and the localization of regiments, which he calls the "third and supreme reform effected by Mr. Cardwell." He is, of course, right in saying that the reform, which came from the civil side of the War Office, had a marked effect upon the whole conduct of the Office, lifted it to a higher level, and won for it on all sides increased respect. But, even if we admit that the linked-battalion system has been a boon (and to do that would be to disregard the interests of India), the argument of the author is curiously incomplete. He asks us to contrast the attitude of the public to Army head-quarters at the close of the Crimean War with the general satisfaction evoked by the Egyptian expedition of 1882; and we can only wonder why he stopped at 1882, and did not refer to the feeling of the public about the waste of money and the distressing incompetence of the War Office at the time of our recent South African War.

We have found much of Capt. Wheeler's book heavy; but interspersed with what is dull, there is much pleasant reading. It is refreshing, for instance, to think that once upon a time the Secretary of State for War received only 91*l.* 9*s.* per annum, and that the stationery of the War Office was all bought for 20*l.* a year. Items of that kind help us to endure many solid pages which give little but the names of undistinguished and unknown servants at the Horse Guards and in Pall Mall. At other times the author leaves the path he set out to follow, and introduces odds and ends which amuse, but slightly divert one from the theme of the book.

Unfortunately, when he came to write on recent years at the War Office, and especially on the Haldane era, Capt. Wheeler found it impossible to set down a clear or sufficiently detailed account of life inside the walls of the new building in Whitehall, and of the changes made by Lord Haldane, and, in consequence, the last chapters in the volume are unsatisfactory. They tell us nothing that was not already public. They will convey little or nothing to the ordinary reader, and if any attempt were to be made to deal with these latest times, the changes should have been described with more care and in more detail.

We are very glad that Capt. Wheeler, who is always most impartial, has drawn attention to the way in which the staff of the War Office is growing. He notes that several new services have arisen of late years, necessitating the formation of new Directorates; but he points out that, while the establishment at head-quarters is increasing somewhat rapidly, it should be borne in mind that the numerical strength of the regular army has been considerably reduced in the last eight years, that the special reserve is weaker than the old militia, and that the County Associations do the greater part of the work connected with the Territorial force. Some answer is needed to Capt. Wheeler's question, "Where, then, is the need for all this expansion at head-quarters?"

Of small flaws we note that no sort of credit is given to those Army reformers outside Parliament, and in Parliament but out of office, who, by their writings and speeches, forced on the War Office reforms which are discussed by Capt. Wheeler, and for which the whole credit is given to Royal Commissions and Committees, and Secretaries of State, who often did nothing more than accept the reforms unwillingly and in response to pressure. Capt. Wheeler is also inclined to be too kind to his War Ministers. We do not think that many will agree with his praise of the late Mr. Stanhope; and we are sure that it is rash to describe Mr. Brodrick as "one of the very best War Ministers the country ever had."

The Index is an unsatisfactory production, as may be judged by the fact that it does not contain the name of Col. Seely, who is many times spoken of in the book.

Shakespeare Personally. By David Masson. Edited and arranged by Rosaline Masson. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s.* net.)

We are grateful to Miss Masson for giving us the Shakespeare Lectures which for thirty years formed part of her father's professorial course at Edinburgh University. From 1865 to 1895, we learn, he was constantly revising and adding to them, and they are now published in accordance with the wish he expressed shortly before his death.

The six lectures occupy less than 240 pages of excellent print, which does not seem a large allowance for a theme of transcendent interest in which the details are nothing like so clear or so easily comprehensible as the average reader supposes. To Milton especially Masson devoted all his care and erudition. He would not have claimed, we think, to be a specialist on Shakespeare, and the lectures are only a brief outline inciting to further study. As such they are highly suggestive as well as often eloquent, and perhaps the better for being unencumbered with the names of the numerous biographers and commentators who have made guesses, declared that this passage or that certainly represents Shakespeare's own views, discovered prototypes with the eagerness of a devout Dickensian, and generally added to the pile of inferential biography. Some of these guides are handicapped by their ignorance of Elizabethan life, and it is well to emphasize strongly the fact that our own times are widely different. In view of 'Titus Andronicus' Masson might have explained that the national temper in Shakespeare's day was as prone to savagery as it now is to sentimentality. The influence of the audience on Shakespeare's art is surely a matter of importance in considering the poet's personal ideas and wishes. Why did the creator of Falstaff indulge in so many sorry jests? Why did he who could write of the highest and the lowest with such exquisite understanding stoop to common coarseness? Masson supplies no answer to these queries; yet they must be answered when we ask ourselves what sort of man Shakespeare was.

We should have been glad, too, to see a reference to that aspect of Shakespeare which 'The Diary of Master William Silence,' published after Masson had resigned his chair at Edinburgh, admirably illustrates. Shakespeare's keenness for the open air and country sports is a trait sufficiently unusual in men of letters. Walter Scott is the only great example that occurs to us. He won from his little son this explanation of his reputation: "It 's commonly *him* that sees the hare sitting." Young Elizabethans innocent of literature may, one thinks, have paid the same tribute to Shakespeare. But fancy Milton inquiring the price of bullocks at Stamford Fair, or knowing that you cannot always judge a deer by the antlers alone! The "pecuniary prudence" which seems to shock many in Shakespeare's case Scott could not claim, but the attitude of both to criticism was, perhaps, pretty nearly the same—to laugh and make no other reply.

On Shakespeare in social life Masson offers some highly interesting conclusions. He credits him with habitual abstinence from criticism of his contemporaries or of public affairs. The one notable exception is the elaborate royal compliment in 'Henry VIII.,' and we certainly do question "the amount of Shakespeare's work in this historical play," though the Professor declares it unnecessary to do so.

It is clear that Shakespeare was excellent company, and that he saw and observed all sorts of people. Here a further deduction is discovered:—

> "Shakespeare had from the first, from natural fastidiousness of taste, and from reflection on what he saw, taken up, for the regulation of his own conduct, a decided principle of non-Bohemianism. He would *be* among the Bohemians; he could not help it; he would enjoy their humours, mix with them in their merry meetings, and even like some of them much personally and befriend them all he could; but he could not and would not, himself, be permanently one of them."

Of all this we cannot be sure. Of course, Shakespeare did not remain a Bohemian; no Bohemian of sense does at the period when, instead of being an ill-requited artist, he can afford to live a decent life of comfort. But in the early period when Shakespeare had newly come to London he surely had much to learn concerning life and taste. This book, we are glad to see, takes the Sonnets as records of things which actually occurred. If that record is true, we know that Shakespeare was human—all too human, and played a painful part in a sinister drama like that Catullus rages over in his passionate poetry.

The best part of these lectures, to our mind, is the development of the theme that certain ideas are so frequently or so vividly insisted on in the plays that they must be regarded as an essential part of Shakespeare's philosophy. The study of these Recurrences and Fervours leads to some remarkable results, especially in regard to that metaphysical quality of Shakespeare's art which has not escaped the attention of fine critics. Other great writers have, and more definitely, this deep sense of Death, Change, Mortality, Time, but how many of them exhibit also the play of delighted fancy, interest in all the lore of the country as well as all the hearts of men and women?

> When well-apparell'd April on the heel
> Of limping winter treads,

Shakespeare is with us among the flowers; he does not make for the city, like Socrates, because trees and fields have nothing to teach him.

We are glad to see an Index, which adds materially to the usefulness of the book. The notes are scanty, and might have given more hints of recent additions to Shakespearian knowledge.

The Corner-Stone of Education: an Essay on the Home Training of Children. By Edward Lyttelton. (Putnam's Sons, 5*s.* net.)

Mr. Lyttelton's book is a trumpet-call to the parents of this age to recognize that theirs is the prime responsibility in the matter of the education of their children. It rests with parents to implant an ideal which can do battle with and vanquish the life according to mere inclination, and they can do this effectively by means of parental love and practical example. By the time a boy has reached his public or even his private school it is too late to begin inculcating the ideal of service to God and man, and parents cannot reasonably throw the responsibility for the success or failure of their offspring on to the shoulders of the schoolmaster.

Such, in few words, is the drift of Mr. Lyttelton's book. Whether this age stands in special need of this lecture to parents is probably an arguable question. On the whole, we incline to think that parents of a century ago needed such a vigorous reminder of their duty far more than parents of to-day; but this may be allowed to pass, as, in fact, Mr. Lyttelton's warnings are of the kind that are always needed. We advise parents to read these pages, not because they make altogether pleasant reading—they go too straight to the mark of parental infirmities not to cause some heart-searching—but because the main steps in the argument are just, and, as it is imperative to face such facts, they will be led up to them by one whose experience and study of adolescent life make him a sympathetic monitor.

We have certainly about us enough of self-complacent, conventional, prosperous men and women, and enough life-failures, to justify the moral tightening-up which is attempted in these pages. Perhaps the most interesting, certainly the most easily read, chapter in the book is that which sketches some average types of failure; they are well done, and incidentally show that Mr. Lyttelton has at least one good novel in him if he could find time to write it. He sketches some careers of men who have started out in life without any equipment for an ideal implanted at home, and who have gradually succumbed to selfishness either in the form of sensuality or in the form of pride. These are careers, too, which few who are not carefully trained to observe would readily pronounce to be failures.

In the next chapters we reach the base of the whole matter, in the discussion 'Where is the Source of Virtue?' Mr. Lyttelton, with something of the fire of a Bunyan, calls parents to hearken more readily to the "Stern daughter of the Voice of God." Recognizing fully the mysteriousness of all goodness, he lays down some tangible principles:—at the bottom of character-decay lies the master-vice of egoism; every life is a thrilling struggle between the two allegiances, God and self; the ultimate

issue (and this must not be judged at the age of twenty or thirty, but of fifty or sixty or seventy) is mostly determined by a self-committal, either to God or self, which took place in childhood; later conversion by school life or personal influence wears the aspect of a special divine interposition; the only antidote to egoism is the firm implanting of the sense of the unseen ideal in the earliest years:—

"The method of so doing is for parents to exhibit continually to the child a life devoted not to self, but to the service of God (which inevitably takes the form of labouring to increase the happiness of our fellow men), combined with such teaching as shall explain the motive of such a life and its hope."

This is Mr. Lyttelton's message, and it is one of profound national importance.

We cannot say that on the whole the book makes attractive reading. It is cast in a highly argumentative and dry logical mould, and its excessive repetitions are somewhat trying. There are many blemishes of diction. To say that the precepts of the Gospel "are trotted out at intervals" suggests flippancy; and we venture to enter a protest against the use of such a word as "gutter-snipe" in what is intended to be a colourless way. This word can never be used without a suggestion of contempt; and, like "mob," in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is misapplied. We should prefer the omission of the word in all its contexts in this work, *e.g.* pp. 36, 69, 100. Again, "the mother in the slums" and the parents of elementary-school children are too often used by Mr. Lyttelton as types of bad parenthood; and we fail to see the humour of the possible identification of the slum father with "a cat's-meat man" (p. 47).

There are several misprints in these pages, and several aberrations from grammar. In the sentence at the top of p. 16 we can find no sense. The fallacious spelling "foregoing" for *forgoing* finds a place on p. 194. In a work of this calibre such blemishes irritate; we naturally should wish so serious a lecture to be *totus teres atque rotundus*.

The Basis of Anglican Fellowship in Faith and Organization. By Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford. (Mowbray & Co., 6*d*. net.)

The Bishop of Oxford's 'Open Letter' to his clergy is important chiefly owing to the circumstances which have produced it. It does not say positively anything more than Dr. Gore has said in times past. Indeed, he admits this. The substance of the letter is an expansion of the three points which were taken up by the Bishop in a letter written to *The Times* during the height of the Kikuyu controversy.

That substance is as follows. The English branch of the Church stands for a certain definite position, and from three sides within the Church that standpoint is now threatened. That position is defined by Dr. Gore as a liberal and Scriptural Catholicism. In his judgment the Church is committed to a continuity with its past in doctrine and organization which was repudiated by the majority of Continental Reformers. The essential necessity of episcopacy is the cardinal instance of this. In the same way the Church of England stands committed to the ancient Creeds in a way which few of the non-episcopal bodies would allow. Yet she is equally Protestant in her attitude towards mediæval accretions and Papalist autocracy. This is substantially the Caroline doctrine of the *Ecclesia Anglicana*, freed from its Erastian affinities, and developed in face of modern critical knowledge. This we take Dr. Gore to regard as the irreducible minimum of Anglicanism; and this is now threatened. On the one hand—and this is far the most important part of the letter—a certain group of critical scholars, who cannot away with the idea of miracle, have been asserting an entire freedom for inquiry within the limits of the Society, which, as the Bishop points out, is fatal to the idea of any corporate faith. It is obvious, if criticism is to be entirely free, that office, and perhaps high dignity, in the Church, may be conferred not merely on a Christian who denies the Virgin birth, but also on a follower of Drews, who denies the whole Gospel narrative. If a man is to be free to think and say anything he pleases, and still be counted a fit candidate for a bishopric, there can be no corporate principles of any kind at the back of the Church. Here we think the Bishop is right. The Church is a society, and it must have some meaning, and therefore some limitations; and a man cannot be free while acting as an officer of any society to take a line which is opposed to its *raison d'être*.

On the other hand, we think Dr. Gore wrong in laying such emphasis on the question of sincerity. In regard to all the formularies other than the Creeds Dr. Gore seems to approve of the modern view that all that is required for sincerity is a general loyalty to the total spirit of the Church. His adversaries are certain to ask him how it is possible to treat differently the details of the Creeds. In the Eucharistic and Baptismal Services statements are made about the Flood, and the passage of the Red Sea, which, in the form they are given, we suppose few modern men would now accept—certainly not Dr. Gore. If it is not essential to sincerity to believe in the literal truth of the one statement, why is disbelief in the other a breach of personal honour? We are largely with Dr. Gore in his main contention, but we think that he and others are ill-advised who seek to preclude discussion by raising the point of honour. We do not intend to imply that the Creeds do not hold a very special position, as expressions of the mind of the Church; but we wish that the Bishop had paid a little more attention to the arguments of Professor Bethune-Baker.

On the topic of episcopacy Dr. Gore reiterates his well-known views. On the topic of Romanizing we wish that we could hope for a good hearing on the part of the extremer section. But it is doubtful. The Romanizing party in the Church—we do not mean what is known as the Catholic party, but a tiny section of it—has gone further than even Dr. Gore supposes; and so far from wanting Roman practices apart from the Papacy, it is now openly crying out "Viva il Papa re!" It rejects criticism, and seems to have lost touch with realities. Yet it is so sure of itself that we fear these warnings by the Bishop (whom above all others it ought to follow) will fall upon deaf ears.

One practical point Dr. Gore argues. He declares in regard to the non-natural interpretation of the Creeds that the tolerance of the English episcopate has almost reached the point where it becomes complicity. To purge themselves from this charge, the Bishop not obscurely suggests, a declaration of their own sense is needful; and he uses words which imply that, unless some such declaration is forthcoming, he will be driven to resign his see.

We sincerely trust that this calamity will be averted. The Bishop's zeal for social reform, and his real sense of the terrific evils of modern capitalism, make him a tower of strength to all who are hoping for a more sympathetic attitude of the Church in these matters. Besides this, in spite of his High Church opinions, Dr. Gore is probably more popular with Nonconformists than any other prelate now on the bench. We see no objection to a declaration in the sense suggested by Dr. Gore, provided it be confined to a statement of the bishops' own interpretation, and perhaps of settled policy in regard to ordination candidates. We do not think it would be wise to raise the question of sincerity, and we are glad to see that Dr. Gore is opposed to any attempt at prosecution.

This is all one can say here. Everybody who is interested in religion should buy the pamphlet. It costs but sixpence, and is written with that grasp and lucidity which are no less characteristic of Dr. Gore's writings than their lack of graces of style.

The English People Overseas.—Vol. VI. *South Africa, 1486–1913.* By A. Wyatt Tilby. (Constable & Co., 7*s*. 6*d*. net.)

A picturesquely, rather brilliantly, written volume on 'South Africa, 1486–1913,' completes Mr. Wyatt Tilby's 'English People Overseas.' Probably—or internal evidence is at fault—Mr. Tilby has no *great* first-hand knowledge of the country; but he has the "authorities" evidently at his fingers' ends, and the library of Mr. Mendelssohn, the bibliographer of South Africa, was in a good hour placed at his disposal. Never was historian more meticulous in research. He comes after Sir Charles Lucas, and perhaps a score of "short histories," conveniently informing and readable. Yet the excellent purpose to which he has read brings freshness to the

familiar narrative. In the account of the beginnings quaint notes are struck out of such early South African classics as Mr. Ian Colvin's delightful 'Cape of Adventure' introduced to many English readers. Janssen's battle with Baird in 1806 is given with spirit from Janssen's own narrative, though beyond a reference to the Reit Vlei we are given no inkling where in the Cape the fight took place. Slachter's Nek Mr. Tilby has apparently got up for himself from the archives of Mr. Leibbrandt, and he can quote a British Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place in the House of Commons, A.D. 1819, on the amenity of the Cape climate. Occasional slips of no great consequence impress us from the author's very mastery of detail. He omits to mention that Britain gave up Java to the Dutch in return for Cape Colony; and 6,000,000*l.*, not 3,000,000*l.*, was the sum paid in settlement. Also, Mr. Tilby is regrettably unsound upon Constantia, a great wine in its day, much laid down by Keith in his Scottish seat of Tulliallan, presented to him for taking the Cape, and fairly excellent in the cellars thereof to this hour. On the other hand, the Boers are treated handsomely in Mr. Tilby's fourth chapter—nay, almost in the manner of Gibbon:—

"The isolation of the settler in the interior of Cape Colony from the moving tide of the world's events and contemporary thought was, perhaps, as much to blame for his heavy lethargy as the coarse and too plentiful cooking for his table. And in this respect the South African farmer was indeed lonely; but he was contented to be lonely, to lie at peace in a back-water of life, while others more active, or at least more restless, sought the main stream of human endeavour. For if society was lacking in the remoter districts of the Colony, the Cape Dutchman showed little inclination to substitute the silent company of literature for the social intercourse which his solitary situation forbade....In general these men were prosperous. Great wealth was not, indeed, their portion. But most gained more than a bare subsistence, and many were able to spend their surplus in improving their estates, and enlarging their great rambling houses. Labour in the days of slaves and paternal rule was cheap—the price of the labourer was his cost; and the Dutchman, one of the most domestic of human animals, often put his slaves to build, and spent an admirable care on the decoration of his home. The beauty of these old Dutch houses in Cape Colony and their slumbrous air of quiet ease spoke of a homely, happy breed of men, who found their pleasures with their family and serving-folk at home."

The description, with some allowance for Mr. Tilby's majesty of phrase, is applicable to the Dutch country gentleman of the Cape Peninsula in old days, not, alas! to the Cape farmer *passim* of any date. But we like (in moods) an author who is not afraid of a little fine writing. This is how Mr. Tilby prefaces his account of the English immigration, 1820–42:—

"The thirty years after the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 saw Britain faced with a prolonged industrial and social crisis. Many an honest man in those years found no work to his hand; many was without a roof to his head, or a bed for his wife, or bread for his child. Distrust of the present and despair of the future drove hundreds to outrage and crime. Side by side with the wealth that made the presence of poverty more grim by contrast, utter destitution stalked the land; and so threatening was the outlook at times, that there were some who even feared that nineteenth-century England might suffer the fate of eighteenth-century France, and see the very foundations of society dissolve under the stress of those for whom society seemed to have no recognized place within its ranks."

Mr. Tilby likes to improve the occasion here and elsewhere, and certain passages in his history—not this—are coloured out of verisimilitude. But it is an admirable chapter which follows this induction. Admirable, too, and informing are the chapters on the development of the North, on the history of missionary endeavour in South Africa, and those tracing, with clearness and substantial accuracy, that amazing course of events which led from the Great Trek and the foundation of the Boer Republics—by stages like the Boer War of 1881, the establishment of the gold industry in Witwatersrand, the troubles of the Uitlanders and the Jameson Raid, and the South African War—to the reconstruction of South Africa under Lord Milner's guidance, and the consummation of that Act of Union which, following on the grant of responsible government to the new colonies in flat defiance of his policy, was nevertheless the direct fruit of his labours. Mr. Tilby praises, as well he may, the Lyttelton Constitution for sound statecraft. The Liberal Constitution, "judged by its results, was, by accident or design, great statesmanship." We welcome the qualifying clauses. Adroitly enough, indeed, in Mr. Tilby's phrase, "the paths of liberty and party advantage were made to coincide" the Transvaal, by the grant of responsible government, being left to settle the problem of Chinese labour—nearly four years later there were still 6,516 indentured Chinamen on the Rand—and the Imperial Government absolved from its election promises. But so far as the future of South Africa was concerned the new Constitution was nothing but a gamble. Three elements saved it from the fate which is apt to attend gambles: the excellence of the work of reconstruction, which General Botha admitted in private was "too fine to destroy"; the personal characters, mutual sympathy, and idealism of General Botha and Sir Starr Jameson; and that other legacy of Lord Milner's to South Africa, the impulse to Union, which his old pupils and lieutenants, remaining in the country after their chief's return home, carried to a triumphant conclusion.

Of the permanent fruits of the Union Mr. Tilby writes with a confident expectation which we only hope will be justified. We do not the less appreciate his chapters on the Union—the best in his book—because we remark on a tendency to smooth over old difficulties, and to present certain phases in a key of colour a little more brilliant than the truth. Can it truly be said that "Milner's honesty and that of the Imperial Government in dealing with these stubborn people" in 1902–6 "were not without effect," or that the Boer generals (who had not put out a finger to help) "prepared," after the final rebuff from the Colonial Office to their preposterous demands, "to organize their own people in readiness for co-operation with the British"? Mr. Tilby takes for granted that Hertzogism is dead and done with:—

"South Africa as a whole [he writes in his concluding pages] now began to turn from the settled subject of Union to those other issues of economics and industry and agricultural or trade development, from which attention had been too long diverted by the white men's quarrel."

The Union has, indeed, troubles on its hands—the vexed problem of white labour, not less troublous for the victories of labour candidates at the recent elections; the vast and always gathering problem of the black man—questions only to be tackled successfully by a united nation, South African, neither Dutch nor English.

History of Roman Private Law.—Part II. *Jurisprudence.* 2 vols. By E. C. Clark. (Cambridge University Press, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

It is eight years since Prof. Clark published the first part of the 'History of Roman Private Law,' of which these two volumes are nominally the second. The large enterprise on which he started is unfortunately in some danger of not being carried out.

"This work [he writes in a Prefatory Note] was written as part of a History of Roman Private Law, which I can scarcely hope to complete, but for which I have been collecting notes and other materials during many years."

Though we hope that Prof. Clark, who has given many proofs of his learning and acuteness as a legal writer, will succeed in carrying out his original plan, we regret that he has made the present work a nominal part of it. It is an independent work on jurisprudence, rather than an instalment of a history of Roman private law, and the misleading title under which it is published may interfere with a proper recognition, not only of its scope, but also of its merits. It is concerned not so much with the history and influence of Roman law as with the origin and domain of all law. The development of custom into law, the relations of law and morality, the functions of Parliament, the influence of judicial decisions, the nature of private property—on all these matters, as on the Austinian theory that law originated in a command by a sovereign authority, Prof. Clark makes an impressive use of his powers of lucid exposition and penetrating criticism. To the usual sources of law—custom, the Legislature, and the Bench—he adds one which has not always obtained the recognition it deserves, and few passages in these 800 pages are more instructive than that in which he indicates the influence which famous textbook writers have

exercised in the domain of constitutional and international law :—

"In International Law the part of the Text-book writer has been, and still is, infinitely more important than in National. Between independent States there is, *ex hypothesi*, no Sovereign, and therefore no overriding or competing legislation, statutory or judicial. To tabulate precedents, which could only be regarded as binding, on a presumption of consistency, upon the National executive or judicative from which they proceeded; principles, which had often to be inferred from agreements only valid between the parties to them: to build together these materials with a structure based on general grounds of justice and humanity—this was the noble work of Grotius and his successors: and, until the middle of the last century, it must be regarded as their work alone."

In the effect of the writings of great jurists upon the modern rules of war is, perhaps, most clearly to be perceived the truth of the trite saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Some of the strong expressions of opinion in these two volumes would create an agreeable sense of novelty even in an ordinary work on jurisprudence. Prof. Clark strays not infrequently into the well-trodden fields of current politics. The constitution of the House of Lords, the working of the Parliament Act, the merits of the Referendum, the Irish demand for Home Rule, the growth of the Labour Party, the admission of women to the franchise, and the incidence of the income tax are among the highly controversial subjects he discusses with the vigour that usually belongs to the jurist who turns politician. Occasionally he would seem to refrain from carrying his views to their logical conclusion :—

"Utopian as it may seem at present, I still believe in the justice and wisdom of making Income Tax payable, *pro rata*, by every single voter, without either distinction or allowance, down to a low minimum, and on an assumed yearly value below that minimum. Until which principle be established, it is submitted that a double vote ought to be given to every Income Tax payer."

If a man who earns 200*l*. a year is entitled to two votes as against a man who earns but 100*l*., how many votes ought a man to have who pays income tax on 200,000*l*. ? This is an obvious problem which the Professor, who is precise and resourceful in dealing with purely juristic questions, makes not the slightest attempt to solve.

He is on safer and more orthodox ground when he criticizes the ambiguity of Acts of Parliament. Prof. Clark, forgetting that even in Cromwell's day the laws of England were "an ungodly jumble," and that the pernicious system of legislation by reference is largely responsible for the chaotic condition of the Statute Book, is rather too ready to ascribe the imperfect phraseology of modern statutes to the democratic form of government, but in the main his criticism is sound as well as interesting :—

"As we look at the yearly additions to the English Statute Book, we must feel that clearness or consistency cannot be much relied upon in direct legislation by a popular assembly, with unlimited power of 'amendment' by individual legislators, the majority of whom, though they may not treat everything as a party question, are yet in the main as ignorant of the general principles, notions, and distinctions of Law as they are of Political Economy. I fear it would be a counsel of perfection to prescribe a study of Jurisprudence as a panacea for this common blemish in the more democratic Parliamentary Legislatures. The main hope for greater brevity, clearness, and consistency lies, perhaps, in a greater appreciation and use of expert committees."

If ever the ordinary legislator is required to begin a study of jurisprudence, he could not, perhaps, do better than endeavour to make himself well acquainted with this instructive and lucid work, though neither its ill-chosen title nor Prof. Clark's lively allusions to the shortcomings of popular assemblies are calculated to encourage him to undertake the task.

Hunting the Elephant in Africa, and Other Recollections of Thirteen Years' Wanderings. By Capt. C. H. Stigand. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s*. 6*d*. net.)

In the Introduction Col. Roosevelt bears testimony to the author's qualifications for the task he has undertaken. Not only is he one of the most noted African sportsmen and travellers, he is also of recognized rank as a naturalist; consequently, with the ample opportunities he has enjoyed, his observations are entitled to respect. Among other things he has specially studied the intricate and vexed question of "protective coloration"; his conclusions, agreeing generally as they do with those of Mr. F. C. Selous, are commended, whilst those scientific men who hold other views are rebuked for following a "fad which, for quite a time, carries even sane men off their feet." Some species are protectively coloured; some, notably the smaller mammals and birds, doubtfully so; others, including most big birds and mammals, are certainly unprotected by their coloration. These are the conclusions at which Col. Roosevelt has arrived, and he claims Capt. Stigand as a supporter.

That officer has in the course of his service had many opportunities for the pursuit of big game in Africa, and has recorded his opinion that the elephant surpasses all other animals in affording sport. He says :—

"There is something so fascinating and absorbing about elephant hunting that those who have done much of it can seldom take interest again in any other form of sport.... Everything else seems little and insignificant by comparison."

He laments the lot of the hunter now as contrasted with what it formerly was—exorbitant and restrictive licences in place of unlimited numbers and no licence. Yet, apart from the financial aspect of the expeditions, we do not see great cause of complaint: unlimited slaughter in a few years of animals which take a great part of a century to mature is poor economy, and can have but one result.

The first expedition described was to the Aberdare range, where the climate is sometimes too cold to be pleasant. Thus, when a good bull was being selected—one of the two allowed by the licence—sleet, which soon turned to hail, began to fall, and became so severe that the sportsmen could not stand up to it, but had to seek shelter behind a tree. They were soon benumbed, and on looking round saw two rhinos calmly surveying the scene. One was fired at with a Mannlicher, but reloading was prevented by a big hailstone jamming the breach; fortunately Capt. Stigand's companion finished off the rhino, and the other one bolted. An elephant which had been wounded was followed, but the hail obliterated the tracks, and it was never recovered. Another was lost for want of time to follow it up, and apparently through doubt as to which path it had taken, for a Swahili offered the consolation, "It was the two paths which defeated the old hyæna," referring to the story that in a moment of doubt the right legs of the beast took the right-hand path, the left legs the other, and so it split in two!

The power of tracking, that is, of following game by its footprints or other traces of its path, is much more developed in Asia or Africa than with us; indeed, in Northern and Western India it was cultivated to an extraordinary perfection. The tracker in old times was the most useful person to catch a thief, or to follow stolen animals, seldom failing, even though footprints were much obliterated or confused by crowds of the same animal having passed the same route. The art is for the most part lost, but still on occasion great skill is shown. The author reports that in Africa trackers vary greatly in different localities: in one place they are good, in another bad, and British East Africa has the worst.

Of rhinoceros, Capt. Stigand says they are generally killed easily, and that he is not interested in shooting them; yet he has had a sufficiently exciting time with one. Having fired and turned one from a charge, he found another bearing down on him.

"There was no time to reload, so I tried to jump out of his path, with the usual result in thick stuff, that one tripped up. He kicked me in passing, and then, with a celerity surprising in so ponderous a creature, he whipped round, and the next moment I felt myself soaring up skywards. I must have gone some height, as my men on the elephant track said that they saw me over the grass, which was ten or twelve feet high. ....Next I looked round for my rifle, and espied it on the ground a little way off. I picked it up and examined it to see if it had been injured. While doing this I suddenly found that a finger nail had been torn off and was bleeding. Directly I discovered it, it became very painful.

"Whilst examining this injury some of my men appeared and uttered cries of horror. I could not make out why they were so concerned till I glanced at my chest and saw that my shirt had been ripped open and was covered with blood, whilst there was a tremendous gash in the left side of my chest, just above the spot in which the heart is popularly supposed to be situated. Small bits of mincemeat were also lying about on my chest and shirt."

Though thus dazed and damaged, he walked to the nearest village, where he dressed his wound and tried to sleep. An Indian hospital assistant arrived on the scene, skilfully stitched up the wound, and in three weeks Capt. Stigand was able to march 240 miles in ten days.

Next we have more elephant hunting, and are then introduced to the buffalo. The old question is raised which game is the most dangerous: lion, elephant, rhino, leopard, or buffalo. Capt. Stigand places them in that order, but remarks that the question is like asking whether steeplechasing or motor racing is the more dangerous, and adds that personally he is more afraid of the buffalo, because he has not yet been mauled by one!

Chapters on lions, servants, curious hunting incidents, camp hints, insects and their mimicry, and protective coloration follow, and all are good reading and worth attention. The book is sufficiently illustrated, the type is good, and there is an Index.

The History of the Grain Trade in France, 1400–1710. By Abbott Payson Usher. (Oxford University Press; Harvard University Press, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The enormous masses of documents relating to the grain trade in France which are to be found in the municipal archives of the country are almost virgin soil so far as economic history is concerned. The multiplicity of sources and the lack of obvious landmarks have made Dr. Usher's task one of the greatest difficulty. All endeavours to arrive at generalizations are in vain before such a complication of rival interests as the grain trade presents. Province competes with province for permission to export; city competes with city to obtain the greatest benefit from one particular area of supply.

The author devotes special attention to two great cities and their areas of supply. The cases of Paris and Lyons present many striking differences. The large Paris area, in the Upper Seine Valley, could be relied upon to produce regularly crops of the necessary size. At the worst, the neighbouring areas of Rouen and Orleans could be tapped. But Lyons was in an altogether different position. The narrow Rhone basin from which it drew its grain was geographically isolated, and the pressure of dearth was keenly felt. Languedoc and Provence had to be drawn upon, but this only meant a redistribution of misery.

A relation of great interest is worked out when Dr. Usher is dealing with the regulation from Paris of the grain trade. Even to-day, with all our Governmental machinery, aspirations are almost as difficult as ever to translate into legislation. The theories of Colbert and those incompletely developed views which were later elaborated by the Physiocrats are curiously reflected in the Edicts of the time.

Efforts to secure an adequate distribution led to some strange results. A "Chambre d'Abondance" came into existence at Lyons in 1528, when a system of municipal trading was initiated which outlasted the seventeenth century. But it attempted to provide the inhabitants of Lyons with grain under cost price, and was by no means popular. The expedient which finally solved the problem of the food supply of Paris was the simple one of the wholesale market. Nicolas Delamare, a Paris official, who appears several times in the pages of this book, was chiefly responsible for the innovation. He seems to have been a pertinacious person, with a sharp eye for engrossers. He noticed the good effects of an open wholesale market at Bray, and in 1709 started a more important market at Vitry. This immediately allowed Paris to benefit by the produce of Lorraine, and secured the organization of the growers on the Marne.

There is a certain lack of consecutiveness in Dr. Usher's treatment of the subject, no doubt due to its diversities. But he has clearly not spared himself in the production of this substantial chapter of the history of European trade—a history that is as yet largely unwritten.

FICTION.

Letters to Caroline. By Elinor Glyn. (Duckworth & Co., 2*s.* net.)

That numerous public which hangs expectant on Mrs. Glyn's creations will, we venture to think, acknowledge a slight feeling of disappointment in her latest departure. By previous experiences her admirers have been led to associate her name with the gay, the audacious—in fine, with the "spicy" note in fiction. In the present case their only compensation for the absence of such attractions will be the novelty of finding their author throughout in a moralizing vein. The morality, it is true, is of no lofty order, and cannot be said to be even distantly tinged with emotion. But these qualifications by no means make against dullness—rather the contrary; and that unpardonable sin is avoided, if avoided at all, only by the narrowest possible margin.

Caroline is a girl of 17, an heiress, and apparently an orphan, and the letters of the title are addressed to her by her godmother, a circumstance giving rise to some curious reflections. From Scripture, and perhaps from personal observation, we know that a friend may sometimes be closer to us than a brother. But few value the intercourse of friendship above that of kindred as affording superior opportunities for hearing uncomfortable truths about ourselves. Yet in Mrs. Glyn's view it would seem that the tie formed at the baptismal font confers privileges in this kind far surpassing those of blood relationship. We are confident that if a mere mother—much more a mere aunt—were to express herself in the spirit of uncompromising candour which animates this volume, a family feud of respectable magnitude would be the result. As it is, we are left wondering whether Caroline, while ostensibly accepting her schooling with grateful submission (she is even "sweet enough" to ask for more!), is not all the while determined that her first action on acquiring a house of her own will be to close its doors against the Mentor.

As specimens of godmotherly solicitude we may mention three comments on the poor girl's portrait (drawn at Paris by a friend, and forwarded to the inexorable critic in a spirit of pathetic confidence): "I must confess it shocks and disconcerts me." "Her type....is not distinguished." "Her style, I must frankly say, is common." Or take this gracious prediction, which for the younger lady must have opened out an entrancing prospect indeed:—

> "If when I see you I perceive that, though sweet and well educated, you are still of a commonplace turn of mind, I shall desist from teaching you to be a personage, but encourage you to take sensible pleasure in the thing suitable to your brain capacity."

Only a very exalted or very contemptible character could endure such language without resentment, and both these extremes Mrs. Glyn is, above all things, anxious to deprecate for her goddaughter. The inculcation of a golden, or at all events a lucrative mediocrity, in action alike and motive, is her avowed aim. Thus Caroline, if she draws an unlucky number in the matrimonial lottery, must "be a noble woman and do her duty," on the ground that

> "*you will not always be young, and that many years of your life will probably be passed when the respect of the world, a good position, and the material advantages will count more than the romantic part of love.*"

(The italics here, and in many other passages, are the author's.) She should "remain faithful to her friends," subject always to the consideration that "you will be wise never to be drawn into a set one iota lower than the one you wish to shine in." When any "new thing is started," she is to reserve judgment till it is quite clear whether the best people will adopt it. For although,

> "if a girl or woman is of a sufficiently distinguished personality, and is endowed with prestige and great social position, she can start originalities herself if she pleases,"

it must already be painfully obvious to the reader that none of these conditions is fulfilled by poor Caroline.

Quaintest of all are the exhortations to act as "*the inspiration of some nice young husband,*" in keeping before him his obligations to his country. Perfect grooming, and an accurate knowledge of the social shibboleth, are scarcely—in the absence of anything remotely approaching an ideal—an adequate equipment for an inspirer of noble deeds. For such a purpose humanity turns rather to the dowdy philanthropist, to the spectacled student, to the hunger-striking Suffragette, to the Ritualistic ascetic; to those, in short, whose outlook in this selfish world extends beyond their own convenience and advantage.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Book of Ruth (The), Unpointed Text, Second Edition, 9*d.* net. Manchester University Press
The text is printed without vowels, so that the student may have practice in adding them, and is interleaved with blank pages for notes.

Hort (Fenton John Anthony), The Christian Ecclesia, a Course of Lectures on the Early History and Early Conceptions of the Ecclesia, and One Sermon, "Theological Library," 1/ net. Macmillan
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, July 17, 1897, p. 94.

Illingworth (J. R.), Christian Character, being some Lectures on the Elements of Christian Ethics, "Theological Library," 1/ net. Macmillan
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, July 1, 1905, p. 11.

Kingsley (Charles), True Words for Brave Men, "Theological Library," 1/ net. Macmillan
A new edition.

Kirkpatrick (Very Rev. A. F.), The Divine Library of the Old Testament: its Origin, Preservation, Inspiration, and Permanent Value, Five Lectures, "Theological Library," 1/ net. Macmillan
A cheap reprint.

Legg (J. Wickham), English Church Life from the Restoration to the Tractarian Movement, 12/6 net. Longmans
The author's aim is "to draw attention to points that have been hitherto but little dealt with by writers....and especially to emphasize the existence in the period of practices and ideas in which it has been often assumed that the time was most wanting."

Longman (Heber A.), The Religion of a Naturalist, paper 1/ net; cloth 2/ net. Watts
The author, who was brought up as a Nonconformist, "after many years of thought and study and a period of practical work as a naturalist, has gladly come to the emancipated position of an Agnostic," and here describes the influences which affected him during the period of mental change.

Lucas (Bernard), Conversations with Christ, a Biographical Study, 1/ net. Macmillan
A reprint in Messrs. Macmillan's "Theological Library."

McCabe (Joseph), The Religion of Sir Oliver Lodge, 2/ net. Watts
This volume has been issued for the Rationalist Press Association. The author examines and criticizes the religious beliefs of Sir Oliver Lodge, and incidentally expresses his own.

Mumford (A. H.), Hard Words, Practical Expositions of some of the Difficult Words of Christ, 2/6 net. Pilgrim Press
The author has written this book primarily for business men who teach in Sunday Schools.

Rattenbury (J. Ernest), The Twelve Studies in Apostolic Temperament, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly
This volume is reprinted from verbatim reports of fifteen sermons delivered on consecutive Sunday mornings, in Kingsway Hall, in the autumn of last year.

Robertson (John M.), The Life Pilgrimage of Moncure Daniel Conway, 9*d.* net. Watts
The Conway Memorial Lecture, delivered last March at South Place Institute. With it is printed the Introductory Address of the Chairman, Mr. Edward Clodd.

Seekings (Herbert S.), The Men of the Pauline Circle, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly
Studies of the men who came into association with St. Paul, arranged in groups under the headings 'The Distinguished,' 'The Obscure,' 'The Official,' and 'The Unknown.'

Southwell (Ven. Robert), The Triumphs over Death, together with the Epistle to his Father, the Letter to his Brother, the Letter to his Cousin "W. R.," and A Soliloquy, edited from the Manuscripts by John William Trotman, 1/ net. Herder
Another volume in the "Catholic Library." In Appendixes the editor discusses the text of 'The Triumphs over Death,' gives brief sketches of Southwell's correspondents, and in particular puts forward a new theory with regard to John Trussell and the authorship of Shakespeare's plays.

Temple (William), The Kingdom of God, a Course of Four Lectures, "Theological Library," 1/ net. Macmillan
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, May 18, 1912, p. 557.

Williams (Rev. T. Rhondda), The Working Faith of a Liberal Theologian, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate
This book is "the outcome of honest theological thinking and of religious experience in a strenuous life in the ministry of twenty-five years."

Wilmshurst (Walter Leslie), Contemplations, being Studies in Christian Mysticism, 3/6 net. Watkins
These essays are reproduced from *The Seeker*, *The Occult Review*, and *The Annals of Psychical Science*.

LAW.

Trial of John Alexander Dickman, edited by S. O. Rowan-Hamilton, 5/ net. Hodge
A volume of the "Notable English Trials." It is illustrated by five photographs and a map.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, alphabetically arranged, with an Index of Subjects, by C. E. A. Bedwell, 3 vols., to Members, 5/; Non-Members, 10/
Vols. I. and II. contain a Catalogue arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, with a Preface by Mr. Bedwell, and Vol. III. the Subject Index.

Gibson (Strickland), Some Oxford Libraries, 2/6 net. Milford
This little book gives a brief sketch of the history, and a description of the contents, of some of the older Oxford libraries—namely, the Bodleian, Merton, Corpus, St. John's, Jesus College, Queen's, All Souls, and the Radcliffe Camera. There are twelve illustrations.

PHILOSOPHY.

Knox (Howard V.), The Philosophy of William James, 1/ net. Constable
The writer gives a summary of William James's philosophy by "stringing together his own expositions of his most important doctrines, with a minimum of explanatory comment."

Varisco (Bernardino), The Great Problems, translated by R. C. Lodge, 10/6 George Allen
'I massimi Problemi' was published in Milan in 1910, and is the first of the author's works to appear in an English form. The translation includes the additions and alterations made in the second edition.

POETRY.

Bouch (Thomas), Will o' the Wisp and the Wandering Voice, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder
Some of these verses are hunting-songs, and others are lyrics. The longest piece is 'Phaeton and Neæra,' in five cantos.

Catty (Charles Stratford), Poems and Legends, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
This volume contains several 'Legends of the Gods of Greece' in heroic couplets, a new rendering of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' and some historical pieces, as well as verses on modern subjects.

Des Imagistes, an Anthology, 2/6 net. Poetry Bookshop
This anthology includes pieces by Mr. Richard Aldington, Mr. Ezra Pound, and Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer.

Florentine Vignettes, being some Metrical Letters of the late Vernon Arnold Slade, edited by Wilfrid Thorley, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews
Verses written in Florence during the winter of 1906–7.

Keats (John), Isabella, or the Pot of Basil, 9*d.* Oxford, Clarendon Press
Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has written the Introduction, and there are notes by Mr. M. Robertson. The text of the poem is interleaved with blank pages for notes by the reader.

Mosscockle (Rita Francis), Poems, 5/ net. Elkin Mathews
A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'A Star Reverie,' 'A Coronation Ode, 1901,' 'Love in the Glade,' and 'The Service of the King.' 'The Golden Quest,' 'Follow Me,' and some shorter pieces, which were originally published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, are reproduced.

Newman (John Henry), The Dream of Gerontius, and Other Poems, 1/6 net. Milford
In the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors."

Scott (A. Boyd), The Lord's Mother, Saint Luke's Quest, a Dramatic Poem, 5/ net. Constable
This book is divided into five parts, and purports to record conversations held by St. Luke with Antokus the Fruit-Seller, St. Thomas Didymus, Cleon the Physician, the Lady Joanna, and St. James the Brother of Jesus. Each part has an introductory Preface.

Vale (Edmund), Elfin Chaunts and Railway Rhythms, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews
These verses include 'The Child's Nightmare,' 'The Spirit of Night,' and 'The Royal Mail.' Some of the pieces are reprinted from *The Contemporary Review*, *The Westminster Gazette*, *The Granta*, and other magazines.

Weber (Max), Cubist Poems, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews
The pieces in this slight volume include 'The Eye Moment,' 'Timelessly More,' and 'The Bare Naked Tree.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Vienna, Brussels, Simancas, and Elsewhere: Vol. X. Edward VI., edited by Royall Tyler. Wyman
This volume in the Spanish series of State Papers includes the years 1550, 1551, and 1552. There is an historical Preface of over fifty pages by the editor, and a General Index.

Dutt (Toru), a Sketch of her Life and an Appreciation of her Works, "Biographies of Eminent Indians," 4 annas. Madras, Natesan
A sketch of the brief career of the author of 'Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindusthan.'

Frank (Tenney), Roman Imperialism, 10/6 net. Macmillan
The author's aim has been "to analyze.... the precise influences that urged the Roman republic toward territorial expansion."

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part VII., edited by Walter Hutchinson, 7*d.* net. Hutchinson
This number contains the conclusion of Mr. Leonard W. King's article on 'The Hittites' and the first instalment of his 'The Assyrians.'

Law (Narendra Nath), Studies in Ancient Hindu Polity (based on the Arthasâstra of Kautilya), Vol. I., 3/6 net. Longmans
A description of the civil government of the ancient Hindus as given in the Arthasâstra of Kautilya. Prof. Radhakumud Mookerji has written an introductory essay on 'The Age and Authenticity' of that work.

Lybyer (Albert Howe), The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent, 8/6 net. Milford, for Harvard Univ. Press
An historical study of the Ottoman Turks in the time of their greatest power. It was "originally prepared in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Harvard University."

Melville (Lewis), The Berry Papers, being the Correspondence, hitherto Unpublished, of Mary and Agnes Berry (1763–1852), 20/ net. John Lane
The correspondence, now published for the first time, includes letters written by or addressed to the Misses Berry, Maria Edgeworth, Lord Palmerston, Lady Charlotte Campbell, and many others. The editor has written an introductory chapter giving a brief sketch of the life of the two sisters up to the year 1790; "from that date the letters have been allowed, so far as possible, to carry on the narrative." There are many illustrations.

M'Laren (Rev. Kenneth D.), Memoir of the Very Reverend Prof. Charteris, 1/ net. Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark
An appreciative sketch of the life and work of Dr. Charteris, with a Foreword by the Right Rev. A. Wallace Williamson.

Rose (Gina), The Beautiful Arabella Phipps, and Others, 3/6 net. Elliot Stock
Reminiscences of the author's friends and acquaintances during sixty years.

Sarojini Naidu (Mrs.), a Sketch of her Life and an Appreciation of her Works, "Biographies of Eminent Indians," 4 annas. Madras, Natesan
To this sketch are added in an Appendix three speeches by Mrs. Sarojini on the 'Personal Element in Spiritual Life,' 'The Education of Indian Women,' and 'True Brotherhood.'

Stanhope (Aubrey), On the Track of the Great, Recollections of a "Special Correspondent," 7/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

An account of the writer's experiences as a "Special Correspondent" during more than a quarter of a century of "almost unceasing activity in four continents."

Tagore (Rabindranath), a Sketch of his Life and an Appreciation of his Works, "Biographies of Eminent Indians," 4 annas. Madras, Natesan

An appreciation of Dr. Tagore's work, containing many extracts from his writings. At the end is printed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's description of the Bholpur School, which originally appeared in *The Daily Chronicle*.

Thirty Years in Moukden, 1883–1913, being the Experiences and Recollections of Dugald Christie, edited by his Wife, 8/6 net. Constable

This book gives the personal impressions of a medical missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland who went out to Manchuria in 1882.

Tillyard (E. M. W.), The Athenian Empire and the Great Illusion, 1/ net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

This essay was awarded the prize offered by the Garton Foundation to the Cambridge University War and Peace Society for the year 1912–13.

Vassili (Count Paul), France from behind the Veil, Fifty Years of Social and Political Life, 16/ net. Cassell

The author settled in Paris in 1868, having been appointed secretary to the Russian embassy there, and here records his reminiscences of men of eminence in various spheres with whom he was associated. The publishers have brought the manuscript up to date with regard to certain incidents which have occurred since the author's death.

Woodburn (Rev. James Barkley), The Ulster Scot, his History and Religion, 5/ net. Allenson

A history of the Scoto-Irish people and the Irish Presbyterian Church, illustrated with maps.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bashford (H. H.), Vagabonds in Périgord, 4/6 net. Constable

An account of a walking tour.

Fraser (John Foster), The Amazing Argentine, illustrated, 6/ Cassell

A survey of the conditions, resources, characteristics, development, prospects, and problems of Argentina.

Harris (John H.), Dawn in Darkest Africa, with an Introduction by the Right Hon. the Earl of Cromer, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

A popular illustrated edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Jan. 11, 1913, p. 33.

Hutton (W. H.), Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country, 5/ net. Macmillan

The author tells his readers in the Preface that he has "known 'Shakespeare's country' for nearly forty years, and wandered about in it, whenever he could, in many a holiday." The book is illustrated by Mr. Edmund H. New, and is provided with an Index and map.

Ridger (A. Loton), A Wanderer's Trail, being a Faithful Record of Travel in Many Lands, 10/6 net. Grant Richards

The writer has travelled in America, in Europe, in the Far East, and in Africa, and here describes his experiences. There are illustrations from photographs.

Settlers' Guide, Greater Britain in 1914, a Summary of the Opportunities offered by the British Colonies to Settlers of all Classes, edited by G. Gordon Brown and G. Noel Brown, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

A handbook giving much information for emigrants to the Colonies. It is illustrated by maps.

Whitman (Sidney), Turkish Memories, 7/6 net. Heinemann

This book is the outcome of prolonged visits to Asiatic Turkey during the years 1896 to 1908. The author's aim is "to show by a recital of actual experiences that the Mohammedan Turk....is far better than his repute."

Wylie (I. A. R.), Eight Years in Germany, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

The author gives "the sincere impressions and experiences of eight very happy years" in Germany, and has "an instinctive sympathy" with the people of that country. The book is illustrated by photographs.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Cooper (Reginald Davey), Hunting and Hunted in the Belgian Congo, edited by R. Keith Johnston, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

An account of the author's adventures as an elephant hunter, illustrated by photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Advertising and Progress, a Defence by E. S. Hole, and a Challenge by John Hart, 5/ net. 'Review of Reviews'

Two economic studies of advertising as a social force. Mr. E. Osborne has written a Preface.

POLITICS.

Dyson (Will), Cartoons, 7*d.* net. 'Daily Herald'

This book contains forty cartoons, reproduced from *The Daily Herald*, dealing with recent political, industrial, and Suffrage agitation.

Producers versus Parasites; or, The British Workman's Burden, 6*d.* net. St. Catherine Press

A survey of modern political problems, illustrated by cartoons.

PHILOLOGY.

Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series: Vol. I. A Catalogue of the Collection of Persian Manuscripts, including also some Turkish and Arabic, presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by Alexander Smith Cochran, prepared and edited by A. V. Williams Jackson and Abraham Yohannan, 6/6 net. Milford, for Columbia University Press

There are full descriptive and historical notes, an Introduction, illustrations, and an Index.

Tyrrell (Robert Yelverton) and **Purser (Louis Claude)**, The Correspondence of M. Tullius Cicero, arranged according to its Chronological Order, with a Revision of the Text, a Commentary, Introductory Essays, and Addenda, Vol. III., 12/ Longmans

A second and revised edition.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Charles Dickens: Extra Number of 'The Bookman,' 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

The literary contents include articles by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Sir Robertson Nicoll, Mr. William De Morgan, and Mr. Alfred Noyes, and verses by Leigh Hunt, Bret Harte, Mr. William Watson, and Swinburne. There are numerous illustrations in colour and black and white from drawings by well-known illustrators of Dickens's works, such as Cruikshank, John Leech, Tenniel, and Mr. Harry Furniss; facsimiles, and reproductions of photographs.

Hubbell (Harry Mortimer), The Influence of Isocrates on Cicero, Dionysius, and Aristides, 5/6 net. Milford, for Yale University Press

A thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Yale University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Balzac (H. de), Le Curé de Village, edited by Stanley L. Galpin, 3/6 net. Milford

The text is edited with an Introduction and notes for use in schools or colleges.

Ceppi (Marc) and **Rayment (Henry)**, Sentence Expansion, leading to Free Composition in French by the Direct Method, 1/ Bell

Containing a series of lessons in "sentence expansion," with questions and exercises. At the end of the book are extracts from the writings of well-known French authors, which are intended as exercises in analysis.

Goodacre (Herbert H.), **Holmes (Edw. F.)**, **Noble (Charles F.)**, and **Steer (Percy)**, Bell's Outdoor and Indoor Experimental Arithmetics, 3/6 net. Bell

This book comprises the five years' courses for pupils in Standards III. to VII., together with explanatory notes and illustrative plates.

Mathematical Papers for Admission into the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College, edited by R. M. Milne, 6/ Macmillan

These papers cover the period 1905–13. Answers are given at the end of the book.

Selections from Classical German Literature, from the Reformation to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century, by Klara Hechtenberg Collitz, 7/6 net. Milford

Each extract is preceded by a brief sketch in English of the author's life and writings; and a list of literary references and Indexes are added at the end of the book. It is a continuation of Dr. Collitz's 'Selections from Early German Literature,' and is published in the "Oxford German Series."

FICTION.

Arnold (Mrs. J. O.), Megan of the Dark Isle, 6/ Alston Rivers

The scenes of this novel are laid in the Isle of Anglesey in the middle of the last century. It deals mainly with people of the farmer class at a time when local peculiarity and tradition had not succumbed to easy access to an outside world.

Beresford (J. D.), The House in Demetrius Road, 6/ Heinemann

Another detailed character-study by the author of 'Jacob Stahl,' in which the ways of a dipsomaniac are studied.

Birmingham (George A.), The Lost Tribes, 6/ Smith & Elder

A tale of life in a remote village in the West of Ireland. It humorously tells of the patriotism of an Irish-American who had never lived in Ireland, the life mission he bequeathed to his widow, and the manner in which she carried out his request.

Blackmore (R. D.), Lorna Doone, 1/ net. Milford

'Lorna Doone' was published in the "World's Classics" last year. This reissue has an Introduction by Mr. T. Herbert Warren, to which is prefixed a poem addressed by him to Blackmore in 1896.

Booth (Oliver), The Adventures of Mr. Wellaby Johnson, 1/ net. Bristol, Arrowsmith

Various adventures of a commercial traveller on his rounds for different employers. Illustrated by the Whitefriars Studio.

Chambers (R. W.), The Reckoning, 6*d.* Constable

A cheap reprint.

Crippen (Layton), Clay and Fire, 3/6 net. Grant Richards

A survey of the defects that have accompanied progress and modern civilization.

Crockett (S. R.), Silver Sand, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

An historical romance of "the wonderful youth of John Faa—most often called Silver Sand—but by the grace of God, and the belting of King James the Sexth and First, rightful Lord and Earl of Little Egypt." The story is told by Nathan Crogo, "Dominie in Leswalt," for "such as love the Quaint and Humorsome." This, the last book written by the author, is published a few days only after his death.

Curtois (M. A.), The Story of a Circle, 6/ Methuen

A foolish young wife, with time on her hands and with social ambitions, has the idea of starting a "Circle for Psychical Experiments," which, however, only meets once. The greater part of the book describes the various professors of the occult whom she calls to her aid; their complicated motives and relations pave the way to an unconventional and tragic ending.

Dwyer (James Francis), The Spotted Panther, 6/ Melrose

The "Mission of Providence for us three"—Red Templeton, Chico Morgan, and the hero—who pass through strange adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo.

Garvice (Charles), The Woman's Way, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

The tale of a virtuous young man who eventually weds an equally virtuous young woman. A wicked peer, a long-lost father, and other subsidiary characters figure in the story.

Grimshaw (Beatrice), The Sorcerer's Stone, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This is a story relating the adventures of an Englishman and his friend, a French nobleman among one of the Papuan tribes on the New Guinea coast. The interest in the story lies in the curiosity of the Frenchman to witness a magic display by a native sorcerer. Afterwards the two friends discover that the sorcerer has in his possession a diamond of immense value, and this they determine to obtain at any price. After much adventure the prize is secured.

Hanshew (T. W.), Cleek of Scotland Yard, 6/ Cassell

A series of detective stories linked together in order to form a more or less connected narrative. Cleek is an ex-cracksman who decides to devote his energies to the elucidation of mysterious crime, and the author provides the familiar thick-headed friend to act as a foil to the hero's brilliance.

Jessop (George H.), Desmond O'Connor, the Romance of an Irish Soldier, 6/ John Long
The story of a wandering Irishman who entered the service of France after the siege of Limerick, and fought and loved in Flanders.

Kaye-Smith (Sheila), Three against the World, 6/ Chapman & Hall
Exhibits the tragic fortunes of an unlucky family.

Keate (Edith M.), A Garden of the Gods, 6/ Alston Rivers
A simple love-tale of a girl who wandered with her little brother into a beautiful garden, where she made friends with a man of better birth than herself who was temporarily a cripple.

Knox (Marcus), Infatuation, 6/ Ashley
"It is perhaps as well to state that the characters and motives for the actions in this story are taken from real life" (Author's note).
Describes the development and eventual renunciation of worldly love on the part of a member of the Order of Santa Croce for an English girl. The scene is laid in a small Italian town.

Littlejohn (John), Shadows of the Past, a Modern Romance, 6/ Chapman & Hall
A story of a man who is falsely accused of murder, the problem being unravelled by a professor of criminology.

Maartens (Maarten), The Sin of Joost Avelingh, a Dutch Story, 3/6 Constable
A revised edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 7, 1889, p. 777.

Mackellar (Dorothea) and **Bedford (Ruth)**, Two's Company, 6/ Alston Rivers
The third party implied in the title of this novel plays an important part in the story, which is chiefly concerned with the love-affairs of an Australian mining engineer.

Magnay (Sir William), The Price of Delusion, 6/ Stanley Paul
A detective story concerning a young architect whose employer is mysteriously murdered.

Maxwell (H.), The Beloved Premier, 6/ John Long
The author draws an imaginary picture of England when the authorities governed with such disinterestedness that "there was no outstanding public question of any sort to be dealt with," and "positively nothing for members to do but draw their salaries."

Meredith (George), The Tragic Comedians, a Study in a Well-Known Story, 6*d*. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Mundy (Talbot), Rung Ho, 6/ Cassell
A novel about India, describing the training and development of a young English officer under the auspices of a native officer who extends to the son the devotion he had for the father. Treasure, two rival Rajahs, a Scotch missionary and his daughter (who duly becomes engaged to the young English officer) play their respective parts in various scenes.

Neuman (B. Paul), Chignett Street, a Provided School, 6 Smith & Elder
Short stories of school life.

O'Donovan (Gerald), Waiting, 6/ Macmillan
The trials and difficulties of a young Irish school-teacher who courts adversity by his antagonism to the clerical régime of ultra-Catholicism.

Oxenham (John), Maid of the Mist, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
The story of a couple on a lonely island.

Playground (The), by the Author of 'Mastering Flame,' 6/ Mills & Boon
The author deals with the problem of a married couple whose interests are at variance. In this case the man, who is devoted to the cause of social reform, marries a celebrated actress, and expects her to give up all connexion with the stage.

Punshon (E. R.), The Crowning Glory, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A story dealing with the London business careers of two educated country girls. It describes the heroine's training in a stockbroker's office, and the successes and failures she experienced in her financial and love-affairs.

Rawson (Maud Stepney), The Priceless Thing, 6/ Stanley Paul
The "priceless thing" is a document containing Shakespeare's signature, the safety of which causes its owner—a peer—much anxiety.

Ridge (W. Pett), Secretary to Bayne, M.P., 6*d*. Constable
A cheap reprint.

Russell (Lindsay), The Years of Forgetting, 6/ Ward & Lock
A romance of Australian life which depicts the betrayal and desertion of a young girl by a priest, and her exertions to make a living for herself and child. Eventually she comes into a fortune and is loved unavailingly by a faithful man. The priest who deceived her becomes bishop of the diocese in which she lives. The ending is tragic.

Shottland (Maxime S.), The Iron Passport, 6/ Hammond
A story describing the plots of Russian anarchists and the sufferings of prisoners in Siberia. The heroine, who is a princess and an anarchist, receives a passport from her cousin the Tsar, which preserves her from arrest, in return for a promise that his life shall be safe.

Skrine (May T. H.), Bedesman 4, 2/6 net. Duckworth
The plot of this story is slight, and concerns the career of a quarryman's son, who is enabled through the help of an Oxford professor to gain the education he requires.

Thompson (Maravene), The Woman's Law, 6/ Eveleigh Nash
The heroine, on discovering that her husband is a murderer, helps him to escape for the sake of their child's honour. She is fortunate in finding in the streets of New York a man with a befogged brain who is his double. The stranger is charged with the crime, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, and sent to an asylum. After some months, though still suffering from complete loss of memory, he recovers his reason, and is anxious to make amends to the woman and boy he thinks he has wronged.

Vallon (Walter Brugge), That Strange Affair, 6/ Stanley Paul
An amateur detective story. A German crossing over from America apparently meets with foul play and disappears. The relations of the murdered man place the case for investigation in the hands of a friend—a detective—who satisfactorily solves the mystery.

Warwick (Sidney), Conscience Money, 6/ Greening
A story of the varied career of a young man who finds himself implicated in a murder mystery, inherits and loses a fortune, and becomes the owner of a wonderful diamond.

Westcott (Arthur), The Sun God, 3/6 Heath & Cranton
A tale of the Roman Empire in the third century. The love interest emphasises the trials of the early Christians.

Willoughby (George), The Adventuress, and Other Stories, 2/ net. Max Goschen
Fourteen realistic stories.

Wren (Percival Christopher), Snake and Sword, 6/ Longmans
A story of a man who inherits an overwhelming fear of snakes. The scenes are laid chiefly in India.

Wynne (May), The Silent Captain, 6/ Stanley Paul
One of the author's historical romances. The "Silent Captain" is Condé, and the story concerns the strife between Catholic and Huguenot in France during the sixteenth century.

2010, by the Author of 'The Adventures of John Johns,' 6/ Werner Laurie
A novel of futurity, describing the invasion of the West by the East and the ultimate victory of the European race.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Bedrock, April, 2/6 net. Constable
The contents of this issue include 'The Milk Problem,' by Dr. J. J. Buchan; 'The Evolution of Mimetic Resemblance,' by Prof. E. B. Poulton; and 'The Instruction of School Children in Matters of Sex,' by Mrs. T. La Chard.

Blackwood's Magazine, May, 2/6 Blackwood
This number contains the first nine chapters of a new story, entitled 'Aladore,' by Mr. Henry Newbolt. Other items are 'A New Method with the Dry Fly,' by Mr. Horace Hutchinson; '"Scally," the Story of a Perfect Gentleman,' by Mr. Ian Hay; and 'The Early Victorians—and After,' by C. W. C.

Bodleian Quarterly Record, Vol. I. No. 1, 6*d*. net. Oxford, Horace Hart
This journal is issued by the staff of the Library under the sanction of the Curators, and is intended to appeal "to readers in the Library, to Oxford residents, and to a wider literary circle." The present issue contains 'Notes and News,' a list of recent accessions, notes on original documents in the Library, and a frontispiece of Sir Thomas Bodley.

British Review, May, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
Notable items in this issue are 'The National Importance of Higher Scientific Education,' by Principal Griffiths; 'Brian's Battle,' by Mr. Padraic Colum; and 'Poets as Patriots,' by Mr. Robert Lynd.

Chinese Review, April, 1/ net. 42, Hillfield Road, N.W.
The first number of a review, the aim of which is "to give the Chinese view on questions of moment and interest." It includes articles on 'The Eclipse of Young China,' by the editor; 'The Spirit of the Chinese People,' by Ku Hung Ming; and 'An Anglo-Chinese Entente,' by Mr. H. Wilson Harris.

Cornhill Magazine, May, 1/ Smith & Elder
This number opens with a hitherto unpublished poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, addressed to Robert Lytton. Dr. A. E. Shipley contributes a sketch of 'Sir John Murray, a Great Oceanographer'; and other articles are 'Round About the Marble Arch,' by Sir Algernon West, and 'Charles Dickens and the Law,' by Sir Edward Clarke.

Fortnightly Review, May, 2/6 Chapman & Hall
This number opens with a poem entitled 'Channel Firing,' by Mr. Thomas Hardy. Dr. W. L. Courtney contributes the first instalment of a paper on 'The Idea of Comedy'; and Mr. Henry Newbolt writes on 'Futurism and Form in Poetry,' and Mr. John F. Macdonald on 'English Life and the English Stage: Pygmalion.'

Good European Point of View, issued by Thomas Common, Easter, 3*d*. Edinburgh, 8, Whitehouse Terrace, Corstorphine
This "philosophical quarterly" was last published in 1909. The new issue contains short articles and notes, among which may be named 'Who is the Good Man?' and 'The Pons Asinorum of Morals.'

Irish Review, April, 6*d*. net. Dublin, 'Irish Review' Publishing Co.; London, Simpkin & Marshall
Mr. Edward Martyn writes 'A Plea for the Revival of the Irish Literary Theatre,' and Mr. Justin Phillips on 'The Policy of "The Department."' The contents also include verses by Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Thomas MacDonagh, and Mr. Joseph Plunkett, and a short story by Mr. Arthur Colet.

Journal of Egyptian Archæology, April, 6/ net. Egypt Exploration Fund
The contents include papers on 'Papyri and Papyrology,' by Prof. A. S. Hunt; 'Some New Examples of Egyptian Influence at Nineveh,' by Mr. L. W. King; and 'The Relations of Ægean with Egyptian Art,' by Mr. H. R. Hall.

Modern Language Review, April, 4/ net. Cambridge University Press
Notable articles in this issue are 'The "Ancren Riwle": II. The English Text,' by Mr. G. C. Macaulay; '"Palamon and Arcite" and the "Knightes Tale,"' by Mr. W. H. Williams; and 'The "Battifolle" Letters sometimes attributed to Dante,' by Mr. E. Moore.

Nineteenth Century and After, May, 2/6 Spottiswoode
Some of the articles in this issue are 'The Appeal to the Nation,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey; 'A New German Empire,' by M. André Géraud; 'Oxygen and Cancer,' by Mr. Lionel Cresswell; and 'Addison in Ireland,' by the Rev. Robert H. Murray. Mrs. W. K. Clifford contributes 'A Woman Alone: a Modern Play.'

Quarterly Review, April, 6/ John Murray
The present issue includes articles on 'Milton and Vaughan,' by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney; 'The Letters of Thomas Gray,' by Mr. T. H. Warren; 'The New Greece,' by Principal R. M. Burrows; and 'Aircraft in War,' by Lieut.-Col. F. H. Sykes.

Royal Astronomical Society, Monthly Notices, March, 2/6 W. Wesley
Includes 'The Terms in the Moon's Motion depending on the Node' and 'Perigee and Eccentricity of the Moon, 1750 to 1901,' by Dr. Ernest W. Brown; 'The Spectra of Hydrogen and Helium,' by Dr. J. W. Nicholson; and 'On the Total Light of the Stars,' by Dr. S. Chapman.

Scribner's Magazine, May, 1/ net. Constable
Col. Roosevelt continues his reminiscences of hunting in Brazil in an article entitled 'A Jaguar-Hunt on the Taquary.' Other articles are 'Tripoli,' by Prof. G. E. Woodberry; 'A New Field for Mountaineering,' by Miss Elizabeth Parker; and 'The Light Cavalry of the Seas,' by Lieut.-Commander Pratt Mannix.

Socialist Review, April, 6*d.* net.
Independent Labour Party
'The Socialist Movement,' by Mr. J. Bruce Glasier; 'The Pioneer of the I.L.P.,' by Mr. Keir Hardie; and 'The Fallacy of Over-production,' by Mr. Percy Wallis, are features of this issue.

Windsor Magazine, May, 6*d.* Ward & Lock
The short stories in this issue include 'The Order of the Bath,' by Mr. Dornford Yates; 'Our Colonel Newcome,' by Mr. Paul Neuman; and 'Aerial Manœuvres,' by Miss Jessie Pope. Among the illustrated articles are 'The Highwayman in Tradition and in Fact,' by Mr. G. F. Mowbray, and 'The Art of John Phillip, R.A.,' by Mr. Austin Chester.

JUVENILE.

Green (Lincoln), Camp Cookery, a Book for Boy Scouts, 6*d.* net. Stanley Paul
A small handbook giving directions for cooking, simple recipes, and suggestions for home-made appliances.

GENERAL.

Doyle (Arthur Conan), The Case of Oscar Slater, 6*d.* Hodder & Stoughton
A third edition of this booklet, reissued in view of the recent interest taken in the case.

Holmes (Oliver Wendell), The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table, edited by C. R. Rounds, 1/ net.
This volume of Macmillan's "Pocket Classics" is edited with a biographical sketch of Holmes, a Bibliography, notes, and an Index.

Kaufman (Herbert), The Clock that Had No Hands, and Nineteen Other Essays about Advertising, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
A collection of essays on the necessity of advertising in order to attract trade, by an American writer.

Menzies (Mrs. Stuart), Love's Responsibilities, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
A collection of twelve essays on such subjects as the duty of parents to their children, 'How Men Love,' and 'Woman's Ways.'

Millar (Martha), Useful Hints on Sick Nursing for the Home; Useful Hints on Household Management; and Useful Hints on Health and Habits for the Home, 6*d.* net each. Blackie
Small handbooks containing much practical information. Each has a coloured frontispiece.

Mookerji (Radhakumud), The Fundamental Unity of India (from Hindu Sources), 3/6 Longmans
This essay is reproduced, with additions and alterations, from *The Modern Review*. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald contributes an Introduction.

Palmer (William T.), Odd Yarns of English Lakeland, Narratives of Romance, Mystery, and Superstition told by the Dalesfolk, 2/6 net. Skeffington
This book contains many stories recording old customs and superstitions which Mr. Palmer has collected "over a long series of years in all sorts of places in our land of dales and lakes and fells." Mrs. Humphry Ward contributes the Preface.

Pearson (Ada T.), A Handbook of Cookery for School and Home, 6*d.* net. Blackie
A companion volume to those of Miss Millar mentioned above. It contains, besides numerous recipes, hints on marketing and cleaning, and a chapter on invalid cookery. There is a coloured frontispiece.

Pearson (Edith), Ideals and Realities, 2/6 net. Washbourne
A collection of essays on 'Books,' 'Father Ryan's Poems,' 'Sympathy,' and other subjects.

Rubber Facts and Figures, May, 1/ F. C. Mathieson
A small volume containing particulars of Companies, Monthly Outputs, the Forward Sales of 1914, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

Civil War and Party Lawyers, 2*d.* 'Farm and Home,' 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields
The writer—Mr. W. Robinson—having been fined for neglecting to pay insurance contributions for his employees, has here published his "honestly felt opinion of the acts of our fatuous Government and some of its members."

Fussell (Joesph H.), Mrs. Besant's Policy. San Diego, Cal., 'San Diego News' Press
The writer attacks Mrs. Besant's policy as being inconsistent with her actions, and particularly blames her for her support of Mr. Leadbeater, and her statements regarding Mrs. Katherine Tingley.

Hull Museum Publications: Quarterly Record of Additions, Nos. XLVI. and XLVII., edited by Thomas Sheppard, 1*d.* each. Hull, the Museum
Two illustrated pamphlets, containing notes on recent additions to the Museum, which are reprinted from *The Eastern Morning News*.

Jones (H. Lee J.), National Health Insurance and Character, a Grave, Wide-based Indictment, 1*d.* Liverpool, 119 and 121, Limekiln Lane
A part of this pamphlet originally appeared in letter form in *The Liverpool Courier*. It is "mainly founded on extracts" from *The Edinburgh Review* of July, 1913.

Solly (J. Raymond), Notes and Reflections on the Treatment of Stammering, 6*d* net. Hugh Rees
A short essay on stammering by one who, after suffering from that ailment for thirty years, succeeded in curing himself.

SCIENCE.

Henderson (Junius) and Harrington (John Peabody), Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians. Washington, Government Printing Office
This paper contains part of the results of researches in New Mexico conducted by the Bureau of American Ethnology and the School of American Archæology during 1910 and 1911, and is published as *Bulletin* 56 of the former institution.

Nuttall (G. Clarke), Wild Flowers as they Grow, Seventh Series, 5/ net. Cassell
The illustrations from photographs in colour, taken direct from nature by H. Essenhigh-Corke, are an important feature of this work. The text is also illustrated by diagrams, and to it are added General and Classified Indexes.

Orton (J. Louis), Rational Hypnotism. National Institute of Sciences
The writer gives a survey of the modern history of hypnotism, and pleads for its adoption as an educational adjunct.

Ostwald (Wilhelm), The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, translated with the Author's Sanction by Alexander Findlay, 18/ net. Macmillan
A fourth edition, revised in accordance with the third German edition of 1912. The translator has revised the last chapter on radio-active substances "in order to bring the treatment of this rapidly changing subject more into harmony with the present state of knowledge."

Saleeby (Caleb Williams), The Progress of Eugenics, 5/ net. Cassell
This book is based on two courses of lectures, one delivered before the National Council of Public Morals and the other before the Royal Institution.

Spolia Zeylanica, edited by Joseph Pearson, Vol. IX. Part XXXV. Colombo, H. C. Cottle
Dr. E. Bugnion contributes two articles on 'L'Imago de *l'Eutermes lacustris* de Ceylan' and '*Eutermes hantanœ* de Ceylan.' Dr. J. Pearson writes on the 'Proposed Re-Classification of the Genera Mülleria and Holothuria' and on 'The Sub-genera Argiodia and Actinopyga.' Capt. R. B. S. Sewell has a long paper entitled 'Notes on the Surface Copepoda of the Gulf of Mannar'; and there are reviews, notes, and a report of the proceedings of the Ceylon Natural History Society. The articles are illustrated.

Thompson (H. Stuart), Flowering Plants of the Riviera, a Descriptive Account of 1800 of the More Interesting Species, 10/6 net. Longmans
Mr. A. G. Tansley contributes an Introduction on Riviera Vegetation, and the book is provided with a short Glossary of Botanical Terms and an Index. There are coloured plates after water-colour drawings by Mr. Clarence Bicknell, and reproductions of photographs by the author.

FINE ARTS.

Beautiful England: Bath and Wells, described by Arthur L. Salmon; Ripon and Harrogate, described by R. Murray Gilchrist; Scarborough and Neighbourhood, described by the same; and Warwick and Leamington, described by George Morley, 2/ net each. Blackie
Each of these books is illustrated by twelve coloured plates from paintings by Mr. Ernest W. Haslehust.

Beautiful Switzerland: Lausanne and its Environs, painted and described by G. Flemwell, 2/ net. Blackie
Containing twelve coloured plates and descriptive text.

Catalogue of Modern Etchings, Engravings, Drawings, and Lithographs, 1/ Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue. The sale takes place on May 1st and May 4th.

Catalogue of Oriental, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Antiquities, 1/ Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue of antiquities, including ancient Egyptian rings, seals, amulets, &c., Roman bronze helmets, and Greek marbles. The sale will take place next Tuesday.

Catalogue of the Valuable Collection of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Coins, the Property of H. M. Reynolds, Esq., and Other Properties, 1/ Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue of coins to be sold next Monday.

East (Sir Alfred), Brush and Pencil Notes in Landscape, 10/6 net. Cassell
This volume contains a large number of reproductions from water-colour and pencil sketches by Sir Alfred East, which are preceded by his essay on 'The Artist's Attitude towards Nature,' an appreciatory sketch of his work by Mr. Edwin Bale, and verses 'On the Opening of the Alfred East Art Gallery, Kettering,' by Mr. William Toynbee. The frontispiece is from a portrait by Mr. Philip A. László.

Gardner (Percy), The Principles of Greek Art, 10/ net. Macmillan
This work is an enlargement of the author's 'Grammar of Greek Art,' published in 1905. Two of the chapters are new, and the rest are either rewritten or revised and corrected, and the number of illustrations has been increased.

History of the Society of Dilettanti, compiled by Lionel Cust, and edited by Sir Sidney Colvin, 25/ net. Macmillan
This work is reissued with a supplementary chapter, recording the history of the Society from 1898 to 1913, and a supplementary List of Members elected during that period. The edition is limited to 350 copies.

Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, April, 10 cents. Boston, Massachusetts
It includes an illustrated article on the new acquisitions of the Egyptian Department.

MUSIC.

Garcia (Gustave), A Guide to Solo Singing, containing Full Instructions on Singing, with a Detailed Analysis of some Well-Known Works and Songs, 2/ Novello
The course here suggested is divided into progressive chapters, each preceded by vocal exercises.

Krall (Emil), The Future of Musicians, a Plea for Organization, 1/ net. Bell
The author reviews "the economic position of musicians in the general struggle for subsistence," and proposes the formation of another union for those in the musical profession.

Manchester Public Libraries: List of Glees, Madrigals, Part-Songs, &c., in the Henry Watson Music Library, compiled by J. A. Cartledge. Manchester, the Library
This Catalogue of songs is divided into three parts—for Mixed Voices, Male Voices, and Female Voices—each part being arranged first under the names of composers and editors, and then under titles.

Stainer (John), The Music of the Bible, with some Account of the Development of Modern Musical Instruments from Ancient Types, 5/ net. Novello
This new issue has been edited with supplementary notes and a preface by the Rev. F. W. Galpin. There are also some new illustrations.

DRAMA.

Brieux, Damaged Goods, translated by John Pollock, 1/ net. Fifield
This translation of 'Les Avariés' was produced at the Little Theatre last February (see notice in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 21, p. 283). Mrs. Bernard Shaw has written a Foreword giving the history of the English version; and that portion of Mr. Shaw's Preface to 'Three Plays by Brieux' (1911) which related to 'Damaged Goods' is reprinted.

Layton (Frank G.), "Stephen Andrew," Philip's Wife, a Play in Three Acts, 1/ net. Fifield
The subject of the piece is similar to that of 'Damaged Goods,' but it was written before the author had heard of that play.

Schnitzler (Arthur), Playing with Love (Liebelei), translated by P. Morton Shand, 2/6 net. Gay & Hancock
The play is preceded by a Foreword and 'The Prologue to Anatol (Yesterday and To-day),' translated from the German of Hugo von Hofmannsthal by Mr. Trevor Blakemore.

Vansittart (Robert), Dusk, 1/ Humphreys

See p. 635.

BOOK-TRADE REFORM.

The Bookseller's Point of View.

It has not in the least surprised us that while nearly every one concerned professes to have read with the deepest interest the article in *The Athenæum* of April 4th on the proposed regeneration of the Book Trade, no two opinions agree as to the best methods of improvement. Many booksellers have an uneasy feeling that the publishers regard them as past praying for; most publishers are eloquent on the intolerable nuisance of conflicting interests among publishers and booksellers alike; but the vision of a revolution which would place every branch of the trade under one central government on the German model, and create confidence where little confidence at present exists, is regarded for the most part as too good to be realized. Whole-hearted support, on the other hand, comes from the well-informed author of 'The Bookshop' article in *The Glasgow News*, who writes:—

"However drastic the change of our British system, or lack of system, to the German method, it would be worth attempting. Nothing could be worse than the present state of bookselling in this country."

If this be true at a period of national prosperity, and in an age when there were never so many books published since the world began, it is surely time to rebuild the whole trade on a new and worthy basis; to reorganize it so that all the disunited parts work together for the common good, as well as for their individual interests. Only in this way will it be possible to retrieve the existing situation, and rear a new race of booksellers thoroughly trained in their business, and sufficiently encouraged to be enterprising. To-day, when towns without number could be mentioned in which every craft is worthily represented except bookselling—and in the present article we are particularly concerned with that aspect of the problem—there is little but the love of books to attract the right kind of man to enter the trade.

Reorganization alone can mend matters in this respect, and develope a keenness which will see to it that all these untapped sources of bookbuying, as well as the cities, shall be properly worked. Even our cities are far indeed from being all that they might be as centres of bookbuying. No one would seriously propose to adopt in its entirety the perfect system which is possible only to a race such as the Germans, to whom discipline and organization are as the very breath of their nostrils; but it should not be impossible, as suggested in our original article, to find some profitable means of adapting their model to suit the British character. Mr. Joseph Shaylor, whose opinion is entitled to every respect, believes that the time has come to call a joint meeting in which the various bodies should freely and frankly discuss such a scheme in all its bearings.

Apropos of the previous remarks relating to the old apprenticeship system, and the need of proper training to-day, Mr. Shaylor showed the writer the original documents relating to the examination for booksellers' assistants organized some years ago by the Association of London Booksellers, when Mr. Shaylor acted as one of the examiners, and Sir Walter Besant distributed the prizes. It is interesting to learn that the assistant who took the first prize on that one and only occasion of the kind now occupies a leading place among the best-known booksellers in the kingdom, but some of the examination papers returned by other competitors were more astonishing than praiseworthy. Bacon's 'Essays' were credited to an American; 'The Christian Year' to Thomas à Kempis; 'Paul and Virginia' to Thackeray; 'Pamela' to Lever; and 'The Faerie Queene' to Herbert Spencer; while one reckless assistant, asked to name a leading theological book, gave 'Brown's Forty-Nine Articles.' In one of his pleasant essays in 'The Fascination of Books,' Mr. Shaylor compares these questions and answers with the examination which Venetian booksellers were obliged to pass by the laws of their own powerful guild in the eighteenth century.

The following are some of the questions which had to be answered in those days:—

Name the principal Saints and Fathers, both Latin and Greek.

Name the principal expositors of Holy Writ.

Name the principal writers in Ecclesiastical History.

Name the principal ancient writers on Philosophy and History.

Also the principal poets, tragic as well as comic, in Greek and Latin Literature.

Name the principal writers on the Fine Arts: Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Civil and Military.

Name the principal writers on Natural History and Botany.

Imagine the consternation of the average bookseller in England to-day if suddenly confronted with a set of questions on the above lines. Of course, no one expects encyclopædic knowledge of the kind in the present multiplicity of books, but in view of the haphazard system of training assistants nowadays it is not surprising if expert knowledge in the trade is lamentably deficient. This is not altogether the bookseller's fault. He cannot afford to pay for fully qualified assistance, and he needs more encouragement than he receives at present to put his own heart and soul into the business. That at least seems to be the prevailing opinion among those booksellers with whom we have discussed the subject.

After hearing so much of the decay of the bookseller, it is refreshing to receive an optimistic note from Mr. A. Iredale, the well-known bookseller of Torquay, who writes with forty years' experience:—

"The condition of the bookselling trade to-day as compared with forty years ago is as light is to darkness. The improvement has been brought about mainly by means of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, an institution in the foundation of which I took an active part, and which I continue earnestly to support. Now booksellers are brought together in council and in large numbers at the annual meetings, whereas forty years ago there was no community of interest, and no personal knowledge of each other. The Association is in constant touch with the publishers; trade matters are discussed by publishers and the officials of the Association, and an excellent feeling exists between the two, all tending to good. There is a better understanding, a better knowledge of the needs of each and of their respective business standpoints. This is a distinct gain.

"But I am desirous—and so are you—of seeing this principle of unity between publisher and bookseller still further extended. We are working in this direction. We may learn something from the German, and if the Börsenverein is not actually our ideal, we may approach its constitution with advantage to all concerned. The greatest practical gain that has accrued to bookseller and publisher through the formation of the Booksellers' Association is the establishment of the net system. We wish to see it still further extended. All these things mean protection, a word perhaps not agreeable to all ears, but every profession and almost every trade accept it. Why should we stand aloof?"

Other booksellers join in an urgent plea for the extension of the net system. This reform has worked wonders in removing the incubus of ruinous discounts from the particular branches of literature affected since its inauguration at the beginning of 1900; but it is urged that the time has arrived to extend the system to the whole of fiction, making 6*s.* novels 4*s.* 6*d.* net, and so on; as well as to all juvenile books, in the case of which the trade has to face the abnormal discount demands of educational authorities and other institutions not always fairly entitled to such reductions in price. Mr. Heinemann and certain other publishers have made bold experiments in the field of fiction, but nothing of the kind is likely to succeed without concerted action and the support of the whole trade. The way in which American publishers are spreading the net system over the bulk of fiction, in order to strengthen the position of the legitimate bookseller, is a precedent which might possibly be followed with advantage in this country.

A more stimulating move would be the introduction of some standardized system of relieving booksellers from time to time of their derelict stock. Nothing is so depressing to the keen book-lover as to find the shelves of many bookshops overflowing, not with the newest books, nor even with the standard works and classics that are joys for ever, but with the accumulated failures of the last few years, and the serried ranks of cheap reprints. There is much to be said for the German system which enables the bookseller to return or exchange every year all unsold books ordered on that understanding. It is this method which largely accounts for the healthy, up-to-date service in the German trade. The German bookshop is alive all the time, and is sufficiently remunerative to be run by the ambitious man of business, as well as by the bookworm. Isolated attempts have been made to solve the problem of unsold stock in the British trade, but in this, as in the additional handicap of the remainder market, there is no settled uniform policy among the publishers. Booksellers themselves might do much to relieve one another of their surplus stock if they could organize some workable means of intercommunication. In a mild, ineffective way this is done at the present time, but the problem needs tackling on broad, comprehensive lines for the benefit of the trade as a whole. Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Jones & Evans—one of the ardent spirits of the trade—is in favour of a great clearing-house for the regular disposal of the stifling stock of unsold books. He also agrees that publishers would find it worth their while to combine with the booksellers in helping to relieve them of this perpetual burden; but the crying evil of the trade, in his opinion, is the present hurried method of "subscription." Books are taken round by the publishers' travellers often only a few days, sometimes only a few hours, before publication, and in the busy seasons of the year booksellers have to decide practically at a moment's notice for how many copies, if any, they wish to "subscribe." If they do not order at once, they lose discount afterwards. No other trade, it is objected, is compelled to purchase its goods without having a reasonable opportunity of knowing what it is buying. Publishers who complain that booksellers fight shy of so many new books do not fully realize the bookseller's difficulty in this respect, surrounded as he is with the object lesson of crowded shelves of failures. Mr. Wilson firmly believes that a round-table conference on the subject would remove many of the grievances which undoubtedly exist in the trade at the present moment, and increase that mutual confidence which is essential to the welfare of booksellers and publishers alike.

Such, in brief, is the case for the bookseller. Next week we hope to say something from the publisher's point of view.

LOST ARGOSIES.

The days of youth are sunk behind thee now,
Galleons that sailed so proud and fair and free
On far, dim stretches of life's stormy sea,
Laden with untold wealth from stern to prow:
Enchanted Pegasus, the Golden Bough,
The Magic Apples gathered on the shore
Of faery bays that thou shalt see no more,
Youth's ecstasy and love's first, trembling vow....
"Gone! gone!" thy cry; "All, all for ever lost!"
And weeping, all regretfully dost try
To stretch thy finite senses for reply
To futile tasks of counting up the cost.

Weep not, for thou shalt see them by and by
Sail into Port beneath a cloudless sky.

Enid Dauncey.

DUTY ON BOOKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League, has found occasion for a report to the members of the League, which is explained in a recent number of the (American) *Publishers' Weekly*.

Mr. Putnam calls attention to a recent ruling of the U.S. Treasury Department in regard to the term "dutiable value," which, if strictly carried out, must constitute a serious interference with the importation of editions of books brought over for publication in the United States. Publishers in Great Britain have an interest—no less direct than that of the importing publishers in America—in any measure that may stand in the way of the arrangements which have, during the past years, been increasingly made for the publication of books on "joint account." Under such an arrangement, the cost of production is divided between the English and the American market, the American publisher taking over for the latter a substantial portion of the edition printed, and sometimes as much as half of it. This is practicable only when the duty is assessed upon the actual manufacturing cost of the books as landed in New York, or upon a dutiable value which is substantially in line with the manufacturing cost. In a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date January 30th, 1914, the Department takes the ground that the dutiable value for books shall be, not the price paid by the importing publisher for one thousand copies (more or less), but the price at which quantities were sold at wholesale in the "market of origin."

The Secretary states further that, if no supplies of a book have as yet been sold in the home market (as a matter of routine, the American supply is, as a rule, delivered in New York in advance of the date of publication in London), the selling price in London of a book of similar character and compass shall be taken by the appraiser as a guide in fixing the dutiable value.

Mr. Putnam points out that for an illustrated book published in London at 24*s*., the edition of which has been divided between the English and the American publisher, the actual manufacturing cost or price paid for a supply of one thousand copies more or less, landed in New York, would be from 4*s*. up to 6*s*.

The price at which wholesale quantities are sold in London would range from 18*s*. down to 16*s*.

The requirement that the duty (now fixed at 15 per cent) shall be payable upon a valuation for such a book of 16*s*. or 18*s*. would render the importation unprofitable and impracticable. A book upon which such a cost has been placed cannot be handled in the American market, in view of the outlays for advertising, review copies, travelling salesmen, &c., which have to be incurred if it is to be published and effectively brought to the attention of buyers throughout the country.

The Treasury bases its contention on the ground that books must receive the "same treatment that is accorded other imported merchandise," and the Secretary points out that, according to the Customs regulations, the dutiable value of other merchandise is not the price paid by the importer, but the price at which similar supplies are sold in the market of origin. The Secretary fails to accept the contention submitted by Mr. Putnam (a contention which has been emphasized from year to year for a long period with the Customs authorities in New York and elsewhere) that the purchase for the American market of supplies of books printed in England is made under conditions that do not obtain in the case of other merchandise.

An American importer, for instance, who purchases in Bradford a supply of woollens, pays in New York a duty on the actual amount of his purchase invoice, because the Bradford manufacturer is making sales in the home market of similar supplies. The fact that no sales of books in quantities similar to those required by the American importing publisher are made, or can be made, puts (or ought to put) books in a class different from wool or other imported merchandise.

There is—and under the conditions of the book trade there can be—no sale in the British market of 1,000 copies of a book of which the first edition is, say, 2,000. The sale by the London publisher to the wholesale dealer ranges from 25 copies down to 12 copies.

The sale to the American publisher, particularly if it be made to a firm which has a branch house in London, is actually made in London; but the Secretary insists that, if the sale has been made for export, it cannot be accepted as the basis of dutiable value. He takes the ground specifically that, if 12 copies of a book constitute the "usual wholesale quantity," the price at which 12 copies are sold in London must constitute the "value" for the assessment of duty in New York.

The books chiefly in question are those for which American copyright is not required. They belong to the class of illustrated publications, and are largely technical in character. They are books needed by American instructors and students, and, in case the book is not offered in an imported edition, the demand must be supplied by the importation of a single copy or of small lots, and the American student will be called upon to pay a very much higher price for his copy.

The business of publishing books for "joint account" and in international series is one of importance for the interests, not only of the contributing authors and of the publishers collaborating in such international undertakings, but also of readers and students throughout the world. When the original cost, covering such items as the payment for authorship, duty, illustrations, &c., can be divided between several markets, the cost of production and the final price to the consumer are proportionately lessened. It is this international business, of literary and educational importance, the extension and the continuance of which are now threatened by a novel and narrow interpretation, on the part of the United States Treasury Department, of the provisions of the Tariff Act concerning books.

Mr. Putnam emphasizes in his communication to the members of the Publishers' Copyright League the importance, for the sake of American literary and educational interests, of securing a more equitable interpretation of the term "dutiable value."

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

On Monday, April 20th, Messrs. Sotheby began the sale of the late Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin's collections. Of the Autograph Letters the most important were the following: A contemporary copy of Magna Carta, 50*l*. Henry VI., sign manual, 1470, 26*l*. Edward IV., signed letter to the Duc de Bourgogne, Aug. 7, 1480, 35*l*. Lucretia Borgia, signed letter to Cardinal d'Este, Jan. 14, 1502, 245*l*. Sir Thomas Boleyn, A.L.s. to Margaret of Austria, Aug. 14, 1514, 47*l*. Henry VIII., signed letter to the same, Nov. 2, 1518, 24*l*. 10*s*.; another to the Cardinal of Ravenna, Jan. 18, 1529, 30*l*. Letter from the Principals of the University of Wittenberg to Frederick, Elector of Saxony, 1547, 32*l*. Mary, Queen of Scots, six documents indicating the exact places where she stayed, 1549–51, 42*l*.; signed letter to the Count Rheingrave respecting the restitution of Havre de Grâce, Sept. 21, 1563, 100*l*. Mary I., signed letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, June 1, 1557, 50*l*. Catherine dei Medici, signed letter to the Bishop of Limoges respecting the Coronation of Charles IX., May 26, 1561, 50*l*. Bernardin Bochetel, Bishop of Rennes, signed letter to Charles IX., giving information about Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, &c., July 1, 1566, 52*l*. Marguerite de Valois, A.L.s. to Henri IV., *c*. 1580, 21*l*. D'Alençon, A.L.s. to Henri III., Nov. 8, 1581, 40*l*. 10*s*. Henri of Navarre the oath he took with the Huguenots, May 24, 1581, 25*l*. Lady Arabella Stewart, A.L.s. to the Countess of Shrewsbury, Feb. 8, 1587, 35*l*. Elizabeth, L.s. to the Sheriff of Norfolk, Oct. 10, 1601, 26*l*.; L.s. to the Sheriff of Warwick, July 28, 1602, 32*l*. Notification of the Virginia Company soliciting subscriptions of 10,000*l*., Dec. 5, 1610, 59*l*. Eton School Bills of Con O'Neill, 1615–19, 35*l*. Inigo Jones, L.s. relating to the building of the Banqueting Hall at Whitehall, July 15, 1620, 46*l*. Pepys, his copy of the oath which he took as Younger Brother of Trinity House, Feb. 15, 1661, 21*l*.; A.L.s. to Sir R. Browne, Feb. 7, 1672, 24*l*. 10*s*.; another to the Rev. John Hudson, Sept. 29, 1702, 20*l*. 5*s*. Evelyn, A.L.s. to Pepys, June 25, 1680, 20*l*. Oliver Cromwell, signed document addressed to Capt. John Leveret, Sept. 18, 1656, 49*l*. Sir Thomas Browne, signed letter about the petrified bone of a fish, 20*l*. Charles II., A.L.s., Oct. 8, 1676, to Sir William Temple, 23*l*. Danby, 29 letters, including the drafts of the two letters on which he was impeached, 1677–8, 65*l*. James Edward, the Old Pretender, A.L.s., Jan. 22, 1716, to the Earl of Panmure, 21*l*. Ormonde, a large collection of documents relating to the wars in the Low Countries, 1712, &c., 21*l*. 10*s*. Nelson, A.L.s., 3 pp. 4to, to Lady Hamilton, Sept. 16, 1805, 210*l*. A large collection of documents relating to the Chevalier d'Éon, 170*l*. The total of the sale was 3,414*l*. 17*s*.

The Tokens and Medals, also sold last week, realized 1,381*l*. 18*s*.; and the Engravings, 1,087*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*.

A LAUREATE POEM BY SKELTON.

I FOUND this poem by Skelton (which I believe to be as yet unpublished) many years since when I was going through the Wardrobe Accounts. I copied it for my own interest, but, desiring to see it, among Skelton's works, I went through them in all the editions I could lay my hand on without finding it. I showed it to Mr. Pollard, who said he did not know it, and that it would be wise to print it. I take no responsibility further than that of an accurate transcript and full reference, for I know nothing of Skelton, but others may be able to add details.

[*Without title. A Laudation of Henry VIII.*]
(Miscel. Acc. Excheq., T. of R., 228.)
("Out of B‡ p. 1518, vol. 11.")

¶The Rose both white and rede — ¶Candida Punica, &c.
In one Rose now dothe grow:
Thus thorow every stede
There of the same dothe blow:
Grace the sede did sow:
England now gadder flowres
Exclude now all Dolowrs.

¶Noble Henry the eight — ¶Nobilis Henricus, &c.
Thy loving souereine Lorde
Of Kingis line moost streight
His titill dothe Recorde:
For whome dothe well Acorde
Alexis yonge of Age
Adrastus wise and sage:

¶Astrea Justice hight — ¶Sedibus etheriis, &c.
That from the Starry Sky
Shall now come and do right:
This hundred yere skantly
A man kowd not Aspy
That Right dwelt us Among
And yt was the more wronge.

¶Right shall the foxes chare — ¶Arcebit Vulpes, &c.
The wolves the hares also
That wrowghte have moche care
And browght Englond in wo
They shall wirry no mo
Nor wrote the Rosary
By extort trechery.

¶Of this our noble King — ¶Ne tanti Regis, &c.
The law they shall not breke
They shall come to rekoning
No man for them wil speke:
The pepil durst not crake
Theire grevis to complaine
They browghte them in soche paine:

¶Therfor nomore they shall — ¶Ecce Platonis sella, &c.
The commounes overbase
That wont wes over all
Both Lorde and Knighte to face:
For now the yeris of grace
And welthe ar com agayne
That maketh England faine.

¶Adonis of freshe colour — ¶Rediit jam Pulcer Adonis, &c.
Of yowthe the godely flour
Our prince of hih honour
Our panes, our succour
Our King, our Emperour
Our Priamus of Troy
Our welth, our worldly joy:

¶Upon us he doth raigne — ¶Anglorum Radians, &c.
That maketh our hartis glad
As King mooste souereine
That ever Englond had
Demure, sober, and sad
And Martis lusty Knight
God saue him in his right.

Amen.

Bien mensouient.

Per me Laurigerum Britonum Skeltonida Vatem.

The allusion to the foxes and wolves now departed seems to be applied to Empson and Dudley,* and helps to date this.

C. C. STOPES.

* Henry succeeded April 22nd, crowned June 24th, 1509. Empson and Dudley were at once arrested. The King intended to spare their lives, but such an outcry was raised against them, they were executed on August 18th, 1510.

Literary Gossip.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION is holding its summer meeting next Friday. Mr. A. J. Balfour will deliver his Presidential Address at Bedford College, Regent's Park, at 5.30 P.M., and the annual dinner will follow at the Café Monico at 7.30. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Flora Annie Steel will be the guests of the Association, and Prof. W. McNeile Dixon and Mr. John Buchan will also speak.

MR. W. H. HELM, whose lecture-recital on Jane Austen we noticed with pleasure last year, is discoursing in a similar style on 'Charles Dickens and his Novels' on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the Grafton Gallery. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Helm at 21, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

THE ENGLISH GOETHE SOCIETY announces a dinner at the Trocadero on the 20th inst. The President, Sir A. W. Ward, will be in the chair, and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, will be the guest of honour. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society at 129, Adelaide Road, N.W.

MR. BERNARD SHAW will give an address on 'The Press and the Public' at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, next Tuesday, at 8.30 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb will also speak. The Fabian Society, which has assisted in the organization of the meeting (held specially for *The New Statesman*), has a limited number of seats at its disposal, which may be had free by applying to the Fabian Office, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. Applications, which should be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope, will be dealt with in the order of their receipt.

THE REV. WALTER JOHN BARTON has been appointed Head Master of Epsom College. The post will become vacant at the end of the Summer Term by the resignation of the Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, who has been Head Master for twenty-five years.

At Oxford Mr. Barton took a "first" both in Moderations and Literæ Humaniores. For the past seven years he has been an assistant master at Winchester College, his old school, and for the last four years has been Recorder of the Geographical Section of the British Association.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish shortly 'Mysticism and the Creed,' by the Rev. W. F. Cobb, D.D. In the volume new ground is broken in the interpretation of the Creed by the attempt to provide for its articles a mystical base.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS has in preparation a 'Cambridge History of American Literature,' which will deal with the subject from Colonial times to the present day, and will form two volumes supplementary to, and modelled upon, 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.'

The editorship is being undertaken by Profs. W. P. Trent, John Erskine, Carl van Doren, and Stuart P. Sherman. The chief American writers will be treated in separate chapters, but emphasis will be laid on the periods of transition and development in American culture. The relations between American and English literature will be investigated in some detail, and new material will be included bearing on the attitude of Europe towards American literature, as well as on the influence of American writers abroad. There will be an account of the types of literature and modes of publication peculiarly characteristic of America, such as the short story and the popular magazine; of the newspaper press and of popular education. The Bibliographical Appendix which is to be supplied to each volume is receiving particular attention.

MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE is about to issue with Messrs. Macmillan translations into English of two of his plays, under the titles of 'Chitra' and 'The Post Office.'

THE Report of the Scottish Record Society for last year shows that there has been issued to subscribers the 'Register of the Parish of Melrose, 1642–1820,' edited by Mr. C. S. Romanes. This contains baptisms, marriages, and proclamations of marriages. Under the editorship of Mr. F. J. Grant, the Parish Register of Canongate has been continued. Mr. William Angus has edited the 'Protocol Book of Gilbert Grote.' There are in preparation an Index to the Parish Register of Melrose, by Mr. C. S. Romanes; the Parish Register of Dunfermline, by the Rev. Henry Paton; a continuation of the Parish Register of Canongate, by Mr. F. J. Grant; and the Yester Inventory of Writs, by Mr. Cleland Harvey. A new departure by the Society is the copying of some of the older inscriptions in St. Cuthbert's churchyard.

THOSE who are interested in education may like to know that Messrs. Macmillan are publishing an English edition, by Mr. C. K. Ogden, of Dr. Georg Kerschensteiner's 'The Schools and the Nation.' Lord Haldane has furnished an Introduction.

DR. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM'S 'Memories of my Youth, 1844–1865,' which we mentioned recently, will include a record of impressions of England in 1844, 1851, and 1860; his experiences as a student in Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen; and an account of service in the American Civil War, extending from September, 1862, to September, 1865, and covering campaigns in Louisiana (including the Red River Expedition and work in the completing of Col. Bailey's Dam), the campaign with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and the decisive action at Cedar Creek. There are also sketches of Libby and Danville prisons during the last year of the war, and a supplementary chapter on service in maintaining order in Savannah after the war was ended, but before the re-establishment of civil government.

SCIENCE

On Dreams. By Prof. Dr. Sigm. Freud. Only Authorized English Translation, by M. D. Eder. (Heinemann, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prof. Freud is well known as a student of those mental operations to which physiologists and psychologists apply the term "unconscious." The results of his studies lead him to maintain the thesis that no "unconscious" experience is wholly lost. Many have sunk so deeply into the mind as to have vanished from ordinary memory, though they still remain subconsciously, and in as organized and real a form as if they were still a part of the conscious personality. These subconscious memories manifest themselves physiologically in dreams; pathologically in the various baseless fears and obsessions which harass many nervous and hysterical persons. Prof. Freud believes that subconscious memories can be regained by the method of "psycho-analysis" with which his name is specially identified. It consists in concentrating the mind upon the disturbing factor, and communicating to the medical attendant the ideas which then arise successively. Prof. Freud maintains that in this manner one link after another is brought to mind until the original experience, which had been entirely forgotten, comes again into distinct remembrance. He claims, further, that when the original cause of the unreasoning dread or obsession is once made clear, the patient is cured, for the whole mystery is finally dispelled.

A similar method of psycho-analysis can be applied to the interpretation of dreams. These figments of the imagination he classifies as dreams which have a meaning and are intelligible, the dreams of children; dreams which are coherent and have a distinct meaning, like these, but are irreconcilable with the mental life of the dreamer; and dreams which are incoherent, complicated, and meaningless—the majority. Prof. Freud gives instances of each group, and seeks to explain them; but the results he reaches are unconvincing to the Teutonic mind, and seem hardly worth the trouble and ingenuity he has expended. The book is thus an introduction to, and a summary of, Prof. Freud's large work on 'The Interpretation of Dreams,' which was recently noticed in our columns (*The Athenæum*, April 19, 1913, p. 424.)

Dr. Eder has performed the work of translation faithfully, but, in spite of his skill, the differences in manner, customs, and idioms cause the translation to lose some of the force of the original, whilst a summary has been made of a few sentences which English opinion would not allow to be translated in full. An interesting essay on the author and his methods, from the pen of Dr. Leslie Mackenzie, forms an Introduction to the volume.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. The first Lecture appeared last week.]

Lecture II.

PSYCHE: THE SOUL.

It has been asked, What exactly is the aim of these lectures? They are given in the hope that they may lead to some reconsideration, first, of our present ideas and methods in education; secondly, of our treatment of the suffering, more particularly of the insane; and thirdly, of our treatment of the dead. There is in my opinion—and, indeed, in that of many persons—much that is radically wrong in all three of these. The errors are due to ignorance of biological facts, coupled with a lack of imagination which involves a lack of what may be called "constructive sympathy" for others. I have no hesitation in saying that if the aim of science were purely the amelioration of the condition of humanity, this would long before now have attained to a high level of spiritual happiness. Unfortunately, where science is concerned, intellect is very commonly divorced from heart.

The Relation to One Another of the Persons behind the "Mask."

We have seen that each human individual—and, indeed, the greater number of living things—consists of a number of "persons"; that these "persons" may appear either successively, as do the notes in a melody, or simultaneously, several at different intervals being united as in harmony; and that all may come and go behind a mask which gives but little evidence of the changes taking place behind it—changes which constitute transformation, whether favourable or unfavourable, of character. This last seems to be our own case.

The ancients, long before the time of the Egyptians and even of the people of Cnossus, were well acquainted with these facts, and lived their lives and practised their therapeutics with a definite view to such a development of each individual as should ensure that each "person" as it advanced into prominence should have its chance, and no more than its fitting chance—the development of the different characters being guided in strict accordance with the ideal. Just as in a drama the aim or tendency may be to promote in the mind of the audience good or evil, unworldliness or worldliness, elevation of thought or its degradation, so it was with ancient religion and therapeutics, and the developing ego. Full instruction was given, full preparation made, and the right surroundings provided; and then, at a certain stage, when the decisive moment came, the child or adolescent was in a condition of equilibrium, and able to make a definite choice between God and Mammon. But this preparation of the child necessitated a knowledge far beyond our present ken: a knowledge of the requisite pre-natal conditions in the mother, and, after birth and during childhood, of the proper diet and exercises. It required also a discerning eye to detect as it arose the need for carefully calculated manipulation, by which blood and lymph, life-giving fluids, ferments, and secretions—should be drawn off from any "person" who might be absorbing too much, and thereby arresting the growth of another, possibly a higher, "person."

Our so-called normal sense-perception is extremely limited. We hear more than we see, but the range of our sight and hearing together is only a very small fraction of the whole range of vibrations. Our vision in particular is through many barriers, and those barriers are clogged with impure lymph and red blood corpuscles, covered by a "dead" pellicle. It is of great importance that we should realize how confined and how imperfect is normal vision.

With this imperfection in the matter of sense-perception there is, as we have seen, the possibility of the disintegration of personality. The case of "Miss Beauchamp" is not unique; it is only pushed to an extreme easier to observe than most are. What caused the phenomenon was a series of shocks following upon the strain of an unhappy childhood. In the environment of to-day, so relentless in its unceasing and varied onslaughts upon that vehicle of the human soul which we have been considering as "the mask," thousands are being—not so conspicuously, somewhat more subtly, but just as really—shattered into separate fragments of themselves, disintegrated.

Ancient Doctrine concerning the "Soul."

It is not necessary to dwell on the fact that the doctrine of the existence of an immaterial and indestructible soul in human beings has formed part of the teaching of ancient philosophers. We may for our present purpose generalize the slightly varying accounts of it back to a conception of the soul as an effluence or emanation from the Divine Spirit, the Eternal Essence, the Great Mother absolute, self-sustaining and immortal. The soul has two modes of action, centrifugal and centripetal, causing a swing of action and reaction, a swing between time and eternity. A certain right kind and degree of energy must be present if at either term the soul is to display and use all its powers. Aristotle, it will be remembered, held that nothing is done without the soul, or psyche, which to him appeared to be pre-eminently practical in its tasks, presiding over all the functions of the human frame: the digestion of food, the circulation of the blood, and the direction of all the various actions of the body. He remarked that though some were of opinion that fire was the cause of nutrition and growth in animals, it was so only in co-operation with the psyche. Plato says with regard

to the psyche that there are some persons who draw down to earth all heavenly and invisible things, grasping with their hands rocks and trunks of trees, maintaining that nothing real exists but what offers resistance and can be felt, holding "body" and "existence" to be synonymous; and when others say that something may exist that is incorporeal, they pay no heed to this, and will no longer listen to it. Among many people the psyche is held to be associated with different parts of the body, or a series of souls is thought to exist, one within the other.

Symbols of this idea are to be found in various religions. Thus the ancient Assyrians represented it, for the teaching of the people, by means of squares one within the other, having the Great Mother, the Dweller in the Innermost, in the last and inmost of them. The Egyptians conveyed the same idea by means of human forms: Isis seated with Horus on her lap, and bearing on her head a small female form supporting a sphere. In Christian art the analogue to this is the "Tree of Life," in front of which are St. Anne and the Virgin and Child.

The "Soul" in Modern Civilization.

Nature presents us with two different subjects of investigation: the external universe and the internal perceptive mind. All philosophy must be incomplete which does not embrace both these spheres of research: both the macrocosm, the external universe, and the microcosm, the internal universe. Each of us has a cosmos which corresponds to the workings of his or her own inner mind, and apart from the perceiving mind there is—so the ancients taught—no cosmos. So much is common-place; what is not—at least, for the current thought of the present day—commonplace is the literalness with which this was taken by the ancient teachers, the closeness with which in the practices of life they acted upon it.

The fundamental error of the present day is the too exclusive preoccupation with "objective" material phenomena of one or two kinds only. We have certain—all too narrow—ideas of Nature and the place of man in Nature, and any phenomenon which appears foreign to this set of ideas, yet which we cannot dismiss *in toto*, we are apt to refer to imaginary causes, being incapable of appreciating its true nature and value.

Here the learned, in consequence of their prepossessions and prejudices, are probably less capable of exercising a sound and impartial judgment than are the unlearned, for to problems of the doubtful sort we have in view they generally propose an immediate dogmatic solution, without giving themselves the trouble of instituting an experimental inquiry. Yet a new truth, once rightly apprehended, will throw light on all departments of knowledge; it frequently substitutes reality for illusion, and reveals how different things are in nature from what they appear to be in our preconceived systems.

According to the popular, the most widely received, and most generally acted upon teaching of to-day, whatever is not manifest to the senses does not exist; and the senses by which "reality" is thus tested are normal senses. Verbally, I am aware, a certain number of people would dissent from this: my point is that the general practices of society, the current judgments, the education given to children, and the treatment of different forms of suffering and disease more and more indicate that this is the belief, or unbelief, that the mass of men actually *live* by. It is reinforced by our continually increasing control of the "objective" material world; and, I suppose, hardly any one hearing of a new mechanical invention pauses to ask himself whether, by these multitudinous externalizations of his powers, man is really in himself advancing or profiting.

Yet, in the first place, it must be borne in mind that it is by means of powers within ourselves beyond those of our "normal" *senses* that these very novelties and advantages, which we come so to depend on—so greatly, as I think, to overvalue—have been obtained for us; and, in the second place, that there are people who, with very inconsiderable external apparatus, have, by retaining a fuller use of their own powers, and by living according to ancestral tradition, escaped many evils to which we are a prey, and preserved many good things which we have been compelled to forgo. Take, for example, the Botel Tobagans. These have no machinery; each person makes, more or less, the few and simple things he uses; disease is unknown among them, and happiness is general. Like them are the Bubis, living in an island in the Gulf of Guinea; and others might be mentioned. True, they are, from our point of view, small and dwindling peoples; that does not affect my point—that they are, individual for individual, living in greater happiness, and, what is more, exercising a wider range of internal faculty, than the *homme sensuel moyen* of Western civilization at the present day, and that they are doing so by means of the traditional wisdom of their ancestors.

Intuition.

By what means does this wisdom reach them? Partly, no doubt, by literal tradition—by its direct and conscious communication from one generation to another; but partly also by a more universal method which operates throughout the whole kingdom of life—by obedience to the voice of the soul within, by what, since the word lies ready to hand, I will speak of as "intuition." It is by the teaching of an inner voice, as distinct from reasoning and conscious thought, that the movements of the dance of life are directed; by obedience to it that they are performed with success, and result in growth, happiness, harmony.

It is this inner voice by which the silkworm caterpillar is taught when the time has come to leave eating, to spin the cocoon, to lie inert and passive while the inner change takes place. It is the inner voice which prompts the chrysalis to bestir itself at length, to split its case, and to emerge, and which directs the motion of the young moth as she gently raises and stretches her yet feeble wings for flight. Every living thing possesses this "intuition"—this power of response to an inner dictate which, on the whole, makes at once for harmony and for development.

Human beings living in "civilized" conditions are, in respect to it, unfortunate. The inner voice is "still" and "small," and apt to be drowned in the multitude of sense-impressions and factitious cravings which "civilization" forces upon us. Still, it is there; and some of us obey it better than others. To see its absolutely direct working we must turn to the simplest and least spoilt of creatures. The beauty of its sound-forms is made visible in the microscopic Radiolaria, and in the spirals of shells, in the flowers of sea and land; and its beauty, of another order, may be traced in the habits and works of undomesticated animals.

We have already seen something of its human manifestation in the life of some "savages." How far we, the civilized peoples of the earth, have departed from that happy closeness of obedience may be seen in nothing better than in the attitude common in the young people of the present day. A savage girl or boy would not for one moment assert his or her opinion against that of their elders or the tradition of their ancestors. Our own girls and boys—and sometimes those of what I may call the "coarsest fibre"—on the strength of a few snippets of science and literature, learnt parrot-wise, think themselves as good as Aristotle and Shakespeare rolled into one. This temper is so common, has so often been lamented, that it has partly lost for us its significance. It means a whole generation, a whole race, impervious to the higher and profounder tradition; creating for itself a superficially easier and more exciting, but inwardly impoverishing — nay, destructive—tradition of even greater dependence on the immediate and the material.

Intuition in relation to Education.

Let me turn aside for a moment to say that I am not about to advocate what would be considered generally a more *careful* education of children. Still less—*far* less—would I advocate any scheme of education, pleasurable or otherwise, which depends in any but the slightest degree upon apparatus invented *ad hoc*. I could not exaggerate the strength of my conviction that dependence upon expensive external apparatus of itself marks a scheme of education as radically, as fatally unsound.

I have before my mind's eye a little scene which typifies the beginnings—and illustrates also in great part the course—of the ideal education. It is a scene at a railway station in India. Unlike our stations, it has its platform on the level of the ground. A young mother, with

her parcels and her baby, is waiting for the train. The child is little cumbered with clothing, and is free to move every limb as it will. No one takes any particular notice of it. Suddenly the inner vibration of the little being is answered from without—in other words, the child's attention, wandering vaguely, is attracted, and responds. Immediately the babe proceeds to crawl on all-fours in the direction indicated.

In this action the child unconsciously makes clearer to itself something that is growing within it. The great thing is that it is unnoticed— free from the inhibitive action of the adult eye, of the adult cerebro-spinal system, since there is nothing in the intuitive action which is injurious or calls for interference, and likely enough the mother, herself "intuitive," has the practical wisdom to avoid interference—to realize value of movement as a revealer. It is worth noticing that the merely physiological effects of the movement are most beneficial: the growing limbs are stretched, the lymph and the blood flow easily, and upon this easy, unforced motion and gentle, unimpeded flow depends security from many troubles of growth.

Compare this simple little scene with the circumstances of hundreds of thousands of young children such as this in our own country. They are at school; they may play at intervals; but the play is not intuitive, it is imposed and mainly automatic. The Indian babe went on its own expedition, directed by intuition: a very different affair from going on some one else's expedition — a proceeding which inhibits and eventually destroys intuition, and which, further, has no effect in eliciting or in controlling the "persons."

Intuition in relation to Occupation.

Another aspect of the working of intuition is displayed in the occupations of untaught, uncivilized women all the world over. Tradition, combined with intuition, guides as to what food to obtain and how to prepare it. In this connexion not nearly enough is made of the value of the bodily movements required. All over the world the pestle and mortar are found as domestic implements. They are of large size, and demand a certain, but yet not too great, exertion of force. The whole process of pounding the grain not only serves to prepare the food for the body, but also to prepare the body to assimilate the food. The actions of raising the great wooden pestle, letting it drop into the mortar, and twirling it therein serve to develope arms and chest, to produce an upright spine, to give balance, and also to develope concentration.

There is, besides, a definite object set before the worker, and that one of far-reaching importance, as the daily food, properly and carefully prepared, means not only health from a superficial point of view but intuition and the growth of the soul and intuitive powers in her family.

Compare with this physical exercise in vogue among "primitive" peoples—peoples of "lower culture"—the gymnastic exercises of our schools, where self-development without an ideal is the direct aim. The exercises have lost the spiritual value of work done for others, which in a double sense benefits the worker.

It will be remembered that when discussing subconscious action we saw how a finger which was itself in an insensible condition, on being moved twice, produced in the mind of the subject the idea of two. Now we have to realize that number and rhythm are inseparably connected: they are in fact, at bottom, one and the same thing. Who, then, shall say what faculty for number and for artistic work may be developing when the untaught, unhindered Zulu babe crawls to a stone and proceeds to dab mud on it to its heart's content?

We may see some of the outcome of freedom in intuitive action — guided indeed, by tradition—in the drawings done by Eskimos (included in Dr. Rink's account of these peoples), in the drawings of Bushmen, in the exquisite pottery, the fine spinning and weaving, and the embroideries of "savage" women, and in the art of the Orient.

All this intuitive work, be it noted, is done without any technical schools and with but little apparatus, for it would seem that if "the soul needs no incentive," it needs also but little external visible apparatus.

The Sympathetic System.

We come now to consider what is the physical instrument of "intuition." (I may repeat that I use the word because it is familiar and covers what I mean; not because I would limit "intuition" to some form of seeing.) Upon what part of the body do those influences play which are perceived by "intuition"? What is the inner apparatus which, by its method of reception and control of response, determines for the subject the limits and mode of intuition? To this there can be but one answer: nervous system. During growth the sympathetic system is the representative in the "higher" animals of the primary form of nervous system, and, being nearest, alike in origin and in situation, to the tissues themselves, is in immediate relation with their vital processes. It is, further, distributed over the entire body. Hence we find it in action at either pole of sentient life. All the operations of the viscera are carried on through its agency, without consciousness of them in the normal subject — in 'normal' good health; on the other hand, it is associated also with our strongest feelings. Tears of joy or sorrow, the acceleration of the heart-beat under the stress of emotion, the trembling of the limbs in fright, the flush of wrath, the deadly sickness or fainting on the reception of bad news, are as much the affair of the sympathetic system as the secretion of bile or the peristaltic action of the intestine.

It is here worth while to consider somewhat more closely the structure and functions of this system, familiar though such an outline will be to any student of physiology. The normal unit of the nervous system is, a ganglion cell, with a conducting cord and a terminal cell or cells. These ganglion-cells, in the vertebrate body, are for the most part drawn together to form masses of nervous tissue—the ganglia; and the main feature of the sympathetic system is a double chain of these ganglia, extending from the skull down to the base of the spine, one on each side of the vertebral column. In the cervical region seven of the ganglia are fused into three. The original chain of the sympathetic system followed the segmentation of the body as it would have been if it had not been altered by the imposition of the cerebro-spinal system; but the upper members of the chain have been made thus to follow the tendency which is one of the main characteristics of the cerebro-spinal system—I mean, the tendency to pull or contract upwards, without giving time for the due development of the "persons" as they appear. One may think of it as resembling a ladder, drawn hurriedly up, and throwing off any one who may chance to be on the rungs affected. In contrast with the sympathetic, the cerebro-spinal system inhibits and controls. Except within a certain narrow range, it exercises over our present life and activities an excess of inhibition. Civilized man has become so content with the range allowed him, so oblivious of possibilities beyond it, that he hardly realizes these exist, and, if they are brought to his notice, repudiates the very notion of them with disgust.

The sympathetic system, on the other hand, has large powers of initiation—larger in the young than in the adult—and is also the means of that rhythm in action and habit which is a condition of health—nay, of life itself—and seems to be also a condition of intuition. It presides over the life of the organs or "persons" in the body, maintaining first and foremost the rhythm of the viscera and the rhythm of nutrition. Looked at from one point of view, we are mainly a chain of ferments, and the sympathetic system controls the secretion of all the ferments and juices of the body.

The sympathetic system, as we have seen, consists primarily of a double chain of ganglia or knots, but at intervals these knots are drawn together to form four large ganglia and great plexuses or networks of nerves. The places in which these occur are (1) around the larynx (pharyngeal); (2) by the heart and lungs (cardiac); (3) behind the stomach (epigastric or solar plexus); (4) in the pelvis (generative, &c.). In addition there is a peculiar mechanism at the ends of the nerves called the peripheral apparatus, disturbance in which is revealed by indigestion and similar discomforts. The solar, epigastric, or "abdominal" brain consists of a meshwork of nervous ganglia in two main masses behind the stomach. The mass to the left is more closely packed than that to the right; the shape of a

chemical retort, but solid. The right ganglion is less solid, flatter, wider, having more the character of a network. Here, in this "abdominal brain," we have the great centre from which the rhythms of the body are maintained. Branches go from it to the vascular system and to the lymphatic system, passing along the walls of the bloodvessels, dilating or contracting these where necessary. They enter into all the hollow organs and vessels of the body, directing the play of all the movements therein, as in the viscera and glands, and holding the balance between the normal blood tissues and the substances to be excreted. Through this, too, is mediated that change in the dominance of ferments which takes place at different ages in the individual. One set of ferments dominates in infancy, another in adolescence, another in old age; the secretion of these and their working belong to the sympathetic system, centralized with us principally in the "abdominal brain." The extraordinary ductless glands come also in this category.

We shall view the sympathetic system with the nearest imaginative approach to truth if we think of it as a network—such a network as that of Volvox, which holds together the colonies of the young; or as the nuclear network in the ovum, which holds suspended in the chromosomes the ferments destined in time to dominate the body. In thinking of it thus, however, we must not forget the fact that the sympathetic system is capable, on its own account, of violent and of inhibitory action. In an encounter with disease, or injury, or shock it may manifest itself in movements, in glandular activity, and in changes of circulation of astonishing energy.

There is a tendency now in physiological work somewhat to diminish the excessive, the almost exclusive, importance imputed to the cerebro-spinal system. The true account of the matter would seem to be that the sympathetic system must be given freedom to develope during growth, since it supplies the food, as it were, for the developing cerebro-spinal centres. Where its action is hurried or thwarted certain ferments are not given in proper proportion, and hence certain intuitive powers are lost. The cerebro-spinal system, on the other hand, is the servant, limited as to its powers, but in the world as we know it considerably to the fore; in fact, dominating the whole man more than it should, inhibiting the proper rhythms of the sympathetic system, and producing a state like that in the outer world when the stupid and ignorant—who may be high in place—make laws for those who are in reality better and greater than themselves.

The "abdominal brain" is larger in the female than in the male, the female having also more distinct ganglia and more marked conducting cords. It will be remembered that it controls nutrition: hence it comes that, since in boys the cranial brain grows faster than the "abdominal brain," boys suffer more from malnutrition than girls, and more often die young.

In the sympathetic system, then, we get what, so far as we can see, is the point—or, perhaps one should say, the area of contact—between the physical tangible body of man and the invisible soul of the world from which the human soul comes. In its activities in this world—externally—it operates largely by means of the cerebro-spinal system and the sense-organs which are attached to this. But—and here we come upon considerations of vast importance—it *may* act *immediately*. It may act through sense-organs, without the cerebro-spinal system; it may act without the use of the ordinary sense-organs.

It is well to realize that normal vision is exceedingly limited; but, having done so, it is well to realize that in individual cases these limits have been passed—*i.e.*, that even for the same rigidly differentiated cerebro-spinal system and sense-organs there is a *possible* flexibility. Thus there are recorded instances of persons who possessed visual powers which, if not in kind, yet in degree, much exceeded the normal. The astronomer Prof. Heis preferred to rely on his naked eye rather than on a telescope. He published important books and monographs on astronomy, and drew up star atlases and catalogues without the aid of any visual apparatus other than his own eyes. Valerius Maximus mentions the extraordinarily long sight of a man called Strabo, who, in the First Punic War, saw and counted vessels sailing out of the harbour of Carthage, distant 390 miles from where he was. Julius Cæsar seems to have had something of the same sort of faculty. There have been people who could see the satellites of Jupiter.

This much may be the effect of better or more delicate structure in the sense-organ or the cerebral centre; but the following examples should probably be referred to some intervention of intuition proper—*i.e.*, to some direct response to stimulation in the sympathetic system. There are persons, most commonly women, who are able to perceive luminous emanations proceeding from the human body and surrounding it like a halo. It has been proved that the emanations are truly there, but they are so highly attenuated that to "normal vision" they are imperceptible. They are generally described as being of an azure colour. From some parts of the body—as the hair, the eyes, the palms of the hands, and especially the tips of the fingers—luminous emanations are seen by such persons to issue in regular streams. Similar phenomena may be observed, by less extraordinary visual acuteness, in the Arctic regions, where the air is very dry and rare.

At Lisbon in the seventeenth century there was a Spanish woman whose sight could penetrate the crust of the earth to a considerable depth. She could also see into the interior of the human body, perceive the circulation of the blood and the processes of digestion, and discover diseases which had escaped the observation of the most able and experienced physicians. This lady was pensioned and highly honoured by the King of Portugal.

It must not be supposed that people gifted with this faculty, or extension of faculty, are necessarily weak and sickly. There was a certain Swiss woman, Catherine Beutler, stout and phlegmatic, and all her life in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health. She could *feel* springs of water underground. Coal she was sensible of at once by its taste, and she measured and defined the principal seams of any coal-bed to which she was brought, and described their thickness. In Maäsmunster she once spent two sleepless nights from being uncomfortably aware of a salt deposit under the town. She felt similar discomfort in the Grisons, where she discovered a quicksilver mine. Her sensations in these connexions were usually in the soles of her feet and in the tongue. She required no rod, but in measuring a deposit beneath the surface of the ground used a strip of whalebone for readier definition. She could further discover the existence and nature of diseases, and cure them by the touch of her hand or finger. She had this natural gift always, but it showed itelf more powerfully at some times than at others. Her actions were, of course, ascribed to the devil, and no doubt if she had lived a little earlier she would have been burnt as a witch.

To what exactly ought, then, her experiences to be ascribed? Obviously an exhaustive account of this is out of the question, but it is of importance to realize that the nervous system in the distribution of its branches all over the body bears at the end of these branches, not only cells filled with solutions, but also sense-organs, which—surprising as it may seem to any one who hears it for the first time—are capable indifferently of functioning as eyes, ears, taste-organs, or smell-organs, but are ultimately, and so to speak essentially, organs of touch.

In shape these tactile cells or corpuscles are like a grain of wheat, varying from 1-15th to 1-10th of an inch in length, and in breadth about 1-20th of an inch. In appearance they are whitish and opaline, and each corpuscle is supported on a slender stalk. Watery fluid of the nature of lymph bathes them and the adjacent tissues. These tactile corpuscles are found on every joint, at the ends of all our fingers and toes, and scattered in great numbers over the skin, and that not only in the outer layers, but also in the inner ones, even in the delicate innermost layer or mucous membrane. The body, as was indicated above, is covered as with a net of sense-organs, and the soul communicates, or may communicate, with the external world by means of movements in the net. That we are in general so little aware of this comes partly from our concentrated use of our two highly differentiated eyes, and partly from a tendency to despise "feeling" and to neglect the "heart"—*i.e.*, the emotions and the sympathetic system.

(*To be continued.*)

SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL.—*April* 23.—Col. Lloyd, V.P., in the chair.—The election was announced of Mr. Charles Bellamy and Mr. P. Cullen as Fellows.

A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Morris on 'Mounted Infantry in Mediæval Warfare, with Special Reference to Anglo-Scottish Campaigns.' Dr. Morris pointed out that, apart from the dismounting of men-at-arms to fight on foot, the exigencies of Scottish guerrilla warfare led to the employment, first of "hoblers" (light cavalry from Ireland), to bring in intelligence, and force the Scots to action; and secondly of mounted archers, so that the effective and offensive infantry could be brought into play against an elusive enemy.

MATHEMATICAL.—*April* 23.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Proudman and Ch. Jordan were elected Members.

The President announced the death of Prof. G. M. Minchin, and alluded to his services to mathematics; Prof. Minchin was a member of the Society for nearly forty years.

Major P. A. MacMahon read the following papers: (1) 'On a Modified Form of Pure Reciprocants possessing the Property that the Algebraical Sum of the Coefficients is Zero'; (2) 'On Lattice and Prime-lattice Permutations.' In the first of these papers it was shown that, by modifying the definition given by Sylvester for a Pure Reciprocant, it is possible to obtain reciprocants with the property stated in the title; this property is a familiar characteristic of invariants. At the same time, the coefficients in the modified form become considerably smaller, as a general rule, than in the original form.

The second paper considered the problem of finding the true (as distinguished from the crude) generating functions, which give the number of lattice-permutations of two letters, each repeated a given number of times; and it was pointed out that the corresponding problems for three or more letters appear to involve further difficulties, and that these problems still remain for solution.

Major MacMahon answered various questions asked by the President and other members.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—*April* 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Herr Maurits Schulman of Amsterdam was elected a Member.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on 'Some Coins of Sigtuna in Sweden, inscribed with the Names of Æthelred, Cnut, and Harthacnut,' in which he showed, by the design, lettering, and weight, that the pieces bearing the name of Æthelred were copies of the pennies of that Anglo-Saxon king struck by a moneyer in Sigtuna under Olaf, the contemporary Swedish prince. On the other hand, the coins of the same mint bearing the names of Cnut and Harthacnut were noticeable for the regularity of their workmanship and the purity of their inscriptions, which suggested that they were not due to the mere copying of Anglo-Saxon money, but that they were an intentional issue by skilled moneyers acting under definite instructions for the inscriptions used. These, in the case of the coins of Cnut, included the Swedish royal title; and by close reasoning based on contemporary and later records the lecturer urged that the historical silence of events in the summer of A.D. 1027 should be broken by the assumption that Cnut reopened the campaign against Sweden, and emerged therefrom a victor. Hence the issue of the coins of Sigtuna bearing his name and that of his son and successor. The coins referred to, or their casts, with others for the purposes of comparison, were exhibited by Mr. Parsons; and Mr. L. L. Fletcher showed the recent centenary medal of Australia's first coinage, in 1813, designed and issued by Mr. Alfred Chitty.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
— Society of Engineers, 7.30.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Psychology of Dissociated Personality,' Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Recent Developments in the Ceramic Industry,' Lecture II., Mr. W. Burton. (Cantor Lecture.)
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Resumed Discussion on 'Comments on the Land Enquiry Committee's (Urban) Conclusions.'
TUES. Horticultural, 3.—'The Value to Gardens of some of Mr. Wilson's Introductions from China,' Mr. W. J. Bean.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Double Flowers,' Prof. W. Bateson.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'The Manners and Customs of Adélie Penguins,' Surgeon G. Murray Levick; 'On Two New Species of Tapeworms from the Stomach and Small Intestine of a Wallaby, *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*, from Hermite Island, Monte Bello Islands,' Mr. R. C. Lewis; 'Diagnoses of New Genera and Species of Zonitidæ from Equatorial Africa,' Mr. H. B. Preston.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 9.—'The Flying Machine from an Engineering Standpoint,' Mr. F. W. Lanchester. (James Forrest Lecture.)
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'Carvings of Mediæval Musical Instruments in Exeter Cathedral Church,' Miss E. K. Prideaux.
— Entomological, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Inexpensive Motoring,' Mr. A. L. Clayden.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Last Chapter of Greek Philosophy: Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic,' Lecture II., Dean Inge.
— Royal, 4.30.—'Some Calculations in illustration of Fourier's Theorem,' and 'On the Theory of Long Waves and Bores,' Lord Rayleigh; 'On Protection from Lightning, and the Range of Protection afforded by Lightning-Rods,' Sir Joseph Larmor and Mr. J. S. B. Larmor; 'The Flow in Metals subjected to Large Constant Stresses,' Mr. E. N. Da C. Andrade; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Punjab Canal Colonies,' Sir J. M Doule. (Indian Section.)
Linnean, 8.—'The Botany of the Utakwa Expedition in Dutch New Guinea,' Mr. H. N. Ridley and others; 'The Genus Lernæodiscus, F. Müller, 1862,' Mr. Geoffrey Smith; 'The Botanic Gardens at Sibpur (Calcutta), and the Government Cinchona Plantations,' Major Gage.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Researches on Santalin,' Part II., Messrs. J. C. Cain, J. L. Simonsen, and C. Smith; 'The Nature of Molecular Association: its Relation to Chemical Combination,' Messrs. W. E. S. Turner and S. English; 'The Action of Diastase on Starch Granules,' Messrs. J. L. Baker and H. F. E. Hulton; and other Papers.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Astronomical, 5.
— English Association, 5.30.—Address by Mr. A. J. Balfour.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Albinism in Men and Dogs,' Prof. K. Pearson.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Bird Migration,' Lecture I., Prof. C. J. Patten.

Science Gossip.

MR. STAPPERS, a Belgian explorer, has recently made soundings in Lake Tanganyika, establishing its depth at 4,425 ft., which is the greatest ascertained depth of any such water, except Lake Baikal. Mr. Stappers also discovered that the lake is traversed from east to west by a ridge varying in altitude above its bed from 400 ft. to 1,900 ft. This discovery supports Livingstone's view that originally there were two distinct lakes.

The Journal of Egyptian Archæology has an interesting article by Mr. A. Lucas on the mode in which natron—the natural soda found in Egypt—was used in mummification. The point in dispute among Egyptologists is whether the bath in which the body was soaked before burial was ever a solution of natron. Natron has been found in vessels within tombs, as a deposit upon mummies, also in body-wrapping cloths. Herodotus and Diodorus both mention that a body to be mummified was soaked for seventy days in a solution of "natron," but it has been doubted whether they meant the substance now called by that name. Natron, being a strong alkali, would, it is contended, have disintegrated rather than preserved the tissues, and have rendered the body itself alkaline, whereas the tissues of mummies are found to be acid.

Mr. Lucas, however, in the first place notes that disintegration such as would be expected is, as a matter of fact, found in mummies, which in particular are deprived of the epidermis.

Next, he has himself carried out experiments with the bodies of fowls which go to show that disintegration is greater in a solution of common salt (the alternative to natron) than in natron. He accounts for the acid reaction of the tissues by the fact that the actual amount of natron absorbed would be small; that it would tend to be reduced by the scrupulous washing which took place before the body was wrapped up; and that what remained would disappear in combination with the equivalent amount of the fatty acids produced in the body. Direct experiment upon tissues has confirmed the theory of the use of natron—at least, in a number of cases—and, it is interesting to note, endorses the account given by Herodotus of the treatment of the body with resin before it was placed in the bath.

BY the death of Prof. Eduard Suess at Vienna on Saturday last in his 83rd year, the world loses a leading geologist. He made a reputation as a young man by his scheme for bringing water to Vienna. He is best known, however, by his masterly studies of the earth's crust, which, begun in 'Die Entstehung der Alpen,' reached classic form in his treatise 'Das Antlitz der Erde.'

FINE ARTS

Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. By W. Holman-Hunt. Second Edition. Revised from the Author's Notes by M. E. H.-H. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

WHEN in January, 1906, we reviewed the first edition of this work we welcomed it as one of the most valuable contributions to the history of nineteenth-century art that had appeared. It was as interesting as a story of adventure; it told, indeed, of an adventure, of a youth setting out in search of an ideal which he pursued single-mindedly throughout his life. Holman-Hunt in his best work is not only a great artist, but also an incarnation of the English temperament in art. The didactic purpose which informs and governs the pictures he would have considered his greatest fades away into the back of his imagination when he is painting 'The Hireling Shepherd' or 'Strayed Sheep'; but it is always present, even in his most strenuous and downright assaults on the lions in his path. It is the chief note of this book, and it is characteristic of him, that, though before its publication he had given many years to its composition, he continued to retouch it to the last.

This edition is in many respects new: omissions of details are frequent, new stories are told, and an enormous number of illustrations have been added, so that the work of Holman-Hunt and his friends is almost completely before us. His views on art are expressed at length, but are hardly likely to meet acceptance to-day; it is the fate of elders to give good advice, which is not taken. On one point he is inflexible—the definition of Pre-Raphaelitism. We are reminded of the aged Scottish lady who limited the number of the elect to herself and the minister, and was "not so sure of the minister." The world has, however, decided to give the name of Pre-Raphaelitism to a movement which included not only Holman-Hunt and John Everett Millais, but also Ford Madox Brown, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Morris, and others outside the fold. It is a little hard on the inventor of the title, and the first sufferer in the fight, to see the banner snatched from his hand and borne to victory by another army in another cause. On the other hand, if the author's contention prevailed, the meaning of the term Pre-Raphaelitism would be strangely limited, to something approaching a synonym of Holman-Huntism—a movement the effect of which on the world of art has long died out. Perhaps the author's greatest achievement among his fellow-painters has been his success in impressing the need for obtaining pure and permanent pigments by precept and example.

Among the new illustrations is one of the famous series of cartoons of London Society by Richard Doyle which appeared in the early numbers of *The Cornhill*. We have often regretted that no one, before it was too late, had attempted to

identify this wonderful gallery of portraits of the men of the fifties. The documents contained in the Appendix are of varying interest—some of them reprints of articles or controversial, while others might have been worked into the substance of the book with advantage.

The editing is well and simply done, and it is evident that no effort has been spared to make the book a worthy monument to its author.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

Visitors to the hundred and forty-sixth exhibition of the Royal Academy will express once more their wonder at the unchangeableness of an institution, a just review of which, we are sometimes assured, might be written without our taking the trouble to visit it. Yet no one can fail to see that that marvellous compound, an Academy Exhibition—a compound of many and varied ingredients so closely packed together that it must recall to the foreigner our national dish "le plum-pudding"—does, in fact, slowly change all the time. The dominant flavour of any given year is never the same as that of ten years before, though it was always present in some degree in the ensemble. The one constant feature is the negative one that there is never to be found in it any fruit quite fresh from the tree. This produces an effect of sameness, and tends to reduce criticism to an inquiry into the degree of preservation maintained by the various familiar elements. The pioneer artist has no place in these shows.

Some clearly become stale more rapidly than others, and one of the few surprises of recent years has been the comparative stability of our interest in the work of certain of the older Academicians. It is probable, indeed, that the charming little landscape by the veteran Mr. James Sant, *The Druid's Walk, Norbury Park, Surrey* (420), and the even more delightful small-scale portrait by Mr. Storey, *Edward Cressy, Architect and Savant* (135), are early works; that of Mr. Storey has strongly the look of being contemporaneous with certain painting by the Belgian Alfred Stevens. Yet the attractiveness of these pictures, together with the relative complacency with which Sir Edward Poynter's *Sea Bath* (350) confronts comparison with more recent arrivals at Burlington House, supplies food for reflection.

While we may have some pictures at the Academy which are better than others, there is little to choose between the different schools which, each arriving upon these walls a little after their first zest is gone, have successively dominated the exhibitions. Something has been learnt, or learnt with more certainty, since the days when Sir Edward Poynter laid the foundations of his art, but it is equally clear that the men who have learnt it have—as a rule—forgotten something else equally valuable, and his carefully painted little picture has a leisurely approach, a feeling of the tranquillity of the cool green shade of the bath house, by no means without charm. If we compare it with the earlier and finer work by which he is represented at the Tate Gallery—the well-known 'Visit to Æsculapius'—we realize that in his abandonment, for purposes of intimacy, of the safe traditional classic poses, the customary proportion of figures and background, he reveals an innocence of the art of space composition which the earlier picture did not betray. His figures are over-analyzed into mean and petty forms, having no relation to the ample surfaces of shadowed vaulting on which they are set, and in this respect, in comparison with Mr. Sims's *Little Archer* (349) alongside, the work appears amateurish in design, for all its delicacy of sentiment. This failure, however, is due not to its academic qualities, which wear well enough, but to its lack of academic efficiency in one direction.

If we could compare the 'Visit to Æsculapius' with this, the best contribution of Mr. Sims to this year's Academy—or, indeed, with any typical example of the younger artist's experiments with classic themes—we should realize the essential similarity of the subject-matter of the two artists. Each is interested in the contrast between the compact elegance of line of nude figures, and the spreading forms of vegetation (the two typical characteristics of animal and vegetable life); and we should probably find Sir Edward's greater formality of line and economy in the use of colour more permanently satisfactory than the loose picturesqueness of Mr. Sims, with his lavish subdivision of colour into elements often more numerous than he can use for purposes of design. This little "Cupid" picture is, in the latter respect, satisfactory, and for that reason—in spite of a slight mawkishness in the draughtsmanship reminding us of Bouguereau—it is much to be preferred to his muddled *Cage aux amours* (644), or his slippery and unsubstantial *Spring Song* (156).

At his worst, however, Mr. Sims's triviality is rather due to a weakness of judgment, failing in control of a too facile hand, than to any inherent incapacity to think in terms of space. It may be argued that this makes his almost invariable failure to achieve dignity of space composition only the more reprehensible. In Mr. F. C. Cowper's amazingly elaborate *Lucretia Borgia reigns in the Vatican in the Absence of the Pope Alexander VI.* (103) we have a subject, the impressiveness of which depends on the clear expression of certain large proportions in space, handled by a man who has apparently never studied the use of colour to such an end. The Pre-Raphaelite method of piecing together an embroidery of "morceaux," each carefully painted one at a time, is in practice only really applicable to subjects in which the figures are spread out in façade in the direction of the picture plane. When the painter has to keep in touch with figure behind figure at measurable distances of space through a large range of recession, the carpentry of the subject can only be maintained by the strenuous division of the tones and colours of the design into certain structural categories, the proportions of which constitute the draughtsmanship of the composition. Mr. Cowper (almost inevitably with his method of painting) has frittered away these fundamental divisions as he laboriously compiled his patchwork of figures of different sizes, in each of which, whether near or far off, the transition between light, half-tone, and shadow is rendered with the same delicate care. Inevitably we see not near and distant figures, but large and small ones, some of them arbitrarily lighted in more brilliant fashion than others. The division of the tones of red in the cardinal's robes has no consistent reference to the typical changes of plane on which it should be based, and thus the darker red of the more distant robes suggests not the same stuff differently conditioned as to the lighting, but a different dye. Passages of distant form constantly cling to passages of the foreground without intervening space and air; nor, we hasten to add, given the subject and the method of the painter, are such defects in any way astonishing. In a passage of simpler form on the vaults and pendentives of the ceiling, which offers less temptation to piecemeal elaboration, we see tones finely and consistently used, if we regard this fragment as a picture in itself.

Mr. Sargent's portrait of *Mr. Henry James* (343) offers another instance of a narrow technique perfected for a special purpose, and now stretched beyond its limits of applicability. The few well-divided notes of colour which, by answering to the few forceful planes of the head of an obviously characteristic sitter, enabled Mr. Sargent to produce such striking and picturesque portraits in the past, were combined, as a rule, in a compact and simple design not beyond expression by means of direct painting of no great technical complexity. The subtle personality of Mr. James seems to have evaded such summary treatment, and the painter appears to have felt too much the importance of the occasion not to face up to the difficulties of adequate record. The result is, we are assured, an excellent likeness, but it is indifferent painting. It is heavy and laboured with retouchings, and the colour is not complex enough in relation to so elaborate a statement of form to be plastically relevant—not simple enough to retire to the humbler duty of tinting a decent and respectable monochrome painting. There must in painting be a certain analogy between technique and subject-matter, and Mr. Sargent's downright emphatic method may suffice to render, "tant bien que mal," a headlong impulsive character, but for more elaborate statement a more complex method is needed, if that method is not to look overstrained and laboured in its application. If we look at such a preposterously elaborate line as that between light and shadow down the cheek of this portrait, we must feel that it would more spontaneously have been reached in two movements (one in intention), and the perfect method of painting will be analogous to the sequence of muscular action in a limb, in which the effect of a few large muscles giving the main direction of a movement is carried on and given precision by the many and smaller muscles towards the extremity. In Mr. James's own style we have an extraordinary instance of such sustained continuity of direction. It never seems to get such a "way" on it as to escape his control, or require that correction by patching which with Mr. Sargent's portrait mars the fluidity and perfect interdependence of the whole. With a more obvious design, the painter is more successful in his *Lady Rocksavage* (356), though, leaning so heavily as it does on a stereotyped pattern of artificial portraiture of the Kneller type, its vivacity looks slightly fictitious. The direct impulsive use of heavy paint appears more legitimate in such a landscape as *Cypresses and Pines* (220), with its more direct inspiration from nature, and less deliberate artifice.

The use of firmly toothed dry pigment in Mr. Clausen's study *Primavera* (151) is beautiful. The suddenly contrasted slippery paint in such small details as the drapery and flowers is, perhaps, somewhat intrusive, but, with the exception of the slightly sentimental character of the head, there is a flavour of cool austerity about the performance which makes it an unusually respectable example of the nude as admissible in the Royal Academy.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

No artist of our time has so strong a conviction as Mr. Sickert of the reality and importance of the conditions of time and place that give particularity to a scene. To many, indeed, the most important things of life appear to be those that are constant, recurring in every age under various disguises; and there is a type of artist who regards it as his function to clear away those disguises and paint the fundamentals only. Mr. Sickert, while by no means blind to their existence, would regard a bare statement of the abstract elements of existence much as an epicure would regard a plain roast without sauce or other accessories. So far from having any quarrel with the concrete trivialities behind which reality lurks, the mask is his subject, and for those who are within a little of being his contemporaries to visit a collection of his work like that at the Carfax Gallery is to be haunted by ghosts of the past, the more fantastically unreal for their convincing truthfulness. Only in London of the immediate past could we find such a type and setting as are commemorated in *Army and Navy*, 21(which, we are happy to see, has been acquired by the Contemporary Art Society), a masterpiece of pomposity and amusing egotism such as Mr. Sickert always delights in. In his drawings, which are a true comedy of manners of his day, we feel strongly the separate existence of each personage, the limitations of personality against which the abstract thinker chafes being to Mr. Sickert among the delightful things of life as making for intensification. In contrast to the modern movement towards emancipation in every direction, here is a man who hugs every one of his chains. The selfishness and the ignorance, the narrowness and the stupidity of mankind are the main springs of drama which he would not lose for anything.

It is interesting to see so absorbed a student of particular character taking up the painting of landscape, which at first sight seems to involve the abnegation of his most personal gift. *The Elderbush* (12) is a fine study of deep reverberating tones in which the painter only is concerned. The large picture of *Le Vieux Colombier* (22) is more intimate in its choice of subject, an untidy *débris* of felled tree-trunks which, we feel, have lain there so long that we have only to move one to find a whole colony of insect life beneath it. *Petit Bois* (3) is the best of all in its poignant expression of what, to the town-dweller, is the desolating monotony and loneliness of the woods in summer. The time is near noon, and the high sun, breaking through the tops of the trees, drops here and there little pools of dazzling light, the fatiguing sparkle of which has a hypnotizing effect. We seem obliged to watch the just visible movement of the patch of light—movement which is nevertheless so slow as to become exasperating in its insistence on the interminable sameness of a summer day. We find a subtle piquancy in the union of great structural beauty of pigment with this expression of disenchantment. The paradise to which we have come for poetic refreshment is just a lot of leaves with a pitiless sun on them. An effect which, when handled by Mr. Sargent and other painters in a generalized way, becomes reduced to a logical interplay of immaterial coloured reflections, is here treated with more retention of the element of local colour. It thus remains concrete, and has the cold, forbidding look often found in such a scene in spite of the sunny spangle of light it offers when viewed impressionistically by the specialized vision. How many painters have seen it thus with a normal eye, found it rather unpleasant, and assumed another and more romantic manner of vision as the only way in which it could be "treated"! Yet in Mr. Sickert's sincere acceptance of the thing as it really struck him there is flavour, and once more truthfulness is justified by the result.

Mr. Edgar Wilson's etchings at the "Twenty-One" Gallery are important in proportion as they express more or less perfectly the "suburban" mind, ready to interest itself contentedly in things not intrinsically exciting, and sensitive to the merest hint of external romance. In many of these plates—*The Wandle* (11) is a good instance—we are shown sluggish backwaters wherein a glimpse of the masts of a ship becomes a sensational episode, a symbol of the world of adventure outside. One fancies the artist, as in one of Maeterlinck's plays, watching for a lifetime the boats go and come, yet never shipping in one, his mind sufficiently furnished with a vague sense of the presence of an unknown world of enchantment.

It is an odd juxtaposition to place alongside of these plates the paintings of Spain, Italy, and Africa by Mr. Kerr-Lawson, who, actually travelling so much, seems to find travel a somewhat commonplace business. In his careful studies in neutral tones of single figures Mr. Kerr-Lawson commands respect by a certain reticence and severity, but his use of positive colours in outdoor subjects cheapens his work.

The exhibition of works by Futurist painters at the Doré Gallery shows them much as they were. Signor Balla, however, has a design, *Luminous Successions—Displacements* (39), of some beauty, and another, lightly and adroitly drawn, which he calls *Walking Lines* (43), which might have been suggested by the crossing forms of water ripples and their shadows and reflections upon a river-bed beneath. This interest in one linear pattern seen through another is, from the practical point of view, the single fruitful inspiration of the Italian Futurists, but it has rarely resulted in such clarity as this. More often it produces such a muddle as one might expect to get by laying lace over lace. The literary accompaniment to the catalogue shows the usual paralysing profusion of abstract nouns.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS AT GLASGOW.

The Corporation of Glasgow has organized a remarkable loan exhibition of etchings and engravings at the Kelvingrove Art Gallery, with the object of arousing interest in the subject, so that a section devoted to black and white may be added to the municipal collections. Seldom, if ever, has such a collection of fine prints been shown outside London, Oxford, and Cambridge. No living etcher is represented. The Committee, guided by Mr. D. Y. Cameron and one or two other well-known experts, have wisely endeavoured to show somewhat fully the achievement of the few masters, rather than to illustrate the less-inspired efforts of many second-rate artists. Drawing freely on a number of rich collections, several of which are in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, the Committee have assembled a representative series of the plates of Dürer (23), Rembrandt (82), Méryon (29), Whistler (42), Haden (12), and Legros (18)—the figures in parentheses indicating the numbers of prints by each artist that are on view. Twenty-three other men are represented by one or more well-chosen examples, making a total of 271 prints, which are nearly all in the finest condition, and have been admirably mounted and catalogued. Such a collection is the best introduction to the study of etching that one could have.

Among the early pieces are a choice impression of Schongauer's *Nativity;* the niello of *Orpheus;* the *Descent into Hell*, which is surely a school-piece, and not by Mantegna himself, as the Catalogue suggests; and a fine example of Domenico Campagnola's spirited *Battle.* The Dürers, chiefly lent by Mr. James Mann, are excellent. Notable are the superb prints of *Adam and Eve* and the *Great War-Horse;* a most delicate impression of the *Melencolia* in which Dürer sums up his art and his philosophy; a faultless proof of *The Coat of Arms with a Cock*, formerly in the Holford Collection; the smaller *Albrecht of Brandenburg*, and the rare *Two Angels with the Sudarium.* Dürer, as engraver, eclipses all others, but it is pleasant to see near his prints some capital examples of H. S. Beham, including the masterly little *Melancholia*, if only to be reminded how high was the standard of contemporary work which Dürer surpassed with ease. A good print of the *St. Catherine*, usually assigned to Rubens, and certainly executed in his school, and three rare and exquisite first states of Van Dyck's artist heads, including his own, herald the seventeenth century and Rembrandt.

The pre-eminence of Rembrandt among etchers is not unfairly emphasized. The eighty-two prints, representing nearly as many different plates, reveal once more his immense vitality, his untiring search for new effects, his skill of hand, and his boundless humanity. The profound impression produced by the British Museum's exhaustive exhibition of the etchings fifteen years ago is confirmed by this collection, which includes a fourth of Rembrandt's authentic works, and nearly all the finest of them. Among the choicest things may be noted the second state of the *Death of the Virgin*, with a good margin; the rare second state of the *Christ at Emmaus* of 1654; a very light early proof of the *Blindness of Tobit;* a first state of *Dr. Faustus;* a good fourth state of *The Three Crosses*, with the grandiose chiaroscuro that many admire, and a few, strangely enough, condemn; a fourth state of the *Ecce Homo*, which as a composition was afterwards improved; a perfect first state, very lightly printed, of *The Hog;* and an exquisite first state of the small *Raising of Lazarus.* The landscapes also are especially well represented.

Passing by a few other Dutch prints and a single Piranesi — from the *Carceri*, of course—we come to a small group of Goyas, including a second state of *The Bull-Fight* and some of the less horrible of the *Caprichos.* Five of the rare dry-points of Andrew Geddes are shown, including a first state of *The Artist's Mother*, an attractive piece which was his best work. There are also two of Wilkie's slight but clever essays in the same medium. Among half a dozen of Millet's powerful but rather coarse plates are his *Going to Work*, the painted version of which belongs to Glasgow, and the *Grande Bergère.* For students of Méryon the exhibition is important, thanks to Mr. B. B. Macgeorge's noted collection. For example, there are the first five states of *Le Stryge*, as well as the eighth; in the first the tower and the vampire figure are wanting. So, too, in the very rare first state of *L'Abside de Notre Dame*, the right side of the cathedral is elaborately finished, but the left side is wanting, and there is no distance above the bridge; again, in the first state of *Le Pont au Change* one sees nothing above the bridge.

Clearly, the successive states of Méryon's etchings illustrate better than in the case of most other etchers both his technical method and his way of approaching a subject, which was distinctly unusual, to say the least. A very light trial proof of *St. Étienne du Mont*, a first state of *La Morgue*, and a third state of *Le Pont Neuf* on Japanese paper, before letters, are remarkable. Beside these Fortuny's graceful and clever pieces, such as *A Dead Arab*, seem very conventional.

The long series of Whistlers is fine in quality, and representative of all his phases, from the early *Mère Gérard*, *Saverne*, and *Liverdun*, down to *Nash's Fruit Shop* and *The Smithy*. Mr. Harrington's proof of *The Kitchen* is exceptional in its beauty of tone. The Thames and Venice sets are nearly all shown, with some of the best of the set of 1886. On the margin of the exquisite *Nocturne: Palaces*, belonging to Mr. Andrew Reid, Whistler has noted some of the newspaper criticisms, and also a letter from P. G. Hamerton complaining that the artist's reference to him as "a Mr. Hamerton" was "a breach of ordinary good manners in speaking of a well-known writer" —the last four words being underlined with ironic intent. The Seymour Hadens, all lent by Dr. Nazeby Harrington, include a superb first state of *Out of my Study Window*, and several interesting trial proofs of *Sunset on the Thames*, *Sunset in Ireland* (without the sun), and other well-known works. Lastly, there is a very well-chosen set of plates by Legros, including an early state of *La Mort du Vagabond* and a good impression of the delicate landscape *Le Paysage aux Meules*, which shows the brighter side of Legros's temperament.

As will be seen, the exhibition testifies throughout to the discriminating taste of its organizers. H.

Fine Art Gossip.

A LOAN exhibition of Indian paintings is now being held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and will be open throughout this month. It contains more than 200 examples of the work of the New Calcutta School, lent by the Indian Society of Oriental Art, and other examples lent by Mr. Havell and Dr. Coomaraswamy. One of the most striking exhibits is the picture of King Asoka's queen contemplating the destruction of her husband's favourite Bodhi tree, painted by Mr. Abanindro Nath Tagore, and lent by Queen Mary.

Two other artists represented here, Mr. Ishwara Prasad and Mr. K. Venkatappa, are descended from families of hereditary Court painters. The former, we are told, was discovered by Mr. Havell working as a designer in Manchester piece goods for a European firm in Calcutta.

IT is proposed that this year's exhibition of the Egypt Exploration Fund shall be devoted entirely to the discoveries at Antinoe, on the ground that they represent with unusual completeness the daily life of the people in a Romano-Egyptian city. One find is an inscription commemorating a Platonic philosopher who was one of the σιτούμενοι ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ ἀτελεῖς, *i.e.*, those who as scholars secured free meals in the Museum at Alexandria.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY WALDSTEIN have presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, two early water-colours by Turner. It will be remembered that Ruskin in 1861 presented the Fitzwilliam Museum with twenty-five Turners belonging to all periods of the painter's work.

WE learn from *The Cambridge Review* that the water-colours and sketches of Antarctic scenes made by Dr. E. A. Wilson are to be on view at the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology in Cambridge next Saturday. The collection, which has already been exhibited at the Alpine Galleries in London, in Cheltenham, Leeds, and elsewhere, is of exceptional interest.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on St. George's Day, April 23rd, the customary elections took place of officers and Council for the ensuing year. Sir Arthur John Evans was elected President; Mr. William Minet, Treasurer; and Sir Edward William Brabrook and Mr. Charles Reed Peers were elected respectively Director and Secretary.

IN *The Quarterly Record of Additions*, published by the Hull Museum, there is an illustration of an early inscribed brooch which belongs, it is thought, to about 1400, a period for which relics of this kind are not common. It was found near Kirkella in the course of excavation, together with a quantity of pottery. It is of the annular type, 1½ in. in diameter, and bears an inscription in Gothic characters, with a "rose" between the words.

MR. W. T. OLDRIEVE, principal architect of H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh, gave a lecture to the Old Edinburgh Club on Thursday in last week on King David's Tower at Edinburgh Castle, with lantern illustration. The discovery of this Tower of 1367 was the result of excavations begun in the autumn of 1912 from the Half-Moon Battery. Many curious articles were found in the course of the excavations, and an ancient well to the north of the Tower has been surveyed.

A MEMORIAL wall-tablet to Dr. Alexander Taylor-Innes, author of 'Law of Creeds in Scotland' and other works, was unveiled last Saturday in the church of St. Duthus, Tain.

A COMMEMORATIVE tablet has been placed in the Church of San Simone, Mantua, to James Crichton of Eliock and Cluny, known as the Admirable Crichton. Mr. Douglas Crichton, the promoter of the memorial, has for some years been engaged in writing a work on the house of Crichton in all its branches, and in hunting for materials has made researches in State and other archives regarding the careers of famous Scotsmen in Italy in the sixteenth century.

MR. MURRAY is publishing early this month, under the title of 'The Inner Life of the Royal Academy,' the reminiscences of Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A. Besides dealing with some popular misconceptions in regard to the work and usefulness of that institution, the book gives racy details concerning the artistic activities and friendships of the author.

MR. E. HARRISON BARKER has for some time past been engaged upon a life of his grandfather, Thomas Barker the painter, who was born in 1769, and became known by his picture 'The Woodman' (engraved by Bartolozzi) before he was twenty years of age. In 1825 he painted a fresco 30 ft. by 12 ft., 'The Massacre of the Sciotes,' on the wall of his gallery at Bath, after the method of the Italian masters—a work which on technical and other grounds is of considerable interest. There are paintings by him in the National Gallery, and in several other public institutions. Mr. E. Harrison Barker would be grateful for information respecting works in provincial museums and private collections. This should be addressed to him at Le Tréport, Seine-Inférieure, France.

MUSIC

THE OPERA.

'PARSIFAL' was given last Thursday week at Covent Garden, when the protagonist was Herr Johannes Sembach. His singing was good, though on the whole he was less impressive than Herr Heinrich Henselt, who appeared at the first performance of the recent German season. Frau Pfeilschneider impersonated Kundry. She gave a less characteristic rendering of the part than that of Mlle. Eva von der Osten; but, although good in the short scene with Klingsor, afterwards, in the Magic Garden with Parsifal, she showed coldness both in her voice and manner. Herren Carel van Hulst and Paul Knüpfer were both impressive: the former as Amfortas, the other as Gurnemanz. Mr. Albert Coates conducted with all care and understanding.

It is a far cry from 'Parsifal' to Signor Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut,' the opera given on the following evening. It is an early work, in which there are foreshadowings of 'Tosca.' The heroine—as, we suppose, Manon must be called—is a selfish, heartless woman, and the whole story is artificial. In the second act the scene in Manon's room is in its theatrical way effective, while the strongly realistic one at Havre is impressive. The short Intermezzo which precedes was conducted by Mr. Coates as if to the Italian manner born; it is a bit of genuine Puccini music. There were two new singers. Madame Bianca Bellincioni, who impersonated Manon, is the daughter of Gemma Bellincioni, who was the original Santuzza in 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Of her voice it is difficult to speak, for she showed signs of being nervous. She is, however, used to the stage. Signor Giulio Crimi has a very good voice, but was, unfortunately, suffering from a severe cold. The rest of the cast was more than satisfactory.

The performance of the closing section of the first cycle of 'Der Ring' last Monday was excellent. Herr Cornelius as Siegfried more than maintained the reputation he has already won. Equal praise may be bestowed on Fräulein Gertrud Kappel, who is one of the best Brünnhildes on the stage at the present day. Miss Maude Fay as Gutrune was as sympathetic as in 'Die Walküre,' and her action was appropriate. Herr Knüpfer, the Hagen, had not the repelling look and tone of voice of some who take that part. The orchestral playing, under the direction of Herr Nikisch, was magnificent.

'Parsifal,' which is to be given this evening, will be repeated on the 15th, 18th, and 21st of this month.

'La Bohème' was given on Tuesday evening with Madame Bianca Bellincioni as Mimi, thus affording, it seemed, an opportunity of judging her voice. Unfortunately, however, she had an apology made for her, as she was suffering from a severe cold; and the necessity for the

apology soon became evident. Signor Giuseppe Tacconi, a new-comer, took the part of Rodolfo. His voice sounded unequal, but he may appear in another opera to better advantage. Mr. Albert Coates conducted.

A splendid performance was given of 'Die Meistersinger' on Wednesday evening. Herr Paul Bender as Sachs was dignified, and his singing admirable. Herr Johannes Sembach impersonated Walther von Stolzing, and he, too, was in fine voice. Though an experienced actor, he did not in manner quite picture the young and ardent knight. Fräulein Greta Merren as Eva was very pleasing. Her singing is good, and her diction particularly clear. In trying to make the most of her part, she was inclined slightly to overdo it. Herr Jan Hemsing as Beckmesser deserves high commendation. There was no tendency to make the part comic. It would be impossible to overpraise the orchestral playing under the direction of Herr Nikisch.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL AT QUEEN'S HALL.

II.

The remaining performances of this Festival were as fine as those noticed last week, but the three most notable during the week were those of the 'Eroica' and the Eighth and Ninth Symphonies. Mr. Verbrugghen has achieved success. He is a skilled conductor, and he had the excellent London Symphony Orchestra, which was, of course, an immense help. But the secret of the deep impression created was the enthusiasm of Mr. Verbrugghen himself. Many masterly performances have been given of Beethoven's Symphonies, from the days when Dr. Richter was here down to the present, and by conductors who feel the importance and grandeur of the music, but who are specially interested in Wagner and still later composers. Judging from what Mr. Verbrugghen has achieved, we believe he has devoted himself specially to Beethoven. Art did not end with Beethoven, but he was the greatest master of the Classical School.

Concert-halls are larger than in Beethoven's day, and therefore orchestras have increased in size, but the additions have been made principally in the strings. Mr. Verbrugghen, however, also increased the wind, and with good results. Beethoven, by the way, in 1817, when the London Philharmonic Society made him an offer to come and conduct new works, wrote to his friend Ries asking the strength of the strings, and whether there was single or double wind. It is, therefore, most likely that, at the great concert given at Vienna in 1813 for the benefit of the soldiers wounded at the Battle of Hanau, when the Symphony in A was produced, Beethoven doubled the wind; for his orchestra on that occasion numbered over a hundred, and among the strings were many of the best players then in Vienna.

The five Pianoforte Concertos were performed last week, and the poetical rendering of the one in G, by Mr. Max Pauer, calls for special note. The Third, in C minor, is more interesting than the first two, but it sounds old. These lesser works help, however, the hearer to appreciate the greater.

Beethoven's songs are not of special interest. Excellent singers were, however, engaged, Madame Tilly Koenen and Herren Paul Reimers and Anton van Rooy. The last named was unfortunately suffering from a bad cold.

The Leeds Philharmonic Chorus (200 voices), which took part in the Choral Symphony, attacked the trying vocal music with courage and zest. They also sang 'A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage' with good effect under the direction of Mr. A. Fricker. Although dedicated to Goethe, whom Beethoven admired, this short composition is of small interest. But there was little choice: Beethoven wrote no short choral work of importance.

Mr. Daniel Mayer announced on the last day that another Festival would take place in April next year, to be devoted to Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. Mr. Vanbrugghen and the London Symphony Orchestra have already been engaged.

Musical Gossip.

At the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall the programme consisted of standard works by Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, and Wagner, ending with Strauss's 'Don Juan.' But the special item which drew an immense audience was doubtless the Brahms Violin Concerto, with Herr Kreisler as soloist. He has not been in London for some time, and he is not yet an artist who has to live on his reputation.

It was difficult to realize that the recital given by Dr. George Henschel at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening is to be regarded as a farewell. For close upon forty years the singer has been faithful to the highest ideals of his art, and it was an interesting fact that his programme on this occasion began with an aria from Handel's 'Rinaldo,' the first song in which an English audience made acquaintance with Dr. Henschel's art in the old St. James's Hall as long ago as February, 1877. So finely was it sung that one regretted the more that so sincere an artist is at length to seek retirement. On the other hand, it is well that he should take leave of us before time has had its inevitable effect upon his work. The power and virility in his singing of an exacting programme might have been envied by many a younger artist, and even now, though the voice naturally has lost something of its resonance, few singers could approach in truth and subtlety of feeling his treatment of such songs as Schubert's 'Der Doppelgänger,' Rubinstein's beautiful 'Der Asra,' and Loewe's protracted ballad of 'Archibald Douglas.' Beethoven's 'Mit Mädeln sich vertragen,' too, was given with irresistible gaiety, and in this, as in the other songs, the singer accompanied himself with remarkable skill. Several laurel wreaths and a lute were handed up to Dr. Henschel, who, at the end of the evening, acknowledged the enthusiasm of his many admirers in a graceful little speech of thanks.

Willy Ferrero, a conductor who is not yet eight years old, has come to London, and will give four concerts at the Royal Albert Hall on the evenings of the 6th and 13th inst., and in the afternoons of the 9th and 16th. The New Symphony Orchestra will play under his direction works by Beethoven, Wagner, Berlioz, Grieg, &c. The reports of his wonderful gifts have raised high expectations. On Tuesday afternoon he conducted a programme of music at the Royal Albert Hall at a reception specially given in order to introduce him. It was strange to see a small boy conducting without book, indicating in the clearest manner his intentions, and insisting on their being carried out. The idea of his having been coached in the art of conducting, or taught certain things to say to the orchestra, becomes untenable when once one sees him. While he is conducting his face lights up in an extraordinary manner, and the spontaneity and decision of his gestures are remarkable. He never uses a score, for he cannot read music. His powers of memory and appreciation of music extend beyond those of the best of musical prodigies.

Dr. R. Armstrong Jones, lecturing last Tuesday to the Sociological Society on 'Genius and Insanity,' remarked that in both "the perceptions were quicker and the associations keener." He knew a man who could recite 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' from cover to cover, but "did not understand what he dramatically recited." Willy Ferrero, however, seems to understand and feel what he is conducting. It is sincerely to be hoped that all care will be taken of so gifted a child.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch announces three concerts of old music, to take place on the 5th, 13th, and 20th inst., in the New Hall of the Art-Workers' Guild, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, at which English music of the period 1550–1700 will be largely represented. At the second, music will be given for viols and violins by William Yong from a unique copy at Upsala and a contemporary MS. in the possession of Mr. Dolmetsch.

The Imperial Choir, two thousand in number, will be heard at the Albert Hall on the evening of the 14th inst. This notable body of singers will appear under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, by whom it was founded in 1909.

Señor Tomas Bretòn is one of the best-known Spanish composers, and Director of the Madrid Conservatoire. A symphonic poem by his son, Señor A. Bretòn, entitled 'Open Eyes,' after a romantic legend by the Spanish poet Señor A. Becquer, has just been produced at a Symphonic Orchestra Concert at Madrid, and favourably received.

Miss Kathleen Schlesinger will deliver a course of five lectures on 'Musical Instruments: their Origin, Construction, and Development,' in the University Buildings, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, on Tuesdays, May 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th, and June 9th.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.–Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.	Leila Doubleday's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mary Tracy's Aria and Song Recital, 9, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Winifred Purnell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ernest Groom's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Malvina Shanklin's Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall
Wed	Madame King Clark's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Mary Bruce Brown's Scottish Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Marjorie Wigley's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Willy Ferrero's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Thurs.	Dohnányi and Mainardi's Pianoforte and 'Cello Recital, 3.15 Æolian Hall.
—	Madame Albani's Evening Concert, 8.15 Æolian Hall.
—	Nora Moon's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Fri.	Helga Petri's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Kathleen Thomson's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, Endowment Fund Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

'THE CLEVER ONES' AT WYNDHAM'S THEATRE.

Of the two plays by Mr. Sutro, 'The Two Virtues' at the St. James's and 'The Clever Ones' at Wyndham's, the latter, produced on the night on which we went to press last week, is in our opinion by far the better. Stage exaggeration of adverse social conditions has, we hope, been consistently deprecated by us. Here we have the evils of these and other exaggerations in life relentlessly mirrored. The "clever ones" are two sisters, one of whom is the mother of a clever daughter. The last named is bent upon carrying forward to the next generation the superficial cleverness of the mother, intensified and even further divorced from common sense or useful purpose.

The piece opens with a scene between the would-be master of the house—played by Mr. Edmund Gwenn in that inimitable manner associated with him as the originator of the "Twelve Pound Look"—his wife, and her sister (Florence Haydon and Margaret Watson), consequent upon the announcement of the daughter's engagement to an artisan who, from the ladies' point of view, has the somewhat redeeming quality of being an Anarchist. This distinction, however, carries with it no salve to the temper of the merchant in hops, who prides himself on the possession of mental equilibrium while giving free rein to his ungovernable temper. The daughter on her appearance opposes his browbeating methods with a self-sufficiency which her father attributes to her having been to Girton, instead of recognizing that college life must not be relied upon to eradicate earlier home influences. The introduction of the son with the announcement that he has found a publisher for a book he has written appears to have no other purpose than to indict a system by which any fool can get ink and paper misused by payment to one among the many unworthy followers of a trade which, above all others, should be confined to men of real education. The episode is pointed, and so, though it has no essential connexion with the plot, we view it with satisfaction.

The last new character in the act to appear is Mr. Gerald du Maurier, as the artisan and Anarchist lover. In his best manner he treats us to an exposition of his principles. So well does he act the part that we share to the full the surprise of the father when, having got rid of the others, he is informed that his future son-in-law is really quite a "respectable" member of Society, who has adopted a pose because nothing ordinary would win his daughter. With the concoction of a plan of campaign by these now united conspirators against the extravagance of the women folk the act closes.

The next act translates us to the top floor in the Bethnal Green Road where a philosophic Anarchist attempts to live according to his ideas of using as few of this world's goods as possible, in order not to deprive others who have more need of them than he has. In furtherance of the plan to disgust his fiancée with the environment of social reform, the pseudo-Anarchist exaggerates the disadvantages of his friend the real Anarchist's apartment, but has to play second fiddle to the said friend's daughter. We learn that formerly there was a mutual attraction between these two. Why exactly the young lady seeks to modify the plan of campaign we did not discover, but when the "clever ones" at length arrive the company is motley enough, consisting, in addition to those already mentioned, of a very real paid agitator, a footman masquerading as a rebel, and a charwoman (Mary Brough) who submits under protest to shaking hands all round and taking tea with the company. The scene is distinctly entertaining, though its *raison d'être* is not convincing. The "clever ones" finally decide to run a Hampstead Social Reform League.

The piece closes with the downfall of the League owing to lack of adherents, the discovery of the true characters of the deceiving ones, and a consequent re-sorting of the engaged couples. Though the play does not quite fulfil the promise of the first act, it is nevertheless one not to be missed by any who are able to find in a concave mirror an exaggeration of their own features. We have mentioned only one or two actors, but the whole of the cast is good.

'ACCOUNT RENDERED' AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

In a producer's Foreword to the play presented at the Little Theatre on Friday in last week we are informed by Mr. Kenelm Foss, in reference to 'Account Rendered,' that it demands "queer" treatment because

> "it is a satire not only on modern manners, but upon the ancient situations of drawing-room melodrama—because, in two words, it is both whimsical and new."

If the producer's conception of "queer" treatment merely comprises some garish lighting effects playing on a suite of "Futurist" drawing-room furniture, decorated in a startling shade of green, we cannot see in what manner this serves to dispel the depressing influence of a dull and mechanical play. The story is merely crude and improbable.

Lady Mary Burjoice is a clever and ambitious woman whose husband occupies a position in the Cabinet for no other apparent reason than his irreproachable manners and well-tailored suit. We are asked to believe that his intelligence is of so low an order that he is compelled to look to his wife for political facts and information, all of which he could have obtained from a competent secretary or a trustworthy year-book. Then Mr. Gershon, M.P., a member of the Opposition, and a person of noisy and offensive manners, appears on the scene, ostensibly as a friend of the family, but in reality as a secret admirer of Lady Mary. Having supplied her with some trivial and unconvincing facts relating to a railway contract, he begins to levy blackmail in the approved and melodramatic manner, but receives no consideration in return.

Lady Mary, having picked his brains, has no intention of compromising her reputation by indulging in the vulgar liaison which Gershon suggests, in the coarsest possible terms, as the payment he requires. Moreover, she loves her husband, and has merely used Gershon as an auxiliary to advance his career. Others drawn into the vortex of her activities on the flaccid Minister's behalf comprise a journalist, who is content to receive a card for her receptions as his reward, and a young man in business who wants a Government contract, but feels adequately paid by her smiles. Of course, the catastrophe occurs when Burjoice finds out the facts through the instrumentality of Gershon, who, in the one episode that is dramatic, taxes the unhappy man with carving his way to success through the agency of other men's brains.

Mr. Robert Elson, the author of the play, has completely failed to make effective use of a theme capable of much better treatment. Except here and there, the dialogue is commonplace and dull, and when humour scintillates it is the humour of the obvious. We are willing to concede the imbecility that characterizes the average party politician, but we refuse to believe that the types depicted by Mr. Elson are more than mechanical dummies.

In regard to the acting, Ruth Mackay played the part of the ambitious wife quite cleverly, and at moments with some resemblance of reality. Mr. Thomas Weguelin as the helpless—and, we may add, hopeless—husband was good, and played with considerable artistic restraint. Mr. Roland Pertwee made a very pleasant figure as a young man after a contract; and Mr. Fred Lewis was excellent as the accommodating and impressionable Prime Minister. Mr. James Carew played the part of Gershon with a robustness more suitable to the Lyceum than the Little Theatre.

'Account Rendered' was preceded by 'Dusk,' a Persian fantasy by Mr. Robert Vansittart, and described in the programme as "an attempt to re-create the heady, woolly-outlined ecstasy of a hachish dream." This somewhat pretentious little piece concerns the drowning of a child-bride by her Persian husband because she had cast eyes of favour upon a young European, who, at the end of the sketch, explains that the play is merely a dream. With considerable compression and the exclusion of much blank verse 'Dusk' might be made an acceptable curtain-raiser. It is artistically mounted and well played—in particular, by Alice Bowes as the child-bride.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of a Provisional Committee which seeks to stimulate public interest and support on behalf of a movement to provide high-class drama for the working classes at cheap prices, a meeting was held at Drury Lane Theatre on Friday afternoon in last week. Sir William Treloar, who presided, was supported amongst others by Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, Sir George Alexander, Sir John Hare, Bishop Welldon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Miss Rosina Filippi.

Sir Herbert Tree proposed "That the People's Theatre be instituted on the basis of a shilling subscription," which was seconded by Mr. O'Connor. In the course of a brief speech Sir George Alexander suggested that the People's Theatre Movement should be linked up with the work of the National Sunday League, and intimated that, if Sunday evening performances were given under such auspices, the proposal would have the support of every actor and manager in London. From this proposal Bishop Welldon dissented, emphasizing the necessity, from every point of view, of maintaining a day of rest for the theatrical profession. Miss Rosina Filippi, who may be regarded as the pioneer of the movement in England, gave a very interesting account of her performances at the Royal Victoria Hall, where opera and Shakespearian productions have been provided at cheap prices before large and enthusiastic audiences of the working classes, who, we were informed, behaved with remarkable propriety: let us hope, at least, better than many habitués of West-End stalls. The meeting resulted in a sum of some 40*l.* being promised or contributed for the purpose named.

Unfortunately the general tenor of the speeches seemed to serve the purpose of a discursive review of the drama in general, with an altercation in regard to the Sunday opening of theatres, rather than any scheme of practical significance for the particular objects of the meeting. Any well-considered scheme for democratizing the drama can, if adequately supported, be made a potent agency for educational progress. This being so, we regret that no representatives of the working classes were on the platform to speak on a subject that closely concerns their own interests and outlook.

In regard to Sunday, Sir George Alexander may or may not accurately represent the views of the managers in his statement, but we think that he speaks with little or no authority from those who minister to the art of the theatre. In the present state of the English drama we are not particularly sanguine that any material advancement of this project will be derived from the leaders of the stage. For instance, if our actor-managers are sincerely anxious to make a dramatic appeal to the intelligence of the workers, they might initiate such an experiment at once by the simple expedient of reducing the present price of seats at certain performances. While abnormal salaries are paid to "stars," we fear this reform is not likely to be advanced, and consequently the People's Theatre must look for support to those whom it desires to serve. If the working classes demand good drama at a price within their means, it should be possible to supply it.

Dramatic Gossip.

At the King's Hall, Covent Garden, next Friday, a performance will be given by the Irish Workers' Dramatic Society, in aid of Miss Delia Larkin's co-operative scheme for the women workers of Dublin. In addition to Mr. William Boyle's 'The Building Fund' and Lady Gregory's 'The Workhouse Ward,' the programme includes some Irish dances and songs, and selections by Irish war pipers in native costume. The subscription to the Society is 6*d.* per annum, and the Hall being unlicensed, tickets can only be purchased by members. Further information can be obtained of the Hon. Secretary, Miss S. Seruya, 21, Tudor Street, E.C.; or of the Hon. Treasurer, Miss V. Tillard, care of I.W.F. Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

At the Playhouse on Wednesday next Marie Tempest will present 'The Wynmartens,' a new four-act piece by Mr. Richard Powell. She is to play the part of a young widow, and other members of the cast include Mr. W. Graham Browne, Mr. Franklin Dyall, Kate Serjeantson, and Mr. O. B. Clarence.

The French season at the Ambassadors', under the direction of MM. Gaston Mayer and Maurice Froyez, begins on Monday, the 11th inst. During the opening week Jeanne Granier will appear in the comedy 'Les Sonnettes,' which is to be preceded by 'L'Attaque Nocturne,' from the Grand Guignol. 'Plantons des Capucines,' described as a "revuette," will follow.

A new comedy by Mr. H. V. Esmond, called 'The Dangerous Age,' is promised for Tuesday evening next at the Vaudeville.

A "Dramatic Charity Week" is to be held at the Court Theatre during the last week in this month, when the Countess of Roden's company will present three plays: 'The Other John,' 'Cousin Kate,' and 'Capt. Drew on Leave.' Lady Marcia Jocelyn is playing the chief feminine parts. The performances are in aid of various charitable institutions, and tickets may be had until the 7th inst. from the Countess of Roden, Tullymore Park, Bryansford, co. Down; after that date at the usual London booking offices.

The Theatrical Garden Party this year will be under the direction of Mr. Gerald du Maurier and Mr. Anslow J. Austin (of 26, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn), to whom all communications should be made. They have prepared a little brochure giving particulars of this popular fête, with a detailed programme, for which application is invited.

Mr. William Greet, who died on Saturday last at the age of sixty-one, had a long career as a theatrical manager. He started by himself, but had for many years been in partnership with Mr. E. C. Engelbach. Success came to them abundantly when they secured the Lyric Theatre after H. J. Leslie gave it up. 'The Sign of the Cross' at this house was the most lucrative of their many ventures. Genial, energetic, and modest, Mr. Greet will be missed by a host of friends.

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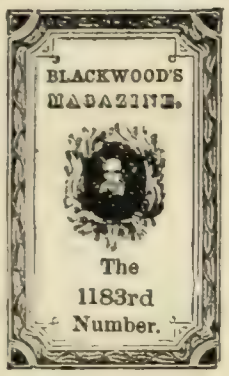
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ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
THURSDAY next (May 14), at 3 o'clock, Prof. SVANTE ARRHENIUS, D.Sc. Hon. F.R.S., First of Three Lectures on 'IDENTITY OF LAWS: IN GENERAL: AND BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.' (The Tyndall Lectures.) Half-a-Guinea the Course.
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Subject:
MYSTICISM.
ON SUNDAY EVENINGS:

MAY 17. THE MEANING AND METHOD OF MYSTICISM.
,, 24. THE GOD-IDEA.
,, 31. THE CHRIST-IDEA.
JUNE 7. THE MAN IDEA.
,, 14. INTERPRETATIONS.

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Societies.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the SOCIETY for the election of President and Council &c., will be held in the THEATRE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 18, at 3 P.M., the President in the Chair.
The ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HOTEL METROPOLE, WHITEHALL ROOMS, at 7.30 P.M. for 8 P.M.
D. A. JOHNSTON, H. G. LYONS, Hon. Secretaries.
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EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.

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The Trustees of the Mary Ewart Trust Fund invite applications from past or present members of Newnham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 150*l*., for purposes of study, to be awarded in June, 1914.
Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to MISS CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, for Boys under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.
An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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M. SHAMA RAO,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,
April 15, 1914. Bangalore, South India.

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Dated this 28th day of April, 1914.
STAFFORD TAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.

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(Signed) ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1914. Every communication must be marked "Inspectorship" on the envelope.
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LITERATURE

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

MR. NORWOOD YOUNG'S work on 'Napoleon in Exile: Elba (1814–1815),' deals with events which happened between the entry of the Allies into Paris on March 31st, 1814, and the return from Elba on March 1st, 1815; and the author, in offering the customary excuses for a new book, explains that in his opinion the Elban episode has not received the attention it deserves. He has been allowed to use some unpublished material collected by the late Earl of Crawford, and he has evidently obtained all the information that could be got at Elba and Leghorn.

The result is a book closely packed with facts. They are trustworthy, but there is not much that is new and, at the same time, important. No work with Napoleon for its chief character is likely to be dull, but Mr. Norwood Young has not succeeded in compiling a history that is lively, though Mr. Rudolf Pickthall has recently shown in 'The Comic Kingdom' the humorous side of Napoleon in Elba. None the less, we look forward with interest to the two volumes on St. Helena which Mr. Young promises for the centenary of Waterloo.

The author's view is that during the fighting which took place immediately before the Allies entered Paris in 1814, when it had become known to all the world that the end was near, Napoleon still assumed that "it was ordained by fate that he should emerge triumphant"; and Mr. Young argues that Napoleon never faced the situation, that he believed no combination of Powers against him could succeed:—

> "The mere thought....was an impiety. The general vulgar belief that he was a god, an instrument of destiny, had entered into his own brain."

It is from this standpoint that Napoleon is viewed in the days immediately before Elba and during his stay in that island.

Mr. Young retells the journey of the fallen Emperor from Fontainebleau to the coast, and he describes, in well-chosen words, the hostile attitude of the crowds and the fears of Napoleon that he would be murdered. The shouts of the threatening mob, the appearance of the disguised Emperor, the discomforts of the flight—all these things are set forth as well as possible. One naturally thinks of the triumphant return in March of the following year, and it is difficult to realize the almost miraculous change which occurred in the space of a few months.

As soon as the Emperor was settled in Elba, he showed his anxiety to obtain news from France, and from time to time there are notes of his exultation on hearing that the Bourbons were not popular. He had from the first an expectation of return to power, and the only reports which reached him from Paris were of a nature well calculated to give him hope. Sir Neil Campbell was at Elba as "British Resident"; but he had no duties and no powers, and was, as Mr. Young puts it, really a spy. Campbell was no match for the Emperor, and, if he was not always deceived, he, at any rate, played his cards as though he were. Napoleon had at his orders the Inconstant, a war brig of 300 tons, and he sent that vessel on several trips, ostensibly for cows, sheep, books, and other things. Everybody except Campbell had a pretty shrewd suspicion that the real object was to take emissaries from Napoleon to people with whom he was in correspondence. But as late as November 12th, 1814, Campbell was reporting to the British Government that, if money matters were made smooth, Napoleon "will pass the rest of his life" in Elba "in tranquillity."

With these questions of finance Mr. Young has dealt at length—indeed, at inordinate length; but the detailed accounts of receipts and payments at Elba which he reproduces bear him out when he says that there was no very real anxiety about finance, and that Napoleon knew this, and said so himself afterwards at St. Helena. Had he stayed in Elba, Napoleon would, it is true, soon have been practically bankrupt; but the shortness of cash in some ways helped him in the great business he had on hand. Louis XVIII. had confiscated the Bonaparte property in France, and had pledged himself to the Allies to pay certain sums to Napoleon and his family. He found it convenient to break his promise, and, when reminded of it by Castlereagh, only said that he would do something. Talleyrand, for once, was more frank; and, when the Tsar complained that the French were breaking their treaty obligations, Talleyrand replied that there might be

> "danger in furnishing the means of intrigue to the persons who must be supposed to have tendencies in that direction."

The Allies clearly broke their treaty. They broke it with regard to the property of the Bonaparte family in France; they did not pay the pensions which were owing; they did not bestow the principalities promised to Napoleon's son, and they broke their pledges about the Empress and her child. They conveniently forgot the clause which secured to Bonaparte the inviolability of Elba; and when Mr. Young considers these matters he describes the action of Louis XVIII. as

> "an attack upon Napoleon, and an act of war. He [Napoleon] was legally and morally free to accept the challenge and to make war on France in return."

Such dealings added to the unpopularity of the new King and made Frenchmen sympathize with their fallen Emperor. But Campbell did not appreciate the position. He continued to report to his Government that, if Napoleon escaped, it would be to land in Italy and raise trouble there; and, when the time came, Campbell was easily induced to be out of the way at the moment when Napoleon meant to leave.

There are many little things of interest in Mr. Young's book. There is, incidentally, a capital account of the island of Elba—an island even now rarely visited by tourists, for whom its stormy seas have apparently as little attraction now as a hundred years ago. There is a good description of Napoleon's arrival in the island, and it is shown that when he landed nothing had been prepared for him. He had to lodge at the Town Hall, but immediately set to work to find more suitable residences. On his second day in the island

> "he was up at 4 A.M.....He told Pons that he had many proofs that the dawn was the time when the brain was most keen and precise. Another advantage of early rising was that it enabled him to escape the crowds. He went on foot for several hours before breakfast, inspecting the forts and magazines."

Mr. Young, perhaps, attaches too much importance to the Memoirs of Pons. It is true that at St. Helena Napoleon said that Pons alone knew the truth about his plans, and that neither Bertrand nor Drouot was in the secret of the return from Elba. But, all the same, it is not possible to believe implicitly in Pons, a man too ready to swallow any stupid tale. In his book Pons wrote as though he considered Napoleon to be a tender-hearted man, essentially religious. But he was writing with a purpose, and did not always desire to state the truth; and Campbell's reports gave an account which should make any historian a little shy of Pons.

At the end of the book is a chapter on 'Iconography and other Side-lights,' by

Napoleon in Exile: Elba (1814–1815). By Norwood Young. (Stanley Paul & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

Mr. A. M. Broadley; and one great charm of Mr. Young's work is that it contains fifty-one excellent illustrations, well reproduced from pictures and engravings in the possession of Mr. Broadley. We have noted a few misprints in names which should be corrected in a new edition.

TWO POSTHUMOUS BOOKS.

The sudden death of Dr. Wylie immediately after the publication of the first volume of his 'Reign of Henry the Fifth' will be felt as a great loss by all students who are acquainted with his work. Sixteen years ago he completed his 'Reign of Henry IV.' in four large volumes; and it may be hoped that he has left material for at least another volume of the work under notice. The amount of reading and research revealed in the notes to this volume can only be described as stupendous; yet the author shows by his enthusiasm for his subject that to be discursive is not necessarily to be dull.

But the question inevitably arises whether it is possible for an historian to be too well equipped for his task. Dr. Wylie has accumulated a mass of material so large that a lesser man would have been completely "snowed under" by it; yet his methodical habit of mind has enabled him to marshal it clearly and in perfect order, though some details of his arrangement may seem open to criticism. We own to an opinion that the amount of illustrative matter in the notes is altogether excessive, and that it would have been better to confine this department rigidly to the citation of authorities. But such a rule would have entailed the suppression of a vast store of curious and miscellaneous information — mostly unpublished—which has its value, though in a history of a definite period much of it seems out of place. Dr. Wylie's method may be called microscopic: he does not despise the veriest minutiæ of history; and he cannot mention the most insignificant individual without an array of references, mostly from documentary sources, even to his private and domestic affairs. Thus his history resembles a map of some country on a scale so prodigious that every bypath finds accurate record, and even every tree. The achievement of such a feat by a single writer necessarily involves some sacrifice of proportion, as one man's vision is limited. In most of the arts ancillary to "the fine art" of history he is a master; but in one that is highly important—"the art of omitting"—he is gravely deficient.

In nearly every chapter there is much, not only in the notes, but also in the text, which a more selective writer would have rejected as foreign to his purpose. For instance, in the chapter on Ireland there are details, most interesting and suggestive, of two visits by foreigners to the "Purgatory" called St. Patrick's Hole on Lough Derg; but neither of them belongs to Dr. Wylie's period, the first visit having been paid under Richard II., the second under Henry IV. In the delightful chapter on the two religious houses founded by Henry V. at Sheen and Twickenham our historian is not satisfied with giving all particulars of the two foundations. He must also relate all the subsequent vicissitudes of the site at Sheen, including the villa of Sir William Temple, with notices of those more famous inmates of his household, Swift and Stella; he gives, too, the later fortunes of the community on the other side of the river, both abroad and at home, down to the present day. In his general narrative Dr. Wylie evidently revels in episodes—such as that of the astrologer Fusoris—which certainly help to brighten his pages, though they distract attention from the main lines of his subject. As to the notes, we should have advised the reader, at a first reading, to skip them altogether, if it were not that our author's fondness for obsolete words—which even there are not always explained—would then make some of the text unintelligible.

But the book is a mine of information on the social life of the time; it deserves not a mere cursory reading, but serious and sustained study. Probably no historian has made more fruitful use of manuscript sources which are as yet uncalendared; while the author's work is as remarkable for sound judgment as it is for painstaking accuracy. He is as intimately acquainted with foreign history as with English; and it is a necessary part of his plan to give a graphic picture of the internal disorders of France before the English invasion. He alludes only incidentally to the Council of Constance, the chief European incident of these two eventful years—perhaps because he had already treated it at length in his Ford Lectures at Oxford. But he has given us the full story of the long and tortuous negotiations with France, which seem to have been conducted, at least on the English side, with no other object than to gain time.

The present volume takes us down to the date of the final rupture, when Henry sailed for Harfleur in July, 1415. The character of the king, as drawn by Wylie, is very much on familiar lines. But he lays great stress on his "conversion," to which he devotes a whole chapter. His conclusion, after a careful survey of the evidence, is that "the new king did really turn away from his former self and from the wild-headed promise of his greener days," and that recent research tends to establish even the Shakespearian story of his robbing his own retainers when Prince of Wales. But his conduct of the French negotiations reveals a darker side of his royal character scarcely noticed by his clerical eulogists. Wylie describes his simultaneous offers to Burgundy as "not merely steeped in prevarication and duplicity, but charged with downright, hard, official lies." In his dealing with the Lollard rising of 1414 he showed great nerve at a critical moment; but his newfound piety made him leave the proceedings against these fanatics too exclusively to the bishops. Wylie takes a generous view of the Lollards; he emphasizes the fact that Sir John Oldcastle was "no mere pestilent demagogue" plotting "to pull down Church and throne"; the charges against him plainly show that he was a sufferer for conscience' sake. A statute of the Leicester Parliament in 1414 respecting hospitals, or "Gods-houses," gives occasion to a most learned chapter on these institutions, in which minute details are given of the Hôtel Dieu at Paris as typical of the rest.

A defect of this volume is that there is no list of authorities, and this is the more unfortunate as Wylie's practice in the notes is to refer to them merely by the name of the author, without specifying the work. Perhaps this omission was to have been remedied in a later volume; at any rate, the notes refer frequently to appendixes which are not yet printed. We sincerely hope that a further instalment of the work may be practicable in which these will appear.

Any work of Frederic Seebohm commands our respectful attention, and in the highest degree the last of the series of which 'The English Village Community' was the first, for 'Customary Acres and their Historical Importance,' a collection of unfinished essays, represents the final labours of one who has left a permanent mark upon the study of economic history. There must nearly always remain doubts as to the wisdom of publishing a posthumous and uncompleted book, and in this case it is obvious that the author's purpose changed with the progress of his inquiry, and time was not given to him to remodel his work; but on the whole we believe that his son is justified in placing these studies—incomplete and uneven as they are—"within reach of any student of History whose purpose they may serve."

Seebohm was evidently attracted by the likenesses and differences in the various measures of land, both superficial and linear, which were found in these islands in the mediæval period, and in part survived until comparatively recent times. He believed, as we gather, that an examination of such evidence as is available might lead to a fuller understanding of the history of agriculture and agricultural organization; that an inquiry into the differing miles and differing acres and their distribution over the country—an inquiry which should extend to a comparison of British land measures with those of Northern France and the Mediterranean basin as a whole—might enable us to penetrate to some extent the gloom that envelopes the early economic history of this country and Europe generally. As he proceeded in the task he had set himself, Seebohm appears to have been led to the belief that "customary acres"

The Reign of Henry the Fifth. — Vol. I. 1413–1415. By James Hamilton Wylie. (Cambridge University Press, 1*l.* 5*s.* net.)

Customary Acres and their Historical Importance: being a Series of Unfinished Essays. By the late Frederic Seebohm. (Longmans & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

—acres, that is, which differ in dimension from the statute acre, and have had local recognition from a remote period—were the important element in his inquiry; that, in the words of his introductory chapter,

"it may be possible with more or less success to follow them [customary acres] back to the central home from which the Celtic tribes or possibly earlier immigrants wandered into the western extremities of Europe, bringing with them as a part of their racial possession whatever of civilisation they had already attained to, whether derived from a still earlier home, or gathered, since their settlement in Central Europe, from the agricultural methods of the great corn-growing regions of the nearer or farther East."

But, as we have said, the author's purpose changed while the work was under his hand: the first two essays in this volume were evidently written before he conceived the thesis which is outlined in his Introduction, and it is at times difficult to trace a continuous and binding idea linking in any very intimate connexion the various sections of which the book is composed. We have presented to us a rather bewildering mass of evidence tracing relations between the various linear and superficial measures in use in modern and ancient times, not only in these islands, but also in France, Germany, Italy, the Danube Valley, the Baltic region, in Homeric Greece and ancient Egypt, in Magna Græcia, in Spain; but we get no conclusion—nothing more than hints of possible hypotheses. Of set purpose the likenesses alone are put before us, and we may use the evidence as we will.

"Had he [Seebohm] lived to go on with this work, its final form would have been very different," says the Preface; and criticism is disarmed. We cannot pretend that the book ranks with others of the author's: some sections remain mere groups of notes, and would have lost nothing and gained in clearness by being put into tabular form; and only now and again do we come across chapters that would not in all probability have been greatly altered or recast had the work of final revision been possible. The first essay—which seeks to trace a connexion between the hide and the Celtic units of tribute and food-rent—appears to us the best in the volume; and the brief essay which follows, a single chapter upon 'The Old British Mile,' is attractively written and suggestive; but no reader will find the book easy to master, although a large number of ingenious diagrams should be a help to the understanding of the relations between the many apparently independent units of measurement examined in the course of the inquiry.

We have already expressed our opinion that the author's son was justified in giving to the world these unfinished studies "just as they are"; and if we have any criticism of his editing to make, it is this, that where, as is rather frequently the case, precise references to authorities are wanting, they might have been supplied.

THE ANCIENT EAST.

The title of Mr. Bates's essay 'The Eastern Libyans' will be attractive to the scholar. The Libyans in ancient times played an important part in history, and it looks as if their activity in this respect were by no means exhausted. When we first hear of them they were wandering over the great desert which forms the western flank of the Nile Valley, whence they raided the cultivable belt in much the same way as the Scottish Highlanders did the Lowlands; and they seem from the earliest times to have formed settlements of their own in the midst of their unwarlike neighbours. Nomadic in their habits, and fighting men above all, they made more than one organized attack upon Egypt, and gradually became the backbone of the mercenary army which the Pharaohs of the New Empire formed for the defence of their throne. Like mercenaries in all ages, they soon began to covet the position of their paymasters, and when Egypt sank so low under the rule of the feeble Ramessides as to be a negligible quantity in Oriental politics, they raised their leader, Sheshonq (the Shishak of the Bible), to the throne. He gave the Near East an Egyptian master for well-nigh the last time, and his conquest of Jerusalem split the newly founded Hebrew kingdom in two. When the Persians took possession of Egypt the Libyan soldiers formed their only dangerous opponents, and not long after their subjugation we hear of them furnishing, after their manner, a large contingent to the huge army of Xerxes. In the West they repeated, in the countries which are now Tripoli, Algeria, and Morocco, the part acted by them in the Nile Valley; and it was to the valour of the Libyan mercenaries, as Mr. Bates reminds us, that Livy attributed the Carthaginian victory at Cannæ. Nor is the end yet. The "Arabs" who are still opposing the Italian conquest of the ancient kingdom of Cyrene are the direct descendants of those fair-haired Libyans who gave such trouble to the sedentary Egyptians, and it remains to be seen how modern Italy will imitate her Roman ancestress in bringing them under the yoke of European civilization.

This people have, therefore, plenty of interest for the student of modern times as well as the archæologist; yet it is astonishing how little is known about them. Dr. Randall MacIver and the late Anthony Wilkin did something to lighten our darkness in their 'Libyan Notes'; and now Mr. Bates, a young American scholar who has been working for many years with Dr. Reisner, has collected into a fairly large quarto volume all, or nearly all, that has been said about them by those ancient and modern authors whose writings will stand the test of criticism. He is extremely well fitted for the task, having studied the North Central African races on the spot, besides having been for some time engaged in the Archæological Survey of Nubia, where the remains of Libyan settlements are plentiful; yet even he is obliged to confess that the origin of the Libyans is a problem still unsolved. He gives many excellent reasons for supposing that they were not indigenous to Africa, but were themselves invaders of "Nordic" blood, being perhaps an overflow from a southward rush of Europeans driven from their own fatherland, like the Varangians of the Middle Ages.

This is, it should be noted, mainly conjecture. All that can be said with certainty is that the Libyan race seem to have extended from the Mediterranean to the deserts north of the Sudan, and from the Nile Valley to the Gulf of Gabes in the French Protectorate of Tunis. On the eastern part of this huge area the thinness and sparseness of the population probably kept their blood fairly pure. In the western part they were so intermingled with the Berbers that it is impossible to separate them. We may, if we like, declare that the Libyans are "proto-Berbers"; and it is certainly true, as Mr. Bates points out, that Berber or proto-Berber was the language of the whole of North Africa from the earliest times, and that a Berber element is to be found even in Egyptian. Yet this hardly takes us further. Language, it is now generally recognized, is no certain test of race; and Berber is neither Semitic, nor Mongoloid, nor Aryan in its affinities. We can only say with Mr. Bates that its origin is unknown.

The Egyptian monuments, however, which supply representations of the Eastern Libyans—Mr. Bates seems to use this adjective to distinguish those of whom he writes from their kinsmen in Morocco and on the Atlantic seaboard—over a period of nearly two millennia, do indicate racial characteristics which afford us some sort of a clue. The Libyan during the whole of this long period is invariably portrayed as wearing feathers in his hair and a peculiar loincloth or girdle which takes the form of a pudendal sheath. The feathers, which appear to be ostrich plumes like those worn by the modern coster-girl, perhaps mean nothing more than that their wearers of choice frequented those latitudes where the ostrich is to be found; but the sheath is also represented on a few Cretan monuments, and is worn at the present day by tribes on the Upper Nile, such as the Dinkas and Shilluks; by the inhabitants of German Togoland, by the natives of New Caledonia and New Guinea, and in a modified form by the Zulus. Its only possible use is the protection of the wearer when making his way through thorny bush or jungle, and it therefore suggests that the Libyans, before invading Egypt, dwelt in some country having a more abundant vegetation than the sandy desert. Mr. Bates does not, perhaps, make sufficient reference

The Eastern Libyans: an Essay. By Oric Bates. (Macmillan & Co., 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions. By Morris Jastrow. "The Haskell Lectures." (Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

to the fact that the carved slate plaques, sometimes but wrongly called "palettes," which form the earliest historical records of ancient Egypt, show the Pharaohs of the earliest dynasties trampling on a race thus clad; but this is the only fault that we can find with what he says on the subject.

The other Libyan characteristics which he gives us are interesting, but do not belong to the race exclusively. As he says, the Libyan seems to have been always one of the healthiest of mankind, and both Herodotus and Sallust bear witness to the fact that disease, and especially epidemic disease, seems to pass him by. No Libyan inscriptions, says Mr. Bates, are of earlier date than the fourth century B.C.; and these, contrary to the usage of any other script, read from below upward, and in almost every direction other than that they might have been expected to take. He gives many instances of these characters, which are for the most part rock-cut, and corrects the readings of explorers not so well informed as himself. He thinks it possible that the Libyans at an early stage were matriarchal, which may possibly be explained by the relative paucity of women often found among nomads. Hospitality was with them one of the most important points of religion, and he thinks that they worshipped their ancestors to an extent unknown among other nations. The names of the Libyan gods which he supplies, including "Ash" and "Sinifere," seem rather unconvincing, and the latter looks perilously like a corruption of the name of the Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty called "Seneferu." Mr. Bates duly calls attention to the fact that the so-styled Ammon of the Oasis whose oracle Alexander the Great consulted was sometimes represented as a lump of stone, in which he would see the "Tikanu" or human sacrifice of the early Egyptians wrapped in a skin. He shows, too, that Neith of Sais, who has for long been thought a Libyan goddess, can be fairly identified with the Athena of those Ausurians whom readers of Kingsley's 'Hypatia' will remember as the terror of the Pentapolis in the time of Synesius. The Libyans, unlike the Egyptians, were never circumcised.

Mr. Bates is always fair to his predecessors, and provides at the end of his book a bibliography, in which he quotes with fine impartiality the works of Renouf, Sir Gaston Maspero, and Dr. Naville along with those of Dr. Erman and Dr. Eduard Meyer. He accepts the chronology of the last-named, apparently out of loyalty to his fellow-countryman Dr. Breasted, for whose learning he expresses great and deserved admiration. But he will have nothing to do with the Pan-Semitism of the Berlin School which would make Berber, together with Bisharin, Bega, and other quasi-Egyptian dialects, of Arabian extraction. His book is written in excellent English, words here and there like "mensual" and "rock-glyphs" alone betraying a transatlantic writer. It is also excellently illustrated with about a dozen fine plates, besides many figures in the text; while a capital map of North Africa in the cover, and many others in the body of the work, should be of great use to the reader. We congratulate Mr. Bates on having produced an admirable book, which will, if we mistake not, for some time be the classic on its subject.

Dr. Jastrow's new work on 'Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions' deserves a particularly warm welcome from wide circles of readers. Biblical archæologists have hitherto dwelt chiefly, and at times even exclusively, on the close affinity that undoubtedly exists between the early Hebrew records and the Assyro-Babylonian inscriptions; but the special characteristic of the series of lectures which, "in an entirely revised and considerably enlarged form," now lie before us consists in the stress that is laid in them on the marked divergences between the final form assumed by the Hebrew traditions, on the one hand, and the myths, beliefs, and practices that were prevalent in the Euphrates Valley on the other.

Starting from a common stock of primitive religious and ethical ideas, which apparently took their rise at Eridu on the Persian Gulf, Palestinian culture moved, indeed, for a time in parallel lines with the civilization of the Semitic races whose centres of activity were nearer the original home whence the ancestors of the Hebrews are believed to have migrated about the beginning of the second millennium B.C.; but, as both the literary presentation and the relative influence of the two civilizations on humanity in general clearly show, a period came during which the higher thought of the Hebrews took a course which led ever further away from the mainly materialistic ideals pursued by their powerful neighbours on the east of Palestine.

"Despite many features in common [writes Dr. Jastrow], each of these civilizations went its own way, the one unfolding great political strength, supported by an elaborate military organization, and producing, as outward expressions of this strength, monuments of gigantic proportions,—temples and palaces filled with works of art; it built great cities, created an extensive commerce, and made certain permanent contributions to the thought and achievements of mankind; the other, with little of outward display, politically insignificant, working out its destiny with apparently no thought of any extension of its influence beyond narrow boundaries, yet becoming one of the most potent factors in the religious history of mankind."

On one point the passage just quoted requires considerable qualification, the universalism of the greater prophets having acknowledged no boundaries, and much less "narrow boundaries"; but that the contrast here drawn between the two most famous ancient Semitic civilizations is in the main correct no one can doubt. This being so, the question arises, What gave Hebrew development the special impulse to move in the direction that finally led to the religious and ethical achievements which have, together "with the heritage of Greek and Roman" civilization, become the basis of the highest culture for the most influential part of humanity?

Dr. Jastrow's answer is by no means new, but its merit lies in the emphasis it lays on the bearing of an obvious fact on the historical differentiation between two lines of development in the ancient Semitic world, an emphasis which has become necessary as a counterbalance to the theory of Pan-Babylonianism persistently advocated of late years.

"The point of departure in the Hebrew religion from that of the Semitic in general [he writes] did not come until the rise of a body of men who set up a new ideal of divine government of the universe, and with it as a necessary corollary a new standard of religious conduct. Throwing aside the barriers of tribal limitations to the jurisdiction of a deity, it was the Hebrew Prophets who first prominently and emphatically brought forth the view of a divine power conceived in spiritual terms, who, in presiding over the universe and in controlling the fates of nations and individuals, acts from self-imposed laws of righteousness tempered with mercy."

In thus ascribing the starting-point of the new development to the activity of the prophets, Dr. Jastrow does not mean to deny the existence of previous influences in the same direction. He, indeed, considers that, in a true sense, the higher religious and ethical movement began with Moses, who

"had invested the national Yahweh with certain ethical traits....which paved the way for the fuller and more complete conception of the Prophets of a power of universal sway";

but whilst in the time that passed between Moses and the great literary prophets the bulk of the nation appears to have often reverted to the materialistic principles of the majority of the Semites, there set in, about the middle of the eighth century B.C., a more consistent and powerful influence in the direction of ethical monotheism, which finally produced an absolute cleavage between the ancient religions of the Euphrates Valley and the Hebraism which was to become the forerunner of Christianity.

We have purposely paid full attention to the main purport and true *raison d'être* of Dr. Jastrow's book. He himself regards the careful and unbiased differentiation between Hebraism and Babylonianism as the soul (if we may here use the term) which animates his work from the beginning to the end, and it is only right that an author's idea should be clearly reflected in a review of his book. This central idea the reader will find lucidly brought out in much detail in each of the five chapters which represent the Haskell Lectures (dealing successively with the relations between Hebrews and Babylonians, the accounts of Creation, the Sabbath, life after death, and the ethics of the two civilizations), as well as in the equally important Appendix, which includes a complete account of the various Babylonian narratives of the Deluge, partly

based on a yet unpublished work of Dr. Poebel dealing with the latest excavations at Nippur.

We have in our reading of the work noted some points on which differences of opinion may arise. Thus, for instance, we think that, in view of what follows in the same part of the book, the statement on p. 256, that in the entire course of Assyro-Babylonian history the relationship to the gods never rose "above a materialistic level," can hardly be maintained without some substantial qualification. It is, indeed, not necessary to deny the presence of all higher striving among the Babylonians and Assyrians in order to bring out in proper relief the paramount moral greatness of the Hebrew prophets.

The points to which exception may justly be taken are, however, but few, and they leave undiminished our high appreciation of the work as a whole.

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

Dr. Hemmeon's careful and scholarly work on 'Burgage Tenure in Mediæval England' is a welcome contribution to the history of the mediæval borough. As the title implies, it is concerned with the economic and legal aspects of landholding, and very rarely does the author step beyond his limits. He even denies himself the pleasure of discussing at any length the origin of the peculiar features of the tenure which he is at pains to describe in all its varieties. Such discussion is to him "profitless ploughing of desert sands," and the utmost he sets out to do in this way is to try

"to make it clear that the development of feudalism in England was antedated by a system of landholding in the boroughs which later was called the burgage tenure."

If Dr. Hemmeon does not cause us to modify to any extent the general features of the picture we had already formed of landholding in the English mediæval borough, he enables us to fill in the outline in the greatest detail. He brings out forcibly the wide divergencies that existed between town and town, and makes us realize with added clearness how difficult it is to select any one place as the typical borough of the Middle Ages. Miss Bateson's study upon the 'Laws of Breteuil' comes in for severe criticism; but although some of her conclusions may need to be revised in detail in the light of the facts adduced by Dr. Hemmeon, we do not think that the importance of her work is seriously diminished. Just as the really valuable contribution to economic history contained in Miss Bateson's brief essay was her demonstration that we must look to Normandy if we are to understand all the influences which affected the boroughs created in England and the sister kingdoms during the later Middle Ages, so the general student, if not the specialist, may be chiefly grateful to Dr. Hemmeon for the suggestive manner in which he has disclosed affinities between the older boroughs of England and those of other Germanic lands.

Except in the shortest chapter of his book, the author confines himself to the method of description and enumeration. He groups under three chapters, each appropriately subdivided, the facts he has collected in regard to the incidents of burgage tenure, burgage rents, and the mobility of real property in the mediæval borough. But the method he adopts, necessary and valuable as it is, has inherent defects: the fatal dullness of the catalogue is apt to creep in, particularly when a work is devoted largely to recording small divergences in detail. Dr. Hemmeon is evidently well aware of this danger, and endeavours, by quip and jest, to enliven a journey which he fears may be a little tedious. We are grateful to him for his anxiety to keep us amused, and we are not disposed to quarrel with the plan he has adopted to accomplish this end; but his sprightliness occasionally betrays him into unguarded phrases. We may smile when he remarks upon "the well-known poetic grace and romantic nature of the mediæval English burgess"; but we read only with regret such comments as "The English burgess's gift [of rents to religious foundations] was commonly the outcome of credulity and superstition," and "But for the fear of death [on the part of burgesses] many a monk might have been an honest worker." Again, we fail to see how an inquisition *ad quod damnum* could "awaken" "the conscience of the community," and more particularly in the case quoted (p. 25), where (as Dr. Hemmeon's authority would tell him) the inquisition failed to reveal the fact that a legitimate heir was alive, although abroad, with the result that a burgage already in the king's hands as an escheat was granted to a third party.

Some few points of detail call for comment. Dr. Hemmeon apparently regards forfeiture as including escheat *propter delictum tenentis*, and this leads him (in a number of cases where escheats are so named) gravely to correct the texts he cites; we would submit that in matters of this kind it is the wiser course to follow mediæval practice, or at least to refrain from suggesting that mediæval jurors and clerks did not know the meaning of a term with which they were entirely familiar. *Religiosus*, a favourite word of Dr. Hemmeon's, is not generally used to cover secular clergy; and we may point out that the question whether a *religiosus* "kept his vows" or not would not affect the possibility of his leaving heirs, as the author seems to imply (p. 27). We do not understand, since Dr. Hemmeon is well acquainted with 'Borough Customs,' how he could come to write: "Concerning freedom of devise....Miss Bateson seems to have known nothing whatever" (p. 171). The proofs have been read with care, but there are a few slips: the twenty-sixth year of King Edward cannot be of Edward IV. (p. 23); "juratores dicunt Henricus rex....dedit ....terre" (p. 44 n.) cannot be construed, and does not represent the text of the Hundred Rolls; "Torskey" (pp. 46, 163, and Index) should be Torksey; and "unfortuitous" (p. 191) has escaped correction.

But we do not want to end on a note of criticism, and we would conclude by commending this study to the regard of all serious students of mediæval economic and legal history, and, if perchance our words may weigh with them, also to future writers of English town histories, for whose predecessors Dr. Hemmeon has a scornful contempt; they will find for their assistance a good Index and a good Bibliography.

The 'Select Bibliography of English Mediæval Economic History' before us will lighten the labours of those concerned with such studies, who, as Dr. Hemmeon's and many kindred books bear witness, are constantly growing in number. Nor will its appeal be limited to students of economic history, for the largest section of the book (Part II.) gives in a hundred pages an excellent, though necessarily brief, survey of the records of England, her sister kingdoms, and her Continental neighbours; considerable space in Part I. is also devoted to records.

It is, perhaps, inevitable in works of this kind that there should be one or two strange omissions, and that the classification should at times puzzle us; here, for example, we fail to find the Paston Letters, and meet Miss Bateson's essay on 'The Laws of Breteuil' under 'The Law Courts,' separated by more than thirty pages from 'Borough Customs' (correctly placed under 'The Towns'). We do not think it was altogether wise to retain in Part III. ('Modern Works') the occasional references to Continental literature dealing with Continental subjects: as the Preface states, "the selection....is not exhaustive, and is even arbitrary," and only the fact that the references included were approximately representative would, in our view, entirely justify their presence; but no student who has read the prefatory remarks will be misled. We are glad to note that this valuable addition to English historical bibliographies concludes with an exhaustive Index.

In their First Report the Royal Commission upon Public Records, in suggesting that the "Rolls Series" might be revived, drew attention to the many historical texts of importance which have still to

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Burgage Tenure in Mediæval England. By Morley de Wolf Hemmeon. (Milford, for Harvard University Press, 8*s.* 6*d.* net.)

A Select Bibliography for the Study, Sources, and Literature of English Mediæval Economic History. Compiled by a Seminar of the London School of Economics under the Supervision of Hubert Hall. (P. S. King & Son, 6*s.* net.)

Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis, 1346-1367. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by James Tait. (Manchester University Press, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Year-Books of Richard II.: 12 Richard II., A.D. 1388-1389. Edited for the Ames Foundation by George F. Deiser. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press; London, Milford, 11. 1*s.* net.)

be consulted in manuscript or in editions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The publication of two texts of the former class, Reading's Chronicle and another by an anonymous Canterbury hand, serves to remind us that, so long as that suggestion remains unfruitful, the enterprise of scholars and learned societies will increase the number of individual volumes which, valuable as they may be, are yet edited upon no general plan, and are for the most part likely to be far less accessible than an official series.

The first text which Prof. Tait now supplies, and which he calls 'Chronicon Johannis de Reading,' has, unlike that which follows, been the subject of frequent reference during the last fifty or sixty years; it is not a complete work, but consists of the concluding portion of a chronicle compiled at Westminster ending in the year 1367. Reading, who is first mentioned as a monk of Westminster in 1339–40, and appears to have died in 1368–9, in all probability took up the pen *c.* 1366, and is responsible for the entries for the years from 1346 onwards. He was, therefore, contemporary with the events he describes; and his work, although ill-written and ill-informed, and largely reproduced by other writers whose compilations are already in print and well known, has yet sufficient value to justify its publication. It is of interest to notice that, while Reading's Chronicle appears to have been used for the continuation of Higden's 'Polychronicon,' for the 'Chronicon Angliæ,' and for other related Latin chronicles, it formed also one of the sources for the English 'Brut.' The passages which are now printed for the first time, although fairly considerable, are of comparatively little importance; perhaps the most valuable information contained in the new matter relates to a few incidents in the municipal history of London and the internal history of Westminster Abbey.

The text which the editor entitles 'Chronicon Anonymi Cantuariensis' is the concluding part of a chronicle that consists of the Latin 'Brut' with a continuation down to the Battle of Najera; no entry before 1346 is here printed, and the period represented is, therefore, the same as that covered by Reading's Chronicle. This second text is far the briefer and less elaborate and its chief value lies in the fact that from 1348 it is apparently independent of any other chronicle. The author seems to have been a monk of Christ Church (although not, it would appear, Stephen Birchington, as Wharton supposed), and the fresh details of which he puts us in possession relate principally to events at Canterbury. His additions to our knowledge are of no great moment, but some items relating to the war with France and his notice of the pestilence of 1361 are interesting.

The two texts contained in the volume together extend to 129 pp., while the Introduction and notes, both in smaller type, extend to 91 and 143 pp. respectively. We trust that we shall not be thought hypercritical if we suggest that the importance of the texts scarcely justifies the elaborate treatment which they have been accorded, and if we add that, while the critical discussion and annotation leave little or nothing to be desired in the way of scholarship, we are a little puzzled to know for whom the notes are in all cases intended. We take as an example the note upon Reading's reference to Archbishop Islip's canon of 1362 regulating the stipends of chaplains. The text reads:—

"Assignavitque idem archiepiscopus non plus dari sacerdotibus pro annua pensione quam lxvi*s.* viii*d.*; quod plures furari coegit ac prædari";

and the editor, deeming this notice to be "so brief as to be misleading," attempts in about 250 words to give an account of the rise in clerical salaries after the Black Death. But since Reading's statement, in the almost identical words in which it appears in other chronicles, has long been in print, and since the whole question of clerical stipends has been dealt with at some considerable length by more than one recent writer, a brief reference to Wilkins's 'Concilia' and possibly to the Rolls of Parliament and the Statutes of the Realm would surely have been sufficient. As the note stands, it will give no further assistance to serious students of ecclesiastical history, and in the rather improbable circumstance of a young student having recourse to this volume for the general history of the period, it will certainly prove "so brief as to be misleading." Before we leave the subject of notes, we may remark that we do not understand the statement at p. 333 that there was an inquiry (in the year 1366) "into the number of men it would be possible to raise from lands held by scutage, on a basis of one man per fifteen librates," when the text reads "quod quisque *decem* libras annui redditus valens annuatim."

The book is well bound and handsomely printed on good paper, and there is a full Index, but the number of misprints which have remained unnoticed in the Corrigenda hardly reflects credit on a University press. We may mention "numerenter" (p. 82), "Annot" (p. 89), "transienque" (p. 121), "oecisa" (p. 152), and "kulendas" (p. 163). Our curiosity being aroused by "Roet. Parl." on p. 311, we found on collation that two errors appeared in the brief passage taken from the source indicated. Misprints of the character we have noted unfortunately shake our faith in the text before us when we come to passages difficult or impossible to construe, and Prof. Tait's work is too good to be subjected to baseless suspicions.

The section of the Year-Books of Richard II. edited by Mr. Deiser appears in circumstances of special interest. The reign of that king has the unique ill-fortune of never having had any of its Year-Books printed, either in old or new editions. Accordingly, when America contemplated making its first contribution towards a complete modern edition of our mediæval law reports, for which Maitland put in so eloquent a plea, it naturally chose this reign for its field of work. An unhappy fortune, similar to that which left others to carry out in England the work which Maitland had begun, deprived the American series of its projector and organizer, the late Prof. J. B. Ames of Harvard. His untimely death retarded the production of the work on which he was already engaged; but Mr. Deiser has now carried out this stage of the undertaking, and the "Ames Foundation" has appropriately "made possible the appearance of this volume."

We may congratulate Mr. Deiser on having completed this arduous work on scholarly lines, though it is never very easy to take up a half-done task, and there are obvious difficulties in editing from Cambridge, Massachusetts, texts derived from manuscripts which are kept in England. Essentially the work follows the methods first pursued by Mr. L. O. Pike, and afterwards given wider currency by Maitland. The Introduction has a touch of lightness and ease that suggests Maitland himself; and Mr. G. J. Turner has indicated the references to the records of certain of the cases which Mr. Deiser has caused to be transcribed. The text and translation are competently done, despite an occasional painful aberration like that which "extends" "profecturus in comitiva" to "prefecturus in comititia," and translates it "because he is a prefect in the service of"! Occasionally, too, a little more introductory matter on the cases would have been helpful; and neither the Index nor the lists of counsel, though accurate, seem quite exhaustive. An interesting feature showing a development in legal history is the fact that the first two cases reported were argued in the Exchequer; but by far the greater part of the volume deals with reports of cases heard in the Common Bench.

The Life of Matthew Prior. By Francis Bickley. (Pitman & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The record of a poet's life is generally a dull affair: a tedious collection of trivialities through which we struggle as a sort of tribute to Culture. Could we see into the minds of dead men as we see into our own, no doubt the poet's walk round his garden would be found as enthralling as the general's survey of the field of battle; but it makes indifferent copy, and few indeed are the biographies of poets that any one would either write or read for their intrinsic interest.

The case of Matthew Prior provides a notable exception. The everyday business of his life was not the tour of his garden, but the fulfilment of diplomatic duties at the Hague or in Paris, at the centre of the foreign policy of the period. Nor was his own share an insignificant one; the historian cannot pass him by. "Matt's peace," the popular name for the Treaty of Utrecht, scarcely exaggerates the importance of the part he

played in the negotiations. Born in the lowest rank of life, he was employed as a boy in a tavern which by good fortune was frequented by the wits; here Lord Dorset found him one day reading Horace, and generously undertook the charges of his education. Prior's own talents did the rest, and the poor joiner's son lived to call the great Bolingbroke plain "Harry," and to be a *persona grata* with Louis XIV. With such materials Mr. Bickley has written a biography that is readable and informing, giving us a good insight not only into Prior's capacity for affairs and gay temperament, but also into his relation to the parties and politics of those troubled times.

But Prior belongs rather to literature than to history, and his verse is more to the world than his share in the Treaty of Utrecht. On this score Mr. Bickley, perhaps, uses Matt a little unsympathetically. He frankly tells us he dislikes the eighteenth century. Prior might have won a higher place, he thinks, "had he not been born into the most sterile and sophisticated age of English poetry." This is a kind of criticism which has always seemed to us to be futile. It is as though we were to say of a cup of tea that it would be better if it were a glass of wine; whereas the truth is, that though we may well prefer wine to tea, yet there is a time for both, and we should be very sorry when teatime comes round to find, instead of our Prior, some second-rate Herrick.

In the case of Prior this talk of the sterility and artificiality of the eighteenth century is specially inept. For the work he lives by—those score or so of lyrics, light, witty, and of a delicate perfection—give us the very essence of that sophisticated and artificial age. Indeed, for the man Matt to belong to the eighteenth century was the greatest piece of good fortune; what sort of a figure would he have cut as an Elizabethan dramatist or a Lake poet? The good fortune is ours, too. Prior's longer and more serious poems have not stood the test of time; yet they contain passages of merit, and were highly thought of in their day. One of these, 'Henry and Emma,' which Mr. Bickley declares to be intolerable except to "keen amateurs of the ludicrous," but which Horace Walpole considered a masterpiece, is a paraphrase of the celebrated 'Nut-Brown Maid.' The idea of improving older poems by translating them into a more "polite" style was popular in the eighteenth century, and amateurs of the ludicrous may be reminded that Pope once contemplated treating Milton in this way.

"I hope," wrote Dr. Atterbury to him, "you won't utterly forget what passed in the coach about 'Samson Agonistes'....some time or other I wish you would review and polish that piece....it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved, with little trouble, into a perfect model and standard of tragic poetry—always allowing for its being a story taken out of the Bible."

The relation of 'Henry and Emma' to 'The Nut-Brown Maid' is much what we should imagine from their titles; but the comparison is apt to make us underrate Prior's work. The following passage may stand for an example of his more serious verse at its best:—

Thou, ere thou goest, unhappiest of thy kind,
Must leave the habit and the sex behind.
No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck:
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful braids with various ribbon bound:
No longer shall thy bodice, aptly laced,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less:
Nor shall thy lower garments' artful plait,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide.
The ambrosial plenty of thy shining hair,
Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than thine ear
Shall stand uncouth: a horseman's coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side:
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eyesight free:
And, with a bolder stride and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear.

This is far from intolerable. But, of course, Prior owes his place among our poets to his delightful "vers de société"—models of perfection which have been often imitated, but never surpassed. Of this kind of poetry Cowper has an excellent passage, which is quoted by Mr. Bickley:—

"Every man conversant with verse writing knows, and knows by painful experience, that the familiar style is of all styles the most difficult to succeed in. To make verse speak the language of prose, without being prosaic, to marshal the words of it in such an order as they might naturally take in falling from the lips of an extemporary speaker, yet without meanness, harmoniously, elegantly, and without seeming to displace a syllable for the sake of the rhyme, is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake. He that could accomplish this task was Prior; and many have imitated his excellence in this particular, but the best copies have fallen far short of the original."

The last few words unfortunately apply to the frontispiece of Mr. Bickley's book, a piece of work unworthy of the volume.

Annotated Edition of the Authorised Daily Prayer Book, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, and Additional Matter. Compiled, in accordance with the Plans of the Rev. S. Singer, by Israel Abrahams. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

The Jewish Prayer Book has so far not received from liturgiologists the attention which it deserves. Even a superficial acquaintance with its contents would reveal the consistency of its structure, its dignity of language, and the peculiar fervour which characterizes it. But its chief claim to recognition rests on its value as a long piece of religious history. Its beginnings date back to the time when sacrificial worship was still offered in the great Jerusalem Sanctuary. When the city fell, and Judaism finally parted company with the newly arisen Christian Church, the central and most significant portions of the Prayer Book were formulated by way of definitely substituting prayer for sacrifice. But the body of doxologies, prayers, and hymns constantly increased as time went on, so that in the Service Book as it now lies before us synagogal compositions eighteen or nineteen hundred years old are found almost side by side with pieces belonging to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, whilst some Eastern forms of the ritual include hymns of a still later period.

The spirit which finds eloquent expressions in these Services exhibits a peculiar combination of the purely national with aspirations of the widest possible form of prophetic universalism. Nor will the liturgical investigator fail to recognize, amidst much that is decidedly particularist and occasionally even hostile, distinct traces of close affinity with the Christian ritual, thus clearly pointing back to the time when no impassable gulf was yet fixed between the two religions.

The present edition contains the Hebrew text authorized for use in the United Kingdom and all British possessions, accompanied by the late Mr. S. Singer's translation, both of which have been several times reprinted; and in addition we now have for the first time a long series of historical and explanatory notes, amounting almost to a full commentary, by Dr. Israel Abrahams.

The chief authority on which the annotator relied for the notes was, as he himself explains, the Hebrew Commentary published in 1868 by S. Baer, a careful scholar, who is pretty widely known as the collaborator with Franz Delitzsch in the production of a Masoretic edition of the text of the Old Testament. Dr. Abrahams had, however, also some recent researches into the history and development of the Prayer Book before him, and the result will no doubt prove very useful and helpful to a wide circle of persons approaching the subject from various points of view.

By way of criticism, some few remarks only need be offered in this place. Dr. Abrahams appears hardly justified in confidently assigning the substance of the Prayer of Eighteen to the second century B.C., the extant evidence seeming rather to point to the latter part of the first century A.D. as the time of its composition. The Gamaliel, moreover, whose name is linked with the early history of the prayer, was the second of that name, and should have been so designated in the notes. Misleading, and probably due to inadvertence, is the statement that "the reading of the Law, as introduced by Ezra, became a regular feature of the service." We, as a matter of fact, only know that Ezra read the Law to the people, but there are no details concerning it which would justify the clause "as introduced by Ezra."

Some other points might be mentioned, but we will close with a reference to the famous hymn beginning "Adon Olam." Dr. Abrahams gives the rhythmic scheme of the poem on p. ix, but in the piece itself, as vocalized on p. 3, the licences of enunciation which the poet allowed himself have been disregarded, and as a consequence some of the lines do not scan.

FICTION.

The World Set Free. By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Wells's new book can be classed as fiction only in a limited sense; it is his latest Utopia, the confession of the faith that is in him concerning the future of mankind. All Utopias, since the first of them, have been in the nature of criticisms of existing society; Mr. Wells criticizes it for its waste of energy just as a quarter of a century ago William Morris attacked it for its waste of the pleasure possible in work. Like Morris, he sees that our modern society, as unstable as a muddy eddy in a torrent, is breaking down from the sheer impossibility of employing all its members in the sole occupation which it recognizes for them—the production of profit; and, again like him, predicates a catastrophic ending of the present state of affairs. It is, we may remark, curious that none of our seers has sufficient faith in the power of ideas to believe that mankind as a whole can ever be brought to reconsider its position without some *deus ex machina*, some unnecessary violence to bring it to a halt on its way.

The catastrophe, in this case, only slightly forestalls the inevitable breakdown of society owing to the enormous simplification of production caused by the discovery of the way in which the energy of the atom can be made available, the simultaneous depreciation of gold by its manufacture as a by-product, and the displacement of labour this simplification entails. War is the only way in which this human waste can be employed, and when it comes, the new force liberated is so potent for destruction that the whole framework of society is dissolved, and mankind is set free to build up a new life for itself. The story of the convention of notables and ex-rulers who, with real power in their hands for the first time, embark on the task of reorganization, forms an amusing interlude, with a touch of melodrama in the fate of the king who tried to profit by the opportunity of the moment to make himself master of the world on the old lines.

It is, however, in the New World which Mr. Wells brings before us that we are most interested. We are afraid that it cannot be described, like that of Morris, as an epoch of rest. It is a scientific paradise with dark hints of synthetic foods, though its inhabitants, wonderful to say, prefer for the present field-grown vegetables, and we are not told that meat is prohibited. Mr. Wells is well disposed to art, without any real understanding of what art is. "The majority of our people are artists," he says of his new world, not realizing that the essential quality of art lies not in what is done, but how it is done, and that it is inconceivable that a free man doing freely chosen work for his own pleasure should not show that pleasure in his work. We have mistrusted Mr. Wells's views on the arts since he proposed to substitute for one of the most pleasant of them, building, a machine squeezing walls out like paint from a collapsible tube.

As his readers will readily surmise, Mr. Wells attacks once more the sphinx problem of civilization, the question of the relation between men and women, and incidentally of love. If we are to take Karenin as his exponent, we are to look forward to the abolition of much that our poets and writers describe as love, a mixed feeling which gets in the way of rational human companionship between men and women. It is the feeling of possession—hardly separable in our present conception of love from its other relationships—which has to be eliminated from it. Woman "must cease to be our adventure—and come with us on our adventures." It may be that when life opens up more freely, the relative importance of personal love will diminish, and take its place among the elementals of life without obtruding itself into the good-comradeship of every day.

We remark with pleasure signs of a greater attention to the prose rhythm of this book—passages of high merit. The first essential of a good prose style, at any rate as long as thought is rigorously chained to speech, is that it can be read aloud. But every now and then the author's vigilance has relaxed with unfortunate results. Such a sentence as, "It was the first record of the first apparatus heavier than air that ever maintained itself in the air by mechanical force," should never have been written by any one with an ear for the music of our language, or a feeling for his craft.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Foster (A. E. Manning), Anglo-Catholicism, "People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack
A study of the Anglo-Catholic movement, with a brief Introduction by Dr. R. L. Langford-James.

Fowler (W. Warde), Roman Ideas of Deity in the Last Century before the Christian Era, 5/ net. Macmillan
Lectures delivered in Oxford for the Common University Fund.

Mothers' Union: Little Book of Prayers, 1*d*. Mowbray
A few prayers for the use of mothers on various occasions.

Owen (D. C.), The Infancy of Religion, "The S. Deiniol's Series," 3/6 net. Milford
The author has examined the most primitive and rudimentary forms of religion in order to discover whether it "could legitimately be called an instinct of human nature," and as a result of his studies is "more convinced than ever of the reality of the religious sense, and of the tenacity of its hold upon primitive folk."

Thompson (T.), The Offices of Baptism and Confirmation, "Cambridge Handbooks of Liturgical Study," 6/ net. Cambridge University Press
An account of the liturgical history of baptism and confirmation, showing the development of the services and the relation of various rites to each other.

Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures: The New Testament, Vol. III.: St. Paul's Epistles to the Churches: Part II. The First Epistle to the Corinthians, by the Rev. Cuthbert Lattey, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Longmans
Containing an historical Introduction, text, foot-notes, and Appendixes.

Wood (Michael), The Life of Prayer, 6*d*. net. Mowbray
A little book for devotional reading.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of the Books and Manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson, in the Library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, with a Memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia, Privately Printed
This Catalogue "contains an almost complete list of the first editions of the author's works." It is illustrated with reproductions of title-pages, autograph letters, &c., and Mr. Rosenbach contributes an appreciation of H. E. Widener. The edition is limited to one hundred and fifty copies, for private circulation only.

Hodgkin (J. E.) Collections, Catalogue of the Valuable Library, 2/6 Sotheby
An illustrated catalogue of the library, comprising illuminated and historical manuscripts, early woodcut books, and examples of old stamped bindings. The sale will take place on May 12th to 15th inclusive, and May 18th and 19th.

PHILOSOPHY.

Alexander (S.), The Basis of Realism, 1/ net. Milford
This paper is reproduced from vol. vi. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy.

Driesch (Hans), The Problem of Individuality, a Course of Four Lectures delivered before the University of London in October, 1913, 3/6 net. Macmillan
The first two lectures form a brief revision of the subject as treated by the author in his Gifford Lectures on 'The Science and Philosophy of the Organism'; in Lecture III., on 'The Logic of Vitalism,' he develops his "general theory of Becoming," and in the last lecture discusses the problem of Monism.

Kant's Critique of Judgement, translated, with Introduction and Notes, by J. H. Bernard, 10/ net. Macmillan
A second and revised edition.

Prince (Morton), The Unconscious, the Fundamentals of Human Personality, Normal and Abnormal, 8/6 net. Macmillan
An introduction to abnormal psychology.

POETRY.

Abbott (W. H.), Vision, a Book of Lyrics, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews
This volume contains many sonnets: some miscellaneous pieces, such as 'Convent Pictures' and 'Song: Lisette'; and translations from Heine.

Albino (Francis Edward), On Sorrow's Harp, 2/ net. Washbourne
Plaintive verses on 'Death's Whirlwind,' 'Dumb Preachers,' 'The Problem of Evil,' &c.

Arensberg (Walter Conrad), Poems, $1 net. Boston, Houghton-Mifflin Co.
A collection of miscellaneous verses, sonnets, quatrains, and translations.

Brock (Blanche Adelaide), Bequeathed Mid-Ocean, 3/6 net. John Long
A narrative piece written in heroic couplets.

Cadwaladr (J. J.), "Eos Gwalia," Songs for Music, and Other Verses, 1/ Drane
Some patriotic pieces, such as 'An English Toast,' 'The King,' 'Wake Up, England!' and other verses.

Cammell (Charles), Faeryland, 3/6 net. Humphreys
A long piece in three cantos: 'Faeries of the Sea,' 'Faeries of the Forest,' and 'Elizabeth's Faeryland.'

Gage (Gervais), From Far Lands, Poems of North and South, 5/ Macmillan
In the earlier verses Mr. J. Laurence Rentoul records his life in North Ireland, England, and Germany. The verses in the latter part of the volume were written in Australia, "the Far Land of his adoption."

Hardy (Blanche C.), Artegal, a Drama; Poems and Ballads, 3/6 net. John Long
'Artegal,' a play of early Britain, is written mainly in blank verse. Some of the short pieces are reproduced from *The Westminster Gazette*, *Vanity Fair*, and other papers.

Moffatt (Warneford), New Canadian Poems, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
This volume contains many patriotic pieces, as well as verses of personal experience and reminiscence.

Okeleigh (Credita), A Wreath of Rosemary, or Melodies from Far Away, 1/ Drane
A small collection of verses, including 'A Bunch of White Violets,' 'The White Lane,' and 'The Garden of Illusion.'

Roberts (Lloyd), England over Seas, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews
A small collection of verses, including 'The Homesteader,' 'The Berry Pickers,' and 'The Scarlet Trails.'

Safroni-Middleton (A.), A Vagabond's Philosophy in Various Moods, 3/6 net. Constable
Miscellaneous verses, including 'Songs of the South Seas.'

Songs of the South : Choice Selections from Southern Poets from Colonial Times to the Present Day, collected and edited by Jennie Thornley Clarke, with an Appendix of Brief Biographical Notes, and an Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, 5/ net. Moring
A third and revised edition.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Allen (P. S.), The Age of Erasmus, Lectures delivered in the Universities of Oxford and London, 6/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
These lectures, when delivered in London, were noticed briefly in *The Athenæum* on February 14, p. 232; February 21, p. 276; February 28, p. 318; March 7, p. 345.

Barrington (Mrs. Russell), Life of Walter Bagehot, 12/6 net. Longmans
An account of Bagehot's life and writings, by his sister-in-law. There are portraits and other illustrations in the book.

Clay (Rotha Mary), The Hermits and Anchorites of England, "The Antiquary's Books," 7/6 net. Methuen
A description of the daily life of "the lonely dwellers in fen and forest, hillside and cliff, cloister and churchyard," and account of the influence these men had on the community. There are many illustrations.

Ditchfield (P. H.), London Survivals, a Record of the Old Buildings and Associations of the City, 10/6 net. Methuen
An account of the treasures of antiquity which still survive in London, with over a hundred illustrations by Mr. E. L. Wratten.

Early English Text Society : The Coventry Leet Book ; or, Mayor's Register, containing the Records of the City Court Leet or View of Frankpledge, A.D. 1420–1555, with Divers Other Matters, transcribed and edited by Mary Dormer Harris, Part IV., 10/ Kegan Paul
Containing an Introduction, the remaining part of the text, with foot-notes, Glossary, and Indexes.

Hall (Thornton), Romances of the Peerage, 12/6 net. Holden & Hardingham
Including sketches of Barbara Villiers, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Lord George Bentinck. The book is illustrated with portraits.

Jerrold (Clare), The Story of Dorothy Jordan, 15/ net. Nash
The author has examined documents regarding Dorothy Jordan's parentage, her baptismal name, and dates of birth and death, and claims to have cleared away much of the mystery with which her name has previously been surrounded.

Lützow (Count), The Hussite Wars, 12/6 net. Dent
This work may be regarded as a sequel to the author's 'Life and Times of Master John Hus'; it deals with "the lengthy wars in Bohemia and the neighbouring countries that were the inevitable result of his unjust condemnation."

MacColl (Malcolm), Memoirs and Correspondence, edited by the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder
The larger portion of this book is given over to the Memoir. The second part contains letters from Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Cardinal Newman, and other well-known people, and short introductory notes about the circumstances in which Canon MacColl became acquainted with his various correspondents.

Masson (Rosaline), Robert Louis Stevenson, 6*d*. net. Jack
A little memoir in "The People's Books."

Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters, a Selection from his Correspondence, translated from the Original Latin, together with Historical Introductions and Notes, by James Harvey Robinson, with the collaboration of Henry Winchester Rolfe, 7/6 net. Putnam
A revised edition containing a new chapter on Petrarch's 'Secret.'

Putnam (George Haven), Memories of my Youth, 1844–1865, 7/6 net. Putnam
The author records his student-days in France and Germany, visits to England, and active service in the Civil War. It is his purpose to continue the story of his life in another volume, under the title of 'Memories of a Publisher.'

Ragnau (Right Rev. Edmond Canon Hugues de), The Vatican, the Center of Government of the Catholic World, 16/ net. Appleton
An examination of the constitution and organization of the Catholic Church and its influence on modern civilization.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, edited by George M. Wrong, H. H. Langton, and W. Stewart Wallace, Vol. XVIII., $1.50. Toronto, Glasgow & Brook
Reviews of books on Canada published during 1913, classified under such headings as 'Canada's Relations to the Empire' and 'Provincial and Local History.'

Stanhope (Ghita), The Life of Charles, Third Earl Stanhope, revised and completed by G. P. Gooch, 10/ net. Longmans
This biography of the third Earl Stanhope was begun by his great-great-granddaughter. After her death in 1912 Mr. Gooch undertook the editing of the manuscript, and has contributed several chapters.

Tchobanian (Archag), The People of Armenia : their Past, their Culture, their Future, 1/6 net. Dent
A translation of M. Tchobanian's lecture, given in French, by Lieut.-Col. G. Marcar Gregory, with an Introduction by Viscount Bryce.

Waddington (Mary King), My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder
Reminiscences of political and diplomatic circles in Paris in the years immediately following the Franco-German War.

Winstanley (L.), Tolstoy, "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack
A sketch of Tolstoy's life and a description and criticism of his writings.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Baedeker (Karl), Russia, with Teheran, Port Arthur, and Peking, Handbook for Travellers, 18/ net. Fisher Unwin
This handbook is illustrated with forty maps and seventy-eight plans.

Bell (Alured Gray), The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro, 42/ net. Heinemann
A description of the city, its architecture, gardens, government, and various activities. The book is illustrated by numerous reproductions of paintings, caricatures, and photographs.

Fairford (Ford), Canada, "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack
A brief account of the history, natural and social conditions, products, and industries of Canada.

Walcott (Arthur S.), Java and her Neighbours, a Traveller's Notes in Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra, 10/6 net. Putnam
An account of travels in the East Indies, giving a sketch of the early history of the islands and their present position under Dutch rule. The book is illustrated with many photographs and a map.

SOCIOLOGY.

Best (Harry), The Deaf : their Position in Society and the Provision for their Education in the United States, $2 net. New York, Crowell
A study of the attitude of the State towards the deaf in the United States.

Mecklin (John Moffatt), Democracy and Race Friction, a Study in Social Ethics, 5/6 net. Macmillan
A discussion of certain racial problems by the Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pittsburgh.

Münsterberg (Hugo), Psychology and Social Sanity, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
A study of various problems in practical life made from the psychological standpoint. The subjects dealt with include Sex Education, Socialism, Thought Transference, Advertising, and Naive Psychology. The aim is to show that social difficulties are dependent on mental conditions with which modern psychology can cope.

Veblen (Thorstein), The Instinct of Workmanship, 6/6 net. Macmillan
A survey of the correlation between industrial custom and the other facts that go to make up any given phase of civilization. The analysis is based on the materialistic assumptions of modern science, and the subject is treated historically from primitive technology to the machine industry.

ECONOMICS.

Bilgram (Hugo) and Levy (Louis Edward), The Cause of Business Depressions as Disclosed by an Analysis of the Basic Principles of Economics, 6/ net. Lippincott
A study of the economic causes of industrial depression.

POLITICS.

Stevens (E. J. C.), 'Jest Evans," White and Black, an Inquiry into South Africa's Greatest Problem, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall
A discussion of the colour question in South Africa.

PHILOLOGY.

Aristophanes, The Acharnians, edited from the MSS. and Other Original Sources by Richard Thomas Elliott, 14/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
Containing an Introduction, revised text, notes, and "excursuses upon Athenæus's Text of Aristophanes, the Papyrus Fragments of 'The Acharnians,' and the Greek Dialects in Aristophanes."

Philological Club of the University of North Carolina : Studies in Philology, Vol. XI. Menasha Wisconsin, George Banta Pub. Co.
Contains 'The Shepheards Calender, II.,' by Mr. Edwin Greenlaw; 'The Celtic Origin of the Lay of Yonec,' by Mr. T. P. Cross; 'A Note on Phormio,' by Mr. George Howe; and 'Authorship and Interpretation of the ἐκ τῆς μουσικῆς ἱστορίας,' by Mr. Wilbur H. Royster.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Gratacap (L. P.), The Substance of Literature, 4/ net. Stevens & Brown
An essay dealing chiefly with "the influence of the subject-matter of Sin, Ignorance, and Misery in Literature."

Tillyard (H. J. W.), Greek Literature, "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack
An outline of ancient Greek literature. Each chapter has a selected Bibliography, which "is confined to books needing no knowledge of Greek."

EDUCATION.

Anarchy or Order, Twelve Papers for the Times, 1/ Duty and Discipline Movement, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.
The various writers all urge the necessity for discipline in training children.

Badley (J. H.), Co-Education in Practice, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer; London, Simpkin & Marshall
This pamphlet contains the substance of an address delivered to "The Heretics" in Cambridge last February, with some additions and three Appendixes.

MacMunn (Norman), A Path to Freedom in the School, 2/ net. Bell
A discussion of the 'Theory of Child Emancipation,' with a plea for a system of teaching in partnership and the establishment of Commonwealth schools.

Morgan (Barbara Spofford), The Backward Child, a Study of the Psychology and Treatment of Backwardness, 5/ net. Putnam
A practical manual for teachers, with an Introduction by Miss Elizabeth E. Farrell.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Carson (G. St. L.) and Smith (David Eugene), Elements of Algebra, Part I., 3/ Ginn
This textbook is an introduction to Algebra, and contains revision papers, a brief sketch of the history of the subject, and Logarithmic Tables.

Here and There Stories : Junior, Children of Here and There, 3*d*.; and Senior, Here and There in America, 5*d*. Macmillan
Paper-covered Readers, with illustrations. The latter contains extracts from Washington Irving, Charles Kingsley, and other writers.

How and Why Stories : Junior, Children of the Fields and Woods : How they Hunt and Why they Hide, 3*d*.; and Intermediate, The Magic Garden, by Elsie Bloomfield, 4*d*. Macmillan
Illustrated Readers in Nature study.

Isaiah XL.-LXVI., edited by Rev. W. A. L. Elmslie and Rev. John Skinner, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
Containing an historical Introduction on the traditional authorship, external and internal evidence, and the teaching and religious value of the book; a Chronological Table; the text of the Revised Version, with foot-notes; and an Index.

Then and Now Stories : Junior, Children of Then and Now, 3*d*.; Intermediate, Story-Tellers of Then and Now, 4*d*.; and Senior, Life in England Then and Now, 5*d*. Macmillan
Readers printed in clear type and illustrated.

FICTION.

Baker (C. P.), The Magic Tale of Harvanger and Yolande, 6/ Mills & Boon
A fantastic tale of a youth of humble birth. Whilst minding his father's cattle on the hills, he meets on three occasions a stranger who inquires the way to Scaur Gap—beyond which, he was told, was to be found "the best thing in the world." On the death of his parents he determines to set out on the same errand, and learn something of the world.

Belloc (Hilaire), The Girondin, 7*d.* net. Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Bindloss (Harold), Blake's Burden, 6/ Ward & Lock
The hero voluntarily bears the disgrace of cowardice which his cousin incurred in a frontier skirmish, and afterwards seeks his fortune in Canada.

Cleeve (Lucas), His Italian Wife, 6*d.* John Long
A cheap reprint.

Fiastri (Virginia Guicciardi), From Opposite Shores, translated from the Italian by Hélène Antonelli, "Library of Translations," 6/ Goschen
This novel describes conflicting social and clerical influences in the district of Reggio at the close of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century.

Griffith (George), The World Masters, 6*d.* John Long
A cheap reprint.

Henry-Ruffin (M. E.), The Shield of Silence, 5/6 New York, Benziger Bros.
The story of a crime told in confession to a priest, who is, of course, bound to secrecy. Some of the scenes are laid in the United States, and others in Northern Spain.

Hillis (Newell Dwight), The Story of Phædrus, How we got the Greatest Book in the World, 5/6 net. Macmillan
A story of a Greek slave, Phædrus, who came under the influence of Christianity. There are illuminations by Mr. George W. Bardwell.

Jones (Margam), Angels in Wales, 6/ John Long
A tale of Welsh life in the nineteenth century.

Kernahan (Mary), Dr. Ivor's Wife, 6/ Allen
In order to fulfil the terms of an old lady's will and to secure thereby a fortune, a marriage of convenience is arranged between an impecunious schoolmistress and an embittered doctor. The story shows the process by means of which his chilled heart is thawed and her real sentiments find expression.

MacLaren (Emily), The Web of Circumstance, a Romance, 1/ net. Murray & Evenden
A story of ancient Rome.

Martindale (C. C.), The Waters of Twilight, 3/6 net. Longmans
A study in religious faith by a Roman Catholic priest. The principal characters are Catholics, who only realize how much their creed matters to them when confronted by difficult and unforeseen situations.

Shaw (Capt. Frank H.), The Haven of Desire, 6/ Cassell
A story of adventures at sea concerning a sailor who makes an unhappy marriage.

Shaw (M. H.), Eve and the Minister, 6/ Murray & Evenden
The love-story of a beautiful Society lady and a Nonconformist minister.

Stevens (E. J. C.), Leentas, a Tale of Love and War, 6/ Allen
A story of the South African War, in which the heroine disguises herself as a Boer in order to take revenge on the man who wronged her sister.

Turner (G. Frederic), The Red Virgin, or The Interregnum, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A second edition.

Vachell (Horace Annesley), Quinneys, 6/ John Murray
This novel tells the life-story of an antique dealer. It shows how by honest dealing the hero became a celebrity known to all the great art collectors in both hemispheres. Blended with the business part of the book are several love affairs.

Water (Virginia Terhune Van de), The Shears of Delilah, 6/ Putnam
Ten short stories dealing with some of the reasons for unhappy marriages.

Wells (H. G.), The World Set Free, 6/ Macmillan
See p. 652.

Westrup (William), The Toll, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
A story dealing with the gold mines of South Africa—Johannesburg in particular "The Toll" being the lives demanded by the mines for the extraction of the precious metal. The inexpressible dreariness of the miner's lot is depicted, and the tragedy of two lives among the many forms the substance of the story.

JUVENILE.

Quiller-Couch (Mabel), Cornwall's Wonderland, 3/6 net. Dent
A collection of legends and fairy-tales of Cornwall which the author heard as a child.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Antiquary, May, 6*d.* Elliot Stock
The illustrated articles include 'Roman and Other Triple Vases,' by Mr. Walter J. Kaye, and 'The Howes of the Manor of Scotter, in Lindsey,' by Mr. T. B. F. Eminson.

Book Monthly, May, 6*d.* Cassell
Mr. Robb Lawson discusses the need of a school for novelists, and Miss Eillen Alder examines 'The Welsh Story To-day.'

Britannic Review, May, 1/ net. Eyre & Spottiswoode
Some of the items are 'The Menace of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance,' by Dr. F. B. Vrooman; 'The Georgian Bay Canal,' by Sir Robert Perks; and 'The Ideal Empire of our Time,' by Mr. Richard Jebb.

Celtic Review, April, 2/6 net. Nutt
'Dan Cuimhne,' verses by Mr. G. P. T. MacRae; 'The "Picti" and "Scotti" in the Excidium Brittaniæ,' by the Rev. A. W. Wade-Evans; and 'Henry White—"Fionn,"' by M. M., are among the contents.

Connoisseur, May, 1/ net. Herbert Baily
Some of the features of this number are 'Staffordshire Pottery,' by Mr. C. Vernon, and 'On Making a Collection of Old Drawings,' by Mr. H. S. Reitlinger.

Contemporary Review, May, 2/6 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
'Frederic Mistral,' by Count de Soissons; 'The Humanity of the Labour Exchanges,' by Miss Constance Spender; and 'The Badger,' by Miss Frances Pitt, are among the contents.

Empire Review, May, 1/ net. Macmillan
The articles include 'Local Government,' by Mr. H. D. Gregory; 'Foreign Affairs and their Lessons,' by "Diplomatist"; and 'Tariff Reform,' by Mr. J. C. Simpson.

English Review, May, 1/ net. 17–21, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Mr. Austin Harrison contributes "a Renaissance Masque" entitled 'King Carson'; Mr. L. March Phillipps writes on 'Art and Life'; and there are verses by Mr. John Helston and Mr. H. G. Dwight.

Geographical Journal, May, 2/ Geographical Society
Containing 'The Sea-Route to Siberia,' by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Mr. Jonas Lied; 'A Journey through Central Arabia,' by Capt. G. Leachman, and other papers.

Highway, May, 1*d.* Workers' Educational Assoc.
Includes an article by Mr. Arthur Greenwood on technical education.

History, April-June, 1/ net. 89, Farringdon Street, E.C.
Includes 'Discoveries and Colonies of the Scandinavians,' by Prof. Raymond Beazley, and 'Lollardy and the English Reformation,' by Mr. Walter Ashley.

Irish Book Lover, May, 2/6 per ann. Salmond
Includes a summary of a discourse by Mr. T. W. Rolleston on the Rev. John Gwynn's 'Book of Armagh,' and a memoir of T. D. Sullivan.

Librarian and Book World, 6*d.* net. Stanley Paul
Includes an article on 'Public Library Reform,' by Mr. Robert W. Parsons.

Library Assistant, May, 4/ per annum. Stoke Newington Public Library
Containing 'Impressions of the Fourth Easter School,' by Mr. Harry Grindle; 'Parliamentary Commissions of Enquiry and their Reports,' by Mr. C. H. R. Peach, and various notices.

Mariner's Mirror, May, 1/ net. Society for Nautical Research
In this issue Mr. H. H. Brindley continues his paper on 'Stem Ropes,' and Mr. Douglas Owen writes on 'The Devonport Figureheads.'

Modern Language Teaching, April, 6*d.* Black
'French Poetry,' by Mr. H. H. Whitehouse; 'Modern Languages in Scotland,' by Miss Mary Tweedie; and 'Elocution and Voice Production,' by Miss Margery Dale, are some of the features in this number.

National Review, May, 2/6 net. 23, Ryder Street, S.W.
Mr. Austin Dobson writes an appreciation of Aaron Hill, Mr. A. Maurice Low discusses American affairs, and Earl Percy has an article on 'The "Pogrom" Plot.'

Occult Review, May, 7*d.* net. Rider
Mr. Sax Rohmer writes on 'The Occult East,' and Mr. Reginald B. Span on 'The Psychic Experiments of Sir William Crookes.'

Royal Statistical Society Journal, April, 2/6 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Contains papers on 'The Sizes of Businesses, Mainly in the Textile Industries,' by Prof. S. J. Chapman and Mr. T. S. Ashton, and the 'Prices of Commodities in 1913,' by Sir George Paish.

School World, May, 6*d.* Macmillan
Some of the items in this issue are 'The Public-School Education of the Average Boy,' by Mr. Cloudesley Brereton; 'Plays for Villagers and Others,' by Miss Fanny Johnson; and 'Accuracy and the Direct Method,' by Mr. E. Creagh Kittson.

United Empire, May, 1/ net. Pitman
Notable features are 'Development of Agriculture in South Africa,' by Mr. D. H. Ledward, and 'The Empire and the Birth-Rate,' by Dr. C. V. Drysdale.

War and Peace, May, 3*d.* Whitehall House, S.W.
This issue includes articles on Mexico, by Norman Angell, and 'A Democratic Peace Programme,' by Mr. Keir Hardie.

World's Work, May, 1/ net. Heinemann
Special features are 'Ceres, Rome,' by "Home Counties"; 'The New France in Development,' by Mr. J. J. Conway; and 'A New Field for Railway Conquest,' by Mr. F. A. Talbot.

GENERAL.

Bainbridge (Oliver), The Lesson of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton
This essay is followed by numerous congratulatory messages from eminent men and women of America, Great Britain, France, and other countries.

Binnie-Clark (Georgina), Wheat and Woman, 6/ net. Heinemann
The author records her experiences in managing a small holding near Fort Qu'Appelle. There are illustrations from photographs.

Brooke (Rev. C. W. A.), Modern Methods of Parochial Organization, 3/6 net. Mowbray
A handbook recounting various methods of organization in use in different parishes.

Brother Richard's Book-Shelf: No. 6, Visions of the People, taken from Lamennais's 'Words of a Believer,' 1*d.* Dent
Mr. Tom Bryan has written an Introduction, and there is a brief Foreword by "Brother Richard."

Ideals for Working Days, Thoughts from the Works of the Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, selected by E. E. M. 1/ net Mowbray
One of the "Fleur-de-Lis Booklets," containing extracts for each day of the year.

Pennsylvania Society Year-Book, 1914, edited by Barr Ferree. New York, 249, West 13th Street
Containing a report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, and a summary of contemporary patriotic and historical activity in Pennsylvania.

Spiritual Healing, 1/ net. Macmillan
The report of a clerical and medical committee of inquiry into spiritual, faith, and mental healing, containing the conclusions of the committee and a summary of evidence given by various witnesses.

Taber (Edward Martin), Stowe Notes, Letters, and Verses, 12/6 net. Bell
The author, who died in 1896 at the age of 33, was obliged, on account of ill-health, to live for many years a solitary life in Stowe in Northern Vermont. This volume contains his notes, verses, and literary fragments, and is illustrated by reproductions of his sketches in oil and pencil. The editor has added a few personal records and some letters.

Thomas (W. Beach) and Collett (A. K.), The English Year: Spring, 10/6 net. Jack

After an introductory chapter on 'Spring,' the letterpress is divided into sections entitled 'March Calendar,' 'April Calendar,' and 'May Calendar.' Mr. A. H. Patterson is responsible for a few contributions. The book is illustrated with reproductions in colour from the work of Sir Alfred East, Charles Conder, Mr. Tom Mostyn, and others; and there are drawings in the text by Mr. A. W. Seaby.

Viking Society for Northern Research, Saga Book, Vol. VIII. Part I. The Society

Containing a report of the meetings of the Society in 1912, and a number of papers, which include 'Some Points of Resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Grettis Saga),' by Mr. Douglas Stedman, and 'A Map of Denmark, 1900 Years Old,' by Dr. Gudmund Schütte.

PAMPHLET.

Willis (Fred), The Ideals of Richard Jefferies, 3*d*. The Author, 23, Clifton Street, Swindon

This pamphlet contains a brief sketch of the life and works of Richard Jefferies, a discussion of his ideals, and a Bibliography.

SCIENCE.

Aflalo (F. G.), Birds in the Calendar, 3/6 net. Secker

Sketches on birds appropriate to each month of the year. They are reproduced from *The Outlook*.

Allbutt (Sir Thomas Clifford), Palissy, Bacon, and the Revival of Natural Science, 1/ net. Milford

This paper was read at the International Historical Congress in April, 1913, and is reproduced from vol. vi. of the *Proceedings* of the British Academy.

Barger (George), The Simpler Natural Bases, 6/ net. Longmans

One of the series of "Monographs on Biochemistry." It gives an account of "those basic substances of animals and plants which are of general biological interest." Special attention has been given to the Bibliography, which contains over forty pages, and extends to the autumn of 1913.

Baxandall (F. E.), On the Enhanced Lines of Manganese in the Spectrum of α Andromedæ. Astronomical Society

This paper is reprinted from the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Report of the Meteorological Service, for the Year ended December 31st, 1910, 2 vols. Ottawa

Containing an Introduction, detailed report, and Appendix.

Cornish (C. J.), Life at the Zoo, Notes and Traditions of the Regent's Park Gardens, 1/ net. Nelson

Includes chapters on animal æsthetics, dealing with the sensibility of animals to beauty, scents, and music. Part of the book is reproduced from *The Spectator*.

Dickson (W. E. Carnegie), Bacteriology, Man's Microbe Friends and Foes, "The People's Books," 6*d*. net. Jack

This little book gives a brief account of the history and present scope of the scientific study of bacteria. It is illustrated by diagrams, and there is a selected Bibliography at the end.

Eugenics Record Office, Bulletin No. 11, Reply to the Criticism of Recent American Work by Dr. Heron of the Galton Laboratory, by C. B. Davenport and A. J. Rosanoff, 10 cents. Cold Spring Harbor

This booklet contains two papers entitled 'A Discussion of the Methods and Results of Dr. Heron's Critique,' by Mr. Davenport, and 'Mendelism and Neuropathic Heredity,' by Dr. Rosanoff.

Forsyth (A. R.), Lectures introductory to the Theory of Functions of Two Complex Variables, 10/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

These lectures were delivered before the University of Calcutta last year.

Geological Society, Abstracts of the Proceedings, No. 957, 6*d*. The Society, Burlington House, W.

Containing summaries of papers on 'The Evolution of the Essex River-System, and its Relation to that of the Midlands,' by Dr. J. W. Gregory, and 'The Topaz-bearing Rocks of Gunong Bakau,' by Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, and of the discussion which followed them.

Jones (Walter), Nucleic Acids: their Chemical Properties and Physiological Conduct, 3/6 net. Longmans

One of the "Monographs on Biochemistry." It includes Appendixes, a full Bibliography, and Index.

Kaye (G. W. C.), X Rays, an Introduction to the Study of Röntgen Rays, 5/ net. Longmans

This handbook gives an account of some methods and apparatus in use at the present time. It is illustrated with diagrams and photographs.

Kippax (John R.), The Call of the Stars, a Popular Introduction to a Knowledge of the Starry Skies, 10/6 net. Putnam

A non-technical description of the chief stars and planets, with an account of the myths and legends associated with them at various times. It is illustrated by photographs, charts, and diagrams.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 62, No. 2: Hydro mechanic Experiments with Flying Boat Hulls, by H. C. Richardson. Washington, Smithsonian Institution

A report of an investigation carried out at the Model Basin, Washington Navy Yard. It is illustrated with six plates.

Walpole-Bond (John), Field-Studies of some Rarer British Birds, 7/6 net. Witherby

The Preface states that practically all the matter in these essays "comes from long, personal observation and research." Some chapters are reproduced, with alterations, from *British Birds*, *Country Life*, and other magazines.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Hartland (Edwin Sidney), Ritual and Belief, Studies in the History of Religion, 10/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A series of essays on 'Learning to "Think Black,"' 'The Relations of Religion and Magic,' 'The Boldness of the Celts,' 'The Haunted Widow,' 'The Philosophy of Mourning Clothes,' 'The Rite at the Temple of Mylitta,' and 'The Voice of the Stone of Destiny.'

Martin (Rev. E. Osborn), The Gods of India, a Brief Description of their History, Character, and Worship, 4/6 net. Dent

In two introductory chapters the author discusses the development of Hindu mythology and the Sacred Books of the Hindus, and then passes on to a consideration of the chief Hindu gods, classifying them under the three headings 'Vedic Deities,' 'Purānic Deities,' and 'Inferior Deities.' The book is fully illustrated, and provided with an Index.

FINE ART.

Brown (Alice van Vechten) and Rankin (William), A Short History of Italian Painting, 7/6 Dent

A handbook for beginners. The more technical matter has been confined to notes, and there are many illustrations, a Bibliography, and an Index.

Hewison (James King), The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle, with a Short History of the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland, 20/ net. Glasgow, John Smith

After an introductory chapter on the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland, the author gives a history of the Ruthwell Cross and Bewcastle Obelisk, and an account of the inscriptions and sculpture on the monuments. The book also contains the text of the Old English poem 'The Dream of the Rood,' with a metrical translation. There are many illustrations.

Hill (George Francis), Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Palestine (Galilee, Samaria, and Judæa), 30/ net. British Museum

The twenty-seventh volume of the 'Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum,' begun in 1873. It gives a description of all the ancient coins issued in Palestine down to the close of the Greek Imperial coinage under the rule of Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus, and is illustrated with plates, a map, and a table of the Hebrew alphabet. There are over a hundred pages of Introduction and ten Indexes.

Johnson (George Lindsay), Photography in Colours, a Text-Book for Amateurs and Students of Physics, 3/6 net. Routledge

A second edition, revised and brought up to date, with additional chapters on 'Colour Printing from Single-Plate Transparencies' and 'The Nature of Light and Colour.'

Joyce (Thomas A.), Mexican Archæology, an Introduction to the Archæology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America, 12/6 net. Lee Warner

An account of the life and culture of the Mexican and Mayan peoples of pre-Spanish America, illustrated by maps, plates, and numerous drawings in the text.

New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, Bulletin, April, 10 cents. The Museum

Containing an article entitled 'The Metropolitan Museum's Growth too Big for its Income,' Notes on Recent Accessions, &c.

Pictures of 1914, 'Pall Mall Gazette' Extra, 1/ net. Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.

Reproductions of some of the pictures in this year's Royal Academy.

Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, 1914, paper 3/ net, cloth 5/ net. Cassell

Reproductions of pictures and sculpture in the Academy this year, with a coloured frontispiece. This work is also issued in five parts, 7*d*. net each.

Soissons (Count de), The Æsthetic Purpose of Byzantine Architecture, and Other Essays, 12/6 net. Murray & Evenden

This volume contains, besides the opening essay on Byzantine Architecture, a discussion of the art of China and Japan, and appreciations of Ingres, Munch, Felicien Rops, Boecklin, Strauss, and Manet. Mr. G. P. Gooch contributes a Poem.

MUSIC.

Bantock (Granville), A Pageant of Human Life, Choral Suite for Male, Female, and Children's Voices, the Words by Sir Thomas More (1478–1535), 1/6 Novello

Elgar (Edward), Give unto the Lord (Psalm xxix.), Anthem for S., A., T., B., with Accompaniment for Organ and Orchestra (Op. 71), 1/6 Novello

This piece has been composed for the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's Cathedral, 1914.

Elgar (Edward), Two Interludes from 'Falstaff,' Symphonic Study for Orchestra, 2/ net. Novello

Latin Songs, Classical, Medieval, and Modern, with Music, edited by Calvin S. Brown, 9/ net. Putnam

A collection of Latin songs, including classical lyrics, mediæval church hymns, carols, school songs, lullabies, and translations of well-known English and German pieces.

Novello Part-Song Book (Second Series): No. 1290, The World is Too Much with Us, the Words by Wordsworth, Music by Granville Bantock, 3*d*.; No. 1297, The Shower, from a Poem by Henry Vaughan (1621–1695), Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 71, No. 1), 4*d*.; No. 1298, The Fountain, the Words from a Poem by Henry Vaughan, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 71, No. 2), 6*d*.; No. 1299, Death on the Hills, adapted from the Russian of Maikov by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 72), 6*d*.; No. 1300, Love's Tempest, adapted from the Russian of Maikov by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 73, No. 1), 6*d*.; and No. 1301, Serenade, adapted from the Russian of Minsky by Rosa Newmarch, Music by Edward Elgar (Op. 73, No. 2), 6*d*. Novello

Organ Arrangements: No. 48, Adagio and Allegro Spiritoso from a Clavier Sonata by Balthasar Galuppi (1706–1785), arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge, 1/ Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ: No. 443, Postludium Festivum, by Charles W. Pearce; and No. 444, Grand Chœur, by Claude E. Cover, 1/ net each. Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series): No. 27, Twelve Miniatures, by H. M. Higgs, 3/ net; No. 28, Toccatina, by W. G. Alcock, 1/6 net; and No. 29, Romance in A flat, by H. Sandiford Turner, 1/ net. Novello

Scott-Baker (H.), Mazurka for Pianoforte Solo, 2/ net. Novello

Scott-Baker (H.), Pantomime for Pianoforte Solo, 2/ net. Novello

DRAMA.

Hankin (St. John), The Cassilis Engagement, a Comedy in Four Acts, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

This play was produced before the Stage Society at the Imperial Theatre in February, 1907. See *The Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1907, p. 207.

Hankin (St. John), The Charity that began at Home, a Comedy for Philanthropists, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

This play was produced by Mr. Granville Barker at the Court Theatre in October, 1906. See *The Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1906, p. 524.

Hankin (St. John), The Return of the Prodigal, a Comedy for Fathers, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Secker

Produced by Mr. Granville Barker at the Court Theatre in September, 1905. See *The Athenæum*, Sept. 30, 1905.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Scriptores Syri, Second Series, Vol. XCII.: Expositio Officiorum Ecclesiæ Georgio Arbelensi vulgo adscripta, II. Accedit Abrahæ Bar Lipheh Interpretatio Officiorum, Textus, edited by R. H. Connolly, 12fr. 75. Paris, J. Gabalda

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Journal Général de l'Imprimerie et de la Librairie : Table Systématique de la Bibliographie de la France, Année 1913.
Paris, 117, Boulevard Saint-Germain
A catalogue of books published last year, classified according to their subjects.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Correspondance de Montesquieu, publiée par François Gebelin avec la Collaboration de M. André Morize, Vol. I., 12fr.; Vol. II., 16fr.
Paris, Champion
The correspondence is edited with an Introduction, notes, Appendixes, and Index.

Kircheisen (Friedrich M.), Napoleon I.: sein Leben und seine Zeit, Vol. III.
Munich, Müller
This volume begins with Napoleon's journey from Milan through Switzerland in 1797, and ends with the Egyptian campaign of 1798–9 and the archæological researches to which it led. The author has taken great pains to secure documentary evidence, and the best illustrations.

Kircheisen (Gertrude), Napoleon und die Seinen.
Munich, Müller
A companion volume to that mentioned just above, by Herr Kircheisen's wife, which fills out the picture by a study of the private life of Napoleon's family connexions. The volume, though complete in itself, deals only with part of the family. The author reserves for a second volume Napoleon's sisters and their husbands, and has already dealt in another book with Napoleon's wives. Here, then, we are concerned with his mother and his brothers. Special care has been taken with the illustrations.

La Fayette (Madame de), La Princesse de Clèves, Lettres, Mémoires, Édition Lutetia, 10*d*. Nelson
This volume contains 'La Princesse de Clèves,' 'La Comtesse de Tende,' a selection from the letters and Mémoires of Madame de La Fayette, and an Introduction by M. J. Calvet.

Maybon (Albert), La République Chinoise, 3fr. 50. Paris, Colin
Soon after the proclamation of a republic in China the author set out for the East to study political tendencies in the more important centres of the Chinese State. In this volume he describes the chief events of the Revolution, and gives an account of his own observations.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Loti (Pierre), Jérusalem, 1/ Nelson
A reprint in the "Collection Nelson."

SOCIOLOGY.

Jastrow (Morris), Jun., Babylonian-Assyrian Birth-Omens and their Cultural Significance, 3m. 20. Giessen, A. Töpelmann
A study of some ancient superstitions.

Westermarck (Edward), Ceremonies and Beliefs connected with Agriculture, Certain Dates of the Solar Year, and the Weather in Morocco.
Helsingfors, Akademiska Bokhandeln
A study of native ceremonies, the author's aim being not merely to set forth the bare facts, but "to discover the ideas underlying them."

PHILOLOGY.

Eitle (Hermann), Die Satzverknüpfung bei Chaucer, 5m. 80. Heidelberg, Carl Winter
This treatise has partly appeared as a Tübingen dissertation. It ends with additions to Mätzner's 'English Grammar' and the 'N.E.D.'

Müller (Engelbert), Englische Lautlehre nach James Elphinston (1765, 1787, 1790), 7m. 20.
Heidelberg, Carl Winter
Elphinstone's works are here used to exhibit the phonetics of the second half of the eighteenth century in England. Numerous examples are cited of his system of spelling.

Westermarck (Prof. Dr. Edward), Nomina im Status Absolutus und Status Annexus in der Südmarokkanischen Berbersprache.
Helsingfors, Akademiska Bokhandeln
An elaborate study with lists of words.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Barnouw (A. J.), Anglo-Saxon Christian Poetry, translated by Louise Dudley.
The Hague, Nijhoff
An address delivered at the opening of the Lectures on English Language and Literature at Leiden, in October, 1907.

Joubert, Textes choisis et commentés par Victor Giraud, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A brief appreciation of Joubert, followed by a selection from his correspondence and his 'Pensées, Maximes, et Essais.'

FICTION.

Formont (Maxime), La Danseuse.
Paris, Lemerre
A sketch of Roman life and luxury on the Neapolitan coast in the days of Vespasian.

Le Braz (Anatole), Paque d'Islande, 1/ Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Poltoratzky (Hermione), Cœurs Slaves, Un Été Russe, Leurs Femmes, Entre Serbes, 3fr. 50.
Paris, Perrin
In this volume Madame Poltoratzky gives a picture of aristocratic circles and describes the life of poor students in Russia. The setting of the last story is in the Balkan Peninsula.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 1 Mai, 1fr. 50.
Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
We notice in this number 'La Jeunesse de Juliette Drouet,' by M. Louis Guimbaud; 'Mes Débuts d'Auteur Dramatique,' by M. Louis Dumur; and 'L'Affaire Lemire,' by M. Maurice Lanoire.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, Avril, 1fr.
Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
The articles include 'L'Auteur du "Stabat Mater,"' by M. Jean Longnon; 'Maurice Barrès et les Églises de France,' by M. Georges le Cardonnel; and 'Un Critique Radical-Socialiste de la Démocratie,' by M. Gilbert Maire.

Skirnir, 2 hefti. Ritstjóri, Guðm. Finnbogason
The contents include 'Nokkur orð um Pjoðtrú og Pjóðsiði Islendinga,' by Jónas Jónasson, and 'Unga Fólkið og Atvinnuvegir Landsins,' by Guðm. Hannesson.

Vie des Lettres, Avril, 2fr. 50; abroad, 3fr.
Paris, Neuilly; London, Erskine Macdonald
Notable papers are 'Quelques Pensées sur la Personnalité et les Écrits d'Oscar Wilde,' by Dr. Ernst Bendz, translated by M. Georges Bazile; 'La Poésie nouvelle en Belgique,' by M. Maurice Gauchez; and 'Théâtre expérimental de François de Curel,' by Mr. William Speth.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

On Monday, April 27th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the trade cards, book-plates, broadsides, &c., collected by the late John Eliot Hodgkin. The chief lots were: An extensive collection relating to tobacco, 92*l*. Three book-plates of Samuel Pepys, 30*l*. Proclamation to observe Fast Days, 1558–9, 38*l*. Pius V., broadside announcing the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth, 1569, 31*l*. Queen Elizabeth, proclamation relating to Essex's rebellion, 1600, 43*l*. The official declaration of the Treaty of Breda, between England and the United Netherlands, 1667, 56*l*. The total of the sale was 1,630*l*. 8*s*.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

On Thursday, April 30th, and the following day, the same firm sold autograph letters, &c., the most important being: Garrick, A.L.s., June 3, 1770, to Sicard, introducing Dr. Burney, 23*l*.; another, apparently to the same, Dec. 2, 1774, 32*l*. Beethoven, A.L.s. to L. Schloesser, May 6, 1823, 21*l*. 10*s*.; autograph MS. of the beginning of one of the Scotch songs arranged by him in 1815, 25*l*. Wagner, autograph MS. of the end of the Prelude to 'Tristan und Isolde,' 1860, 22*l*. 10*s*. Gabrielle d'Estrées, notarial act signed by her, 25*l*. 10*s*. Byron, autograph MS. about the allusion to Capel Lofft in 'Hints from Horace,' line 734, 36*l*. A large collection of letters relating to the French Revolution, 3 vols., 34*l*. Nelson, A.L.s., July 29, 1801, to Lady Hamilton, apparently unpublished, 65*l*. Sir John Franklin, twenty-seven letters to his niece Miss Kay, 27*l*. 10*s*. Thackeray, A.L.s., Feb. 25, 1859, to Thompson, 31*l*.; another, n.d., about Charlotte and Werther, 36*l*. Burns, autograph song with chorus and address to Robert Cleghorn of Edinburgh, 150*l*.; draft letter to Miss Kennedy of Daljarroch, and some verses called 'Brose and Butter,' 102*l*. The total of the sale was 1,733*l*.

BOOK-TRADE REFORM.

The Publisher's Point of View.

Probably no other profession in the world has been so persistently reviled, or widely misunderstood, as that of publishing. The Barabbas legend has been worn threadbare, but it still serves its unworthy turn at times, and the author, especially the unsuccessful author, is still ready to shake hands with the discontented bookseller in agreeing that the publisher is the natural enemy of both. It would all be rather amusing, were it not so serious and unjust. No reform worth talking about will be possible until authors, publishers, and booksellers alike have sufficient faith in one another to discuss their common interests without wondering all the time whether one or the other, to speak metaphorically, will stab him in the back at the first opportunity. Hence the advantage of some round-table conference or central Board, at which all these component parts could be brought into closer touch than is possible under the present system of divided councils.

The popular conception of a publisher is less libellous in the twentieth century than in the days when Campbell drank Napoleon's health because he had ordered one hapless member of the trade to be shot. But it is not much nearer to the truth when it imagines him merely as a man who sits at his ease in his chair, taking a manuscript from the author in one hand, and passing it on to the printer with the other, saying, "Print it"; then to the binder, saying, "Bind it"; and leaving them to do the rest until the day of publication arrives. In reality the very reverse is the case. All the thousand and one details connected with the art of book-making can be settled by the publisher alone; for the printer and binder are content, for the most part, simply to carry out instructions. It was different in the early days of publishing, when the printers had matters much their own way, an advantage which they lost for ever in the book wars of the seventeenth century. The triumph of the publisher—or stationer, as he was then called—is testified in Roger L'Estrange's report to Charles II. in 1663.

"To conclude [he wrote on that occasion], both printers and stationers, under colour of offering a service to the publique, do effectually but design one upon another. The printers would beat down the bookselling trade by managing the press as themselves please, and by working upon their own copies [copyrights]. The stationers, on the other side, they would subject the printers to be absolutely their slaves, which they have effected in a large measure already, by so increasing the number, that one half must either play the knave or starve."

The history of the book trade in this country is one long record of conflicting interests; but though the publisher has maintained his supremacy, it does not follow that he can neglect the other branches of his craft. The ideal publisher must be a master printer and binder as well, and responsible for all the technicalities which can make his books a joy to look at, if not to read. Too much of the detailed work which goes to fashion a comely tome is lost on the average critic as well as the average reader. The public likes a book to be "pretty," but it has little appreciation of the higher qualities of sound workmanship.

It is argued for the publishers, in view of the booksellers' complaint of the hazardous nature of their business, and the suggestion of some system of sale or return on the German model, that, since speculation is the very essence of their craft, it is only fair that the bookseller should undertake his share of the risk. Publishers, as Scott wrote to Miss Seward over a hundred

years ago, "are the only tradesmen in the world who professedly, and by choice, deal with what is called 'a pig in a poke'"; and it is doubtless the gambling element which tempts so many men to enter a business in which fortunes are far harder to win than most people imagine.

"A bookseller [added Scott in the same shrewd letter] publishes twenty books, in hopes of hitting upon a good speculation, as a person buys a parcel of shares in a lottery, in hopes of gaining a prize. Thus the road is open to all, and if the successful candidate is a little fleeced, in order to form petty prizes to console the losing adventurers, still the cause of literature is benefited, since none is excluded from the privilege of competition."

There is little danger to-day of the successful candidate being fleeced for the benefit of his brethren as well as of his publishers. The shoe is rather on the other foot. The successful candidates now employ business men to keep up their prices, and sell themselves to the highest bidder; with the result that it is too often the budding novelist, or the man of letters struggling with the work of a lifetime, who is fleeced, or rather underpaid, in order that the publisher may head his list with the crowning glory of a "best-seller."

This was one of the things which they managed better in the book world of ancient Rome, where, as Dr. Putnam tells us in his interesting history of 'Authors and their Public in Ancient Times,' the first Publishers' Association was formed at the beginning of the second century. Little is known about this society, except that it was organized by the leading publishers of Rome "for the better protection of their interests in literary property, and that each member bound himself not to interfere with the undertakings of his fellow-members." Alas, that this vital problem cannot be so amicably settled to-day! In an age of hustling competition and dividends at all costs it seems impossible to hope for any rules and regulations that could be enforced in a trade in which competition is increasingly keen, and the interests at stake of the rival houses altogether unequal.

That some modified scheme of "sale or return" might be introduced is not outside the range of practical politics, but the general feeling appears to be that there is more hope of relieving the booksellers of their incubus of unsaleable stock by means of their own clearing-house idea. It is curious to learn that there was some system of "sale or return" in this country as long ago as Caxton's day. This is shown by the list of Thomas Hunte, stationer of the University of Oxford, printed by Mr. Madan at the end of his edition of the 'Day Book of John Dorne.' The list is an inventory, written on the fly-leaf of a French translation of Livy now in the Bodleian Library, recording the books received by Hunte in the year 1483 from Joannes de Aquisgrano and Peter Actors, the last of whom was afterwards appointed Stationer to Henry VII. Actors and his partner appear to have been wholesale booksellers from abroad, who travelled about England from fair to fair, then the chief markets for books in this country, and dealt with recognized stationers on the system in question. In the inventory Hunte gives a written promise faithfully to restore the books in due course or pay the price affixed in the list.

To what extent the literary agent has been responsible for the modern gulf between authors and publishers is a matter that lies outside our present scope; but it is incontrovertible that the old friendly relationship, which not only oiled the wheels of the book world in bygone days, but also helped to inspire not a few of the living masterpieces in the language, is becoming more and more a thing of the past. An author has a right to safeguard his interests, but mere commercialism is a sorry substitute for such historic friendships as those between Byron and John Murray II., Thackeray and George Smith, Macaulay and the Longmans, and so on. There are so many misunderstandings to adjust in these relationships, so many small, yet vexatious trade details that seem to need standardizing, and suggestions to discuss for the benefit of the book world as a whole, that, in spite of the obvious difficulties, we cannot help thinking that some central governing Board, as suggested in our original article on the subject, on which every branch should be represented, could hardly fail to justify its existence, even though its achievements fell far short of the German ideal.

Let us at least remove, if we can, the canker of suspicion and disloyalty. Tradition dies hard in this most conservative of nations, but publishers as a whole, however keen and unscrupulous some of them may be in competition among themselves, are prepared to deal justly, even generously, with their allies. Obviously, it is to their interest both to support the bookseller to the best of their ability, and to encourage the author to stand by them. How easy it is to misjudge in these matters was demonstrated the other day in a letter from a bookseller to one of the trade papers, complaining bitterly that in the annual report of the Publishers' Association the booksellers were dismissed in a few lines, the insinuation being that these few lines represented the proportionate amount of interest taken in the welfare of the booksellers by the aristocrats of the trade. In justice to the publishers in this connexion, it is only fair to state as a fact that the affairs of the booksellers, and questions affecting their interests, brought to the notice of the Association by their own Society, regularly occupy at least half the time spent by the publishers at their official meetings. The complaint referred to is particularly unwarranted during the present presidency of Mr. James Blackwood, who not only has the interests of the booksellers very much at heart, but has also on occasion given up whole days to personal investigations into purely book-trade matters away from London. Mr. Blackwood is addressing the Associated Booksellers at Edinburgh on June 6th, when it is hoped that the whole question of reform will be discussed in a spirit worthy of a great trade, and doubtless he will be able to say something more definite than we have succeeded in doing from the point of view of the publisher.

*** The letter signed "One Keenly Interested" is in type, but the Editor will be glad if the writer will kindly send his name in accordance with the rule of *The Athenæum*.

SWAHILI AND ITS LITERATURE.

Miss Werner gave on Thursday afternoon last at King's College, Strand, an interesting lecture on the origin and use of the Swahili language. Swahili is a real language, not a mere hybrid jargon like "Pidgin English," or the "Bangala" which has come into existence of late years on the Congo. But its position is somewhat peculiar. It is a genuine Bantu language which has incorporated a great many Arabic words, and lost many of its characteristic flexions; but there is no Swahili tribe speaking it, apart from the mixed race descended from Arab colonists and Bantu aborigines; and it did not exist before the Arabs had settled on the coast. If native authorities can be trusted, and the poems attributed to Liongo Fumo are genuine, it must have existed in literary form as early as the thirteenth century. The centre whence the Swahili spread south seems to have been the Lamu archipelago, though there were independent settlements. The language was at an early date written in Arabic characters, and Arabic rules of prosody were to a certain extent introduced. A large number of poems have come down to us in an archaic dialect (which, however, resembles that still spoken at Lamu) and in several rhymed metres which are employed with good effect. Many of them are paraphrases from Arabic originals (or, possibly, free compositions on themes taken from Arabia), such as those on Mohammed's ascent into heaven, the death of Mohammed, the story of Job, or of the hero Mikdad. *Utenzi* is the name given to these poems, which are either didactic or epic; lyrics are called *Mashairi*. Of these there is a great variety, constantly being added to by popular improvisations, which often keep to recognized forms, though frequently quite free in construction.

The capacity of Swahili as a literary language ought not to be overlooked; it is largely understood by people of other tribes, and Swahili books are in great demand among, *e.g.*, Pokomo and Giryama Christians; it thus forms a useful instrument of education without involving the disuse of the vernacular, and tends to reduce effort and expense in schools.

Its utility for business is well known; the employment of Coast men as caravan porters has carried it to Uganda, Nyasa, and the Congo; and its use as an official language in the East Africa Protectorate (not Uganda) is—at least provisionally—quite in accordance with the fitness of things.

Of traditional stories and folk-tales a good many collections have already been made, both in English and German, but much valuable matter still remains to be gleaned.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

Dullatur House, Hereford.

In reference to the note of Mrs. Stopes under the above heading in *The Athenæum* for April 25th, may I venture to suggest that the term "whittawer" following John Shakespeare's name may be the clerk of the Court's phonetic way of writing "widower," just as he wrote "Shakysper" for "Shakespeare"?

Your learned and enthusiastic correspondent would know better than any one else how far this would suit the case of John Shakespeare—"our John," as she affectionately calls him—the father of William, who married Mary Arden, I believe in 1557, and who might be a widower in 1573, though it is nowhere, I think, recorded that he left his shop in Stratford before his death, it is said, in 1601.

But if this suggestion "won't do," may I venture on another? "Whittawer" *might* be pure Warwickshire for "wit-ower" or "owner" ("ower" = "owner" in these parts, not far off), or "producer," or "begetter" (*cerebri genitor*, Latine).

This, I think, would "fit in" admirably with the learned lady's well-known theory.

John Hutchinson.

Literary Gossip.

The inaugural lecture of the summer term in the Department of Public Administration at the London School of Economics was delivered a few days ago by Mr. Graham Wallas, who took as his subject 'The Growth and Influence of Political Science in America.' Comparing the impressions received by him during his recent journey in the United States with those of previous visits, the lecturer said that, to him, the most striking development was the gradual supersession of the "plain, honest man," of whom Mr. William J. Bryan was a perfect representative, by the "impenitent specialist"—to use Mr. Max Beerbohm's phrase.

This new belief in specialism and the authority of the expert had taken the place of the belief in a national destiny. Social problems, especially in the Eastern States, were far too complex to be solved by non-expert legislators on the general principles laid down in the Constitution. Perhaps the most significant fact of the new *régime* was that at Harvard University, where students were allowed to choose from an enormous number of courses, and where there were no compulsory subjects set for Arts degrees, quite half the students attended courses in sociology, while classics and mathematics were virtually left alone.

Dr. Oscar Levy informs us that, in view of the seventieth anniversary of Friedrich Nietzsche's birth, which falls on October 15th next, it is intended to raise a monument to his memory on the hill near Weimar, in the neighbourhood of the Nietzsche Archiv. A considerable fund has already been collected for the purpose, and any surplus that may accrue will be used for the support of the Archiv, which is under the guidance of Nietzsche's sister.

Contributions should be forwarded to Nietzsche's cousin, Dr. Richard Oehler, the Librarian of Bonn University (70, Königstrasse, Bonn), or the Nietzsche Monument Fund, care of London County and Westminster Bank, 109–111, New Oxford Street, W.

The Cambridge Review of this week notes that the See of Bristol, from which Dr. Browne has retired, passes to another Cambridge man, Dr. Nickson. It adds that the new Bishop "will have to walk warily in relation with the Bristol University, where certain dissensions are but recently composed." The composure is possibly premature.

MM. Alfred Capus and Robert de Flers have been elected General Editors of the *Figaro*.

Frédéric Mistral has bequeathed to his native town his house, with all the books and pictures which it contains, on condition that, after his wife's death, it shall be open to the public as a museum.

On April 26th the Souvenir Littéraire met at Père Lachaise to commemorate the centenary of Louis Sébastien Mercier's death. Mercier was a prolific writer, and a sort of undeveloped genius. He tried his pen in many literary genres—philosophy, history, criticism, drama—pouring into each the liberal effusion of a truly original mind. His most characteristic works are 'L'An 2440,' a rambling, heterogeneous composition, full of half-prophetic visions, and 'Tableau de Paris,' which gives a curious picture of Parisian manners. He was above all an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare, whom he strenuously put forward as a dramatic model.

It is proposed to build a reading-room and library at Bankfoot, Perthshire, in memory of the poet Robert Nicoll, the centenary of whose birth fell on the 7th of last January.

Last Tuesday the editor and directors of *The New Statesman* met some of their readers at the Kingsway Hall and addressed them. The idea was good, but we cannot commend those responsible for the way in which it was carried out. If the utterances of their pens were no weightier than their speaking, our contemporary would not serve its public so well as it does. Even Mr. Shaw did not manage to convey news to intelligent readers of the paper, though he occasionally restated things in a novel way.

Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish on the 28th inst. 'From an Islington Window: Pages of Reminiscent Romance,' by Miss M. Betham-Edwards. Romance is not exactly associated with the Islington of to-day, but the author deals with the Early- and Mid-Victorian associations of the district.

The Rev. H. S. Pelham, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham, has written a little work which he has entitled 'The Training of a Working Boy.' The Bishop contributes a laudatory Foreword. Messrs. Macmillan will issue the book on Tuesday next.

They will also publish shortly 'Restatement and Reunion,' four essays by the Rev. B. H. Streeter, the editor of 'Foundations.' The aim of the book is to show that the practical and intellectual problems of to-day cannot be solved on the old party lines, but only by a co-ordination of the best elements in the traditions of the High, Evangelical, and Broad Church schools. The observations on Reunion were partly suggested by a study of missionary conditions during a recent visit of the author to India. The Introduction contains some comments on the Bishop of Oxford's recent pronouncement.

Mr. Ian Colvin, who is known to a wide circle of readers as "I. C." of *The Morning Post*, is publishing next Tuesday with Messrs. Blackwood a book of light satirical verse entitled 'Æsop in Politics.' Messrs. Blackwood are also issuing at the same time 'Heroines and Others,' another collection of short stories by Mr. St. John Lucas.

Mr. Raymond Paton, whose first novel, 'The Drummer of the Dawn,' was well received, has written 'The Tale of Lal,' a fantasy which brings fairyland into the heart of London, and once more defends the wisdom and ideals of the child against the dull common sense of its elders. Messrs. Chapman & Hall are the publishers.

The same firm announce for early issue two stories by writers whose names are new to print: 'The Road to Hillsbrow,' by Miss Ellen Beaumont Loveday, an idyll of English family life; and 'The Anvil,' by Miss Lilith Hope, a study of a girl's development.

Mr. Murray is publishing next week 'Cloudesley Tempest,' a novel of the Stock Exchange, by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson.

Mr. Murray's announcements include 'The Letters of John B. S. Morritt of Rokeby,' the traveller and friend of Scott, edited by Mr. G. E. Marindin; and 'The Autobiography of S. S. McClure,' the adventurous American publisher who was the prototype of Stevenson's delightful Pinkerton in 'The Wreckers.'

The volume of 'Collected Poems' by Mr. Norman Gale, which has been announced for some time, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on next Tuesday.

Casa Editrice Lapi, of Città di Castello, is publishing, as the first volume of a series of "Documenti di Storia Letteraria Italiana," 'Scenari delle Maschere in Arcadia.' The scenarios are 'La Pazzia di Filandro,' 'Il gran Mago,' 'La Nave,' 'Li tre Satiri,' and 'L'Arcadia.' The fundamental idea in each is a shipwreck on a desert place where a magician reigns supreme. According to the *Fanfulla della Domenica*, the editor—Signor Ferdinando Neri—discusses in his Introduction the possibility of their having been the source of Shakespeare's 'Tempest.'

The late Duke of Argyll was a man of considerable versatility with the pen. A graceful writer of verse at his best, he published a good metrical version of the Psalms in 1877. His historical work shows, as a rule, sound judgment, but he was careless in detail. His 'Passages from the Past' (1907), and collection of 'Intimate Society Letters' (1910), contain good things, but are defective in arrangement, and occasionally perverse in judgment. Probably his literary gifts suffered from his position as a statesman.

We are sorry to notice the death at Edinburgh on the 1st inst. of Mr. James Cuthbert Hadden, aged 54. Mr. Hadden served an apprenticeship as bookseller with Messrs. A. & R. Milne, of Aberdeen, went to London, and was for a time with Messrs. Routledge. On his return to Scotland, he specialized in music, and was in turn organist in several Presbyterian churches. He began also to contribute to newspapers and periodicals, and wrote, besides several little books on music, some literary and historical biographies. Mr. Hadden, who had been one of our contributors for several years, and was well equipped in Scottish history and topography, had a nervous breakdown last year from which he never fully recovered.

SCIENCE

The Golden Bough : a Study in Magic and Religion.—Part IV. *Adonis, Attis, Osiris.* By J. G. Frazer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co., 20*s.* net.)

These volumes form the fourth portion of the third edition of Dr. Frazer's great work. It comes later in time than the seventh and concluding portion, which was reviewed in *The Athenæum* of Jan. 3rd last, but it had previously appeared as a separate work, of which editions had been published in 1906 and 1907. It shows the advantage of the new method of breaking up the subject into several distinct treatises, instead of starting, as previously, from the practice of the priests of Aricia, and following out in succession the lines of thought that ran in many ways more or less directly from that starting-point.

In the two volumes before us three ancient myths, related to each other as being Oriental in origin, are separately considered, and other myths and practices concerning them investigated in the style of which Dr. Frazer is the undisputed master. In his Preface to the present edition he defines in these words the position to which his long and patient research has led him :—

"The longer I occupy myself with questions of ancient mythology the more diffident I become of success in dealing with them, and I am apt to think that we who spend our years in searching for solutions of these insoluble problems are like Sisyphus perpetually rolling his stone uphill only to see it revolve again into the valley, or like the daughters of Danaus doomed for ever to pour water into broken jars that can hold no water. If we are taxed with wasting life in seeking to know what can never be known, and what, if it could be discovered, would not be worth knowing, what can we plead in our defence ? I fear, very little. Such pursuits can hardly be defended on the ground of pure reason. We can only say that something, we know not what, drives us to attack the great enemy Ignorance wherever we see him, and that if we fail, as we probably shall, in our attack on his entrenchments, it may be useless but it is not inglorious to fall in leading a Forlorn Hope."

Those who remember the issue of the first edition of 'The Golden Bough,' and the impulse which was given by it to the study of comparative religion, will hardly be prepared to agree with Dr. Frazer in his disparaging estimate of the results of the study to which he has devoted marvellously industrious research, a vivid scientific imagination, and a brilliant faculty of eloquent exposition. It may be that knowledge of absolute truth is not attainable in regard to many of the intimate relations between belief and custom that he has ingeniously suggested, and that such knowledge, if acquired, would not be of more value to mankind than the suggestion itself ; but the progress from edition to edition of enlightenment on the mutual relations of magic and religion, and the demonstration of the virtual identity of religious ideas which formed the theme of the first edition, and is raised to a high power by the sixfold evidences contained in this third edition, are surely not forlorn hopes, but real victories in the conflict with ignorance.

Upon the first of these questions Dr. Frazer's conclusions may be briefly stated. The great changes which annually pass over the face of the earth are intimately bound up with the life of man. At a certain stage of development men seem to have imagined that they could hasten or retard the flight of the seasons by magic art. The slow advance of knowledge convinced the more thoughtful that some mightier power than their own magical rites was at work. They pictured to themselves growth and decay as effects of the waxing or waning strength of gods and goddesses. Thus the old magical theory was supplemented by a religious theory, for they still thought that by magical rites they could aid the god who was the principle of life in his struggle with the opposing principle of death. The ceremonies they observed were a dramatic representation of the natural processes they wished to facilitate ; for magic is imitation. They set forth the fruitful union of the powers of fertility, the death of one of those powers, and his resurrection. Thus a religious theory was blended with a magical practice.

The myth of Adonis, whom Dr. Frazer identifies with Tammuz, illustrates this. He thinks it originated with the Sumerians of Southern Babylonia. In the religious literature of that country Tammuz appears as the youthful spouse or lover of Ishtar, the great mother goddess. Every year Tammuz was believed to die, and every year his divine mistress journeyed to the gloomy subterranean world in quest of him. During her absence life was threatened with extinction. On her rescue from the infernal regions all nature revived. In Syria the story was further developed. In Cyprus the worship of Aphrodite and Adonis reached its height. It gave rise to the strange customs which are recorded by Herodotus as practised in Babylon, and which find analogies in India among the dancing girls dedicated to the service of the temples, in West Africa among the Ewe-speaking peoples of the Slave Coast, and in Western Asia among the sacred women and men. It also gave rise to the widespread belief that men and women may be the sons and daughters of a deity, either begotten by him when in human form or when in the form of a serpent ; and to the co-related beliefs that births of children are reincarnations of deceased persons, and that stocks and stones have procreative virtue.

The worship of Adonis at Byblus, in Syria, led to the customs of sacrificing the first-born, and of burning the chief god of the city, and to the tradition that Melcarth, the Tyrian Hercules, burnt himself to death and rose again from the dead. At Tarsus, in Cilicia, he bore the name of Sandan. A famous Hittite sculpture represents a procession, at the head of which are three figures ; Dr. Frazer conjectures that they represent a divine Father, a divine Mother, and a divine Son. The Father he identifies with Baal, and the Son with the god Sandan, who was burnt—either in the person of a human representative (who might be the son of the king) or (perhaps in later years) in effigy—at Tarsus. He finds in like manner at Olba, among the ruins discovered by Mr. Theodore Bent, a representation of two gods, Father and Son, corresponding to the Baal and Sandan of Tarsus.

In support of the theory that kings or princes were formerly burnt to death at Tarsus in the character of gods, he adduces the story of Sardanapalus, or rather his brother Shamashshumakin, burning himself, and that of the attempted burning of Crœsus, King of Syria, as seeming to prove that in certain cases Oriental monarchs deliberately chose to burn themselves to death, and that such a death was regarded as a kind of apotheosis. He suggests that the custom of burning a god may have had some relation to volcanic phenomena, to earthquakes, mephitic vapours, and other natural features. The ritual and gardens of Adonis are good evidence that he was a deity of vegetation, and especially of the corn.

The second part of the book—'Attis'—relates to a deity who was to Phrygia what Adonis was to Syria. Born of a virgin, and killed, like Adonis, by a boar, according to one version, or by his own act in self-mutilation, according to another, he was changed after death into a pine tree. His death was celebrated by bloody sacrifices, at which priestly eunuchs officiated ; his resurrection by a joyous festival of licence.

The part which the pine tree plays in his worship identifies him as a tree-spirit. His name signifies "father." Each year his cruel death was re-enacted in the person of a representative. Dr. Frazer suggests that a reminiscence of the manner in which these old representatives were put to death may perhaps be preserved in the story of Marsyas, hung on a pine tree and flayed by Apollo. From the East these barbarous and cruel observances spread over the Roman Empire. In Greek mythology they were not adopted, and the nearest analogy to them is found in the story of Hyacinth.

The third part of the book—'Osiris'—which occupies the whole of the second volume, relates to the god whose death and resurrection were annually celebrated in ancient Egypt. He was the offspring of an intrigue between the earth-god Seb and the sky-goddess Nut, wife of the sun-god Ra, who declared with a curse that she should be delivered of the child in no month and no year. The curse was fulfilled, and yet nullified, by his birth on the first of the five additional days inserted at the end of each year to make a year of 365 days out of 12 months of 30 days each. The variations of the Egyptian calendar are not unlike those of the Mexican calendar, as expounded by Mrs. (not "Miss") Z. Nuttall (p. 29).

The Egyptian farmer had means of his own to rectify the official calendar by observing the rise and fall of the Nile, and accordingly at the beginning of the rise held a festival of Isis, believed to be mourning for the lost Osiris. The time of sowing the seed was a time of sorrow, which Prof. Frazer considers to be as unreal as that of the walrus for the oysters. The joy of harvest, likewise, was concealed under an air of dejection. Besides these natural observances, there were the official celebrations of the sufferings and death of Osiris, in relation to which Prof. Frazer gives an excellent account of the Feast of All Souls as observed in many countries. The death and resurrection of the god identify him as a personification of the corn, which dies and comes to life again each year; but he was also a tree-spirit, a god of fertility, and a ruler and judge of the dead. His sister and wife Isis is more difficult to understand. Dr. Frazer rejects the theory that Osiris was the sun-god; and while he admits that in some respects Adonis was looked upon as identified with the moon, he considers that that was a late development of the cult, due to observations of the influence which the waxing and waning moon was supposed to exercise on growth. In Egypt the part of Osiris was played by the King. While Adonis and Attis were minor divinities only, Osiris was the greatest and most popular god of all Egypt; but all three represent the powers of fertility and especially of vegetation, and all undergo a death and resurrection. The cult of all included the idea of vicarious sacrifice—it is expedient that one man die for the people, that all the people perish not.

If some of the suggestions made by the author are thought to be over-ingenious, and not to be sufficiently supported by the facts on which they are based, the great multitude of those facts, all tending to the same conclusion, must make a great impression on every one who studies writings so obviously candid, fair-minded, and fruitful as those of Dr. Frazer.

An Appendix supplies notes on Moloch the king, the widowed Flamen, a charm to protect a town, and some customs of the Pelew Islanders.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

Bristol.

I have read the lectures by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall, as recorded in *The Athenæum*, with interest.

In speaking of the "Sympathetic Nervous System," she says: "The abdominal brain is larger in the female than in the male, the female having also more distinct ganglia, and more marked conducting cords." She goes on to explain that this accounts for more boys suffering from malnutrition than girls, and that boys more often die young.

It has appeared to me, in my experience, that boys are more difficult to rear than girls; that the explanation advanced by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall is in any case correct, I am not prepared to admit.

I know of no anatomical authority for her statement; if there be, I should esteem the reference a favour.

John Wm. Taylor, M.D.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th, and the first portion of Lecture II. in last week's number.

Lecture II. (*continued*).

PSYCHE: THE SOUL.

Powers of Vision.

There are yet other factors which determine the mode in which the soul receives, as it were, into itself impressions from the outside world, and we must consider one or two of them for a few moments. We revert now to the eyes, which are our usual organs of sight. Human eyes have three lenses: a water lens, a horny lens, and a vitreous or glass-like lens. There are individuals who can so control sight as to look through only one lens, or only two, or, again, only through the retina (the net) and its fluids. It is a commonplace to say the eye brings with it what it sees, but this is true in a far more profound and exact sense than people usually suppose. There is, for example, an exact correspondence between the substances contained in the eye and their rate of vibration, and that which, outside us, we perceive as movement. To us a sand-fall appears stationary, but if there were contained in one of our lenses a solution of quartz, we should see the movement in it. Its stationary appearance is the same in kind as the stationary appearance of a waterfall seen at a distance. Everything in reality is in motion, and there may be a being to whose eyes, by the different correspondence between their respective vibrations and its own, sand appears to move faster than water. It is found, moreover, that drugs and abnormal secretions of the body alter the solution in the water lens and cause marked differences of vision, as indeed, on the same principle, they also cause marked differences in hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

The easiest way in which to understand the differences made by the relation to one another of different rates of vibration is, however, to consider how photographs of a person in motion come out differently according to the rates of movement of the film and the person. If the film moves very slowly, it will catch every movement of the man's muscles, and in the resulting photograph there will appear, not one man, but many. Let the film move more slowly still, and the form of a man leaping as it usually appears to our limited normal vision will appear in the photograph as a wave with a wedge in its trough.

I can but touch on it for a moment, but nothing is more striking than the witness of photography to the theory that matter consists of waves within waves—that we ourselves, physically, may be so described.

Now, in the accounts we have of strange things seen in visions it may very well be that the secret of the wonder lies in some change—acceleration or retardation—in the vibrations and other movements which are integral factors in all our seeing. We see by means of a moving film. Just as the celluloid film, consisting of particles of dead organic matter, is carried past the camera, so a film of matter, partly dead and partly living, caught in a net, passes through the camera of our eye; and our vision is truly and exactly determined by the rate of its movement and the nature of its substance. A person slowly dying *must*, as the pulse-rate alters, see differently from what he did in health, and may likewise become aware of what at this former rate was invisible. It does not follow that consciousness is lost, or even disturbed or lessened. The soul may be as fully "alive" as before; may be seeing and hearing things of which before it had no cognizance.

Abnormal Perception and Movement.

If there is a range of perception possible to us beyond our normal limited range—possible, but not often or to many of us matter of actual experience—there are also ranges of action, and states of consciousness or subconsciousness, which we are capable of, yet seldom—most of us, perhaps, never—enter upon. Consider, for example, somnambulism—a state, in reality, of larger wakefulness than is our ordinary waking state, in which, while many of the ordinary functions of the animal organization are suspended, the mind is divested of the common cares and anxieties of the world, and becomes composed, serene, and cheerful; while the intellectual faculties, free and unfettered, are exercised with an extraordinary vigour and acuteness. The internal power of vision is marvellously strengthened and enlarged, and seems to be no longer confined within the narrow bounds of space and time, nor beholds objects merely in the usual superficial way, but penetrates the shell of external nature and sees into the life of things—through the inner network of the lymph. This state presents three types: (1) Ordinary somnambulism, the result of some peculiar predisposition of the nervous system; (2) somnambulism of "disease"—*i.e.*, of change of personality; (3) ecstatic somnambulism, produced by high exaltation of mind.

The somnambulist seems to the onlooker to be in profound sleep. His eyes are closed; he may be pricked or struck, and feel nothing; he may have his eyes forced open and not see, the most volatile spirit presented to his nose and not smell, a pistol fired off close to his ear and not hear; yet he will traverse the most inaccessible places, perform most delicate and difficult operations, intellectual and mechanical, travel, and drive or ride through crowded streets, and all with a

degree of freedom, a boldness and precision superior to what he displays when awake. It has been noticed that a somnambulist generally accomplishes anything he sets out to do.

The explanation of this is that, while the head retains the powers of motion and feeling, the faculties have passed over to the sympathetic system, to the "abdominal brain," and by the change the intellect has become clearer and stronger. Among the Chinese and the Burmese the abdomen is held to be the seat of the human understanding. The Aztecs said to a person: "See that you take my words and lay them up in your heart, and write them on your bowels."

While this state lasts the soul is not to be considered as necessarily attached to any particular organ, but rather as diffused throughout the entire body, as is the hyaline jelly throughout the Volvox sphere, or the plasmodium of Badhamia, or the network of Hydrozoa; though it may be more or less concentrated in the one ganglion, the solar plexus. The ordinary senses being deadened, the irritable solar plexus or the ganglia in the pit of the heart take their place, and act as projectors and receivers of all vibrations and stimuli. Intuition dominates, and all perception takes on the character of *feeling*, rather than that which distinguishes any of our differentiated sensations.

By the ganglia of the stomach persons have heard voices even from the end of a long conductor, and speaking in the lowest whisper, and also the ticking of a watch. They have seen—after the manner of X-rays—through intervening obstacles. They have the power of prevision and the power to discover hidden things. They have prescribed for themselves and other people remedies in the way of herbs, metals, and exercises. In one case a letter was folded four times, enclosed in a box, and held in a person's hand on the stomach of the somnambulist, who saw the writing and read it. If different kinds of food—cake, biscuits, fruit—were placed in the same way on the stomach, the taste of them was immediately perceived in the mouth; if, however, they were wrapped in silk, no taste was perceived. An uneducated peasant girl, who had no hearing by the ears, heard the lightest whisper perfectly by the pit of the stomach, the sole of the foot, the palm of the hand, and along the sympathetic nerve. When her eyes were bandaged, she recognized objects and colours placed on the above-mentioned regions; she was also able to describe things in the next room, in the street, beyond the town at enormous distances, as if seen with the eyes. She described diseased and healthy parts in her own body and in others in Latin and in Italian, and in scientific terms. Her eyes themselves developed extraordinary sensitiveness; they became like electrometers, turning where the slightest friction produced electric tension.

There have been instances where sight, hearing, and smell have been transferred from the usual organs to the fingers and toes, or to the palms of the hands or soles of the feet. A person has read with the elbow, whilst using the other hand, and at the same time conversing.

This unusual functioning of the sympathetic ganglia and organs may, further, take place, not in some subject whose constitution is somewhat abnormal, but in a normal person when exposed to great danger or to terrible suffering. These may have—perhaps always have in some degree—the effect of changing and enlarging the nature, of stimulating imagination and emotion to a height of which, in the ordinary routine of civilized life, we can form little conception. Routine, in some respects beneficial, acts as a lullaby which puts the higher powers to sleep, and thereby tends to stunt the whole personality.

It will be remembered how, at the time of the earthquake at Messina, the Russian sailors climbed walls like cats, brought people down from houses in the most hazardous ways, and did things which no human being is supposed to be able to do. I knew some girls in Bath who, when the house they were in was on fire, leapt from window-ledge to window-ledge, 6 ft. apart, across a wide house-front. Under ordinary conditions they could not possibly have done this, but in that agony of fear the soul came to their aid and lifted them over the space; in fact, they flew.

This may seem a strange thing to say, but it belongs to a region of human knowledge and experience not sufficiently considered, and for that very reason passing out of our reach, which was well known to the ancients. One person—or the soul when exerted as a whole—has the power of self-projection, of flight. Empedocles, Aristæus, and Pausanias may be mentioned as witnesses to this having been known; and the legends of Buddhist saints who, when their sanctity had attained a certain high degree towards perfection, could pass through the air at will should not be taken as mere fictions.

If projection, or flight, of this kind is now to all intents and purposes unknown among us, the less perfect action of the soul, by which it passes to distant places separate from the body, is relatively common—more so, perhaps, than those who have not attended to this phenomenon, or who put a different interpretation upon it, might admit. Certain Laplanders, when travelling, can throw the body into a state of unconsciousness, leave it, and betake themselves to the dwelling of a comrade's family, it may be 300 miles away, and bring him back news of them, if he urgently desires it. The so-called magician, after due preparation, falls senseless to the ground, and remains motionless, as if the soul had for ever abandoned the body. After twenty-four hours the soul returns: the body awakes as from profound slumber, the man utters a deep-drawn sigh, and then will answer questions put to him, name and describe the places where he has been, and give minute particulars of what he has observed.

Instances of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, and I have given this one, not because it is in any way a novelty, but because an example, even if well known, is better as illustration than a statement.

Human Machinery and Loss of Balance.

But if over against the cerebro-spinal system, or as the mediator of intuition, the sympathetic system is to be regarded as one, examined part by part it discovers itself as multiple and complex. In particular it is an adjustment of many vibrations. Each organ and its ganglion has its own rate of rhythm, its own temperature, its own sphere of action, and its dominant note. This means, as it is easy to see, a myriad possibilities of fine adjustment, and also, if there be anything in the surroundings intolerable, a myriad possibilities of misery and disorder. Whatever civilized life may be for the cerebro-spinal system, there can be no doubt that for the sympathetic system it is so disastrous that we may wonder that any one retains any portion of the "sympathetic" powers which properly belong to him.

We understand this as to sensitive apparatus. We have all heard how an astronomer by mistake took his umbrella into Greenwich Observatory, with the result that, by the iron in the umbrella, all the instruments were set ajar and would not work. We have all been told that no one must go into the observatory with a key in his pocket. When they packed up the instruments and transported them to Scotland—to the outermost parts of it, where there is no disturbance at all—the proceeding was regarded as perfectly natural and proper.

It is far otherwise when it comes to considering the sensitive apparatus lodged within the human frame. The number of human beings who are undergoing torture in their innermost being because of jars, noise, and stress and strain is enormous. Not the slightest account is taken of it. It is a very remarkable thing that, whereas a mechanical invention which, however otherwise convenient, actually necessitated some degree of external maiming in those who used it, would stand little chance of being adopted, no invention which, by its jarring and noise, *must* either deaden sensibility or rack it to agony is ever, on that score, hesitated over for a moment. It is not offensive nor, one may suppose, injurious, except indirectly, to the cerebro-spinal system. Therefore it is allowed to continue. Those in whom the cerebro-spinal system dominates will find little difficulty in tolerating it; those in whom the sympathetic system is stronger may be driven by it to distraction. Yet there can be no doubt that the latter are not of a lower type than the former; while the highest type of all consists of those in whom the two are most intimately connected.

It is not only by jars and outward strains that the harmony of the sympathetic system is affected; of equal importance is the question of food. Here

one point to be considered is the possibility, by diet, of giving undue preponderance to one factor in the sympathetic system. The possible effect of the foods to which by convention the general population is restricted in limiting our faculties, and also in promoting the excess of sexual impulse so marked among us, ought to be more closely—and, if I may so put it, practically—considered than it is. The diet of most people is a haphazard mixture—different, too, in many respects from the diet of their ancestors.

Treatment of the Insane.

We come, now, to consider what exactly is involved in such a loss of balance or harmony in the sympathetic system as is not momentary, as does not readjust itself again and again, after the manner which constitutes a large part of our daily difficulties of living, but remains. Its aspect will be twofold: within, great suffering; without, disability—a failure to meet the demands of external life. And the cause of the loss of balance needs also to be accurately understood. It may be not solely the destructive action of the environment upon an exceptionally complex, or weak, or sensitive organization; it may be disturbance caused by change of personality. To the rough-and-ready judgment of the world the person appears as insane, and is dealt with accordingly.

How is one to know what is happening? Fundamentally, though not *solely*, by intuition. Only the most highly gifted in respect of intuition ought to be allowed to have anything to do with the insane, and they ought, besides, to be possessed of wide knowledge, of a wide outlook, and large-heartedness—strong, but not uncontrolled emotion. That, on the whole, the insane are not in the hands, or even under the ultimate control, of persons of this nature and capability needs, I fear, no demonstration. There is plenty of evidence to show that, if some of the heads of asylums and the attendants they employ are well-meaning and skilful, there are many who are mere money-makers, many who are coarse and stupid—more than might be supposed who are on occasion guilty of culpable neglect and of what amounts to cruelty. Those who can discriminate to any purpose between forms of insanity of different origin—who can discern between the patient who is to be helped to regain a foothold from which he has slipped, and the one who is to be helped to reach a foothold he has never yet gained—are extremely few. Indeed, the distinction as a mere possible one has not presented itself at all to the minds of most alienists.

Dr. Adolf Meyer, Professor of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University, writes of the insane, whose disease he describes as a disease of behaviour:—

"Certification to an asylum, an expression which carries humiliation to a patient and adds insult to injury, often means carrying the patient off to a remote asylum....with the inscription over the door 'Leave hope behind, all ye who enter here.' Helpfulness rather than coercion must take the place of all this. The urgent point is the creation of different environments to meet the needs of different persons, as the readjustments may take days or weeks, months or years of care and protection."

Helpfulness, however, and protection cannot be expected wherever those in charge of the patients, though called nurses, are rough and ignorant beyond what would be endured in an ordinary domestic servant.

One of the first conditions of improvement would seem to be the revision of our whole view of insanity: the recognition of the diverse parts played in each separate case by the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic systems, and a more exact allowance for the effects of drugs and idiosyncrasies connected with these with more attention than is usually accorded to the state of the bodily organs; also a realization of the fact that what appears as madness may be, on the one hand, a perfectly justified recoil of the whole system from a scheme of life for which it is desperately unfitted; or, on the other hand, a transition state from one mode of personality to another, the difficult emergence into a higher form of being. In this connexion I would suggest that those insane persons who manifest—or in the onset of the disease have manifested—a peculiar intolerance of noise or a great desire for solitude should be guarded and studied with a special and hopeful care.

Not that we are to think of change from one personality to another as necessarily involving insanity or the risk of insanity, though it does, perhaps, always involve suffering.

Diet and the Use of Fast and Festival.

Every religion has taught that the mode of life—clothing, diet, exercise, absence or presence of excitement, regularity or irregularity—makes a difference to the soul. A part of ancient wisdom was to know what foods were good for the soul—that is to say, what foods would nourish the body in such a way as to keep its balance true. As long as the right physiological balance of the body is kept, the body is a vehicle in which, through which, the soul can act. The soul cannot act unless its vehicle is of such a nature and in such a state as to yield to intuition. The balance required is a harmony between the ganglia and "brains" of the body, between the two great divisions of the circulatory system, and between the ferments.

It is natural and inevitable that this balance—supposing it to be attained—should still from time to time be upset, not only by external chance and change, but also by development within, by efforts and experiences of the soul. For these emergencies the ancients had appropriate correctives, one of which, without much knowledge of its origin or exact use, has in a fashion persisted to our own day—I mean, fasting.

It is worth reflecting upon that those creatures which exist freely, independently, in a larval state fast during the time of metamorphosis. Hunger is Nature's method for accelerating metamorphosis.

The received connexion between fast and festival is matter of common knowledge. We all of us know also that fasts, even by the religious, are not as a rule kept with anything like the strictness which was once required. The fact is that, in dwelling upon the fast rather as an act of penitence than as a preparation, current religious teaching has dropped out one of the elements in the ancient theory regarding it. The festival to which the fast looked forward was not merely a joyful occasion—the joy, of course, being understood as of the highest kind—it was also a tremendous effort: a sort of leap of the soul one stage—if it might be—further on. She might attempt this with safety if she were strong enough; she would be strong enough if she could be made pure enough. Part of her impurity was the direct effect of clogging impurities in her vehicle, the body; of that much she could be cleared by her own pains, just as the skin can be cleansed by our own pains in washing; but in order *really*—and not merely as it were conventionally—to effect this, the fast had to be properly managed and thorough, in a way very unlike what is commonly practised among us now. Nor was it matter of indifference what was the food taken when the festival-day arrived.

There is a good deal of unnecessary alarm about the ill results of fasting. One would have to know the constitution and circumstances of any one to whom one recommended any severe measures of the kind, but I may mention that I have the pleasure of the acquaintance of a man who from time to time has fasted—quite *strictly*, except for drinking water—for six weeks at a stretch. He describes the result as like a new birth—so refreshed he is, so full of vigour. Nor, after the discomfort of the beginning, is he weak or in pain during the continuance of the fast itself. Far from that, he walks, rows, fences, and thinks with an ease and energy which surpass what he is capable of at other times. He gets rid of accumulations in the tissues of effete matters, and starts afresh. At the end he has fruit juice and a little barley-water.

The bearing of this, again, on the treatment of insanity is obvious. Insanity *may* be brought about, is certainly often increased, by overfeeding, even by feeding at all. Nothing can be more absurd than the forcible feeding resorted to in lunatic asylums.

Besides what we may call "purifying" or "corrective" discipline, the wisdom of our ancestors recognized much that we have lost sight of in the pursuit of ideals. If we have whittled away much of its meaning from the fast, we have also shorn the festival of very much of its glory and its magnificence. It is no longer one particular movement in a progress towards a definitely conceived end, from which one must take care not to fall back. Yet, for the welfare of the

soul, nothing is more necessary than unity and steadiness of aim: a definite plan in accordance with which the divers persons are to be subordinated to one another: a definite ideal towards which their action and interaction are bent.

Ideals in Education.

The great defect of modern education is that—except verbally, and even so in very vague and general terms—it has no ideal. It does not aim definitely *either* at "success" in this world *or* at "attainment" in the next. As *aims* the two are incompatible, and, wavering between them, it loses both. Still less, within one or the other general aim, does it point the child to a definite individual ideal for himself, or put him on the track to discover it. It is largely a haphazard sequence of oddly ill-calculated occupations, directed by persons who, brought up in similar conditions themselves, are to a great extent unaware how ineffective they are for the true life of the child.

If what I have said so far is clear, it will now be evident that, behind the mask, and using the "persons," severally or together, as its agents and vehicle, is the soul, which does not in this mortal body come to the full fruition of its powers, nor in civilized countries prospers on the whole so well as in those where the life of the people depends on the sequential connexion of the cerebro-spinal sympathetic systems.

SOCIETIES.

Irish Texts.—*April 30.—Annual Meeting.*—Mr. R. Flower in the chair.—The Hon. Secretary, Miss Eleanor Hull, read the Sixteenth Annual Report, in which the completion by Miss Maura Power of her edition of the Irish astronomical tract contained in MS. B. II. i. in the Royal Irish Academy's collection was announced. This will form the Society's volume for 1912.

A second publication, also approaching completion, is the Rev. P. Power's edition of the Lives of St. Declan and St. Mochuda, two early Waterford saints, which form part of O'Clery's collection of saints' lives now deposited in the Burgundian Library in Brussels. This publication will have special interest as being the first appearance of any part of these saints' lives in Irish. The collection was made by Michael O'Clery during a hasty visit to Ireland about 1620. It is one of the MSS. originally belonging to Father John Colgan, whose library, collected at Louvain, was afterwards deposited in Brussels. The editor is adding an Introduction dealing with early religious conditions in Ireland.

The Rev. John MacErlean reported that he hoped to have the Irish portion of his third volume of O'Ruadair's poems in the printer's hands by the beginning of July; and among other volumes now well advanced are Mr. T. O'Donoghue's edition of the family poems of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, and Miss E. Knott's edition of poems by the bard Teigue Dall O'Higgin. The fourth and concluding volume of the Society's edition of Keating's 'History of Ireland,' containing the genealogies and Indexes, edited by the Rev. P. S. Dinneen, has gone to press.

Thirty-six new members have joined during the year. The sale of the Society's Irish dictionaries continues to be steady, 200 copies of their larger Dictionary, and 800 copies of their smaller Dictionary, having been sold during the year.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. S. Boyle) presented the financial report and balance-sheet, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory position.

The following members of Council, retiring by rotation, were re-elected: Mrs. Banks, Mr. F. MacDonagh, and Mr. T. W. Rolleston. Mr. J. G. O'Keeffe was elected to fill a vacancy upon the Council. The officers of the Society—Prof. Douglas Hyde (President), Miss E. Hull (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. S. Boyle (Hon. Treasurer,—were re-elected for the ensuing year.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Last Chapter of Greek Philosophy: Plotinus as Philosopher, Religious Teacher, and Mystic,' Lecture III., Dean Inge.
– Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Notes on the Water Supply of Greater New York,' Mr. W. T. Taylor.
– Society of Arts, 8.—'Some Recent Developments in the Ceramic Industry,' Lecture III., Mr. W. Burton. (Cantor Lecture.)
– Geographical, 8.30.—'The Condition and Prospects of the Panama Canal,' Dr. Vaughan Cornish.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Present State of Evolutionary Theory,' Prof. W. Bateson.
– Asiatic, 4.—Annual Meeting.
– Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Singing of Songs, O'd and New: Folk Songs,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene. (Cobb Lecture.)
– Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Colour-Blindness and Race,' Dr. W. H. R. Rivers; 'Standing Stones and Stone Circles in Yorkshire,' Mr. A. L. Lewis.
– Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'Newfoundland, the Oldest Part of the Empire,' Sir E. Morris.
Wed. Geological, 8.—'The Scandinavian Drift of the Durham Coast, and the General Glaciology of South-East Durham,' Mr. C. T. Trechmann; 'On the Relationship of the Vredefort Granite to the Witwatersrand System,' Mr. F. W. Penny.
– Society of Arts, 8.—'Glass-Painting in Mediæval Times,' Mr. J. A. Knowles.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry,' Lecture I., Prof. S. Arrhenius.
– Royal, 4.30.—'The Various Inclinations of the Electrical Axis of the Human Heart: Part I., The Normal Heart, Effects of Respiration,' Dr. A. D. Waller; 'On Fossil Plants showing Structure from the Base of the Waverley Shale of Kentucky,' Dr. D. H. Scott and Prof. E. C. Jeffrey; 'The Controlling Influence of Carbon Dioxide in the Maturation, Dormancy, and Germination of Seeds,' Part II., Mr. Franklin Kidd; and other Papers.
– Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
Fri. Royal Institution, 9.—'Plant Animals: a Study in Symbiosis,' Prof. F. Keeble.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Bird Migration,' Lecture II., Prof. C. J. Patten.

FINE ARTS

Greek and Roman Sculpture. By A. Furtwängler and H. L. Urlichs. Translated by Horace Taylor. (Dent & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Greek Sculpture and Modern Art. Two Lectures delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy of London by Sir Charles Waldstein. (Cambridge University Press, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The number of illustrated books on ancient sculpture that have appeared recently at a moderate price is a satisfactory indication of the growing interest in the subject. Furtwängler and Urlichs's book contains sixty plates and seventy-three smaller illustrations; Sir Charles Waldstein's has seventy-eight plates. All alike are from process blocks, often somewhat spotty and unpleasant in texture, but sufficing to give a very fair notion of the statues they represent. Both series are well selected, and give not only the familiar statues that recur in all such series, but also a certain number of less-known works. The English book further contains, for comparison, a few examples of Michelangelo and M. Rodin.

Furtwängler and Urlichs's volume has been familiar for some time in its German form; it was an excellent notion to give us an English translation of the new German edition. The book was originally intended as a handy edition, for less advanced or less wealthy students, of the colossal and expensive Brunn-Bruckmann 'Denkmäler,' with its 600 or more folio plates in photogravure. Its chief value lay in the fact that it made accessible a brief and suggestive study of a number of the most representative examples of ancient sculpture by the greatest master of the history and criticism of ancient art in our generation; and this, too, in a form which can easily be appreciated even by those who have no special knowledge of the subject. Particular interest attaches to some of the sections in which Furtwängler has given an account of his own discoveries or theories. But it is significant of the rapid progress of archæological study that even Furtwängler's colleague thinks it necessary to admit the improbability of some of these theories—notably those as to the identification of the Lemnian Athena and the colossi of Monti Cavallo—and to suggest modifications in the arrangement of the Ægina pediments and the identification of the subordinate figures in the Parthenon pediments. However, the permanent value of Furtwängler's criticisms is beyond such details.

The translation reads well enough when not dealing with technical matters; but it is unfortunate that neither publisher nor translator seems to have realized that in order to translate such a book as this some knowledge is required of the subject with which it deals. The very first sentence offers an illustration of this. It is absurd to talk about Mycenæan art in Greece in "the twentieth century B.C." Furtwängler, of course, wrote "im zweiten Jahrtausend." To take another case of dating, how could the Hera Barberini be "a copy made in the second century B.C., probably for the palace of a Roman noble"? Here there is even less excuse, for the German has "n. Chr." The head of Eubouleus is said to have been set up "on a tray," apparently a reminiscence of Salome; the German is "Tischplatte." A strigil is called a "vessel"; and we hear of the "varnished tone of the marble" of the Hermes. Then there are such illiterate forms as "acroteros," "Pergamean," "Naupacti" (for Naupactians); while in Greek quotations there are on p. 40 five misprints in two lines. Aspasius's well-known gem figures as the gem of Aspasia. But the most incomprehensible of all is the description of Fig. 18 as "a contemporary cast" from the Parthenon frieze. The whole text requires careful revision by some one with a competent knowledge of Greek art. If this were done, the book might be warmly recommended.

Sir Charles Waldstein's book consists, apart from its illustrations, of two lectures given to Royal Academy students on the technique and subjects of ancient sculpture. He is right in insisting on the value of this study to modern artists, especially at a time when the sanity and harmony of which Greek art is representative are in danger of being overwhelmed in a riot of fantastic experiments; when many artists and critics seem to think that the only way to escape prettiness is to avoid beauty; and when, like the Athenians of a degenerate age, we spend our time "in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." He states his case fairly and reasonably, and is ready to recognize what is good in modern art as well as in ancient; and he carefully guards against the misunderstanding that, because he urges art students "to fill themselves with the spirit which moved the Greek sculptors of old," he therefore wants them to imitate classic models after the manner of Canova or Thorwaldsen. This

very misunderstanding is emphasized in an article published in *The Times*, which Sir Charles Waldstein reprints here in order to rebut the charge more precisely. He does well to insist on the principle that "the study of physiology must precede the study of pathology, especially in art," and his book may be recommended as an antidote to many modern expressions of artistic theory and practice.

Babylon of Egypt: a Study in the History of Old Cairo. By A. J. Butler. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 4*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Babylon of Egypt has long been a problem that has divided the opinions of Orientalists. Quatremère, Amélineau, Casanova, Lane-Poole, Guest, Caetani, have all had their say on it; and now Dr. Butler, who has already incidentally discussed it in his important works on the ancient Coptic churches and the Arab conquest of Egypt—subjects he has made peculiarly his own—has summed up the whole controversy and given his considered judgment in a special monograph. Superficial readers may think this a topographical trifle. Most people have never heard of the Egyptian Babylon, though tourists to Cairo, with the help of Baedeker or Murray, may associate the name quite correctly with the old fortress lined with Coptic and Greek churches beside "Masr al-Atîka." But Babylon of Egypt was a word of power in the Middle Ages. At a time when the name was well-nigh forgotten in its own land, 'The Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion' thus refers to Saladin's flight to Cairo:—

> The cheff Sawdon off Hethenysse
> To Babyloyne was flowen, I wysse;

and various treaties and letters in the archives of Florence, edited by Amari fifty years ago, frequently describe the famous Sultan as "King of Babilonia," and mention a warehouse, a treaty, and a patriarch of "Babilonia" in Egypt. It seems improbable that so high-sounding a title as "King of Babilonia" should derive from a mere fortress; yet many scholars have restricted the name Babylon to the old fortress built by Trajan, and now known as Kasr ash-Shama', which contains the Coptic churches aforesaid. Others have argued that the name applies strictly only to a vanished fort erected, perhaps by Nebuchadnezzar (hence the associated name), on a rocky height (ar-Rasad) two kilometres from Kasr ash-Shama'. So the questions are, Was Babylon a city or a fortress, or both? and if a fortress, which fortress?

To answer them Dr. Butler has ransacked the authorities from Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Josephus, and Ptolemy to John of Nikiu, Ibn 'Abd-al-Hakam, Ibn Dukmâk, and el-Makrîzi—to select but a few of his sources. Throughout the ancient writers the tradition prevails of a Babylonian invasion as the origin of the fort and name of Babylon, though they differ in ascribing it either to Nebuchadnezzar or Cambyses. Prof. Becker and M. Casanova, it may be observed though Dr. Butler does not allude to this etymology, both agree that the "Babylon" is undoubtedly derived from an Egyptian name, and that the obvious popular derivation was due to Greek familiarity with the name of the Chaldean city. But apart from etymology, the fact that Babylon was a city, not merely a fortress, is definitely established by the citation from Ptolemy, himself an Egyptian residing in Alexandria, to the effect that the canal (known as the Amnis Traianus) "ran through the city"—Ηρώων πόλις δι' ἧς καὶ Βαβυλῶνος πόλεως Τραιανὸς ποταμὸς ῥεῖ ('Geogr.,' iv. 5). Babylon therefore, in pre-Arab times, was both a town and a fortress, and the town, as Dr. Butler shows by a long stream of evidence, subsisted down to and after the Arab conquest, and corresponded to the alternative names Khêmi and Misr. It must have been an extensive city, for it seems to have stretched from "Old Cairo" across modern Cairo as far as Heliopolis. We are bound to say that there is no evidence of any such spacious city in the chronicles of the Arab invasion; but these were written at a later date, and the rapid disappearance of Eastern towns is well known. The materials may have been used in the construction of the buildings of Cairo.

So much for the reality of the city of Babylon. As to the fortress which gave it its name, Dr. Butler holds that it was built on the height ar-Rasad as a Babylonian military settlement in the sixth century B.C., but that, when Trajan wanted to build his great fortress,

> "he abandoned the site of the Persian fort upon Ar Rasad and planted his citadel upon the bank of the Nile, so as to secure an unfailing water supply for the garrison and free communication by river between the garrison and the rest of Egypt; and this fortress was called the Castle of Babylon, or the Castle of Khêmi, and.....the Arabic form of the name was Kasr ash Shama'."

The objection to this very probable view is that John of Nikiu, our earliest and best authority for the Arab conquest, states precisely that Trajan built his castle upon the old foundations, but raised the circuit walls and enlarged the other buildings of the Babylonian fortress; but in saying this he was evidently thinking of Kasr ash-Shama', and not the supposed Babylonian fort on the mount of ar-Rasad, of which no recognizable traces seem to have remained at the time of the Arab conquest. It is true there is a statement by el-Kudâ'i that the castle of Babylon stood on a hill, and "a little of it remains in stone at the extremity of the mount," and Ibn Dukmâk seems to confirm this. But el-Kudâ'i lived in the eleventh century, and Ibn Dukmâk in the fourteenth, though they worked upon early sources. The transfer of the name Babylon from an abandoned fort to a new and formidable castle seems natural enough, especially since the name had long before been extended from the fort to the adjacent town. Then

> "the name of Babylon, which the Arabs found applied to the city otherwise called Misr, was gradually displaced by the new name Fustât of Arab [or rather Arabicized Greek] origin; and as the name Fustât grew and prevailed to designate the city, so the name Babylon fell into disfavour and disuse, until at the time when the Arab chronicles began to be written it had become practically restricted to the fortress of Kasr ash Shama', yet curiously prevailed in Europe to denote the whole country of Egypt.... Finally, even the limited use of the name tended to disappear in Egypt in more modern times, as the association of the term Babylon with the fortress was weakened or severed; so that to-day it is....[only] in the little Coptic convent called Dair Bâblûn, near the southern gate of the fortress, that there lingers the name of the great city which succeeded Memphis as the capital of Middle Egypt."

Dr. Butler presents his argument with much learning and full references, and his conclusions seem to us well founded. The name Babylon was evidently employed in a loose and double sense, and the discrepancies of the various authorities are due to the inherent difficulty of determining which sense is intended. Dr. Butler has cleared up a very obscure subject, and has added to his deservedly high reputation as the historian of the Muslim conquest of Egypt.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

The complaint we often hear, that there is "nothing sensational" in an Academy Exhibition, seems to us to imply a lack of gratitude for the sincere mediocrity which should be allowed its innings, and be sought for diligently in a show which might have been contrived to throw into relief its relative respectability. In theory, of course, a direct and forcible statement is better art than one that is muddled and hesitating. In practice, the discerning critic who knows his Royal Academy knows that the way is pretty effectually barred to forcible work except such as deals with what by repetition has become wearisome to painter and public alike. The rather dull painter of vague intention, on the other hand, does not succeed in expressing himself with sufficient force to shock any one, and thus often gets his picture hung, and there is a mild entertainment to be derived from guessing at his state of mind—a state more interesting and respectable than that revealed by the more blatant pictures which make up the bulk of the exhibition. To be half-conscious is perhaps preferable to being self-conscious, and our only regret is that this year the stock of sincere painters of circumscribed outlook seems to be drying up, and with it one of the sources of innocent pleasure offered by the Royal Academy.

We mentioned last week Mr. Sant's landscape *The Druid's Walk* (420), and on a further examination of the Academy we are disposed to regard it as even more important than it seemed at the outset in its union of first-hand observation of nature with a sound, structural use of paint. It is based on a "recipe," doubtless, but a recipe capable of considerable adaptation to fit the artist's vision, which is probably modified in its turn by his habitual method of painting. The important point is that, however habitual this union of method and thought, Mr. Sant, at the time this picture was painted, had still an interest in his work keen enough to keep him absorbed. Like executive tensity and thoroughness are to be found in the admirable still life, *La Poule au*

Pot (239), by M. Louis Alexandre. It has not quite the rich virtuosity of a Chardin, but it is one of the most interesting paintings in the Academy, and will repay examination, while to some extent it baffles curiosity as to why it was painted at all. M. Alexandre seems to have started with the intention of producing a "dining-room piece," and to have set about it with that unreflecting *naïveté* of the countryman to whom a hen means roast chicken just as obviously as a pig is born to make bacon. As the painting proceeded, however, the plucked fowl beneath the cold clarity of his artistic vision took on a corpse-like gravity which deprives us of any desire to dine off roast fowl, though the artist, apparently unconscious of his changed objective, has completed his gastronomic invitation with punctilious care and evident pleasure. There are plenty of people, of course, capable of gentle elegiacs at the sudden termination of a bird's life—capable also of unctuous anticipation of a meal of chicken; but the temperament that can give such full way to both emotions simultaneously belongs to an as yet inarticulate class, and the picture should be filed as a "mémoire pour servir" for an unpublished 'Psychology of the Humane Butcher.'

We regard as subconscious also the melancholy of Miss Hilda Fearon's *Enchantment* (518), a group of children in a setting of foliage painted with a cool directness which has the one saving virtue that it refuses the aid of cheap romanticism. As in M. Alexandre's still life, the impersonal attitude of the painter affects us more than the conscious appeal to the emotions of the shallow Academy picture. The simplicity of Miss Fearon's work has great charm in such surroundings, and may be compared favourably with Mr. Sargent's handling of a somewhat similar subject—*Sketchers* (29)—with its over-emphasis of cloying colour. Beside Miss Fearon's picture even Mr. Clausen's large canvas *In the Fields in June* (529), well designed as it is, looks rather finely staged than simply seen. This may be due in part to the heavy impasto, which, though used with great dexterity, seems in a work of such size an unnecessary difficulty to assume, and makes the picture look like a *tour de force*. Mr. Mark Fisher's landscapes—*A Farm Moat* (224) and *Road, Bourne End* (336)—have the fine qualities of pictures in which the painter has frankly got in difficulty and sturdily fought his way out again without quite knowing how. They are almost over-richly endowed with colour, but Mr. Fisher has such resources as a colourist that he can maintain a variety and interest which to some extent take the place of the broad planning in which Mr. Clausen, with his more deliberate design, is evidently his superior. Mr. Fisher has not for many years shown to so much advantage as on this occasion. The character and the particular "sting" of local colour in his cattle are quite admirable. His mind seems to be a welter of rules of thumb and sound, strong instincts, and this year the instincts predominate. Both elements we feel to be the result of experience, and his pictures have the look of having been lived; amid the weary affectations of the Academy they are immensely strenuous, and so we forgive, as we might not elsewhere, a certain muddleheadedness which dulls their energy by dissipating it in competitive side issues.

A similar criticism might be passed on Mr. Lionel Smythe's two pictures—*Where Aspens Quiver* (69) and *Fruit d'Amour* (414)—in which he does not show the grip on the essentials of a scene that he sometimes has. The former, the better of the two, is somewhat small and scattered in design, and the central tones of the colour-scheme, charmingly rendered in the passage of foliage and sky, are not quite forcible enough to carry so violent an extreme as the blue of the woman's scarf. The other picture should have made the better design, in the sense that the larger figure offers ampler forms for filling the frame than are to be wrung from the somewhat meagre entities of the smaller picture, unless the designer recast his unit of detail more arbitrarily than Mr. Smythe would care to do. But if the larger figure offers obvious facilities, it as obviously demands more severely that the artist shall design his picture as a plastic whole. This Mr. Smythe has not done, but has, as it were, hung passages of careful modelling over the surface of his canvas. The element of Cubism in design has, indeed, always been a difficulty with him, and his most entirely successful works are those in which the figures are small, slightly modelled silhouettes, in themselves charming, but having little function in the plastic ensemble beyond that of measuring-posts, marking off rhythmically the great horizontal sweep of landscape. Among the water-colours should be noticed a charming woodland by Miss Minnie Smythe—*Spring and Autumn* (954)—which strongly resembles her father's work, having caught the secret whereby he often annihilates modelling in the bloom of a universal fairness.

Mr. Edward Stott may be classed with Mr. Smythe as having somewhat similar gifts and limitations. Perhaps even more than Mr. Smythe he is uneasy with a canvas well filled by its figures, and in his *Motherhood* (309) the fumbling over the surface of forms, which with him takes the place of structure, seems lacking in decision when, as in this instance, the modelling of the figures is the very basis of the scheme of the picture. Occasionally in a picture by Raphael the direction of lighting is no more severely maintained than in this one by Mr. Stott, but at least with Raphael there is usually a linear design of obvious rhythm well marked with firmly divided local colour. Lacking this, Mr. Stott's picture depends too completely on the sentiment with which passages of detail are modelled, while the vaguely apprehended scheme of lighting leaves certain surfaces with a look of emitting rather than reflecting light.

There is a suspicion of the same look in Sir William Richmond's portrait of *John Selwyn Harvey, M.D.* (193); but the stressing of the light on the face, and the face alone, is so consistent as to be not unpleasant, while the authority and sensitiveness with which the head is brushed, in make this one of the best portraits in the Academy, somewhat recalling Carrière in its use of liquid paint in an almost monochrome scheme. If we compare it with the portraits by Mr. Orpen (384, 664, and 844), we realize that, though in the latter's work there is a trustworthy standard of efficiency up to a certain point which Sir William Richmond hardly attains, this particular portrait by the older artist would make all Mr. Orpen's present exhibits look common, even the liveliness of the humorous *Richard B. Fudger, Esq., of Toronto* (384), being more an affair of photographic imitation than is the case with the Harvey portrait. There the vitality seems inherent in the very structure of the paint, the modelling being done almost entirely by weight of paint, not by mixture of different coloured pigments.

With Sir William Richmond and Mr. Orpen—and, indeed, almost necessarily with the portrait painters as a class—we have left the category of fumblers, and deal with the self-confident painters of familiar themes from familiar points of view. We hold no brief for muddleheadedness, as such, and recognize that inevitably, with the development of artistic education, what was instinctive in one generation becomes self-conscious and well-assured in the next, the zone of subconscious activity moving on to other spheres. We do find, however, that the atmosphere of the Academy tends to breed a race of self-satisfied performers going through the same tricks with ever-increasing glibness, and more and more approximate success. It is melancholy to see Mr. Orpen, the young lion quite recently caged, already so domesticated that he might have been "born in the Gardens." Yet even his *Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, Bt.* (844), which is the worst of his portraits, is capable by comparison with Mr. Henry's *Mrs. Paget* (528) or his equally empty and larger canvas *Spring* (622). This latter is on no higher level as an artistic composition than the average cover of a popular magazine, while many of the artists engaged in that branch of industry have a greater gift for figure-drawing. In another branch of painting (*Voices in the Woodland*, 263) Mr. Henry's former associate, Mr. E. A. Hornel, seems sunk in as barren and perfunctory a form of self-repetition. This familiar pattern of girls and spangled branches has become wearisome.

To revert to portraiture, we have in Mr. Charles Shannon's *The Embroidered Shawl: Miss Miriam Levy* (454), one of the best of his recent efforts in this genre. Mr. Lavery's enormous interior, *The Studio of the Painter* (718), is inferior to his similar Royal portrait of last year, the stiff, rather conventional group of which had the advantage from the mere fact of its formal arrangement of making a single clearly definite unit of form not too insufficient to furnish the vast canvas. In the present instance, the four personages of the central group make four separate individual figures which decline to unite, and by their violent subdivisions make the emptiness of the surrounding space—far less cleverly subdivided in this instance than in last year's picture—unfurnished and barren.

With this portrait group we, in part, leave the interest of pure portraiture for the problems of large decorative design, a department of painting singularly ill-represented in this year's Academy. We miss Mr. George Lambert badly with his often spacious arrangement and handsome paint. Mr. Brangwyn also is an absentee. A pleasing, if slightly formless picture by Mr. Gerald Moira, *Hawking* (102), is badly skied. An eye hungry for space and capable pictorial structure seizes with pleasure on the two works by Mr. Munnings, *A Check by the Cromlech* (385) and *Departure of the Hop-pickers* (659), both of which are refreshing in their directness and force. Similar qualities recommend Mr. Leist's *Rivals* (587), which recalls the slight vulgarity of taste and the soundness of method of Garrido. The shirking of the exact relation of the two figures in space, and the relation of either with the ground, reduce the unity of a rather robust design. Beneath it Mr. Charles Shannon's group, *Winter* (592), looks weak with its claim to consideration as a tone study, yet lack of close study of the lighting. It vaguely suggests a religious subject, and when we look to the picture alongside, *The Prophet's Paradise* (590), by Mr. Schmalz, who also has painted religious subjects, we are startled to find that one does not look enormously more impressive than the other, the emphasis of Mr. Schmalz's line giving his picture, indeed, the advantage of a certain vulgar idealism.

Mr. Greiffenhagen's decorative composition, *Women by a Lake* (450), has a well-considered linear basis which enables it to hold its own against any available rivals; but here again we have the repetition of a design of which the artist himself seems by now to have grown tired—too tired, it seems to take the trouble to paint it with any care. There can be few pictures even in the Academy which are technically in a worse state. Its darker tones are shiny with oil, yet have not the transparency which is the beauty of oil paint, being plastered opaquely over other dark colour, and finally, apparently after it was hung in the Academy, the whole was endued with a thick coat of varnish which, running down in streaks, has settled into thick gummy beads at intervals over the surface. There are passages of modelling, notably in the torso of the figure to the left, which are quite accomplished; but, on the whole, we fear that in acquiring this picture for the Chantrey Collection the trustees have, as is often the case, arrived too late, and that they would have done better in buying one of Mr. Greiffenhagen's previous essays at a similar theme. On the other hand, no one will begrudge the artist the somewhat tardy recognition of his talent. Among smaller works of decorative intention, Mr. Lintott's *Modo Crepuscolare* (455) shares, but to a more extreme degree, the tendency of many of Mr. Sims's recent works to drop into a loose and meaningless generalization. To these men the use of the nude and the habit of generalization, not in the interests of character, but of rather vapid grace, have been disastrous traps, except, perhaps, in the matter of pecuniary success. Miss Madeline McDonald's attempt at decorative portraiture on a small scale is in one instance—*Mrs. Mostyn Lloyd* (790)—rather successful. Mr. Spencer Watson's larger portrait, *A Woman in Red* (436), except for its attempt at splendour of colouring, has something of Herkomer's manner of linear rather than plastic visualization without his vulgarity.

Among the landscape painters Mr. D. Y. Cameron follows the well-worn road to success at the Academy, that of self-repetition, a course resulting in his case not in vulgarity, but only in a slight thinning out of his talent. His *Ben Ledi: Early Spring* (750) is like many of his previous works, but, perhaps, rather more empty of character, rather more obvious in its device of rhythmically repeated horizontals, yet its blond and delicate coloration is a pleasant change from the usual tonality of landscapes here. Mr. Hughes Stanton shows himself the natural successor to Sir Alfred East; indeed, in the case of the large *Richmond, Yorkshire* (479), by the deceased painter, momentary uncertainty as to which of the two might be the author is quite conceivable. Mr. Stanton's small *Noon: Equihen, France* (465), is by far the best of his exhibits on this scale. His work has none of the embroidery which makes his larger pictures look padded out to needless elaboration, and he escapes the temptation to embrace a wide angle of vision, such as that which, in his *Hampshire from the Surrey Hills* (681), taxes his powers of draughtsmanship to the breaking-point. Mr. William Wells in the *Fields of Ballacallow* (523) has a landscape of some serenity, but marred by certain small black accents which make it trivial, and recall the work of the now almost forgotten painter De Nittis. *The August Gold of Earth* (493), by Miss Maud Clay, is a clear and workmanlike development of a consistent scheme of colour, spoilt by a cloying distance which looks as if it could not possibly have come from the same hand. Landscapes of some ability are contributed by Miss Barbara Chamier (*The Dutch Garden at Kensington*, 426), Miss Lily Blatherwick (*White Mill, Ayrshire* 722), Mr. Robert Christie (*The Old Road* 41), and Mr. Finlay Mackinnon (*Sunset over Loch Ewe* 579).

Other paintings which deserve a passing notice are Mr. Birley's large interior *Room at James Pryde's* (477), Miss Clare Atwood's *Covent Garden* (509), Mr. Lorimer's *Any Port in a Storm* (644), and Mr. H. S. Tuke's small full-length of *Mrs. W. H. Humphris* (776), with its finished surface and delicate, if somewhat small draughtsmanship. Mrs. Laura Knight's *March Many Weathers* (701) shows unusual sense of character but for the commonplace figure of the child. Miss Davison's *Lace Fichu* (699) is clumsy in design, but shows some knowledge of colour, as do also the *Bathtime* (451) of Miss Amy K. Browning, and *Winding Wool* (843), by Mr. Harold Harvey. The colossal portrait group by the late Sir Hubert von Herkomer, *The Managers and Directors of the Firm of Fried. Krupp, Essen, Germany* (563), might almost have been noticed in conjunction with M. Alexandre's elegy in a poulterer's shop by reason of the naive irony with which a large proportion of these forgers of lethal weapons are represented as of the most tender and almost lachrymose benignity. Never have we seen such monuments of philanthropy as in the leading figures of the organization which sits like a nightmare on the chest of Europe. Even Mr. Shaw did not make the manager of his armourer's firm of such sentimental benevolence as this. The picture is conceived with the most complete innocence of any attempt at constructing the group as a whole, the artist being apparently too bewildered at the odd series of surprises presented by his sitters to do more than jot them down without any attempt at correlation or comparison. The result is not a fine work of art, but it commands credence for the absurdly unsuitable facts it occasionally records.

The water-colours and black-and-white drawings have been removed from their old quarters in the South Galleries to Rooms X. and XI., the result being a great gain to the appearance of the former rooms, and a proportionate deterioration in the latter The water-colour exhibits are distinctly inferior in standard to the oil paintings—the crowd of tiny frames makes them look far worse. In the hanging of these, and in their galleries generally, the Academy would be wise to follow the example of Mr. La Thangue in Room IV. and admit fewer exhibits. The days when it was essential for an artist's welfare to be hung in the Academy are long past, and probably the Academicians themselves would hardly wish them to return. Mr. G. Barnes has a drawing of some handsomeness as a colour-scheme, *The King's Daughter* (1246).

The black-and-white section is of better quality, but there is little of sufficiently outstanding merit to deserve special notice. Mr. Cameron's landscape drawings are as good as those he has shown before, but no better; and Mr. Strang's Biblical subjects—such as *The Raising of Lazarus* (1210) and *On the Road to Calvary* (1224)—while emerging from their surroundings by their freedom and vigour of design, tend to be more theatrical in conception than of yore.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

On Wednesday, April 29th, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of paintings and drawings, the chief prices being the following: Van Orlay, Virgin and Child, 100*l.* School of Botticelli, two figures of boys, 115*l.* Tintoretto, Portrait of a Young Man, 250*l.*

At Messrs. Christie's on the 1st inst. Corot's 'Road Scene, with two peasants,' fetched 283*l.* 10*s.*

MUSIC

THE OPERA.

'The Ring' and 'Die Meistersinger' have recently been given at Covent Garden—the one, perhaps, over-ripe, the other, Wagner's sanest, ripest work. The change yesterday week to the earlier opera 'Lohengrin' was striking. Though in many respects delightful, it suffers from such close juxtaposition, and we may also say that it suffered in the performance. Herr Nikisch was the conductor, yet there was a lack of enthusiasm; the choral singing, too, was not immaculate. Miss Maude Fay, who created such a good impression in 'Die Walküre,' impersonated Elsa. She was not quite so natural, and in the first act her singing was slightly flat; in the second, however, she was very much better. Madame Matzenauer made her début as Ortrud, and one very soon felt that she had strong dramatic power, and was an experienced actress. She has also a voice of wide range, well suited to the part. With Herr August Kiess as the Telramund the dramatic first scene of the second act was unusually effective. The diction of both was excellent.

Saturday evening was devoted to 'Parsifal,' and of all performances hitherto this seemed the most impressive. The work is as yet fresh, and the presence of a new singer, Madame Matzenauer, as Kundry, probably led to further rehearsal. That reminds us that old operas, like 'Elijah' and 'Messiah' at the festivals outside London, are not, for lack generally of time, thoroughly rehearsed. They are supposed to be well known. This treatment may have been the cause of the rough choral singing in 'Lohengrin.' Madame Matzenauer's fine contralto voice was heard to full advantage in the second act. When as Kundry she spoke to Parsifal about his mother, her tones were beautifully soft and liquid; while afterwards, when she perceived that all her snares were in vain, she became highly dramatic. The singing of the Flower Maidens was more pleasant than on the first occasion. Their music is extremely intricate, but they sing now with more confidence. Mr. Albert Coates was the conductor, and the orchestra gave full satisfaction. This was the first of the three extra performances.

The second cycle of 'The Ring' began last Monday evening, under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch. Mr. Robert Parker impersonated Wotan, and that was the only change in the cast from the first performance this season. He is a good singer, but was scarcely dignified enough for Wotan. Herr Sembach's Loge was a special feature of the evening.

An excellent performance was given of 'Die Walküre' on the following night. Madame Gertrud Kappel was again the Brünnhilde. When she appeared in the second act her singing was excellent, yet one did not feel that she was the

heroic Walküre beloved of Wotan. In the final act, however, when she arrives with Sieglinde, and afterwards when pleading with Wotan, she showed strength. Miss Maude Fay as Sieglinde created even a better impression than at the first cycle; the part certainly suits her better than that of Elsa. Mr. Whitehill's words in the scene with Brünnhilde were not always distinctly heard, but perhaps he did not care to strain his voice, for the orchestra at certain moments was unusually loud. In the third act he was admirable.

Musical Gossip.

At Miss Mary Tracy's vocal recital at the Æolian Hall last Monday evening all her songs were given with orchestral accompaniments. The one to Hugo Wolf's clever and characteristic 'Die Zigeunerin' was, we presume, his own, but there was no special call to colour Schubert's simple pianoforte parts to 'An die Musik' and 'Du bist die Ruh',' as Prof. Max Reger has done. Miss Tracy, who has a flexible voice, was heard to best advantage in lively songs such as Bach's 'Patron, das macht der Wind,' and the Wolf mentioned above; at other times she seemed to be singing rather than interpreting. Sir Henry Wood, with the assistance of members of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, introduced 'Two Portraits,' by Béla Bartók, a leading representative of the young Hungarian school of music. Bartók was born in 1881, and together with Zoltán Kodály, who is a year older, spent several years searching after folk-songs. They found in them great variety of rhythm, and the influence (as in national songs of other countries) of the modal scales of the Middle Ages—characteristic features which the gipsies are said to have eliminated, transforming them into common time and into symmetrical dances. Of these folk-songs the two make much use in their composition. The first piece, in fugal style, lacked individuality. Not so the second, in which rhythm and colour were prominent. It will well bear rehearing. Near the end a sharp seventh to the tonic was held on for a time. We expected it would remain to the end, as is frequently done with dissonances at the present day, but finally it moved quietly up to the octave.

Master Willy Ferrero's first concert took place at the Royal Albert Hall last Wednesday evening, and we may note that the net proceeds will be given to the Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, and other charities. The child was a wonder at rehearsal, and still more so before the public. In every work which he conducted he caught the true spirit of the music: the life of the 'William Tell' Overture; the daintiness of the Elgar 'Serenade Mauresque, Op. 10, No. 2; the dignity of Beethoven's 'Egmont'; and the brightness of the Mendelssohn Scherzo from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' There was no hard-and-fast method, as if he were making a show of what he had learnt mechanically. He feels the various moods, and acts accordingly. To our thinking, the most wonderful number was the 'Good Friday' music from 'Parsifal,' on account of the polyphonic character of the score and the strongly emotional character of the music. One little slip, one sign of excitement or nervousness, would have been pardonable in so young a child. Everything, however, was done with the calm confidence of an experienced adult conductor. Willy Ferrero's guts are abnormal, but the exercise of them is to him apparently no strain, and he shows how completely he is enthralled by the music.

Sir Henry J. Wood has given his services for the concert devoted to the Endowment Fund of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, which will take place at that Hall this afternoon. Prof. Ernst von Dohnányi will conduct his Orchestral Suite in F sharp minor, and will play also the solo part of Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto. In addition, there will be a group of orchestral pieces by Messrs. Arnold Bax, Balfour Gardiner, and Percy Grainger.

At the forthcoming Festival of Empire, announced last week in these columns, M. Tivadar Nachez, the well-known violinist, will introduce for the first time a Concerto for violin, strings, and organ, which he has worked out from a "non-figured bass of which he possesses Nardini's original MS."

Next month the recently formed Gluck Society will celebrate the bicentenary of Gluck's birth by giving three performances of 'Orphée' in the old theatre at Lauchstädt, near Halle, of which the annals date from 1751.

The forthcoming Worcester Musical Festival, which will be held from September 6th to 11th, will include new works by Mr. Ivor Atkins (the Festival conductor), Dr. Walford Davies, Mr. A. E. Brent Smith, and Dr. Vaughan Williams. At the miscellaneous concert on the Wednesday evening works will be given by Sir Edward Elgar and MM. Scriabin and Sibelius. Bach's Mass in B minor, Verdi's 'Requiem,' and Part I. of Haydn's 'Creation'—also symphonies by Mozart and César Franck, and Strauss's 'Tod und Verklärung'—are included in the scheme, which, as usual, opens with 'Elijah' and ends with 'The Messiah.'

Josef Tichatschek, the original Rienzi and Tannhäuser, in 1842 and 1845 respectively, was born in 1807, and died in 1886. His daughter, who died in 1912, bequeathed to the Wagner Museum at Eisenach some Wagner souvenirs, including letters and documents. Between Dresden and Eisenach, the strong box which contained them was broken open, and certain autographs were abstracted. The thieves, however, did not take some Tichatschek letters, or copies of letters and music by Wagner.

The increased public interest in Slavonic music and the approaching Russian season at Drury Lane are no doubt responsible for 'The History of Russian Music,' by Mr. Montagu-Nathan, which is announced for immediate publication by Mr. William Reeves. The volume gives an account of the rise and progress of the Russian school of composers.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden
Mon. Nora Moon's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall
— Rodolfo Lhomme and Heinrich Fiedler's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues. Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Patrick Kenny's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Nikolai Sokoloff's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Monique Poole's Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Handel Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall
— Kathleen Peck's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Wed. Victor Buesst's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Hubert Bromilow's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Maud Goy's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall
— Eva Katharina Lissmann's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall
— Wilhelm Sachse's Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, 8.30, Clifford's Inn.
Thurs. Kreisler's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall
— Yvonne Astruc's Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Lena Kaminowitsch's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 5.30, Æolian Hall
— Lily Fairney and Robert Pitt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Louis Bache's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
— Strolling Players Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall
— Adila and Jelly von Arányi's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Fri. Vera Brock's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
— Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat. Lamond's Beethoven Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall
— Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms
— Edith Abraham's Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

'CONSEQUENCES' AT THE CORONET.

On Monday Miss Horniman's company from Manchester continued their season at the Coronet Theatre with the metropolitan production of 'Consequences,' a comedy in three acts by Mr. H. F. Rubinstein. Quite as good a title, we think, would have been 'Origins,' for the play rests upon the results of race and temperament, love of self and sport, and lack of true religion. Rosalind Collins (Marie Royter) is a young lady who thrives on opposition and lives for thrills, come whence they may. She is the daughter of parents whose Christianity consists in expressing their contempt for Jews, except when business makes its expression inadvisable. Benjamin Lipski, born of parents who foster a similar contempt with the transposition of Jew for Christian, meets Rosalind at a Suffrage meeting, at which his views on Suffrage and mixed marriage change round. The first act takes place in the Collinses' home, where the Jew—after revelling for a short time in the abuse of the girl's parents—is suddenly welcomed as a prospective son-in-law because he is discovered to be the son of a wealthy client. Much the same thing happens to the girl in the second act when she determines to beard Israel in its tent, though she has the additional advantage in the eyes of her lover's parents of having captained a famous hockey team.

In the last act we are back under the Collinses' roof, awaiting the arrival of the pair, who have gone to the registrar's. Here we felt a slight sense of drag, which was, perhaps, due to the contrast with the sparkling briskness of the previous action. However, on the arrival of the couple and the announcement that they have not been married, all their zest having evaporated with the lack of opposition on the part of their parents, the play swings to a successful close.

We have dwelt on the main action of the play; but there are also side-lights which serve to heighten the whole effect. The author has chosen to present intricate problems lightly, and he must not complain if the public is inclined to view his play with the eyes of Benjamin Lipski's schoolboy brother, who is frankly bored by sentiment, escapes when tragedy threatens to become too obvious to be ignored, but sees the comicality of situations with a zest which makes laughter irrepressible. After all, cynicism presses hard on over-seriousness, and kindly laughter has probably been a greater foe to the tragedies which lie in wait for those guilty of obsession. From an excellent cast we select Marie Royter, Mr. Charles Bibby, and Mr. Horace Braham for special praise.

Dramatic Gossip.

Tuesday evening saw the production of 'The Dangerous Age' at the Vaudeville, with the author, Mr. H. V. Esmond, in the principal man's part. Eva Moore is the lady who succumbs to temptation at the dangerous age—that age when youth calls the more insistently because middle age is upon us. Retribution for the night spent with her lover before his departure for Africa comes to her in the shape of an accident during her absence to the younger of the boys who have lightened the days of her widowhood.

We shall not pursue the theme of the story at length, because it is not the play that matters—it is the acting of it that is important. In fact, had not the piece been redeemed by the actors we have mentioned, aided by the *joie de vivre* that Mr. Reginald Grasdorff and Mr. Roy Royston put into the boys' parts, and the contrast supplied by Mr. Leslie J. Banks, who acts the *blasé* Marquis of Murdon, the unreality of it must have forced itself on the attention of the audience.

Excellent acting is needed to atone somewhat for the outrage of making an essentially good woman consider selling herself for the sake of a larger income than 500*l*., even though she has to educate her two boys on it.

In spite of the credit due to Eva Moore for the width of her range from blithesomeness to tragedy, the most praiseworthy effort was that of Estelle Despa as the elder and rigidly moral sister.

On Tuesday afternoon a matinée of Mr. Thomas W. Broadhurst's 'The Holy City' took place at the Comedy Theatre. Perhaps the first requisite of sacred drama is that reverent treatment should be accorded, and without hesitation we can say that the presentment was most seemly. A second consideration with many is that no liberty should be taken with such details of the sacred story as are accorded general acceptation. Those who hold such views will find much ground for disapproval. We certainly think that the scenes and sayings might have well been arranged more along the lines of the accepted order without detracting from a scheme in other respects commendable. The most striking thing to us was the fact that the glorious part played by women, especially in the later phases of Christ's life, received for once something like adequate expression. Even a decisive contrast with the attitude of men was made. The acting on the whole was good, though the solemnity of the theme led to a certain amount of attitudinizing.

Mr. Sydney Valentine as Judas and Nancy Price as Mary Magdalene deserve a special word of praise.

There will be a series of matinées of the piece at the Haymarket, beginning next Wednesday. It has been found necessary to abandon the evening performances previously announced, as several members of the company are engaged for that period of the day.

Mr. Harold Brighouse's pathetic one-act play 'Lonesome Like,' given for the first time in London, preceded 'Consequences' at the Coronet. Mary Byron was especially good as an old woman saved from the workhouse by a man who asks her to take the place vacant by the death of his bed-ridden mother. The man's part was acted by Mr. Herbert Lomas far more effectively than the Jew father in the longer play.

At the Arts Centre on Friday night in last week the following three one-act plays were presented for the first time: 'Beyond his Power,' by C. M. Tucker; 'Getting Uncompromised,' by Deborah Millom; and 'The Model Wife,' by R. L'Archier. Only the first of these plays calls for comment. 'Beyond his Power' is an attempt to deal with an aspect of marriage or rather a new theory of marriage, in its relation to abstinence on the one hand and prostitution on the other. How far it is desirable for the stage to deal with highly debatable questions of sex relationship may be doubted, but, unless such questions can be discussed with restraint and logic, we consider the study a more suitable place for their dissection. To a certain extent, 'Beyond his Power' was convincing; it was also well acted, and admirably produced under the direction of Marie Vantini.

At the Ambassadors' on Monday next Jeanne Granier will appear in Henri Lavedan's 'La Rupture,' instead of in 'Les Sonnettes,' as originally intended. The latter piece is to be played during the week following.

'Magic' was revived at the Little Theatre on Tuesday night, with the same cast as before. The play was preceded by 'Dusk,' by Mr. Robert Vansittart. Both plays have already been noticed in *The Athenæum*. The former received praise in our issue for November 15th, 1913, and the latter was criticized in our last number.

In spite of the financial difficulties which involved M. Antoine in failure, the candidates for the post of "Directeur" of the Odéon were numerous. The Minister for Public Instruction and Fine Arts has finally chosen M. Paul Gavault, who is well known as a writer of light comedies.

On April 22nd and following day the German Shakespeare-Gesellschaft assembled at Weimar, and celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. Members had flocked from all parts of Germany, and there were also several foreign delegates. England was represented by Prof. I. Gollancz, the United States by Prof. Schelling and Prof. Shorey, and France by Dr. Jusserand, who, being unable to attend in person, sent Prof. Feuillerat as his deputy.

The celebrations were carried through in a highly successful manner, being characterized by that mixture of geniality and scholarly earnestness which one often finds in German meetings of the kind. The most important features of the proceedings were, besides the customary banquets and toasts, a lecture by Prof. Köster on 'Die Einrichtung der Bühne zu Shakespeares Zeit'; a performance of Elizabethan songs; a recitation of Shakespearian scenes by Mr. Hubert Carter, of His Majesty's Theatre; a learned oration by the President, Prof. A. Brandl; and a performance of 'Richard III.,' with Herr Müller in the principal part. Several scholars were made honorary associates of the Society.

We regret that in our review of 'Elizabethan Drama and its Mad Folk' (published by Messrs. Heffer of Cambridge), which appeared on April 18th, the price was given as 8*s*. 6*d*. net, instead of 3*s*. 6*d*. net.

To Correspondents.—E. A. P.—C. C. S.—G. H.—A. W.—V. H. F.—Received.

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[For Index to Advertisers see p. 671.]

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The Athenæum Supplements

Supplements dealing with the following subjects have appeared during the first three months of 1914:—

Jan. 3 **French Literature**

Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution — Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.

,, 17 **Education**

Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'

Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education' — 'Secondary Education in England,' &c.

,, 31 **Sociology**

Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.

Feb. 14 **Theology**

Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.

,, 21 **Publishers' Spring Announcements**

Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.

Mar. 7 **Biography**

Reviews under the following headings:—Family Histories—Naval and Military Biography—Foreign Royalties and Courts, &c.

,, 21 **Foreign Travel**

Leading Article: 'TRAVELLERS AND THEIR BOOKS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Round the Mediterranean—India and Australasia—Africa—Mexico and South America, &c.

,, 28 **Fiction**

Leading Article: 'THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Social Studies—Ireland and India—Unlikely Stories—Country Life—Crime and Adventure—Tales of the Wild—Ethical Problems—Social Comedy, &c.

NOTE.—The issue for February 28 devoted special attention to Irish Literature.
Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (May 9) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Old Painted Glass at Maldon, Essex—Schütte's Law and 'Widsith'—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—The First Dutch Courants—Hood Memorial Column at Butleigh—Last Criminals beheaded in Great Britain—Roping the Bride—Chaucer's Prioress—Higginbotham in Carlyle's 'Cromwell'—Tree Lore of the Nigerians.

QUERIES:—Dame Mary Fleming—The Younger Van Helmont—Royal Descents—Napoleon Upside Down—Liverpool Reminiscences—Lieut. Richardson McVeagh—"Blood-boltered"—Sir Richard Bernie—J. Aprice: W. Baker: J. Collyns: J. Cook: T. Davys—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—Daniel Goostry—Rev. Ferdinando Warner—Dawe's Portrait of Goethe—"Peacock without Temple Bar"—Touchwood—Biographical Information Wanted—Walter de Lechlade—Irish Wills and Registers—Price and Whitchurch Families.

REPLIES:—Kendrick of Reading—Anno Domini—Heraldic—Bird Name—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter Mrs. Hartop—"An honest man and a good bowler"—John Douglas Hallett—Rhubarb—Sir Stephen Evance—Sir R. D. Henegan—Pluralities—Milo as a Surname—Bothwell—Light Brigade at Balaclava—"Balloni"—Fresh Wharf: Fish Wharf—Duchess of Bolton—"Secretary at War"—Parishes in Two Counties—Opera Pass—Briefs—Pallavicini—Heart-Burial—Cardinal Ippolito dei Medici—Register of Deaths of Roman Catholics—J. Swinfen—Leyson Family—Maids of Honour under the Stuarts—Goethe: St. Philip Neri—Inigo Jones—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Phil May—Sir William Wilson.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Art'—'The Archæological Rambles of the Upper Norwood Athenæum'—'Capitals of the Northlands'—'The Antiquary'—'Chats on Old Brass'—'Quarterly Review'—'Nineteenth Century.'

OBITUARY:—Sydney Herbert.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (May 2) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—The First English Newspaper—Legends from Lourdes—Webster and the 'N.E.D.'—Parish Registers—Altar Frontals from Lanherne Convent—Licensed Victualler Parish Clerk—The Adelphi—Grosvenor Square: Print—The late Edward Marston—Botany Bay—The "Three Hours" Devotion—"Remittance men"—Women's Parts acted by Men.

QUERIES:—The Roll of the Baronets—The Younger Van Helmont—A Book of Fables—A Bird Name—St. Mary's at Thame—Author of Quotation Wanted—Old Hampstead: Ancient Vestments—Biographical Information Wanted—Parishes and Patron Saints—James II. or William III.?—Sir Alexander Percy—Judas Iscariot—Coleridge's 'Nightingale'—Hampshire—'Visions of the Western Railways'—Lost Statue of Diomede by Sergel—Train Band Men—"Amener de Feyns": "Pape"—Old Etonians—Registers of Hawkhurst, Kent—Marten of Broadwater, Sussex.

REPLIES:—Death Folk-lore—Fox of Stradbroke—St. Pancras—Milton's Epitaph: The Second Folio Shakespeare—Voltaire in England—Dido's Purchase of Land—James Morgan—Taylor Sisters—Simon Ive—Episcopal Registers of Bangor and St. Asaph—Push-Plough—"Kemendyne"—Authors Wanted—"Burganes"—Prints transferred to Glass—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Wilson's Buildings—"Bore"—Heraldic—"Mister" as a Surname—Carthagena Medal.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Reign of Henry VII. from Contemporary Sources'—"Fellowship Books"—'The Cathedral Church of Glasgow'—'The John Rylands Library'—'Edinburgh Review'—'Fortnightly Review'—'Cornhill'—'Scottish Historical Review.'

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SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 o'clock, Prof. J. W. GREGORY, D.Sc. F.R.S. First of Two Lectures on 'FIORDS AND THEIR ORIGIN.' Half a-Guinea.

GRESHAM COLLEGE, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.—FOUR LECTURES on MATHEMATICS IN SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S DAY AND CERTAIN GRESHAM PROFESSORS OF GEOMETRY will be delivered on MON., TUES., WED., and FRI., May 18, 19, 20, and 22, by W. H. WAGSTAFF, M.A., Gresham Professor of Geometry, at 6 P.M. Admission free. No Lecture on Thursday, May 21.

THE TREASURE OF LAHUN.

A LECTURE

by PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE

on this discovery will be given at

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C.,

on MAY 21, 2.30 P.M.;

also at the

Annual Meeting of the British School in Egypt,

MAY 27, 4.30 P.M.;

also on JUNE 10, 3 P.M.

Admission to any of these Lectures free, without Ticket.

QUEEN'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE, W.

(Sole Lessees—Messrs. Chappell & Co., Ltd.)

FIVE LECTURES

by

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

(President of the Theosophical Society).

Subject:

MYSTICISM.

ON SUNDAY EVENINGS:

MAY 17. THE MEANING AND METHOD OF MYSTICISM.
" 4. THE GOD-IDEA.
" 31. THE CHRIST-IDEA.
JUNE 7. THE MAN-IDEA.
" 14. INTERPRETATIONS.

At 7 P.M.

Seats—Numbered and Reserved—5s., 3s., 2s.
Admission—1s. and 6d., and Free.

All applications for Tickets must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.

Apply to the Theosophical Publishing Society, 161, New Bond Street, W.; The Theosophical Society, 19, Tavistock Square, W.C.; The Order of the Star in the East, 290, Regent Street, W.; or The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter).

An ORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held on Thursday, May 21, 1914, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, when Prof. A. F. POLLARD, Litt.D. F.R.Hist.S., will read a Paper on 'THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE JOURNALS OF THE LORDS.'

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the Society will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 20, at 8 P.M., when a Paper entitled 'THE CHEVAUCHEE DE ST. MICHEL IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY' will be read by Miss E. CAREY. The paper will be illustrated by Lantern-Slides.

F. A. MILNE.

11, Old Square, W.C., May 11, 1914.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH.

A MEETING will be held at THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, at PRINCES GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, on FRIDAY, May 22 at 5.30 P.M. The following papers will be read:—

1. 'RUSSO-GOTHIC HISTORY, THE SOURCE OF EDDIC MYTHOLOGY' by Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, M.A.
2. 'NORSE BISHOPS IN ORKNEY,' by Dr OLUS KOLSRUD.

A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Secretary.

29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

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Educational.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Ewart Trust Fund invite applications from past or present members of Newnham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 150*l.*, for purposes of study, to be awarded in June, 1914.

Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to MISS CLOUGH, Newnham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND OF TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

Two SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 50*l.* each, one for Men and one for Women, are offered for the Session 1914-1915. The holders are expected to qualify for the Diploma of the School in the theory and practice of Social Work, and should, if possible, go into residence at the University Settlement for Men, or the Victoria Settlement for Women. Preference will be given to Graduates of a University, or those with some previous experience of Social Work.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, for Boys under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880), Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad, Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3627.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE in the CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE, SOUTHERN INDIA. The candidate selected for the post will be on probation for three years, at the end of which period the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will be at liberty to terminate the contract. Candidates should be distinguished University men who have taken First Class Honours in Classics and made a special study of English Language and Literature, or taken the M.A. Degree with First Class Honours in English Language and Literature in a Scottish or British University. Those who have in addition received training in Theory and Practice of Teaching or have had experience of Professorial Teaching in a University College and are between 24 and 30 years of age will be preferred. The successful candidate is expected to devote the whole of his time in training students for the University Intermediate, Pass and Honours B.A. Degree Courses. The pay will be Rs. 500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 a month. On confirmation, leave and pension will be according to the Mysore Service Regulations. The Professor selected will be given a free single First Class passage to India, also back to England, if the contract is terminated at the end of the third year of service. Candidates should love educational work among natives of India and be fond of outdoor games. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, South India, up to JULY 15, 1914. The selected candidate will be expected to join duty as early as possible.

M. SHAMA RAO,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,
Bangalore, South India.

April 15, 1914.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY.

The Governing Body invite applications for the following Posts instituted by a Statute, Statute III., University College, Galway, made on MAY 1, 1913:—

PROFESSORSHIP OF COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY.
" EDUCATION.
" HISTORY, with special reference to Irish History.
" PHILOSOPHY.

The appointments are made by the Senate of the University from a list submitted by the Governing Body as provided by the Charter and Statutes of the University and College.

Applications, accompanied by fifty copies of such testimonials as candidates may desire to submit, will be received by the Registrar, University College, Galway, up to JUNE 15, 1914.

The Professors and Lecturers appointed will be expected to enter on their duties early in OCTOBER, 1914.

Applications will be dealt with subject to the possible disallowance of Statute III within the limit of time prescribed by the Irish Universities Act, 1908.

Candidates are referred to the Statute for information on all matters relating to the appointments. Copies may be had on application to

THE REGISTRAR, University College, Galway.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, £1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

Arrangements have now been completed with Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son and Messrs. Wyman & Sons whereby THE ATHENÆUM may be obtained without difficulty from the principal Railway Station Bookstalls.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY MORNING at 8.30.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The Council invite applications for the newly founded LECKY CHAIR OF MODERN HISTORY. The appointment will be made before the end of JUNE.

The salary offered (pending the realization of the Lecky Estate) is 600*l.* per annum.

Candidates may send in a copy of any work or works they have published, as well as whatever other evidence of their qualifications they may think desirable.

Applications must be sent in before JUNE 1.

Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL, Trinity College, Dublin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, READING.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

The Council are about to appoint a PROFESSOR OF BOTANY. Applications must be received by JUNE 8, 1914.—Particulars can be obtained from THE REGISTRAR OF THE COLLEGE.

HOME SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Applications are invited for the Post of LECTURER IN PHYSICS. The post is for part time only, and is open to Men and Women. The Lecturer will be required in OCTOBER, 1914.

Applications, accompanied by not more than three testimonials or references, should be sent to THE SECRETARY, Home Science Department, King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W., by SATURDAY, May 23, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

HULL MUNICIPAL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

REQUIRED, to take up duties about the beginning of SEPTEMBER next, a LECTURER (Woman) in Botany, Nature Study, and Geography; and a LECTURER (Man) in Mathematics and Method. Other combinations and subjects may be considered.

Further particulars and application forms (to be returned not later than MAY 30) may be obtained from

IVOR B. JOHN, M.A., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Council invites applications for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY at a stipend of 150*l.* per annum, under the general direction of the Professors of Classics and History. Duties to begin OCTOBER 6, 1914.

Applications, with not less than three copies of testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 20 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

Regent's Park, N.W.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. T. L. Wren to lecture at St. John's College, Cambridge, the Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

The salary offered is 165*l.* a year, rising to 200*l.*, non-resident. The appointment is open to Men and Women equally.

Six printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than TUESDAY, June 2, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

(Signed) ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

CITY OF LEEDS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a LECTURER IN EDUCATION AND HEAD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TEACHERS FOR UPPER STANDARDS (Women).

Candidates should possess an Honours Degree or its equivalent, and have had practical experience in teaching. Special qualifications in Educational Psychology are desirable.

The Lady appointed would be required to take up full duties in SEPTEMBER next, and may be asked to go into residence.

Commencing salary 200*l.* per annum.

Applications, which must be made on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, should be endorsed "Training College," and forwarded to the Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Leeds, not later than JUNE 10, 1914.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education.

Education Offices, Leeds.

LEEDS BOYS' MODERN SCHOOL.

REQUIRED FOR SEPTEMBER:—
(1) FORM MASTER to teach English to the Junior Forms. Salary 120*l*., rising by scale to 190*l*.
(2) ART MASTER. Salary 150*l*., rising by scale to 190*l*.
Applications, which must be made on forms obtainable from the undersigned, should be endorsed "Boys' Modern School," and returned to the undersigned not later than JUNE 1.
JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education.
Education Offices, Leeds.

EXETER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SUMMER VACATION SCHOOL.

The Exeter Education Committee require the services of a LADY DIRECTOR for the SUMMER VACATION SCHOOL to be held in Exeter from AUGUST 17 to 29. Preference will be given to candidates having Kindergarten qualifications. The rate of payment will be 3*l*. 3*s*. per week. Applications, stating qualifications and experience, should be forwarded to the undersigned at once.
H. ARMITAGE, Clerk to the Committee.
Education Offices, 39, Southernhay W., Exeter, May 8, 1914

MIDDLESEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HARROW COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors of the above School require a HEAD MISTRESS, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. New School buildings are being erected to accommodate 300 Pupils. Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or hold equivalent qualifications. Commencing salary 300*l*. per annum, rising by two annual increments of 20*l*. and one of 10*l*. to a maximum of 350*l*. per annum.
Canvassing will be treated as a disqualification. Application forms, which must be returned not later than 10 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, may be obtained from the undersigned upon the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
B. S. GOTT, Middlesex Education Committee.
Guildhall, Westminster, S.W., May 13, 1914.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next:—
(1) SENIOR SCIENCE MISTRESS. Salary 110*l*. to 130*l* (by yearly increments of 10*l*.). Subjects: Botany, Chemistry, and Physics. Experience essential.
(2) ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Salary 100*l*. Chief Subjects: Nature Study, Geography, Elementary French, and English.
Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, should be made by letter to the undersigned, on or before JUNE 5. Age, qualifications, and experience must be stated, and the names of three referees given.
THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.
Victoria Institute, Worcester.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the following Posts at the above-named School, vacant in September next:—
(1) SPECIALIST IN CLASSICS, also qualified to teach English and History. Honours Degree in Classics essential. Salary at the rate of 180*l*. per annum
(2) GENERAL FORM MASTER. Subjects, Classics and English. Salary at the rate of 150*l*. per annum.
(3) GENERAL FORM MASTER qualified to teach Mathematics, French, English, and History. Salary at the rate of 150*l*. per annum.
(4) GENERAL FORM MASTER. Special subject Mathematics, also qualified to teach Junior French and English. Salary at the rate of 150*l*. per annum.
The above appointments are subject to the provisions of the Liverpool Corporation (Superannuation) Act, 1913.
Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from JAMES G. LEGGE, Director of Education, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool, with whom applications, accompanied by a letter of application and copies of not less than three recent testimonials, must be lodged not later than WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1914.
EDWARD R. PICKMERE,
Clerk to the Local Education Authority.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach English and Mathematics in Middle and Lower Forms. Degree essential; previous Secondary School experience desired.
Salary 130*l*., rising to 160*l*. by yearly increments of 7*l*. 10*s*.
Application forms (which should be returned not later than MAY 30) can be obtained from THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancs.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL (MIXED) AND PUPIL TEACHER CENTRE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Applications are invited for the Post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary 150*l*. non-resident. Particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than JUNE 2, 1914, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope
FRED. R. HUGHES, Secretary to the Committee.

GOOLE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, next SEPTEMBER a highly qualified and thoroughly experienced ENGLISH TEACHER as SENIOR MISTRESS at GOOLE MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL. Salary 190*l*. per annum.
Application, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be sent in on or before JUNE 6 next to
W. T. SILVESTER, Clerk to the Governors.
10, Victoria Street, Goole.

LEICESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.

WANTED, for SEPTEMBER 1, an INSTRUCTOR to teach Architectural Design, History of Architecture, Building Construction, and Furniture Design. Part time Day and Evening Classes.
Candidates must be either Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Practical knowledge of a Building Craft would be a recommendation.
Commencing salary 200*l*. per annum.
Applications must be made on printed forms obtainable from the Secretary, and be returned to him not later than MAY 26.
T. GROVES, Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION.—JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Departments (18–19½), MAY 28.
The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of DISTRICT INSPECTOR in the Education Officer's Department. Salary 400*l*. a year, rising by annual increments of 25*l*. to 600*l*. a year.
The person appointed will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his Office, consisting of the inspection of Public Elementary Schools, Evening Institutes, and other Educational Institutions, and to the performance of such other duties as may be entrusted to him. The Inspector will be required to devote part of his time to Physical Education, and must, therefore, possess special qualifications for that work. Women are eligible for this appointment. Officials of the Council are not precluded from applying.
Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1914. Every communication must be marked "Inspectorship" on the envelope.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for appointment.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the undermentioned positions at SLOANE SCHOOL, CHELSEA, a Secondary School for Boys, to be opened in SEPTEMBER, 1914:—
(i) Full time ART MASTER. Salary 200*l*. a year fixed. Candidates must be qualified to teach all branches of Art customary in Secondary Schools, in which they should have had experience. The Master will be required to undertake some supervision duty.
(ii) Full time MANUAL TRAINING INSTRUCTOR. Salary 100*l*., rising to 175*l* by yearly increments of 5*l*. The Master will be required to give instruction in lower form Handicraft, Woodwork, and light Metalwork, and to superintend the making of scientific apparatus, besides undertaking some supervision duty. Experience of similar work in Secondary Schools is desirable
Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for appointment.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
May 12 1914.

CARDIFF HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

SENIOR MODERN LANGUAGE MASTERSHIP.

Intending applicants for this Post should apply for information to the present holder, A. KIRSCH, 20, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

OSWESTRY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Oswestry Public Library Committee require the services of a LIBRARIAN AND CARETAKER OF MUSEUM. Salary 100*l* per annum. Appointment from JULY 1, 1914. A schedule of duties, &c., and form of application can be obtained from the undersigned. Women are ineligible for the appointment. Canvassing the Members of the Committee will disqualify an applicant. Applications, with three recent testimonials and the name of one person to whom reference can be made, must be in the hands of the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1914. Envelopes containing applications must be marked "Librarian."
G. W. FERRINGTON, Solicitor, Secretary to the Committee.
18, Arthur Street, Oswestry.

WEST HARTLEPOOL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WANTED, ASSISTANT (Male), in above Library. Salary 75*l*., increasing by 5*l*. to 90*l*. Experience in open access, and practical knowledge of Classification and Cataloguing necessary.
Library Association Certificates recognized.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, with copies of three recent testimonials, to reach the undersigned on or before MAY 25, 1914.
J. A. LOUIS DOWNEY, Chief Librarian.

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SOCIAL WORKER with 10 years' practical experience of Social Work, regular contributor on social questions to First Class Journals, wishes POST on Staff of Daily or Weekly Paper or as Secretary to Public Man. Has wide connexions and Special Knowledge of Continental Countries.

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LITERATURE

Turkish Memories. By Sidney Whitman. (W. Heinemann, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The 'Turkish Memories' of Mr. Sidney Whitman cover the period from 1896 to 1908. In July of the former year he was commissioned by the proprietor of *The New York Herald* to represent that journal in Constantinople for two months. The proprietor,

"almost alone among newspaper magnates, had the discernment to perceive that the Armenian question was in the main a political one, and that whatever might be the shortcomings of the Turkish Government and its local administration, there was little or no reason for assuming that the disturbances had their source in religious fanaticism directed against the Christian as such; whilst evidence was accumulating that a vast Armenian conspiracy, nurtured in Russia, and encouraged by the Nonconformist element in England, obscured the real issue, to which there were two sides. Mr. Gordon Bennett saw the chance of a journalistic 'score' in giving the Turks an opportunity of making their own version of things known to the world—a chance which had been denied to them by the great English newspapers."

The Turks did not avail themselves of the opportunity to any great extent: they have always regarded journalistic warfare as undignified; but while in Constantinople Mr. Whitman was an eye-witness of the siege of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and other incidents of the so-called "massacre" of Armenians in the Turkish capital. He saw that there was more excuse for strong repressive measures by the Turks than was commonly supposed in Europe and America, and put the Turkish case before the public in *The New York Herald*—a piece of simple justice so unusual at the time that he received for it the personal thanks of Abdul Hamid II.

When war between Greece and Turkey was seen to be inevitable, Mr. Whitman went to Salonica to await events. All who can recall the rumours which prevailed in Western Europe at that time will notice his comment that, "whatever might be the forces at the disposal of the Turks, Ananias with his hosts was on the side of the Greeks." He went up to Elassona just before the outbreak of hostilities, and was received by Edhem Pasha with great honour. Soon after his return to Salonica he departed "in the queerest company, for the vessel carried sixteen hundred sheep and only one passenger—myself," for Constantinople, where he remained until the war was over.

In September of the same year (1897) he was persuaded by Mr. Gordon Bennett to accompany the late Dr. George H. Hepworth, special correspondent of *The New York Herald*, on a journey into Eastern Anatolia to investigate the truth concerning those atrocities which had roused such indignation in the Western world. It was

"a journey of exceptional interest owing to the fact that the Sultan had hitherto declined to allow any newspaper correspondent whatsoever to traverse Armenia, let alone to offer facilities for so doing."

Dr. Hepworth was suspected of being a partisan of the Armenians. The Sultan, therefore, insisted upon Mr. Whitman (of whose fair judgment he had had experience) accompanying the expedition in the Turkish interest. On that condition only he was willing to afford facilities to Mr. Gordon Bennett's envoy. With a formidable Turkish escort Mr. Whitman and Dr. Hepworth traversed Asia Minor from Trebizond to Alexandretta, and endured considerable hardship, as the time was winter. They spent some days at Erzeroum, Bitlis, and Diar-Bekir, and did their best to learn the true condition of the country, questioning every one with whom they came in contact. It is no reflection upon Mr. Whitman's candour or his powers of observation to suggest, in passing, that he learnt much less about the people of the land than would a beggar or a humble merchant travelling the same road. "Facilities," as every Oriental knows, are admirably calculated to prevent research.

The first part of this very interesting book contains the narrative of the author's journeys and affairs in Turkey. The second sets forth his views and impressions. Both are worth reading, but the second is the more important, analyzing as it does the cause of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks are, as a fact, the best race of people in the Near East; and the present reviewer quite agrees with Mr. Whitman that they could easily work out their own salvation if the Powers would let them. It is also true, as he repeatedly protests, that they are not intolerant, and have never persecuted Christians for their faith. The reason has been economic or political, and such persecutions have been generally in the nature of reprisals. The Turks have never been fanatical in the sense that Eastern Christians have become fanatical by foreign instigation. But there are good and bad among them, as among ourselves, and at the time of which our author writes the bad was uppermost. The whole administration was corrupt, spies swarmed, and for a careless word a Turk was liable to be put in prison, exiled, stabbed, or poisoned. The tyrant loved his country in a narrow way, and was the champion of Islam against the hordes of Europe. This alone endeared him to a certain number of his people who, even to this day, regret his yoke. But all the while that Mr. Whitman was in Turkey there was discontent among the Muslims. Would anybody guess it from these pages? We think not. Here Sultan Hamid figures as a potentate of great benevolence, incapable of wishing harm to any one; his notorious favourite, Arab Izzet Pasha, as a charming man of the world. Every Turk and almost every Arab has the manners of a gentleman, and is probably at heart an honest man. But Orientals succumb easily to the temptations of environment and opportunity. Their saints and villains are not clearly separated. The visitor is charmed by both alike.

"In describing certain traits of Turkish character [says Mr. Whitman in his Preface] I have intentionally dwelt by preference on those which are brightest, because prejudice and detraction have created an impression which calls for a correction of values. My book therefore does not lay claim to judicial impartiality."

It would, we think, have been much better had it done so. Mr. Whitman's championship of the late Sultan wins us by its dash of chivalry, but the sally is of doubtful service to the cause of Turkey, since in his generous blindness to known facts the author sometimes touches the ridiculous:—

"He [Abdul Hamid II.] had hardly come to the throne when he decided to call a Council of State to judge the conduct of Midhat Pasha....All the members but one brought in a verdict of 'Guilty.' The single dissentient vote was given by Emin Bey, a German....His colleagues, in their dismay, pointed to a curtain in the apartment and endeavoured to convey to the recalcitrant German that the Sultan was posted behind it. Emin Bey, however, remained firm, for he belonged to the old school....Every member of the Council received some mark of the Sultan's favour, but the highest distinction of all was reserved for Emin Bey."

This instance of the Sultan's magnanimity is given by itself. Here is the story. Midhat Pasha had offered Abdul Hamid Efendi the throne on condition that he swore to give a Constitution to the Empire and abide by it. The prince had taken the oath, even decreed the Constitution, but afterwards repudiated

it. He caused Midhat Pasha to be kidnapped and deported, and allured him to return by divers promises in order that he might persecute him; and in the end the greatest of Turkish patriots, whose name had become a synonym for integrity throughout the Empire, was strangled in a prison in Arabia by the Sultan's orders, and his head was sent to Yildiz in a box labelled "Objet d'Art. Précieux." When stating that the Tsar of Russia kept his promise never to attack Turkey while Abdul Hamid reigned, the author quite forgets to mention the condition of that promise—the suspension of the Constitution. We opine that the author has but little Turkish and no Arabic, for his footnote on p. 63, "The term vilayet," &c., is inaccurate. His wish that England would collaborate with Germany rather than Russia in Near Eastern politics is that of every friend of Turkey. We are glad to note that he does justice to the Germans, who have won the confidence of Turks by honest means enough, and not by fraud, as has been sometimes represented.

The Turks are hard to know. They do not talk about themselves, and rather snub the curiosity of Western journalists. One may be sure that it was not as journalist but as gentleman that Mr. Whitman was accepted by them as a friend.

"Mon cher, nous sommes un peuple taciturne. Nous ne savons pas nous défendre," said one of them when Mr. Whitman was deploring their neglect to lay their case before the Western world. In fact, a fine race is being hounded to its death by Europe because it is too proud to plead, and cannot beg.

Ocean Trading and Shipping. By Douglas Owen. (Cambridge University Press, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This, a volume in the new "Cambridge Naval and Military Series," is a book of very wide interest. Though, as is practically stated by its mode of publication, addressed primarily to the officers of both services, and especially those of the Navy, with a view to helping them to a solution of the many problems relating to navigation, salvage, and transport which may be propounded to them in peace and still more in war, it appeals also to every ordinary reader who in any way realizes the extent and importance of our seaborne commerce, or to whom the startling Budget has brought home the need and the cost of its defence and the constant care required for its protection. This need, this care, is, of course, no new thing. More than a hundred years ago, during the very time of the Napoleonic scare, it was officially laid down as the most important work of the Navy; and quite recently we have had a similar pronouncement from the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. A book that aims at helping us better to understand this gigantic business, its methods and the eccentric language in which they are often concealed, must be most welcome, and we receive it with gratitude. Mr. Owen's ability as an interpreter and expounder is too well known to render it necessary to dilate on the general excellence of the way in which he has performed his task, and we allow ourselves only to regret an occasional diffuseness as to extraneous or even questionable matter which has led to a a close compression in parts where we could very well have spared it.

It must, of course, be understood that the book is not intended for experts, for whom huge treatises on many of the topics discussed might easily appear all too small. It is avowedly elementary; it defines and explains terms which the expert would call familiar, but which none the less are often sufficient to turn the inquirer from his task. What, for instance, is the "tonnage" of a ship? In the Navy the term has given way to "displacement," which is, at any rate, simple and free from confusion, though not applicable to merchant ships. But "tonnage," the existing term, is, "even in mercantile circles, by no means always correctly apprehended," and that because there are three if not more ways of reckoning it. Mr. Owen explains these—we are not going into them here—and, further, also shows how harbour and canal dues in different parts of the world have curiously affected the build and carrying power of ships. Questions of registration, of salvage and insurance in peace and war, of load-line and the Plimsoll Mark, of the "Atlantic Combine," of the papers a ship must and ought to have on board, and the changes which modern conditions have brought about, are all treated, we will not say sufficiently, but intelligibly, and so as to quicken the desire for more information and show where and how to look for it.

The question of contraband in war—not by any means the simple thing that it is often assumed to be—fills several pages, which leave us aghast at our former stupidity. A common idea among the uninitiated is that it is the duty of a neutral state to take all reasonable care to prevent its subjects carrying contraband to either belligerent, or attempting to break through a blockade. This, as Mr. Owen shows, is erroneous; they are at perfect liberty, as far as their own Government is concerned, to engage in such trade, but it will not protect them in it; they follow it at their individual risk. Undoubtedly this is most often done solely for their individual profit, but it may also happen that restraint on the trade would be as damaging to one enemy as the fullest permission of it would be to the other. Of this Mr. Owen gives an easily comprehended example. There are, he supposes, three states—A, B, and C. Manufacturers and traders of A have long been in the habit of supplying B with guns, arms, and military stores; B has come to depend on this supply, and has no other available; it manufactures none itself. B and C go to war. What can A do? If it supplies B with arms, it is acting in a manner unfriendly to C; if at C's desire it stops the supply, its action is unfriendly to B; it very properly does nothing, leaving C to stop the trade if it can. This was essentially the condition of the Southern States during the Civil War in America; they were virtually dependent on the supplies brought in to them by the blockade runners, very much, of course, to their own profit.

Another point of vital importance is that of food supply, which might easily become one of burning interest if we should be unhappily engaged in war. Mr. Owen thinks that what with shortage of supply, what with panic and regrating—which, he assumes, would be extensively practised—the price of provisions would be enormously increased, while the cessation, or comparative cessation, of the influx of raw material for manufacture would shut up great numbers of factories all over the country, and leave the workmen unemployed and penniless. In the failure of both raw material and food, we should have an aggravated and enlarged repetition of the worst form of the Irish famine of 1845–6 combined with the Lancashire famine of 1862. We think that in these gloomy anticipations Mr. Owen is probably exaggerating. In our opinion, the supply both of foodstuffs and raw materials held in the country would be sufficient to tide over the few weeks for which the uncertainty of shipowners would shut off supplies; while as to regrating, all history tells us that the persons it has proved most fatal to are the regrators. The practice is not, at this moment, illegal, but it could and would very quickly be made so, and the prohibition would be certainly enforced by all the majesty of the law.

Malcolm Maccoll: Memoirs and Correspondence. Edited by the Right Hon. George W. E. Russell. (Smith, Elder & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. George Russell has with remarkable skill worked together the letters and some autobiographical material of Malcolm Maccoll so as to make an extremely vivid and accurate picture of the man. He was, indeed, a unique figure in the society of his time, and he has left no successor. A political priest, a man with real religious feeling and a considerable amount of theological knowledge, he was first and foremost one who delighted in party warfare, in being "behind the scenes," in influencing great men. He was a Highlander of humble origin, perhaps a Jacobite by ancestry, certainly half an Episcopalian by birth. He became an Episcopalian by conviction, and a Liberal by a curious process which it is not easy to define. He was, the book shows, absolutely without reticence or self-distrust or timidity in his determination to play an important part in life. By sheer "push" he thrust himself into the acquaintance of the leading statesmen of his day, and that

acquaintance often turned into real friendship, due to what Lady Frederick Cavendish calls "his faithful, kind heart," and what Mr. Drew commemorated when he called him "one of the bravest and best of friends, so loyal, so simple-hearted, with his strong and clear intellect, so affectionate and unselfish in character."

The mass of letters to personages in the highest rank of politics shows him as indefatigable in work, fearless in undertaking any sort of adventure, candidly eager to be a person of importance himself, but more eager still about the causes which he took to his heart. Not many men could eulogize Gladstone to his face in the unblushing way he did, yet write with an almost equal respect to Lord Salisbury. It is impossible not to smile at the way in which he declares to their fathers the merits of Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Lord Hugh Cecil, finding a great future before the former, and hoping that he may live to see the latter the head of the Conservative party. Nor is it possible to repress our surprise when we find this most persistent of party writers —in whose letters to public men there are no traces of an ascetic tone—a journalist making 1,000*l.* a year, contemplating retirement into the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Cowley when he was 66, and making a happy marriage when he was 73. As a young man of 26 who had disagreed with his bishop, he had no hesitation in making himself known to Gladstone, and as little when he was 54 in telling Lord Salisbury that he had known his great rival since he was a boy, just as a year or two after he had been at school at Glenalmond he wrote, to an eminent person, of his master as "my friend Mr. Bright." Gems of self-revelation like these make the book sparkle on almost every page.

Cynics may notice with equal interest the zest Maccoll had for the study of patronage questions, quite as much in the interests of others as of himself. He was one of those men to whom to have influence, and to have it known that he had it, was the breath of life. Yet he was not a mere Paul Pry, though Lord Salisbury evidently was extremely afraid of his talents in that direction; he was a man of principle and a very loyal friend, as no one whom Dean Church honoured with his intimacy could fail to be. On the ecclesiastical side we find him a convinced "High Churchman," but quite piteously insistent that he was not a "ritualist," while he was extremely eager to secure the votes of that section for Gladstone. He found the church atmosphere of Ripon very depressing, and the absence of work in his city parish a great discouragement, but he retained (after some scruples were suppressed) both preferments. Mr. Russell thinks that he was always a convinced Liberal, and indeed he was often an extraordinarily vehement partisan; but we find him telling Lord Salisbury in 1884 that it had always been his dream to see him at the head of a great party combining the best elements in Conservatism and Liberalism, and five years later he cried out to the same statesman in favour of "a moderate party avoiding all extremes." Home Rule, however, was not to be an extreme, but a necessity; but it might be "on a large scale, embracing all the Empire"; and Mr. Russell ends a chapter by telling us that he "was always the most sanguine of Gladstonians."

It is not likely that Maccoll's published work will survive. It was extremely effective when it was written, from a party point of view, whether it was about politics, the Athanasian Creed, the Reformation Settlement, or the Eastern Question. The political secrets among which he played are mostly of no interest now. He did not always guard them very carefully, but he never sold them in any dishonest way. Certainly he was not guilty of the baseness of selling the news of Gladstone's fatal illness.

Mr. Russell, as we have said, has done his work well, and given us a very clear picture of his subject. He has, however, printed too many letters, and the chapter on Armenia is far too long and out of touch with present questions. He has not been able to keep his own King Charles's head, Archbishop Tait, out of this memorial of his friend; and he prints quite unnecessarily a rather unkind letter about the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and repeats, as usual, considerable parts of his own works, such as the letter of an angry clergyman to Gladstone on his Affirmation Bill, with that statesman's solemn comment, and the description of Canon Maccoll from 'Collections and Recollections.' But we must always pay for Mr. Russell's pleasant company at his own price.

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Edited, with Translations and Notes, by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt. Part X. (Egypt Exploration Fund, 1*l.* 5*s.*)

The outcome of the prolonged researches of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt now amounts to a veritable library. For in addition to the series of volumes of which this is the tenth, they have issued Hibeh papyri, Tebtunis papyri, 'Fayyum Towns,' &c., so that we look upon their labours as something without parallel in modern days. In addition to their own intrinsic merit, they came at the right moment—after the publication of the Petrie papyri had given the first modern stimulus to this new and attractive field of work. We are also gladdened by seeing Prof. Grenfell's name reappearing on the title-page of the present volume—a welcome promise of his renewed usefulness.

Beginning, as usual, with theological fragments, the editors give us scraps of what appears to have been another uncanonical Gospel, in addition to those already known. There is little of special interest in the present text beyond that fact, which again confirms the opening words of St. Luke's Gospel. "Forasmuch as many have taken in hand," &c. There follow upon the fragments of the new text some specimens of early copies of the canonical books — Psalms, Epistle of St. James, &c.—which tell us nothing new. The one main fact, duly insisted upon by the editors, here reappears again and again. The habit among critics of rejecting a variant because it is found only in a late and otherwise inferior copy is not a safe one. Both in these theological and the classical fragments the readings of late mediæval MSS. are often found to rest on a very old tradition, for they existed in the copies of the third and fourth centuries.

The classical portion of the volume is far more interesting, especially because it gives some new fragments of the incomparable Sappho. Scraps from Books I. and II. of her poems are presented to us. They are, alas! much battered and mangled, and only from two or three can we extract (not without the large assistance of Prof. von Wilamowitz's imagination) some connected sense. Six stanzas which are fairly complete are skilfully treated by Mr. J. M. Edmonds in the current *Classical Review*. But even these small materials confirm the verdict of the ancients—that Sappho was the best of all the lyric poets. One suggestion we will make regarding the fifty or sixty fragments which have not yet been brought together, despite the well-known ingenuity of the editors and their collaborators. They should give us photographic plates of all these scraps, so that we can see the edges of each, as well as the extant letters. For it is only by seeing whether these edges will fit to others that we have any hope of progressing further in the restoration of a connected text. We speak from actual experience. The mechanical fitting-in of irregular edges has frequently led to the perception that the texts of two pieces were continuous. There is a fine piece giving us the stately progress of Andromache from her home to her marriage with Hector, and this in a peculiar fourteen-syllable metre splendidly adapted to narrative. As to the rest, they are all variations on the theme of Ἔρως and Πόθος—topics decidedly unsuitable for the education of respectable maidens, the amazing avocation which German critics have devised for Sappho.

The fragments of Alcæus which follow are, as usual, not equal to those of Sappho in merit. Though Horace's versions would give us an idea that he was fully as great, his devotion to violent politics and to the war of parties kept him from the higher flights of lyric emotion, and made him more the Byron than the Keats of his age. Nevertheless, it is most tantalizing to have so little preserved that can be understood, and we would gladly sacrifice the fragments or the arguments of Menander's play, and pieces of two of these plays, to have work of the golden age. No one, indeed, has suffered more in reputation by recent discoveries than the darling of the Attic decadence.

There are other novelties in the volume, notably a Chrestomathy of handy information—for the most part childish in its

triviality, but containing a list of the early librarians of the Museum at Alexandria. Here we find that a great puzzle about the date of the tenure of Apollonius (Rhodius) is solved by the news that there were two librarians of this name (the second called εἰδογράφος), who have been naturally confused. The other curiosity in the list, unfortunately imperfect, is that under Euergetes II. (Physcon) this high post was held by a *lochagus*—as if Sir F. Kenyon were succeeded at the British Museum by a lieutenant-colonel.

There are a good many passages recovered from known authors—Apollonius, Thucydides, Plato, and even Cicero. In no case is there anything important in the way of various readings, so that we now know for certain that in the Oxyrhynchus of the second to the fourth centuries not only did people read most of the great Greek classics, but also these books were very much as we now have them. We noted above the support they give to readings which were hitherto preserved only in late and bad MSS., and therefore discredited.

Among the new things—of which we have some knowledge from previous discoveries, and from Philo—is the account of an embassy to Trajan from Alexandria, to settle disputes between Alexandrians and Jews. Each deputation is said to have arrived carrying its own gods. Sarapis afterwards appears as the Alexandrian god who actually perspires with alarm when the Emperor turns upon his followers. But in what form, the editors justly wonder, did the Jews carry their god with them? It is probably a libel on the part of the writer. But here, alas! the papyrus fails us. The Emperor, influenced beforehand (we are told) by his wife Plotina, shows strong and even unjust prejudice against the Alexandrians. The document seems a counterblast to similar accounts of embassies written in the Jewish interest. Here the Jews owe their advantage to unfairness or partiality in the Imperial pair. It is interesting to have a glimpse of the pamphlet literature of the first century, for, of course, there were also Jewish accounts. The Jews have never missed a chance of using their literary facility to help them in their business.

On the legal or official documents such as affidavits, and on the private documents —*e.g.*, accounts, contracts, letters—we need not say much. They are all of the Roman period, and mostly from the time when the bureaucracy of the Juggernaut empire had crushed out the independent life of all the provinces. Even the personal letters in this collection seem incurably dull. In the accounts and in the contracts, especially marriage contracts, a stray specialist may find things of interest. In a good many of them there is an odd word to add to the forthcoming edition of Liddell and Scott's 'Lexicon.' But this part of the book is mainly a monument of the sleepless diligence and accuracy of these wonderful labourers in a vineyard of the most diverse qualities.

Eight Years in Germany. By I. A. R. Wylie. (Mills & Boon, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Miss Wylie has written an interesting book on Germany, a country which she knows well. She gives us the impressions and experiences of her eight years' residence, and in what she says there is much by which English people may profit. Her sympathy with Germans blinds her a little, perhaps, to the real position and strength of France, and makes her a little deaf to anything that might be said on our behalf about the difficulties which confront us in our own dealings with Prussia.

She believes that, in spite of the apparent influx of wealth, "the grim stamp of necessity is still visible on almost every phase of German life"; and adds that forty-two years ago the German was a poor man whose fight for existence was made easier by the modesty of his needs. But she goes on to say that to-day the German is well-to-do—statements in which there is a trace of contradiction. Of the cultured classes she writes that their great inheritance is tradition and birth, and that taken as a whole they have been, and still are in the vast majority of cases, poor. They have despised money-making, and they turn their backs on money-makers.

The author, who has seen a great deal of the life of all classes, goes fully into the question of money and how Germans look on it. She gives many facts to prove her case. Economy with them is a natural thing, and she believes that "the German does not disapprove of extravagance on moral grounds—he simply does not care for it." She tries to help her readers to understand that success, and not money, is the end and goal of the endeavours of Germans. The passion for power and work is born in them, and Miss Wylie notes that business men who have more money than they know what to do with spend their lives in working at the businesses they have built up: a statement which is perfectly true of Germans, but equally true, we should have said, of English people. She is on safer ground when she shows that the man of leisure, the man who has done nothing for the state or community—a person only too common here—is practically unknown in the highest as well as in the lowest classes in Germany, and that when he is met with he is treated with contempt.

It is curious that the author, in speaking of the way in which the German spends his holidays, and showing that he devotes his leisure to walking tours and plays no games, should believe that a German will not tell you how many miles he has been, or the height of the mountains he has climbed. The ordinary Englishman is usually bored in the Alps by the fact that every German insists on informing his casual acquaintance of the exact height of each mountain he has climbed and the precise number of minutes occupied in the ascent. Miss Wylie writes: "All that interests him is what he saw—the state of the country and its beauty." We differ, and think that English people will recall occasions when they have heard remarks about food and where good beer might be found.

Of the German army and the Zabern trouble Miss Wylie has much to say. She thinks that we "could have afforded to sympathize" with the Germans in their Alsatian troubles. "Instead we insulted the German army"; and we are told that we do not realize that the German army is the German people. She thinks that in the Zabern business there were English folk who, when they poured their indignation over the officers concerned, honestly thought that they were helping to free the German people from a hated military despotism, and that we imagined we saw an Empire groaning under the heel of a Prussian bully in uniform. English sympathy may have been ill expressed—possibly offensively expressed. But, none the less, it remains true that Alsace does "groan" under Prussian rule, and that Prussian officers are not popular in Alsace, and do not go out of their way to make themselves loved in the conquered provinces. Miss Wylie writes:—

> "Ask any member of a *Krieger-Verein* what he thinks of the Zabern affair, and he will grunt and tell you that the young lieutenant should have hit harder."

We should not ourselves go to a member of a *Krieger-Verein* to get an impartial opinion on the matter. But Miss Wylie thinks that

> "when the young lieutenant....drew his sword and struck the threatening cobbler, there was no fear of personal injury to actuate the impulse. Instinctively, for the man's own sake as well as his own, he warded off a disaster which would have been irremediable. For, according to the law, had the cobbler once touched the uniform, the lieutenant would have had no further option but to have run him through."

Miss Wylie has forgotten the admission of the Military Court of Appeal that the lieutenant was excited and "under the impression that he had to fear attacks everywhere," and that the lame cobbler had "very likely" given no provocation whatever.

When Miss Wylie comes to deal with the question of compulsory service she writes without having thought out her subject. She thinks that it would be nothing short of criminal to pit our "untrained, undisciplined, physically unfit bank-clerks" against "men trained and disciplined and inspired by tradition." She suggests that we should abolish our "amateur troops with their amateur inventors and take whatever consequences ensue." She is one of those who have no doubt that compulsory service is of the utmost value to the people. She is certain that "two years' hard physical training and moral discipline" would be good for us. But she never attempts to face the question whether compulsory service is suited to our needs, or whether it is the most effective form of defence for an island empire. Her views have been

"made in Germany," and she seems to have forgotten that we have a fleet.

She interests us in her remarks about the future form of government in Germany. Recent storms have left the present system unimpaired, but more than one disaster has been imminent, and, after considering what a change might mean, Miss Wylie writes that "if it comes now, England will lose her one serious rival in Europe."

The Truth about Ulster. By F. Frankfort Moore. (Eveleigh Nash, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

'The Truth about Ulster' is related by Mr. Frankfort Moore in a series of anecdotes loosely hung together on a thread of personal reminiscence. It is a little difficult after reading the book to discover from what point of view the author regards the present political situation. But if, as we surmise, he is a sympathizer with the Ulster "Die-hards," we fear that he has not succeeded in strengthening their case, but has rather offered to the ordinary reader a fairly strong argument, from the purely human point of view, in favour of the extension to Ulster of the benefits of the gentler civilization which prevails over the rest of Ireland.

For, indeed, the Protestant Ulsterman, as depicted by Mr. Frankfort Moore's realistic brush, is an object for pity rather than admiration. One wonders, as one turns the pages, whether the picture is not overdrawn, for it seems hardly credible that such an amazing mixture of ignorance, bigotry, and uncouthness should have been displayed by any considerable body of English-speaking people in the last quarter of the nineteenth century—the period with which the author is chiefly concerned.

The opening chapter takes us back to the beginning of things in the days of the Plantation of James I., "faithfully framed on the lines of the Act of Settlement formulated by Moses in respect of Palestine," when the new colonists, like the children of Israel in a similar case, failed to carry out in its entirety the policy of extermination then thought so desirable.

"The colonists of the Plantation wanted their wood to be hewn and their water to be drawn for them, therefore they spared a reasonable number of the original Irish.... These survivors became as thorns in the flesh, and so they have remained to the present day. Ulster is still a colony in the midst of the hostile people, who are always ready to fling a faggot at the head of their task-master."

The situation in Ulster differs, therefore, in this important particular from the situation in the rest of Ireland. Unlike the English and Scottish settlers in the other three provinces, who as often as not have become "kindly Irish of the Irish," the Ulster planter has refused to assimilate with his neighbours, and still continues to regard them as a subject race.

This attitude is emphasized by Mr. Frankfort Moore in numerous anecdotes. Englishmen will read with amazement of the unveiled contempt with which the average Protestant Ulsterman regards "a Catholic." His ability to discern one on sight amounts to a sixth sense.

"I would say emphatically [says Mr. Frankfort Moore] that an Ulsterman would have no difficulty in picking out of an ordinary crowd those persons who are Roman Catholics. If there are three Catholics in a crowd numbering a hundred people of the province whom he has never seen before, he will identify those three after a casual glance."

Needless to say, the exercise of this faculty of discernment, and of the curious form of Ulster humour known as "Catholic baiting," hardly tends to the breaking down of barriers, and one learns without surprise that social intercourse between Catholics and Protestants of the middle class is practically unknown.

The energies of the Ulster Protestant would appear to have been directed into two channels, and two alone—money-making and religion. The latter, a severe form of Calvinism with a strong Old Testament flavour, has led him to distrust culture in any form.

"There are thousands of men and women in the province who have never read a novel or seen a play in a theatre,"

our author declares; though when the theatre was burnt, and plays were produced in a hall, the sensitive conscience of the Ulsterman permitted him to attend them. No bookshop existed in Belfast until quite recently. There was, indeed, a shop which sold books along with articles of general utility, but even Mr. Frankfort Moore's school-books had to be ordered from London. The lighter sorts of literature were severely frowned upon, and "whaling" was the punishment inflicted on the sinful youth who ventured to read anything more entertaining than the works of A. L. O. E. or Samuel Smiles. This ceremony—in Presbyterian families—took the form of a religious exercise; "it was opened with prayer, and closed with the doxology." Other offences against the parental statutes were dealt with no less summarily.

"I have known of boys of 17 being flogged by their fathers for being a quarter of an hour late in returning from no greater orgy than a friendly tea."

"The cautious hospitalities of Ulster" are the subject of some amusing comments from Mr. Frankfort Moore. Like reading, hospitality would seem to be a custom "more honoured in the breach than the observance" in the North-East of Ireland. The practice, indeed, is regarded as somewhat dangerous, only to be indulged in when the reward is sure. But, as the author observes, the Ulsterman regards his province as the most civilized in Ireland, and the hospitality to strangers characteristic of the other three provinces is the paramount virtue of most barbarous races.

After looking at Mr. Frankfort Moore's picture of life and manners in Ulster, the present reviewer is strengthened in the conviction that the path of progress lies not in separation, but in a closer union between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, if that, indeed, is possible.

Chile: its Land and People. By Francis J. G. Maitland. (Francis Griffiths, 10*s.* 6*d.*)

The opening of the Panama Canal is unquestionably an event that must exercise a great economic influence on the future of the South American republics, and in a Foreword to the book the author advances this fact as his justification for writing what he modestly describes as an unpretentious volume. Unpretentious the book certainly is, but that in no sense detracts from its considerable interest, or from the appeal it is likely to make to those who, in the words of Viscount Bryce, recognize that

"Chile, Argentina, and Brazil are already potent factors in the economic world of to-day, and must become more and more significant for the movements of commerce everywhere."

Mr. Maitland writes with sympathy and experience, and what he says is certain to prove interesting, not only to the general reader or the casual tourist, but also to those who realize, even partially, the commercial possibilities of this land of illimitable resources.

Tracing the history of Chili under Spanish rule, he follows with a vivid account of the War of Independence and the part played in this great struggle by many distinguished men of British birth, to whom the country of their adoption owes a debt which one is glad to know is not likely to be forgotten. The names of General John McKenna, Bernardo O'Higgins, and Lord Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, will always be associated in Chilian history with the progress the republic has achieved. Certainly in the economic and political development of modern Chili, England can claim to have taken a pre-eminent part. So widely is this fact recognized that the Chilians often term themselves "the English of the South," and evince their admiration for English probity and commercial honour by using the almost proverbial expression "the word of an Englishman." Naturally the author devotes considerable space to a description of the great nitrate industry, which provides the Chilian Government with a yearly revenue of 6,000,000*l.*, and by the extent of its deposits—in one district alone covering a quarter of a million acres—assures the commercial prosperity of the country.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features in the book is an account of the history and customs of Chili's aboriginal inhabitants. Anthropologists have long been at issue concerning the source of these primitive races, some contending that they came from Brazil, while others believe that their origin must be traced to some of the islands that once united America with Asia; but the author considers that any satisfactory elucidation of the problem is unlikely. Of a little-known race, the Yaghans, who live within the Antarctic Circle, he writes:—

"The people, who are rapidly dying out, live upon the seashore a life of naked

misery. Without clothing, or weapons, or utensils, without domestic animals of any kind, except the dog, they roam from place to place, existing upon shell-fish, sea-birds, eggs, dead seals, or whatever other edibles the flotsam of the sea or their little skill may bring forth."

A primitive tribe, the Auracanian Indians, occupy a prominent place in the annals of Chili, and we heartily endorse the author's hope that, before the inroads of civilization improve them out of existence, some effort may be made to compile a record of their folk-lore and traditions. If this is done, we believe that much valuable insight will be afforded into the history of the South American continent in the days before the Columbian discovery. Of the Auracanians he writes :—

"Although they are a dwindling people, weakly men and women are almost unknown amongst them, owing to the custom of the Auracanian women to leave their 'rucas' shortly before the birth of their children, and to live alone on the banks of an icy mountain stream, until the little one arrives. The child is no sooner born than the mother plunges it into the icy cold water, and then, wrapping a few rags about it, straps it on a little board, which she slings across her shoulders, and returns to her 'ruca.'"

Surely a natal ceremony of so drastic a character that only the fittest survive !

In dealing with modern and contemporary Chili the book contains much matter that is likely to appeal to the most varied tastes, for the writer has not ignored the fact that a book of travel should embrace the widest interests. His description of the Andes, the principal cities, and the life and customs of the Chilians, not omitting a chapter dealing with art, literature, and journalism, helps to make up a work of vivid interest.

In one matter we are at variance with the author, when he states, "Honesty has always been the keynote of Chilian administrators." As it happens, we know that this conclusion does not coincide with the experiences of many men who have had business dealings with Chilian politicians and Government officials, and it is probably a generalization that Mr. Maitland has not tested by sustained experience. On the other hand, we heartily agree with him when he points the lessons to be derived from the enormous expansion in German and American trade, which is slowly but surely overtaking our own—due, as is rightly stated, to the laxity of English commercial methods and indifference to local conditions of trade. A country with a climate ranging from the tropical to the frigid, possessing every natural advantage, growing almost all kinds of fruit, abounding in virgin forests and unexploited tracts of territory, endowed, moreover, with enormous wealth in mineral resources, Chili offers to Englishmen with capital and enterprise a splendid opportunity.

The book, which contains a useful map and a few illustrations, would be improved by an index ; but it is a useful record of a country that deserves, and will surely receive, greater European recognition than it enjoys at present.

France from behind the Veil : Fifty Years of Social and Political Life. By Count Paul Vassili. (Cassell & Co., 16*s*. net.)

This volume, in spite of a title which suggests revelations, contains an immense amount of gossip, interesting if trivial, but little new matter of importance. Some of the people who were living when the author wrote have died since he prepared his manuscript, and the publishers explain that they are responsible for bringing it up to date, and for the inclusion of one or two events which happened in the current year.

Count Vassili—the name is, we are told, pseudonymous—was appointed Secretary to the Russian Embassy in Paris in 1868, and from that date he spent nearly the whole of his official life in the French capital, where he died. He had in his time known nearly every one, and seen much of French society, but wrote as though the changes which had occurred in his lifetime had all been for the worse. The good manners of Frenchmen used to be famous, but Count Vassili lived to say that they "disappeared simultaneously with the crinoline." He thought that the American and Jewish elements had invaded French society, and imported into it not only their easy ways, but also an independence of speech and action which would have horrified people in earlier times :—

"The refinement that was so essentially a French characteristic has entirely disappeared. Women have grown loud, and men have become coarse ; girls have lost their modesty, and boys are impertinent."

When the Count first went to Paris, France was getting over her Mexican troubles ; and the early part of his narrative is naturally concerned with the life of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie. A good many of his remarks are too frank, and, as the Empress and others concerned are still living, they might, with advantage to the Count's memory and every one concerned, have been modified. But if, on the one hand, the author is often too harsh in statements about people, on the other hand he finds many occasions to mention the kindness of the Emperor and to allude to the potent charm of the Empress—a charm which was such as to make people forget her weaknesses. Count Vassili never knew the Emperor's most trusted advisers—Fleury, Persigny, and Morny, and he thinks that with their removal from the political scene "the Empire lost its most solid supports." When the Count writes thus, it is necessary to qualify his views and remember that these were the men of whom the Emperor himself is reported to have complained that he "had to drag" them about "as a convict" drags "chain and ball."

Speaking of the days before the storm of 1870, the Count remarks that, after the results of the Plébiscite of May, 1870, had become known, he ventured to offer the sovereign his congratulations on the new triumph he had obtained. He states that Louis Napoleon, though not usually demonstrative, did not on that occasion attempt to hide his feelings, and said that he

"had not only consolidated the dynasty, but also had done away with the legend that represented him as desirous of a foreign war in order to add to his prestige."

According to the author, the Emperor added :—

"No one can say so at present, because, after France has so positively affirmed its allegiance to the Empire, it would be madness for me to risk losing popularity through a war which, even if victorious, would always materially impoverish the country."

A few weeks later Count Vassili had to hurry back to Paris, and on his arrival found war with Germany declared. On reaching the capital on the evening of the 16th of July he was struck by the aspect of the people who crowded the streets. They were singing the 'Marsellaise,' and presented an excited appearance. The cafés were full, and from time to time people would stand up and shout "À Berlin !" All Paris seemed to him to have gone mad, but already he noted that remarks were heard hostile to the Emperor and the Government, who, it was said,

"had not soon enough tried to avenge the insult which France had received, but had done their best to prevent the outbreak of a war"

which was "indispensable to the dignity and the greatness of the country."

At the Russian Embassy the Count noted that consternation prevailed ; that everybody agreed that anything more foolish than the circumstances which led to the war had never been seen ; and that people were amazed at the weakness displayed by the Government. He also speaks of the disorderly attitude of the troops when starting for the frontier.

On the subject of the Hohenzollern candidature we notice the blame thrown on the Duc de Gramont. The writer reports that, when the first telegrams from Berlin were received announcing the candidature, the Duke immediately sent them to the Emperor, though it was in the middle of the night, and that in a conversation with his sovereign he "insisted on the affront such a candidature represented to France" ; and it is added, "Why it was an affront probably the Duke himself could not have properly explained." From what he heard at the time Count Vassili thinks that the Empress, instead of, as is generally believed, having done all in her power to decide Napoleon to declare war against Prussia, "had been far from urging it" ; but he adds that at this crisis of her life the Empress "entirely lost her head." The author makes the curious statement that before the first fighting the Empress said to one of her familiar friends that not merely in the case of victory, but also in the case of a reverse, "the nation only wants to get rid of us."

Among the mass of gossip there is not much else to notice ; but a remark about

the Franco-Russian alliance derives importance from its source. The Count says that when the Tsar visited Paris in the time of President Faure, and the French people gave themselves up to joyous demonstrations such as the capital had not seen for many years, and talked of "une Alsace Française," the only person who appeared unconscious of the significance attributed to his visit was the Tsar himself :—

"Perhaps he knew that whatever people might think, he was not going to risk the life of even one of his soldiers in order to gratify the wild hatred of France against his German neighbours."

The author's remarks about the action of the Duc d'Aumale in leaving Chantilly to the French nation strike us as odd. He says that

"this alienation of the home of the Condés ....made all realize that, whatever were the qualities of the Duc d'Aumale, they were obscured by his unlimited selfishness."

He adds that France

"also felt the degradation of this gift, and did not hasten to reward the donor of it as he had expected. She left him for some months in Brussels, alone with the shame of his unworthy action,"

until Carnot repealed the decree of banishment.

The author professes to have been a lover of books, but his remarks on literature are poor, and the chapter on 'Literary Men of the Present Day' is badly named. It contains much about writers who are gone, and some of the remarks about those who are still living are in poor taste. It is curious, too, that among his 'Literary Men of the Present Day' we should find actresses such as Sarah Bernhardt, Réjane, and Jane Hading. The criticism of authors he had known is not helpful, and whoever edited the volume should have seen that it was useless to inform people that "Anatole France has a fluent and correct French diction."

There are, however, some excellent pages on the Commune and the troubles of those days. Thiers gives this amusing explanation concerning some papers which he had left in Paris when he went to Versailles :—

"I had told everybody that they were of a most compromising nature for some of the people actually in power, and for the pretenders to the crown of this country. Imagine how compromised *I* should have been had it been found out that they were merely tradesmen's bills!"

We note also the author's remark that "patriotism with Frenchmen is mostly a question of words; it rarely goes beyond phrases, full of enthusiasm, but devoid of meaning."

We think that in speaking of the Duc de Morny and Count Walewski it would have been difficult to find a worse phrase than that which designates them as "high born."

Some of the French names in the book are wrongly spelt every time they appear; for example, that of Galliffet. Accents are sparingly used, and once or twice the printer seems to have made a hash of a word.

Marriage Ceremonies in Morocco. By Edward Westermarck. (Macmillan & Co., 12*s.* net.)

Prof. Westermarck defines this book as a kind of apology for a serious omission of which he was guilty when he wrote his 'History of Human Marriage.' That was the first important work which he wrote in English, and it was reviewed in *The Athenæum* more than twenty years ago. In it he admitted that he devoted a short chapter only to marriage ceremonies, and almost entirely ignored their magical significance. He has in the present book amply remedied the defect (if it was one) of the former work. Six years spent in sociological research among the Mohammedan natives of Morocco, and in the patient investigation of the marriage customs of the several tribes of Berber and Arab origin, have enabled him, in a volume of more than 400 pages, to furnish a comprehensive and complete account of those customs. He has made sixteen journeys to Morocco, and has visited many of the places and tribes mentioned in the book. Where he has not visited a tribe, he has obtained information from native members of it, except in a few cases expressly mentioned in the text. The book is, therefore, one of original research. The author has also sought to discover the ideas underlying the various ceremonies; and in this respect he cautions his readers against the tendency to assume that, where similar ceremonies are recorded of different peoples, the ideas underlying them are necessarily similar. He protests, too, against the notion that the field anthropologist has done his business when he has collected the facts, and that he should leave to the arm-chair anthropologist the duty of expounding them. The explanations given by native informants are essential parts of the material which is to be collected.

The wedding ceremonies which Prof. Westermarck describes are many of them trivial, but they are not so considered by the people themselves, and the reasons assigned for them may appear to us to be foolish, but are nevertheless potent.

Much formality attends the betrothal and marriage contract. In Morocco it is the universal rule that the parents of a girl marry her without asking for her consent. The actual proposal is made generally by some influential man or by friends who have been asked to act as mediators. This indirect method of action is common in many countries. In like manner, a direct refusal will be avoided by the fiction that the girl is about to marry her cousin, "for the Moors prefer telling an untruth to appearing uncivil." Negotiations as to the dowry follow, if the proposal is accepted. Ceremonial visits then are made. After prayers on the next Friday, devout wishes are expressed and presents exchanged. In the evening a feast is given, after which negresses dress up the young man as a bride. No native explanation of this custom has been given to Prof. Westermarck, and he inclines to accept Mr. Crawley's theory that the dress of the opposite sex is assumed to lessen the sexual danger by wearing the same kind of clothes as the "loved and dreaded" person wears. If the proposal is refused, and the man is very anxious for the marriage, he appears to have a remedy in a process of casting a spell upon the girl which will keep her unmarried until it has been removed by suitable ceremonies.

The practice of marrying a deceased brother's widow is common, but not universal. In some tribes a married woman may leave her husband and compel another man to marry her, without further ceremony than taking hold of the pole of his dwelling or turning round his handmill. As this transfers to him the conditional curse described in Prof. Westermarck's essay in the volume presented to Sir E. B. Tylor, he cannot evade the obligation, and the author knew an old man of good family who had thus in the course of his life been compelled to marry three runaway wives.

The dowry is a necessary part of marriage, and the bridegroom has many ceremonies to go through before he can fetch his bride home. The bride also has to submit to many observances preparatory to the wedding. Both bride and bridegroom are painted with henna, to purify them and protect them from evil influences; for both are regarded as holy, and held to be susceptible to harmful magical forces or the influence of evil spirits. The bride is further purified by bathing or water-pouring. She is confined in her house for two or three days before the wedding.

The ceremonies at the fetching of the bride vary somewhat among the tribes. Relatives or village-comrades of the bridegroom take part in it. In country places she is lifted by a relative on to the animal which is to carry her to her new home, and precautions are taken to protect her against harmful influences by the firing of guns and by loud music and singing. A blanket or garment is spread in front of her to prevent her stepping on the ground or the threshold. In many cases milk is sprinkled upon her or offered to her to drink, that her future may be white or lucky. A boy sometimes rides behind her, that she may become the mother of boys, and he rides the animal back to the bride's place, so that it may not return with an empty saddle.

The arrival and reception of the bride are also attended with precautions against her carrying evil to her new home. She is taken three or seven times round the bridegroom's house or tent, or round the mosque of the village or the village itself. Bread and dried fruit are thrown over her. Henna is offered to her. A short religious rite is performed by her while still on the animal.

Before the bride and bridegroom meet to consummate the marriage much has to be done to protect them from the dangers of which the atmosphere is full when he enters the place where she is waiting for him. He puts his right foot twice over

the threshold before he makes his entrance by a third step. He has to make a slight assault upon her with the flat of his sword, or by beating, smacking, or kicking her. She, on the other hand, assaults him with her slipper, an object which has to do with marriage ceremonies in many countries. They partake of food together. Great importance is attached to the virginity of the bride, and some indelicate evidences of it are exhibited. The wedding ceremonies, even after this, are not over, but continue for a week or more; and for some time after they are concluded the wife is subject to certain restrictions. Ceremonial visits are to be paid in due course to the wife's parents; but the husband has to exercise much reserve in his relations with the parents and other members of his wife's family. As to the origin of this shyness, Prof. Westermarck recurs to the opinion expressed in his earlier works as to the rationale of sexual aversion. He noticed no special avoidance in the relations between a wife and her parents-in-law.

Marriages are celebrated only on certain days of the week, and do not take place at certain periods. Prof. Westermarck's general conclusion, drawn from a great variety of marriage ceremonies, is that they spring from the consideration that the parties are in danger and need special protection. The ceremonies are only executed in full tale where it is the first marriage of the subject. That general conclusion does not exclude the inference that some ceremonies may have another meaning, or even have no meaning. Some appear to be intended to promote domestic peace or fruitfulness.

Many of the ceremonies are strangely similar to those adopted in other countries, but there is great value in so thoughtful and well-reasoned an analysis of the ideas underlying them, and so authoritative and exhaustive a description of the observances themselves, as Prof. Westermarck has supplied.

Albania: the Foundling State of Europe. By Wadham Peacock. (Chapman & Hall, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Coming so soon after the arrival in Albania of the Mpret, from whom the Shkypetars ("the Sons of the Mountain Eagle") expect such great things, and at a moment when the newly constituted state is confronted by serious difficulties both in the north and in the south, Mr. Peacock's book is indeed timely. Of its interest and value for English readers there can be no doubt. The author writes with knowledge of his subject, acquired during a lengthy residence at Scodra (as he tells us Scutari should properly be called) and in the course of journeys through the country; his touch is light, but sure; he has a nicely developed sense of humour, and if he shows himself a frank pro-Albanian, that fact in no wise detracts from the charm of his book. In fact, it is a distinct advantage to have the Albanian point of view set clearly before us; for the Albanians themselves complain that they have been unable to obtain a fair hearing in Europe, and there are good reasons for believing that they have solid grounds for their complaint. Backward in letters and in all the arts of diplomacy, the new state has not known how to secure a "good press," like its more advanced neighbours; and simply because it has been so little known, it has had comparatively few friends to raise their voices on its behalf.

The first chapters of the book are given up to the author's experiences in the early days of his residence in the country, when the Turk ruled, and not a few good stories occur in them. One of these concerns a certain Pasha who, "having spent three years in London learning mining engineering," was, upon his return to Constantinople, "promptly commissioned by the Government to translate an English medical work on midwifery into Turkish." Another is of "the consul who watched over the interests of one of the great continental empires....an amiable, shy man," who, having made up his mind to wed the eldest daughter of his dragoman, hit upon an extraordinary expedient for making his desire known to the lady of his choice. Without saying a word on the subject to any one on the spot, he "sent in a formal application to his chiefs for permission to marry a girl with whom he had hardly exchanged two words in his life"; and when the precious document arrived he made his way to the dragoman's house, "pulled the enclosure from his pocket, and thrust it into the girl's hands, saying simply, 'Read it.'" One agrees with Mr. Peacock that this was, perhaps, the most original proposal ever imagined. But Albania was evidently full of strange characters in those days, and, in spite of the changes that are coming over it, it seems likely to remain an original kind of country for many years to come. Moreover, it is proof of the sympathetic spirit in which the author has done his work that the reader should find himself secretly rejoicing that the inevitable changes cannot well be brought about in a day. The Shkypetar may have his faults, but he is very much a man.

The subject of the blood-feud receives ample attention, and it is satisfactory to learn that the custom is dying out, though apparently but slowly. In studying the subject one learns incidentally how the prevalence of the custom affects the position of woman in Albania.

These earlier chapters are marred, to some extent, by repetitions, which are doubtless due to their having been published, in the first place, as articles in various reviews and magazines. Thus one feels undue emphasis is lent to some trivial details, such as the anger felt by the Moslems at the sight of the Christians smoking and eating during Ramadan, the month of fasting. On the other hand, the uninstructed reader may be puzzled by finding two spellings for such words as *Kavasskhana* (pp. 61 and 106), and occasionally one does not feel quite sure what period the author refers to in his descriptions. Is Dervish Pasha's road, for instance, still in the state in which it is described as being in the second chapter? Details like these will doubtless be reconsidered in a second edition of the book, which is almost certain to be required.

Naturally, Mr. Peacock has a good deal to say about the position of consuls in the Near East, and what he says is interesting, and to the point. Well worth reading, too, are his remarks upon the Latins, the Orthodox, and the Moslems, which we can only refer to, and the chapter in which he tells 'The Story of Albania.' But, at the present time at least, most readers will find the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters the most interesting in the book. These deal with the delimitation of the frontiers, concerning which the information given should be extremely useful, and the future of the country. Mr. Peacock feels that a determined attempt is being made to strangle the new state at its birth; but he has faith in the vitality of the Albanian race, and is, upon the whole, fairly hopeful as regards the country's future. But if things are to go on as he hopes they will, he thinks that Albania must be governed on federal lines, which will give the freest scope for the development of national characteristics. He is of opinion that, if Albania and Greece are to hold their own against the Slavs, they must become allies.

The illustrations are good, but it is a pity that not even a sketch map of the country is included.

David Laing, LL.D.: a Memoir of his Life and Literary Work. By Gilbert Goudie. (Edinburgh, T. & A. Constable.)

David Laing was for forty-two years Librarian of the Signet Library in Edinburgh, in succession to Macvey Napier, the editor of *The Edinburgh Review*. To scholars that Library must always recall the memory of his name, and this biography is a worthy and well-written record of his career. It has been said that to write a life as it ought to be written, it should be done "while the memory of the man himself is still vivid in the mind of his biographer and of others." In the present instance more than thirty years had passed between Laing's death and the time when the author was asked to write his memoir. Fortunately, however, Mr. Goudie had the privilege of Laing's acquaintance, and retained a vivid impression of his personality; and although the undertaking of his biography was obviously attended with difficulties, due to the lapse of time and uncertainty as to the adequacy of materials available, these difficulties have been successfully surmounted, and we have here a fine record of a scholar who did much valuable work in the field of Scottish literary antiquarianism. It is not claimed for Laing that he was an Admirable Crichton, but his learning and his labours were of a solid, useful, and enduring type. He was the recognized guide and reserve force of the literary clubs of his day, and by his own numerous

issues and reprints he, to a large extent, anticipated the work of the Scottish Text Society, the Scottish History Society, and of others who have followed in his steps in recent years, sometimes with scant acknowledgment of indebtedness to him.

Mr. Goudie's biography is a model of exhaustive research, notwithstanding the great difficulties caused by the vast mass of material, including nearly 8,000 letters; the death of Laing's most intimate friends; his partiality for writing anonymously; and the fact that many documents in his hand, written on old envelopes and scraps of paper, were almost impossible to decipher. None of Laing's many publications, more than 200 in number, would be ordinarily classed as original work. He spent his long life in the comparatively prosaic, but useful and patriotic work of rescuing his country's earlier literature from oblivion, and rendering it accessible in an accurate and convenient form, made intelligible and educative by the introductions, memoirs, notes, glossaries, and indexes which he prepared, or others under his direct supervision. He deserved a substantial record, and no one could have done it better than Mr. Goudie has done. There is an ample Index to the book.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Apokrufa, Izifundo Zekalendar Ezimis.weyo (Lessons from the Apocrypha in the Zulu Language), 1/ S.P.C.K.

Book of Amos, with Notes by Ernest Arthur Edghill, edited, with an Introduction, by G. A. Cooke, "Westminster Commentaries," 6/ Methuen

After Mr. Edghill's death the work of editing and revising this commentary was undertaken by Dr. Cooke, who has added an Introduction.

Book of Common Prayer, Portions, together with Hymns and Addresses in Eskimo, by the Rev. E. J. Peck; also Eskimo Hymns, by the Rev. W. G. Walton, 1/8 S.P.C.K.

A new edition.

Clark (Henry W.), Liberal Orthodoxy, a Historical Survey, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A study of the origin and development of the movement. The Epilogue is largely reproduced from an article in *The London Quarterly Review*.

Cobb (W. F.), Mysticism and the Creed, 10/6 net. Macmillan

A study of the content and meaning of the Apostles' Creed for those "who feel an imperative necessity for reconciling somehow their thought and their feeling in religion."

Evanelia Warana, the Story of the Gospels, by the Author of 'Charles Lowder,' in the Dialect of Mukawa, Cape Vogel, Papua, 2/6 S.P.C.K.

Freeman (Rev. George), Authority, 2/6 net. Allenson

The author claims that in the Anglican Church alone can be found "complete, comprehensive, and inerrant authority."

Incwadi Yokut andaza e Bandhleni, the Book of Common Prayer in the Zulu Language, 1/2 S.P.C.K.

Jones (Rev. Maurice), The New Testament in the Twentieth Century, a Survey of Recent Christological and Historical Criticism of the New Testament, 10/ net. Macmillan

This work is divided into two sections, the first containing a study of 'Christ in the Twentieth Century,' with additional chapters on 'St. Paul and the Mystery Religions' and 'The Language of the New Testament,' and the second containing a survey of recent literary and historical criticism of the New Testament.

Minamato ne Zwiyimbo, Portions of the Book of Common Prayer, with Psalms and Hymns, 1/ S.P.C.K.

A translation into Chiswina, the language of Mashonaland.

Sanday (W.), Bishop Gore's Challenge to Criticism, 6*d.* net. Longmans

A reply to the Bishop of Oxford's open letter on the Basis of Anglican Fellowship.

Watson (Edward William), The Church of England, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A brief account of the development of the Anglican Church from its foundation to the present day.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review, Vol. XXV. Nos. 1–2, 6*d.*

Contains notices of new Oriental books; alphabetical lists of such books published in England, on the Continent, in the East, and in America; and a list of periodicals devoted to Eastern questions.

PHILOSOPHY.

Eucken (Rudolf), Collected Essays, edited and translated by Meyrick Booth, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

These essays treat of different subjects, but, as the writer says, "give expression to a single fundamental conviction, and are thus inwardly joined." They include 'The Modern Man and Religion,' 'Goethe in his Relation to Philosophy,' and 'The Problem of Immortality.'

Mills (Dr. James Porter), Knowledge is the Door, a Forerunner, condensed and adapted by C. F. S., 1/ net. Fifield

This little book is an introduction to the science of self-conscious existence, advocating a system of spiritual and mental development.

POETRY.

Arkwright (B. H. G.), Rough Edges, 2/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

Some of the pieces are 'The Law,' 'Treasure Trove,' 'Dust and Ashes,' and 'Dream-Child.'

Blocksidge (William), Moreton Miles. Privately printed

A new impression of these verses, which include 'My Love goes all in White,' 'Be thou Grave or be thou Gay,' and 'All is Vanity, we say.'

Chilig Takudh Tshal Zit, Hymns in Takudh Language, composed and translated by the Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, 1/ S.P.C.K.

A revised edition, containing some additional hymns from the 'Hymnal Companion,' &c.

Cluster of Grapes (A), being the First Book of an Anthology of Twentieth Century Poetry, collated by Galloway Kyle, 3/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

This anthology contains the work of living writers, produced during the twentieth century. The selections have been made by the authors themselves.

Colvin (Ian D.), Æsop in Politics, 2/6 net. Blackwood

These modern fables in verse by I. C. of *The Morning Post* are reproduced from that paper.

Emerson (Ralph Waldo), Poems, 1/6 net. Milford

In the Oxford edition of "Standard Authors."

Gale (Norman), Collected Poems, 6/ net. Macmillan

Collected poems from 'A Country Muse,' 'Orchard Songs,' 'Song in September,' and 'A Book of Quatrains.'

Garth (Cecil), The Song of the Five, and Other Poems, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

The piece of the title contains songs which "the five" sang in the praise of life before dying. Other verses in this booklet are 'Unequal Friendship,' 'Luxury in Grief,' and 'Dead Ambitions.'

Giacomo (Salvatore di), The Monastery, and Other Poems, translated from the Neapolitan by William de la Feld, 3/6 net. Humphreys

The translator, whose native tongue is the idiom of the original, has written a brief Introduction and a few notes to these poems. They include 'The Monastery,' 'The Blind of "Caravaggio,"' 'The Tresses of Caroline,' and 'The Black Gipsy.'

Goldie (V.), Ballads and Burdens, 1/ net. Fifield

A small collection of verses, including 'Isobel,' 'Discord,' 'Motley,' and 'The Cloud Ship.'

Hennell (T. B.,) The Lords of the Restless Sea, and Songs of Scotland, wrapper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

The 'Songs of Scotland' are chiefly descriptive. The other verses include 'The Passing of the Year' and 'Gallant Gentlemen All.' A number of pieces are reproduced from *The Literary World*, *The Scottish Field*, and other papers.

Life's Testament, Songs from 'The Hill of the Seven Echoes,' by W. B. Privately printed

Twenty short pieces and some prose extracts.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bouchier (E. S.), Spain under the Roman Empire, 5/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

The book is divided into three parts, giving in turn an account of the history, a description of the antiquities, and an outline of the literature of Spain under the Roman Empire.

Fox (Arthur W.), Michael Servetus, 1*d.* British and Foreign Unitarian Association

A brief sketch of the life and teaching of the sixteenth-century martyr.

Gibson (Rowland R.), Forces Mining and Undermining China, 7/6 net. Melrose

A discussion of some industrial problems in China which have arisen mainly since the revolution of 1911.

Gomme (Sir Laurence), London, 7/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A study of London, in which the author claims "to have discovered the great fact of historical continuity, conscious and effective continuity, underlying the main issues of London life throughout all its changes." The book is illustrated.

Hutchinson's History of the Nations, Part VIII., edited by Walter Hutchinson, 7*d.* net.

Containing the conclusion of Mr. Leonard W. King's 'The Phœnicians and the Carthaginians,' an article by him on 'The Phrygians, the Lydians, and Other Nations of Asia Minor,' and the beginning of Dr. Mahaffy's paper on 'The Greeks.'

Moncrieff (A. R. Hope), A Book about Authors, Reflections and Recollections of a Bookwright, 10/ net. Black

Includes the writer's reminiscences of authors during the last fifty years.

Philips (F. C.), My Varied Life, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

The writer has had a varied career as an officer in the army, an actor, barrister, and journalist, and in this volume gives his reminiscences of the people with whom he has come into contact.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bell (James Mackintosh), The Wilds of Maoriland, 15/ Macmillan

The author was for six years Director of New Zealand's Geological Survey, and in this volume gives an account of his travels in that country, and a description of the scenery and of the people. It is illustrated with coloured reproductions from sketches by Mr. C. H. Eastlake, photographs, and maps.

Chambers's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Pronouncing, Topographical, Statistical, Historical, edited by David Patrick and William Geddie, 6/ net.

A new edition, revised according to the latest available census and statistical figures.

Handbook to Rome and its Environs, 2/6 net. Ward & Lock

A guide book for tourists, illustrated by numerous reproductions of photographs, maps, and plans.

London and its Environs, a Pictorial and Descriptive Guide, 1/ net. Ward & Lock

A revised edition, containing many maps and plans and over one hundred illustrations.

Moore (Arthur), The Orient Express, 7/6 net. Constable

A record of the author's experiences in the East, giving some account of recent history and politics. Part of the book is reproduced from articles in *The Times*, *The Contemporary Review*, *The Edinburgh Review*, and other papers.

Mothersole (Jessie), The Isles of Scilly, their Story, their Folk, and their Flowers, 2/6 net. R.T.S.

A cheaper edition, containing coloured illustrations by the author.

Reyes (General Rafael), The Two Americas, translated from the Spanish, with Added Notes, by Leopold Grahame, 12/6 net. Laurie

An account of the history, physical features, and industrial conditions of the republics of the two Americas, and a description of the characteristics of the peoples. The writer's object is "to strengthen the friendly relations of all the countries on the American continent."

Woodroffe (Joseph F.), The Upper Reaches of the Amazon, 10/6 net. Methuen
An account of life in the Amazon forests and rubber plantations. The book has illustrations.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Dunraven (Earl of), Canadian Nights, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder
"Sketches and reminiscences of life and sport in the Rockies, the Prairies, and the Canadian woods."

SOCIOLOGY.

Picht (Dr. Werner), Toynbee Hall and the English Settlement Movement, translated from the German by Lilian A. Cowell, 3/6 net. Bell
A revised edition.

ECONOMICS.

Croce (Benedetto), Historical Materialism and the Economics of Karl Marx, translated by C. M. Meredith, 5/ net. Howard Latimer
A collection of essays written on various occasions "to make clear by philosophical criticism the real purpose and value of Marx's work." Mr. A. D. Lindsay contributes an Introduction.

Loveday (A.), The History and Economics of Indian Famines, 2/6 net. Bell
The author sketches the history of past famines in India, considers the details of relief organization and of works of protection against droughts, and outlines some of the main agricultural and industrial changes during the last century. The book is based on an essay which was awarded the Le Bas Prize in 1913.

PHILOLOGY.

Latin Verse (A Selection of), edited by the Instructors in Latin, Williams College, 3/6 net. Milford, for Yale University Press
An anthology of Latin poetry, "prepared to meet the needs of the Freshman classes in Williams College."

Russian Language, Manual, with Vocabulary and List of Phrases, 1/6 net. Fisher Unwin
Containing a grammar, list of phrases, and a Vocabulary arranged alphabetically according to the English words.

EDUCATION.

Kerschensteiner (Dr. Georg), The Schools and the Nation, Authorized Translation by C. K. Ogden, 6/ net. Macmillan
A series of essays on 'The Problem of National Education,' 'The Reconstitution of the Trade Schools in Munich,' 'The Training of Teachers,' &c. Lord Haldane has contributed the Introduction.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Boas (Mrs. F. S.), Rossetti and his Poetry, "Poetry and Life Series," 1/ net. Harrap
An appreciation of the poet's personality and writings.

Clutton-Brock (A.), William Morris, his Work and Influence, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
A sketch of Morris's life, with an account of his writings and a discussion of his influence.

Hadow (Grace E.), Chaucer and his Times, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate
An account of Chaucer's life and writings, with a chapter on his influence in English literature.

Lees (John), The German Lyric, 4/6 Dent
A history of the development of the lyric in Germany. The work has grown out of lectures given to the Graduation Class in Aberdeen University during the last ten years.

Richards (S. A.), Feminist Writers of the Seventeenth Century, 5/ net. Nutt
This treatise, which gives special prominence to the writings and influence of François Poulain de la Barre, was approved for the degree of Master of Arts in London University.

FICTION.

Abbott (Allen), The Theorist, "New Novelist Library," 6/ Melrose
The "Theorist" is a mother who advocates "advanced" views on love, but shrinks from carrying them out in practice, and is scandalized when her daughter does so.

Adair (Cecil), Roding Rectory, 6/ Stanley Paul
A story of country life, describing the social and religious prejudices, gossip and scandal of people distinguished as belonging to "church" or "chapel."

Adair (Cecil), Under the Incense Trees, 6/ Stanley Paul
The heroine, on hearing that she will never walk again, releases her lover, who marries and disappears from her life. Years later, she meets and becomes much attached to his daughter, and is ultimately reunited to him.

Bailey (H. C.), The Master of Gray, 6*d.* Constable
A cheap reprint.

Benson (Arthur Christopher), Along the Road, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder
A third impression.

Calthrop (Dion Clayton), Breadandbutterflies, 6/ Mills & Boon
A collection of sketches.

Davies (Maria Thompson), Rose of Old Harpeth, a New England Village Story, 6/ R.T.S.
A tale of a college girl who forgoes her prospects to live with some old relatives in a quiet country settlement.

Fletcher (J. S.), The Furnace of Youth, 1/ net. Pearson
A cheap reprint.

Fraser (Mr. and Mrs. Hugh), The Bale-Fire, 6/ Hutchinson
The consequences of a marriage between a young girl and an elderly widower, with but little affection between them, are the subject of the story, the "Bale-Fire" being the temptations and difficulties which beset the wife.

Glass (Montague), Potash and Perlmutter, their Co-Partnership, Ventures, and Adventures; Abe and Mawruss, the Adventures of Potash and Perlmutter, 6/ each. Hodder & Stoughton
London has already made the acquaintance of the continually bickering pair of wholesale ready-made tailors named "Abe" Potash and "Mawruss" Perlmutter in the play which has their surnames for its title. These two books consist of scarcely connected short stories dealing with the ups and downs in business of the two partners.

Graham (R. B. Cunninghame), Scottish Stories, 1/ net. Duckworth
These sketches of Scottish life have appeared in various books by Mr. Cunninghame Graham, and are now published in collected form.

Graham (Winifred), A Strange Solution, 1/ net. Pearson
A cheap reprint.

Harris-Burland (J. B.), The Curse of Cloud, 6/ Chapman & Hall
The effect of a curse pronounced on the family of Cloud by monks, from whom their priory had been wrested at the Reformation, is mingled in this story with an intricate mystery and the "course of true love."

Holme (Constance), The Lonely Plough, 6/ Mills & Boon
A tale, with a Westmorland setting, of a land agent, his intercourse with the titled proprietor and the people in the locality, and his love-affairs.

Home, 6/ Fisher Unwin
A story illustrating the idea that wherever a man's wanderings may take him, whether he climbs to the heights or falls to the depths, in the end the call of home must be answered and his return welcomed.

Hume (Fergus), The Lost Parchment, 6/ Ward & Lock
A story of a murder mystery concerning a clergyman who discovers in an old manuscript an incomplete will.

Johnston (Mary), Lewis Rand, 1/ net. Constable
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 31, 1908, p. 537.

Le Queux (William), The Hand of Allah, 6/ Cassell
Marjorie Colyer, an English girl, has a terrible secret to conceal, and by reason of this is a mystery to her friends. Her adventures, which are mostly in Egypt, and the manner in which the secret is revealed, form the substance of the story.

Lucas (St. John), Heroines and Others, 6/ Blackwood
A collection of short stories and sketches.

MacDonald (Frank), Severed Strands, 6/ White
After the heroine's brother has been killed while climbing in Switzerland with her lover, a rejected suitor forces her hand by threatening to bring an action for murder against his rival.

Marshall (Archibald), Richard Baldock, 6*d.* Constable
A cheap reprint.

Mordaunt (Eleanor), The Island, 6/ Heinemann
A collection of short stories, some of which are reproduced from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Bystander*, and other papers.

Mother (A) in Exile, 6/ Everett
The heroine is an emotional Frenchwoman whose temperament alienates her husband, a Scottish officer in India. The book is written in the form of an autobiography, addressed by her to her only daughter, whose love has also been estranged.

Newton (W. Douglas), The North Afire, a Picture of What May Be, 2/ net Methuen
A presentment of what may happen in the North of Ireland.

Parkes (Kineton), The Money Hunt, 6/ Holden & Hardinghan
This story is described in the sub-title as "A Comedy of Country Houses," and has for its heroine a wealthy and attractive young lady whose money is derived from the Potteries.

Re-Bartlett (Lucy), Transition, a Psychological Romance, 6/ Longmans
The author presents people with mystical powers, contrasting "their special views, special feelings, special tensity and rapidity of psychological development," with the "stolid resistiveness of the ordinary type."

Stancliffe, An Astounding Golf Match, 6/ Methuen
Two friends, unable to decide by ordinary means which is the better golfer, agree to play a match of nine holes across country, each hole to be on a different course. This naturally involves them in a series of adventures, and the author has provided, in addition, a love-interest.

Ten Famous Mystery Stories, told in Brief, 1/ net. Pearson
Abbreviations of well-known stories such as 'The Woman in White,' 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue,' and 'The Corsican Brothers.'

Vauriard (G. de), The Lily and the Rose, 6/ Alston Rivers
A romance of the child of an unhappy marriage. The heroine, after the death of her aunt with whom she had been living from childhood, returns to her mother—an adventuress. The varying fortunes of the girl during her connexion with the unscrupulous partners of her mother are portrayed.

JUVENILE.

Waggaman (Mary T.), The Ups and Downs of Marjorie, 1/6 New York, Benziger Bros.
The story of a little girl who is taken out of an asylum for orphans to wait on two maiden ladies.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society Journal, April, 2/ net. Lewis
Containing a paper entitled 'Some Reflections on "Basil Valentine,"' by Mr. P. Sinclair Wellby, with an abstract of the discussion which followed it, and reviews.

Author (The), 6*d.* Society of Authors
Containing notices regarding the activities of the Society, 'U.S.A. Copyright Law Amendment,' 'Paris Notes' by Miss Alys Hallard, &c.

International Journal of Ethics, April, 2/6 net. Allen
Some of the features in this number are 'Ethics as a Science,' by Mr. Charles W. Super; 'Intuition,' by Mr. A. Barratt Brown; and 'Idealism and the Conception of Law in Morals,' by Mr. N. C. Mukerji.

Journal of Genetics, April, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press
The contents include a 'General Account of Hybrid Bistoninæ,' by Mr. J. W. H. Harrison and Dr. L. Doncaster, and 'On the Relative Lengths of the First and Second Toes of the Human Foot, from the Point of View of Occurrence, Anatomy, and Heredity,' by Miss Onera A. M. Hawkes.

New Numbers, Vol. I. No. 2, 2/6 Ryton, Dymock, Gloucester
The contributors to the second number of this periodical are again Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. John Drinkwater, Mr. Rupert Brooke, and Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. The first-named has a play in two acts entitled 'The End of the World.'

Seeker (The), May, 6*d.* Watkins
Includes 'The Pursuit of Truth,' by the late Rev. G. W. Allen, and 'Mystical Experience,' by Mr. W. L. Wilmshurst.

GENERAL.

Art and Craft of Letters (The) : Comedy, by John Palmer ; Satire, by Gilbert Cannan ; History, by R. H. Gretton ; and The Epic, by Lascelles Abercrombie, 1/ net each. Martin Secker

These are the first volumes in a new series. It will contain essays by modern writers treating of the purposes of the art of letters and the functions of their craft.

Carr (Madame M. A. Carlisle), Keep Breathing : How to Do It, and Why, 2/ net. Stock

A textbook on breathing in singing and speech, set out in the form of question and answer.

Chance Medley (A), being a Selection from 'Silk and Stuff,' by "Junior Devil," 2/6 net. Constable

A new issue.

Fragments of Old Letters, E. D. to E. D. W., 1869–1892, 4/6 Dent

Extracts from letters by the late Prof. Dowden to a pupil.

Hurst (J. W.), A Year in Chickendom, 2/6 net. Fifield

Notes from a diary, recording the writer's manner of life and work in rearing poultry. Some portions of the book are reproduced from *The Field* and *Farm Life*.

Nettlefold (J. S.), Garden Cities and Canals, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press

The author discusses the feasibility of creating more Garden Cities, and advocates inland waterways as the best and cheapest means of transit for British trade.

Nettlefold (J. S.), Practical Town Planning : a Land and Housing Policy, 2/ net. St. Catherine Press

A practical handbook on the preparation of a town-planning scheme. The purely technical matter has been put into appendixes, which comprise nearly half the book.

Pelham (Rev. H. S.), The Training of a Working Boy, 3/6 net. Macmillan

A book on the character and upbringing of the working boy, appealing for the personal service of public-school men in boys' clubs and summer camps. There are illustrations from photographs, and a Foreword by the Bishop of Birmingham.

Pocket Asquith (The), compiled by E. E. Morton, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Mills & Boon

A collection of extracts from speeches by Mr. Asquith.

Romanis (Jules), The Death of a Nobody, translated by Desmond MacCarthy and Sydney Waterlow, 4/6 net. Howard Latimer

A study of group consciousness and the composite effect of individual sensory perceptions.

Street (G. S.), The Ghosts of Piccadilly, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Nov. 23, 1907, p. 648.

Vontade (Jacque), The English Soul, translated by H. T. Porter, 6/ net. Heinemann

A study of the salient features of the English character.

Wilcox (Ella Wheeler), Cameos, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

Slight sketches, mainly allegorical, relating to "the Garden of Forgotten Things," "the girl with a dream in her eyes," "the woman with the soul of a rose," and various dim sorrows and joys.

PAMPHLETS.

Cook (Lady), formerly **Tennessee Claflin,** A Discourse on the True Meaning of the Bible, 1*d*. St. Clement's Press

A lecture delivered by Lady Cook at the Institute of Science, Art, and Literature, Leeds, in October, 1912.

Cook (Lady), The Need of Revising Morals and Laws, 1*d*. Hayman & Christy

A lecture delivered by Lady Cook at the Royal Albert Hall in May, 1910.

Galsworthy (John), Treatment of Animals, 2*d*. Animals' Friend Soc.

A speech delivered at the Kensington Town Hall last December at a meeting to protest against cruelties to performing animals.

McDonnell (Rev. Joseph), Scenes from the Passion, 1*d*. Dublin, 'Irish Messenger'

A fourth edition.

Sanday (W.), The Life-Work of Samuel Rolles Driver, 6*d*. net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A sermon preached in Christ Church Cathedral last March.

SCIENCE.

Clodd (Edward), The Childhood of the World, a Simple Account of Man's Origin and Early History, 4/6 net. Macmillan

A new edition, rewritten and enlarged.

Cole (Grenville A. J.), The Growth of Europe, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the development of the surface features of Europe, showing how its physical structure influences present-day life. The book is illustrated by diagrams and maps, and there are a Bibliography, Glossary, and Index.

Crawfurd (Raymond), Plague and Pestilence in Literature and Art, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A discussion of the literary and artistic associations of pestilence. It is based on the FitzPatrick Lectures which the author delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1912.

Galton (Francis), Hereditary Genius, an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences, 5/ net. Macmillan

A reprint.

Geddes (Prof. Patrick) and **Thomson (Prof. J. Arthur),** Sex, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

After examining the objections to popularizing the study of the subject and tracing the evolution of sex characters, the authors discuss the 'Pros and Cons of Sex-Education,' 'Sex in Society,' and 'Sex in Evolution.'

Elderton (W. Palin) and **Fippard (Richard C.),** The Construction of Mortality and Sickness Tables, a Primer, 2/6 net. Black

A textbook for young actuarial students, describing in non-technical terms the most recent methods of constructing mortality and similar tables.

Horner (Joseph G.), Practical Iron Founding, 5/ net. Whittaker

A fourth edition, revised and much enlarged.

Orr (M. A.), Mrs. John Evershed, Dante and the Early Astronomers, 15/ net. Gall & Inglis

The writer discusses Dante's astronomical allusions and the views regarding them of his commentators, and traces the evolution of mediæval ideas of the universe from the speculations of primitive man.

Tompkins (Engineer-Capt. A. E.), Marine Engineering, a Textbook, 15/ net. Macmillan

A fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

Wright (W. B.), The Quaternary Ice Age, 17/ net. Macmillan

A study of glacial geology, illustrated with diagrams, maps, and photographs.

FINE ARTS.

Bushnell (A. J. de Havilland), Storied Windows, a Traveller's Introduction to the Study of Old Church Glass, from the Twelfth Century to the Renaissance, especially in France, 15/ net. Blackwood

The author gives an account of the early history of glass-making, and describes old church windows which he himself has inspected. The book is especially designed for the tourist who wishes to know something of the subject before he starts on his travels. There are numerous illustrations.

Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove : Loan Exhibition of Etchings and Engravings by the Great Masters, 1*d*. Glasgow

Containing the speech delivered by Prof. J. S. Phillimore at the opening of the exhibition last April, a list of lenders, and a catalogue.

Laut (Agnes C.), Through the Unknown South-West, 7/6 net. Grant Richards

A description of archæological remains of the Stone Age in Western America. The book is illustrated by photographs.

Leslie (George Dunlop), The Inner Life of the Royal Academy, with an Account of its Schools and Exhibitions, principally in the Reign of Queen Victoria, 10/6 net. John Murray

An account of the history of the Royal Academy, containing reminiscences of many of its famous members. The author has made use of the Annual Reports of the Academy and books of reference in its library, but the greater part of his narrative is derived from his father's writings and his personal knowledge. There are illustrations.

Loew (E. A.), The Beneventan Script, a History of the South Italian Minuscule, 21/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author gives a history of the Beneventan or South Italian minuscule, and deals with various problems which it presents. The text is illustrated by facsimiles.

Palliser (Mrs. Bury), The China Collector's Pocket Companion, 2/6 net. Sampson Low

A cheaper edition of this little manual of marks and monograms on china.

Paris Salon, Illustrated Catalogue, 1914, 3/ Chatto & Windus

Reproductions of paintings and sculpture exhibited at the Paris Salon this year.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Review of the Principal Acquisitions, 1913, 1/ Stationery Office

This work gives a description of the chief additions to the Museum by gift, bequest, or purchase, arranged in sections according to the departments to which they belong. Each section is prefaced by a general statement, written by the officer in charge, and a review of the more important loans is added.

MUSIC.

Adam (Léon), Liselotte, a Villanelle, Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Words by W. Carpenter, 2/ net. Augener

Antcliffe (Herbert), How to Pass Music Examinations, the Successful Candidate, Words of Advice, 1/ net. Augener

A little book for students and teachers, giving practical hints on preparing for music examinations.

Beringer's School of Easy Classics: No. 5137, Schumann, 1/ net. Augener

Contains sixteen easy pieces for the piano, arranged in progressive order, fingered and revised by Mr. Oscar Beringer.

Bohm (Carl), Country Scenes for the Pianoforte : No. 7. In the Smithy ; No. 8, On the Mountain, 1/6 net each. Augener

Carse (A. von Ahn), Progressive Duets for Piano, Book II., 1/6 net. Augener

Farjeon (H.), Milkmaid's Song, for Piano, 1/6 net. Augener

Farjeon (H.), Twilight Pieces, 2/. Augener

Gurlitt (C.), Summer Evening, for Piano, 1/6 net. Augener

Hughes (Edwin), Songs of Pierrot, Voice and Piano, Words by Bliss Carman, 2/ net. Augener

Mackenzie (A. C.), Rustic Scenes for Piano : No. 1, Rustic Dance ; No. 2, Forester's Song ; No. 3, Curfew ; No. 4, Harvest Home, 1/6 net each. Augener

Pachulski (H.), Phantastische Marchen, Suite for Piano, Op. 12, revised, phrased, and fingered by O. Thümer, 1/6 net. Augener

Rees (Leonard), Stories of the Operas and the Singers, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, Season 1914, 6*d*. net. John Long

Containing synopses of the plots of the operas, and short biographies of the chief artists. It is illustrated by portraits.

Rummel (Walter Morse), Ten Songs for Children, Young and Old, 3/ net. Augener

French and English words are given in these songs.

Schafer (Christian), Melodious Arpeggio Studies within the Compass of an Octave, Op. 89, 2/ net. Augener

Sieber (Ferdinand), Vocalises and Solfeggios for Soprano or Tenor, newly edited by Edgar T. Evetts, 1/ net. Augener

Somervell (Arthur), Concertstuck for Violin and Orchestra, 4/ net. Augener

Zilcher (Paul), Op. 119, In Autumn, Melodious Pieces for Piano, 2/ net. Augener

DRAMA.

Fisk (May Isabel), Monologues and Duologues, 2/6 net. French

Nine dramatic sketches, preceded by an essay on 'The Art of Giving a Monologue.'

Moorman (F. W.), The May King, a Play in Three Acts, 3/6 net. Constable

A play dealing with early British Christians at a time when they had not wholly broken away from their old customs.

Nettleton (George Henry), English Drama of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century (1642–1780), 6/6 net. Macmillan

A history of the development of English drama during the time specified, with bibliographical notes and an Index.

FOREIGN.

PHILOSOPHY.

Wagner (Jean), La Religion de l'Idéal Moral, Étude sur les Sociétés de Culture Morale en Angleterre. Lausanne, Th. Sack

The author first traces the development of ethical societies in England, and then discusses their doctrines.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Cornet (Capitaine), A la Conquete du Maroc Sud avec la Colonne Mangin. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A diary written by the author during the campaign of 1912–13, with a Preface by Général Charles Mangin. There are illustrations and a map.

Lambeau (M. Lucien), Grenelle, Histoire des Communes annexées à Paris en 1859. Paris, Leroux

This monograph is published under the auspices of the Conseil Général. It has illustrations from photographs, facsimiles of old prints, and two coloured maps.

Reynaud (L.), Histoire Générale de l'Influence Française en Allemagne, 12fr. Paris, Hachette

An essay on the influence and achievements of French culture in Germany from the earliest times.

PHILOLOGY.

Fonolexika Langenscheidt, Dictionnaire de Poche, Anglais-Français, par Henry Sabersky, 2fr. 50. Berlin, Schöneberg

An English-French dictionary containing over five hundred pages. The pronunciation is indicated according to the phonetic system of the Toussaint-Langenscheidt method.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Loth (J.), Les Mabinogion du Livre Rouge de Hergest, avec les Variantes du Livre Blanc de Rhydderch, 2 vols. Paris, Fontemoing

This translation from the Welsh, which was published under a somewhat different title in 1889, has been entirely revised by an examination of the variant readings of 'The White Book,' corrected and enlarged. There are critical notes, a long Introduction, Appendix, and Indexes.

FICTION.

Lhande (Pierre), Mirentchu. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A romance of the Basque country.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Art in Europe, May, 10*d.* Paris, Imprimerie-Librairie de l'Art

Including a paper entitled 'Who shall Defend the Buyer?' and notes on recent sales, exhibitions, publications, &c.

Revue Historique, Mai–Juin, 6fr. Paris, Alcan

Some of the items in the present number are 'Les Lettres de Cachet en Provence dans les Dernières Années de l'Ancien Régime,' by M. Paul Gaffarel; 'La Renaissance de l'Histoire Ancienne en France au Milieu du XIXe Siècle,' by M. Louis Halphen; and 'La Suzeraineté du Pape sur Rome au XIIIe et XIVe Siècles,' by M. Alain de Boüard.

Science et la Vie, Mai, 1fr. Paris, 13, Rue d'Enghien

Including papers on 'La Cité Moderne,' by M. Édouard Herriot, and 'Les Quadrupèdes Volants,' by M. Edmond Perrier.

GENERAL.

La Fontaine, Fables et Épîtres, 10*d.* Nelson

A volume in the "Édition Lutetia." M. Émile Faguet has written an Introduction.

Mossé (Fernand), La Laxdœla Saga, Légende Historique Islandaise, 3fr. 50. Paris, Alcan

A translation from the Old Norse, with an Introduction and notes.

PAMPHLET.

Loewenthal (Dr. Eduard), System des Naturalistischen Transscendentalismus, oder Die menschliche Unsterblichkeit in naturalistischer Beleuchtung und Begründung. Berlin, Dreyer

A fourth and newly revised edition of this brief pamphlet.

FINE ART.

Clapp (Frederick Mortimer), Les Dessins de Pontormo, 15fr. Paris, Champion

This 'Catalogue Raisonné des Dessins attribués à Pontormo' is preceded by a biographical sketch of the artist and a critical study of his work. The book is illustrated with eight plates.

Derudder (Gustave), Le Peintre Pierre de Coninck et ses Amis, 1828–1910, 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

A biography of the painter and an appreciation of his work. The book is illustrated with reproductions of his pictures.

MR. BALFOUR ON ARGUMENTATIVE POETRY.

On Friday week last Mr. Balfour as President of the English Association delivered a striking address, the subject of which was suggested by Verrall's recently published lectures on Dryden. He asked why Dryden, a master of prose, chose verse as a vehicle for a controversial pamphlet, 'The Hind and the Panther.' Why, indeed, does anybody use poetry, a form clearly much more difficult than prose? The answer was that poetry gives us an unaccountable pleasure which we get from melody. Further, there is the satisfaction of seeing a difficult thing admirably done; and thirdly, poetry justifies, and even encourages, the use of ornament and decoration, an enrichment which would be superfluous and injurious in prose.

Dryden's fine passages in the poem above referred to seem to arise out of the poem naturally, like those of Lucretius. With Pope it was otherwise; in 'The Essay on Man' his purple passages come in rather artificially; he seems to be more interested in the pearls which are strung upon the thread than in the thread itself. What Pope cared about was not the thing which had to be illustrated, but the illustration which applied to the thing. Another attribute of poetry relevant to arguing in verse was its intensity, the power of compression which it possesses in a degree far exceeding prose in its most ordinary and most appropriate use. This intensity was not generally realized, though widely spread through literature, and widely sought by men of letters. Mere dilution altered quality. The simplest method of reaching this intensity was telegraphic concentration, possible in poetry in a manner which would be intolerable in prose. Poets have used and abused it. 'The Essay on Man' has obscure passages, because Pope left out too much. Browning was even a greater sinner in this respect. But for argument in verse this power of compression was an asset to poets. No prose writer would dare to use it. He has to explain his argument to a point which is immediately intelligible to any ordinarily instructed reader, and to that extent the poet has an advantage over him.

Prose has other methods for gaining this intensity, such as paradox, in which a whole argument can be forcibly compressed until it seems to have, and often has, a significance which it would not have if it was expanded at full length. Mr. Chesterton's use—and, perhaps, occasional abuse—of paradox was most instructive in this light. Pope's use of epigram, current wherever English is spoken, was similar.

Yet concentration was not the essence of all good style, as Richardson showed, who seemed deliberately never to concentrate on anything. Jane Austen, too, who never indulged in paradox, and was deliberately sparing in epigram, had a style which did produce this concentration. She worked by means of innumerable small touches, but each touch was concentrated. What can be done in prose by these expedients is also done, and to a greater extent, in poetry. The last four lines of Keats's sonnet on Chapman's Homer were examined, and it was pointed out that poets had different ways of achieving this emotional tension at different periods, but none of the ways was to be despised; all were to be enjoyed.

Dryden's poem was remembered and praised by men who neglected his learned antagonists. 'The Essay on Man,' in spite of all that has been said against it as a poor rehash of Bolingbroke, who in his turn was a poor rehash of Leibnitz, is also still read with pleasure; its couplets adorn our perorations; Dugald Stewart, no mean philosopher, praised it; and it was, on Mark Pattison's authority, the favourite poem of Kant.

The conclusion was that the man who argues in prose is forgotten, while the man who argues in verse is remembered. Nothing grows old more quickly than controversy. These old controversies put in a poem were really mummies, and the poem was the aromatic spice which preserved them from decay. The poem did not keep the arguments alive. The poem kept itself alive, and the arguments had to go with it, like the fly in amber. It was the medium in which the arguments of Pope and Dryden were conveyed that kept them alive. Therefore, on the whole, Mr. Balfour suggested that any one who had an argument to present to the public should present it in prose rather than in verse.

Mr. Balfour's address, the many little points of which it is impossible to give in a summary, is particularly pertinent to-day, when a mere long run of words seems to be regarded by many speakers and writers as adding force and thought to an argument. He spoke of Richardson's case as rare, and it is not one, we think, that in the interests of art deserves to be widely followed. The natural limits of the line in poetry are an obvious aid to concentration—a fact which is emphasized when we consider with Hazlitt the exuberant prose style of some great poets. The master of style, as Schiller said, is known by what he wisely omits; and we recall Stevenson's dictum that "a man who knew how to omit could make an Iliad of a daily paper." Writing is an art, and some people who have no talent for it should not be encouraged to pursue it in any form.

In the evening, at the dinner of the Association, the American Ambassador suggested that a young man who wanted to write should pen a narrative of his own life or any other subject at the rate of a thousand words a day. Mr. Balfour in responding said that English was abominably difficult. We have certainly, to use his word, a "plethora" of writing to-day, and it seems to us that before any young man sits down to write, he should know, or seek to know, something about grammar and composition, and have before him, as Stevenson had, some real standard of writing for comparison and emulation. The amount of sloppy, formless, and unintelligible English has increased of late years, and ought to be diminished.

BOOK-TRADE REFORM.

4, Eardley Road, Streatham, May 8, 1914.

I have read with much pleasure the two articles on the Bookselling Trade, and feel sure that all its members will express their great satisfaction and thanks to you for having brought the subject up.

You mention that Mr. Shaylor years ago instituted and conducted the examination

for booksellers' assistants; this was done by him alone, a very big undertaking for which thanks should have been cordially given. The two successful candidates were Mr. Ernest Cooper and Mr. Philip Moore, and I have pleasure in informing you that they were both taught their business in the book department of the Army and Navy Stores. These then young fellows became most efficient after going "through the mill." They had the very essentials that have led them into positions which reflect great credit on them. If I may be allowed to say so, it especially applies to the winner of the first prize, to whom you allude.

The book trade is suffering from many so-called evils that could be remedied by a round-table conference. This I have tried to bring about, but have been told by a member of a publishing firm that "I 'm up against a brick wall." Publishers are feeling the pinch, and know quite as well as the bookseller that something should be done, and there the matter ends. What is wanted seems quite easy—for some leading spirit to take the initiative and bring the much-desired meeting of authors, publishers, and booksellers to a conference. The publishers say, "What are you going to talk about if there is a meeting?" Let a meeting be called by the three presidents or their secretaries, let them get in touch with each other; something useful and no doubt beneficial to all concerned would arise.

There never will be unity among publishers and booksellers, because the publishers do not know the booksellers, and if they could only meet occasionally, perhaps a better feeling might exist. S. Cundy.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

Greystones, Weston-super-Mare, May 11, 1914.

The suggestions of your correspondent last week in reference to the term "whittawer" seem rather unnecessary.

The word is given in Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words' as meaning "collar-maker," and anciently as "one who dressed white leather." This agrees with the 'N.E.D.': see 'Tawer.' Halliwell says the word is Northern, but it is found as a description in numerous Bristol wills and other documents of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, with, no doubt, the same meaning.

It occurs as a surname in Bristol in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

T. W. Williams.

PAULY-WISSOWA'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

The issue of Vol. VIII. of this great work re-edited by Profs. Wissowa and Kroll (Stuttgart, Mezlar), shows that it is progressing rapidly, and from this time onward will do so even more, as a separate company of editors are taking up the later letters of the alphabet. But what we have is sufficient to make it quite indispensable to every classical scholar. Its interests are, of course, much wider. Any intelligent person who wants to learn all about the history of such animals as the dog, the horse, and the domestic fowls will find mines of information. In the present volume the articles on 'Hund' and 'Huhn' are excellent specimens, and will satisfy the wildest curiosity. To the classical scholar this volume, which is filled by the letter H, has peculiar attractions in comprising Homer, Hesiod, Herondas, Horace; to the historian, Hieronymus (both him of Cardia and the saint). Perhaps the most ample archæological essays are those on Ἱερεῖς and Ἑταίραι (roughly, priests and prostitutes), in which there are even long catalogues of the priests of Ptolemaic Egypt, many of whom were *eponymous* (marking the year). The catalogue of the names of the loose ladies will possibly attract more readers. The outcome is that of the 300 cited, all but 10 per cent have the ordinary names of respectable women. The list is, of course, incomplete. There is no mention, *e.g.*, of the young ladies educated by Sappho, whom Prof. von Wilamowitz has so rigorously rehabilitated that no German philologist dare utter a whisper against her. Yet the lady who was going from Lesbos to shine as the moon among the lesser lights might possibly have deserved a place. We seem to find her counterpart a century later in the lady who came to Platæa under the protection of a Persian grandee killed there. She throws herself at the feet of Pausanias, but he, having no leisure for such company, hands her over to the Ephors present. She says she is daughter of a respectable citizen at Kos, about which the king seems a little sceptical. And when the old gentlemen ask her where she will go, she takes care to choose not Kos, but Ægina, then the home of much commerce and luxury. The fact that she suppresses her name excludes her from the present catalogue, but is suggestive of her real antecedents. So even after the exhaustive article before us some room for additions seems to exist.

Turning to the Homer, we notice with regret that Mr. Leaf's important book came too late for it, unless it be that it rather belongs to the article 'Troja,' which is not yet published. But on the actual poems, especially regarding dialect and metre, we have a full and reasonable essay giving us all the newest discussions. The long-standing problem of the apparent mixture of Æolic and Ionic dialects is rehandled with great acuteness. The bold theory of August Fick—that the earlier Æolic version was transformed into Ionic, leaving many of the older forms, where the metre refused the change—is controverted in detail, but shown to be substantially sound. The Æolic forms are the older, and have evidently been displaced in myriad cases for the Ionic speech, which invaded even Smyrna, an old Æolic home. But the author (Prof. Witte) thinks that the so-called epic dialect was really dominated by the metre. As soon as that was fixed as the correct form, all sorts of changes, even illogical, were allowed to meet its requirements, and the later contributors to the 'Iliad' probably composed in this deliberately artificial speech.

We dare not allow ourselves to enter into further details, as it would require another volume almost as large as that before us to discuss them. But we feel it our duty to press upon the owners of all classical libraries, whether colleges, schools, or individuals, that there is no book of reference so complete as this monument of German erudition. Nor is it exclusively German. Well-known names such as Montelius and Haverfield figure in the list of contributors, which may fairly be called European. J. P. M.

'DESERT AND WATER GARDENS OF THE RED SEA.'

Donqonab, Port Sudan, Red Sea, April 12, 1914.

The origin of my mistake in the original name of Port Sudan harbour, pointed out in your review of my book 'Desert and Water Gardens of the Red Sea' on March 21st (Supplement, p. 428), may interest some of your readers.

I followed the old Admiralty charts, which give "Mersa Sheikh Barúd," imagining "Barúd" to be a local softening of the harsh Barghût. Like "every one" else "who speaks a word of Arabic," I knew that Barûd means gunpowder, but the Admiralty charts seemed good authority.

Now fleas (*barghût*) do not flourish in the Sudan; they are said to be unable to stand the heat; so that it seems likely that *barúd* was written for *ba'ûd* (gnats).

I may add that no traditional reason for the unluckiness of killing cats or kittens is known to the Egyptians, Syrians, Arabians, or Hamites whom I have questioned.

I share the slip of writing the equivalent for "There is no God but God" with one of my clerks, who is a well-educated Sherîf! Through your reviewer, I enlightened him as to the difference between the Alah and Allah of the Creed. He wrote it in Arabic as readily as one would expect, but so deadening is habit that he could not explain why the first *alah* has one letter *lâm*, the second two. Cyril Crossland.

*** Old Admiralty charts are not always good authority on Arabic place-names, be it said, with all due deference to Mr. Crossland. In the Persian Gulf, I am informed, quite a number of "Ma Adri's" were marked in old charts. *Ma adri* means "I do not know."

Mohammed the Prophet loved cats. It is related that, on one occasion, he cut off the long sleeve of his robe rather than disturb a cat which was asleep upon it. The reason of his love, since everything must have a reason for the Oriental, is thus given. When a camel-driver, he was asleep one day in the shade of some bushes in the desert.

"A serpent came out of a hole, and would have killed him had not a cat, which happened to be prowling near, pounced on and destroyed it. When the Prophet awoke he saw what had happened, and, calling the cat to him, fondled and blessed it. From thenceforth he was very fond of cats."

The cat is a clean beast, and bears the blessing and the seal of Solomon. If a cat drinks from a vessel holding milk or water, what remains after it has drunk is clean for human use.

The difference between the meaning of the two words *ilah* (the initial *hamzeh* is *maksûrah*) and *Allah* of the Mohammedan creed is exactly that between the meaning of "god" with a small and "God" with a capital *g* in English. The former has a feminine *ilahah* and a plural *âlihât*. The latter has no feminine and no plural. They are separate words. I am surprised to learn that any educated Muslim is ignorant of this distinction. Your Reviewer.

BOOK SALE.

On Wednesday and Thursday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold selected portions of the libraries of Lieut.-Col. H. B. L. Hughes and Mr. C. E. S. Chambers, the chief prices being: Archæologia Cambrensis, 74 vols., 1846-1911, 51*l.* Eyton, Antiquities of Shropshire, 12 vols., 1854-1860, 25*l.* 10*s.* Harleian Society's Publications and Registers, 100 vols., 1869-1910, 32*l.* Pickering's Aldine Edition of the English Poets, 53 vols., 1831-53, 20*l.* Sully, Memoirs, 4 vols., extra-illustrated, 1761, 27*l.* Don Quixote, 4 vols., 1780, 33*l.* 10*s.* New Testament in Welsh, 1567, 54*l.* Buck, Antiquities, 3 vols., 1774, 33*l.* Sir R. C. Hoare, History of Wiltshire, 6 vols., 1822-43, 20*l.* Kip, Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 3 vols. in 4, 1714-16, 26*l.* 10*s.* Lafontaine, Fables Choisies, 4 vols., 1755-9, bound in contemporary French morocco, 200*l.* Dickens, Sketches by Boz, 3 vols., 1836-7, 25*l.* J. H. Jesse, Works, 27 vols., 1840-75, 26*l.* Waverley, 3 vols., 1814, 30*l.* R. L. Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 30 vols., 1894-9, 55*l.* Surtees, Sporting Novels, 9 vols., 1838-88, 95*l.* Vanity Fair, original 20 parts in 19, 1848, 79*l.*

The total of the two sales was 2,438*l.* 3*s.*

Literary Gossip.

From the Report of the Principal on the Work of the University of London for 1913–14, which is published this week, we gather that the total admissions by all channels amounted to 3,852, as compared with 4,047 in the past year, and the total number of candidates for all examinations was 11,920, as against 12,455.

This falling-off in numbers — most marked in the case of Matriculation—is found entirely among the entries outside London (those from London itself having increased), and is probably attributable to the growing success of the younger Universities. Of the total of 1,807 candidates for degrees, 900 were internal and 907 external. Last year, of 1,989 such candidates, 983 were internal, and 1,006 external.

The total number of successful candidates at all examinations was 6,343, and the number of those who obtained degrees and diplomas 1,301. The total number of internal students is now 4,888, as against 4,664 last year.

The grant made by the London County Council for the Higher Education of Working People enabled the University last year to increase the number of Tutorial Classes, and there are at present thirty of these connected with it, the total number throughout the country being about 144.

The scheme for the interchange of students with foreign Universities continues to progress, and satisfactory arrangements with this object have been made with the Universities of Paris, Montpellier, and Caen.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell sends us an appeal on behalf of the Boy Scouts' Endowment Fund, in which he puts forcibly the annual cost of education and of the crime and failure which follow it. The movement is supported by all parties, and its use at a critical period of life is undeniable. On its educational side the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds writes as follows :

"In a few years' time at latest, the nation will have to grapple seriously with the problem of continuation schools. But these schools will have little power of attraction and influence unless the young people who attend them are actively interested in their success. The experience of the Boy Scout Movement has shown what a valuable educational force lies in organized self-reliance and disciplined *esprit de corps*. This force must be utilized by the organizers of continuation schools in order that the young people of the country may be actively interested in the work and welfare of the schools. Those, therefore, who now contribute to the Boy Scouts' Endowment Fund are not only enabling an admirable movement to extend its usefulness, but will also increase the store of educational experience to which the State may turn in a few years' time for guidance."

The annual statistical report of the University of Edinburgh for 1912–13 shows that the total number of students was 3,352. Of the total of 3,242 in the winter session, 556 were women.

Mr. Richard C. E. Long writes :—

"In your review last week of 'The Eastern Libyans: an Essay,' it is stated that the Libyan inscriptions, 'contrary to the usage of any other script,' read from below upwards.

"In T. de Lacouperie's 'Beginnings of Writing' (London, 1894) there is a mention of the writing of the Battaks of Sumatra in vertical columns from below upwards; and in *Bulletin* 28 of the Bureau of American Ethnology (Washington, 1904) is a translation of an article by Dr. E. Seler, in which are several examples of Aztec picture-writing, commencing at the bottom, and read upwards. Even if the Aztec be not considered a 'script,' the Battak alphabetical writing certainly is."

A medallion and tablet in memory of Andrew Lang are to be erected on the east wall of the reading-room of the Public Library, Selkirk, his native place.

Dr. Rashdall has been appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for next year. His subject will be 'The Doctrine of the Atonement.'

Mr. Helm's lecture-recital on Dickens last Tuesday was a decided success, and ought to be repeated elsewhere. He managed to include a good deal of sound criticism of Dickens's works, as well as the circumstances of his life, and the selection of slides was particularly good. The reproductions of the illustrations by Phiz showed well that artist's happy sense of detail, and there were others not commonly seen, and apt to the occasion.

The vitality of Dickens's characters is extraordinary, and was exhibited a day or two ago by the space in the newspapers devoted to Mrs. Tice, an old lady who claimed to be the prototype of Little Nell in 'The Old Curiosity Shop.' The death of Mrs. Tice probably removes the last of the originals on whom Dickens relied, or is said to have relied. Such associations are clearly an asset for commerce, which is not always too particular about accuracy. We are not, however, so much surprised at certain assumptions of Dickensian interest, as at the absence of such claims in places of public resort where they are justified.

A Committee of the Burns Federation Executive is preparing an album, with an illuminated address of thanks, and sketches by well-known Scottish artists, which will be presented to Mr. John Gribbel of Philadelphia as a token of gratitude for his gift of the Glenriddell MSS. of Burns to Scotland.

The Comtesse de Brémont will lecture on 'Oscar Wilde and his Critics' at the Old Drury Club, 108, Long Acre, on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Rathmell Wilson will be in the chair. Visitors will be welcomed on presentation of their cards.

Mr. Hartley Withers will publish with Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 28th inst. a book entitled 'Poverty and Waste.' His object is to make some suggestions as to what, if anything, may be done by the ordinary private citizen towards helping to bring about a better state of things in the business affairs of the world.

Viscount Bryce has written an Introduction to a volume entitled 'Travel and Politics in Armenia,' by Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., and the Rev. Harold Buxton, which Messrs. Smith & Elder will have ready on the 28th inst. The book includes chapters on 'Armenian History and Culture' by Mr. Aram Raffi, a map, and sixteen pages of illustrations.

Messrs. Longmans inform us that *Comment and Criticism, a Cambridge Quarterly Paper for the Discussion of Current Religious and Theological Questions*, will in future be published by them. In the next issue, ready in June, a new form will be adopted, and the price will be 6*d*. net.

Chambers's Journal for June will include articles on 'Student-Life in Russia,' 'The Seafowl in the Farne Islands,' 'Seventeen Years among Queensland Blacks,' and 'Some Inhabitants of Japanese Gardens.'

The June number of *The Constructive Quarterly* will include the following contributions: 'The Religion of a Moving, Changing World,' by Canon Scott Holland; 'A Programme of Christian Conference,' by Dr. W. H. Frere; 'Unity in Scholarship,' by Prof. Francis Brown; 'Jerusalem, the Holy City,' by Prof. Deissmann; 'The Churches and the Social Problem,' by Mr. Philip Snowden; and 'The Poet of the Franciscan Movement: Fra Jacopone da Todi,' by Mr. E. G. Gardner.

We are sorry to notice the death on Saturday last, in his 49th year, of Mr. Reginald Jaffray Lucas, who shot himself when suffering from the depression and pain caused by consumption. Mr. Lucas's essays, 'Another Point of View,' and his letters on life and literature, 'When all the World is Young,' show a good deal of taste and brightness, and an independent outlook. His last book, a causerie on things in general from a well-bred point of view, 'The Measure of our Thoughts,' is decidedly entertaining.

Mr. Lucas was in Parliament from 1900 to 1906, and had some considerable success in political biography, writing on 'George II. and his Ministers' and on 'Colonel Saunderson, M.P.'

The death took place in Aberdeen on Wednesday of Isabella Fyvie Mayo, known in the sixties and seventies for her stories under the name of Edward Garrett. She was born December 10th, 1843, the daughter of a London baker, and at the age of 24 she entered upon a busy career of authorship, writing for *The Quiver*, *Sunday at Home*, and *Argosy*, and publishing her stories first in periodical form. Her 'Recollections' were issued in 1910 by Mr. John Murray, and include some interesting details of her literary beginnings. She dates her literary success from a review of her first book in our own columns.

Next week we shall pay special attention to Fiction, also to Topography, and we shall publish an article on 'The Evolution of the Bookseller.'

SCIENCE

Science and Method. By Henri Poincaré. Translated by the Hon. Bertrand Russell. (Nelson & Sons, 6*s.* net.)

This is another translation of the late Henri Poincaré's book of the same name, which was included in Mr. Bruce Halsted's 'Foundations of Science,' reviewed by us on the 7th of February last (see p. 206). It is distinguished from many versions of scientific books that have lately come before us by being the production of a gentleman who has for many years been engaged in the same studies as its author, and has an excellent acquaintance with both the French and English languages. Hence it is free from the slight defects which we had to point out in Mr. Halsted's work, and is as pleasant and easy to read as it is informing.

This is more to the credit of the translator because a small but important portion of the book is occupied with a refutation of his own work. Mr. Bertrand Russell, to whom we are indebted for the present volume, is, according to M. Poincaré, one of those mathematicians who think that the logical elements of mathematical reasoning can be disengaged and isolated from the rest, and of their "new Logics," as they are here called, Mr. Russell's is, on the same authority, the most interesting. It is, we are told, "full of views that are original, profound, and often very true," but it errs in supposing that it and the works of Mr. Hilbert and others have destroyed the Kantian theory of mathematics, and definitely decided the controversy between Kant and Leibniz. Moreover, Mr. Russell's "logistic" has, *teste* M. Poincaré, destroyed the logistic of Signor Peano, who has been fighting on the same side, and whose "pasigraphy" aims at representing all mathematical expressions by means of symbols. We should certainly be doubly obliged to Mr. Russell were this the case, for the symbols—of which a specimen is here given—are most uncouth in appearance, and mathematics are sufficiently repellent, as M. Poincaré admits, to the majority of readers, without making them more so. Mr. Russell, with truly delicate reticence, makes no answer to these attacks, but merely remarks in his Preface that these criticisms do not seem to him to be the best part of M. Poincaré's work, and that the latter was already an old man when he became aware of the existence of their subject. He also thinks that M. Poincaré was mistaken in supposing that any opposition really exists between the "logisticians" and the intuitionists, of whom Poincaré was the most distinguished example.

This may be so, and we are certainly not going to take it upon ourselves to decide between such adversaries, if adversaries they be. What one does notice, however, is the large part intuition evidently played in the discoveries of Poincaré, who was unable, as he tells us here, to do a sum in simple addition correctly. This was no doubt due to nothing but want of practice; and his account of the mental process by which he arrived at some of his discoveries is most interesting, while the part which he assigns in them to the "unconscious ego" is a wholesome corrective to some mystical and vague ideas on the subject now current. On less debatable ground, such as the application of mathematics—especially the new mathematical physics made necessary by modern views on the constitution of matter—to astronomy, he is extremely clear; and he sums up the whole matter when he says that the great problem is the existence of the Milky Way and its origin. In this, as in some other matters, he says it is sufficient to state the difficulty without attempting to resolve it; but his study of French geodesy is extremely interesting for its own sake, and shows what the State, when intelligently directed, can do to help forward science.

Physiological Plant Anatomy. By Dr. G. Haberlandt. Translated from the Fourth German Edition by Montagu Drummond. Illustrated. (Macmillan & Co., 1*l.* 5*s.* net.)

The first edition of this book was published in German in 1884, and since that date, in its successively revised forms, it has become one of the classics in botanical science. Though we have waited until now for its appearance in English, the original has been used in the advanced classes of all English-speaking Universities for years past, and the present reviewer remembers the delight it gave him when, as an advanced student, he stumbled through its German pages. Few other books have had the same stimulating effect and educational value for botanists.

It is difficult in these days, even in England, where comparatively little has been done in plant physiology, to realize how recent is the science that treats of tissues and their functions. Dr. Haberlandt himself tells us that

"no methodical and exhaustive account of the connection between the structure and the functions of any tissue-system had been written previous to the year 1874, when Schwendener published his classical treatise on 'The Mechanical Principles underlying the Anatomical Structure of Monocotyledonous Plants.'"

Though Schwendener's pioneer work on the one group of plants paved the way, the original edition of the present work was the first connected account of the new science, which consists first in the

"recognition of the physiological functions pertaining to the tissues of the plant, and to the structural units, the cells,"

and

"secondly in the discovery of the connection that exists between the several functions and the anatomical arrangements required for their proper performance."

This the author designates an "explanatory science," because it describes the adaptive features of the internal structure of plants, "but is incapable of explaining their origin, and indeed does not profess to do so."

The value of experiment in such work is insisted on, but not to the exclusion of comparative anatomy. Wisely, stress is laid on the several dangers of experimenting, particularly by the method of extirpation of any given organ or tissue. Owing to the faculty of "self-regulation" inherent in complex organisms, the function under study may be transferred to another set of tissues by the mutilated individual; and thus erroneous conclusions have frequently been drawn by the less careful of the now numerous investigators in this field of research.

As the German school of botanists is pre-eminent in plant physiology, so one may consider the British pre-eminent in phylogenetic comparative anatomy, this being due largely to the direction given to the trend of English thought by the detailed study of the anatomy of the extinct forms from the coal measures. On the appearance of this book in English, therefore, one is tempted to examine it with a view to contrasting the two methods of dealing with the details of plant structure. It is curious to observe how remote from this line of English thought this treatise is.

While mention is found in it of the structure of plants ranging from algæ to angiosperms, the tissues and organs characteristic of the different grades of families are never treated as such, nor is mention made of the curiously stable family characteristics in tissues in which the physiological functions appear almost identical. Nothing more humiliating to the British school of morphological and phylogenetic anatomists can be imagined, and nothing more educational. But at the same time one feels that possibly the author of the German work does not realize the full interest and significance of the facts accumulated on this side of the Channel. Take as an example the section dealing with water-storing tracheides, which, of course, in a comprehensive book of the kind must be brief—only four pages are allowed; but such an interesting phenomenon as the conversion of the solid central mass of primary wood in some of the fossil Lycopodineæ into water-storing tracheides is not even mentioned.

In a review of a classic in an English form, however, one must not forget the translator's achievement, and in the present instance we are glad to find that the work has been admirably performed. The paragraphs read fluently and easily, and seldom remind one that they are translations. On comparing the English with the German original, we discover that to achieve this result Mr. Drummond has given us rather a free rendering of the text, sometimes freer than seems quite necessary. He has sometimes taken small liberties which are improvements: for instance, in the descriptions to the text-figures 33, 37, 98, and 99. On p. 300, on the other hand, the translation of the word "Zell-lumina" simply as "cavities" might leave some readers in doubt.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th, and Lecture II. in 'The Athenæum' for the 2nd and 9th inst.]

Lecture III.

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."

Recapitulation.

We have now come to what is by far the most difficult part of my task—difficult because of the shortness of the time at my disposal, but especially because my audience is composed of people who differ widely in outlook and experience, also in the degree of their acquaintance with science. It will be necessary for me to dwell at some length on certain rather elementary scientific facts, because if there is any one here who has not completely grasped them, the whole purport of what I have to say may be unintelligible.

Let me begin by very briefly recapitulating the former lectures. Our bodies are masks. All the world over—both in the past and at the present day among primitive peoples—the mask is used to teach this fact to the initiates. But not only do we live behind a mask; our being is also, as it were, enclosed in a net. We saw in the case of Volvox a creature—perfect in its spherical form—enclosed in a perfect net, of which every cell is a sense-organ possessing by its filaments the power of projection. We found the analogue of this in our own sympathetic system, which encloses all the organs or "persons" in our body somewhat as the net of Volvox encloses the parthenogonidia or virgin colonies waiting within it till they are mature and can emerge into independent life. We may think also of Siphonophora, where more fully developed "persons" are united into one, being suspended from one pulsating float, and of a swarm of bees, where the "persons," to our eyes, are entirely separate, yet act as one whole under any dominant ferment.

We also saw, in considering the relations to one another of different vibrating media, that sound—the perfect note of a human voice—will produce certain forms; and it is more than a merely fanciful expression to say that probably the forms of living things on the earth are produced by the earth's vibrations—that is, the earth's voices. The more varied the notes, the more complex or subtle the figure; contrast, for example, amœba and Siphonophora.

Sound Forms in relation to Life.

Every true form has its note; every note, being sounded, will write itself in sand, lycopodium dust, or other material. I believe we have here the true origin of patterns on vases and other objects true enough in form to give forth a note that could write itself. The maker of the vase drew upon it the visual form of its own music. Possibly this further signified that the vessel should be used for some particular liquid or other preparation. No doubt these fine scientific correspondences were, from our point of view, early lost; still, some careful examination of ancient vase-forms has led me to suspect that the very earliest examples we have were made and decorated on this principle.

Our body is a vase or vehicle, having its note—or, rather, its complex of notes. In order to grasp the plan of the body from this point of view aright, we must imagine a series of vases one within the other; all the vases made of the same material, but each having it finer than the last—a distillation, we may say, of clay. Each vase would respond at the proper interval to a note of one scale: the innermost would give the key-note. Each would correspond to a different colour in the spectrum, vibrating to different waves; the innermost would vibrate to all, embrace all. The outer vases might be strained and shattered: it would be but to reveal the inner ones; and last, the innermost one, vibrating with all the music of the others, and brilliant with all the colours of the others—perfect in itself, self-luminous, but formless.

To our limited normal vision the ovum appears a simple body; in reality it contains latent within itself a plurality of worlds, spheres within spheres, the extent of which, the beauty of which, depends upon the powers and nature of the ovum. The final harmony of these spheres will be determined by the orderly succession in the development of the divers ferments, or notes at their right intervals. To our limited vision—aided by extra lenses of glass, quartz, and oil—the process appears as the segmentation of the ovum—the segments extending in a spiral ascent rather as smoke curls slowly skywards on a still day. The spirals, coming to be flattened, appear to us as layers of cells—for we see only a portion of each movement.

Let us go back for a moment to consider the sound-forms made in sand or dust or on viscid films by a beautiful voice such as that of the late Mrs. Watt Hughes. In the case of sand the form of the note itself is not visible to our eyes—only the form of the boundary in the sand which it makes for itself. The note is not in the sand, but in the interspaces. The note of our bodies is not in the matter of which they are composed, but in the interspaces, the openings of the network. So the radiolarian is not in the marvellously beautiful and symmetrical shell which it makes for itself—though this is its truest expression—but in the life-current streaming from the protoplasmic nucleus within.

We accustom ourselves too much to look at and think of the dead boundaries, the heaped sand, so that the thing itself, the life, escapes us. We tend to do this because our moving film, on which the images of all we see are recorded, is formed mainly by the pellicles of the red blood corpuscles—so few actively living cells are to be found in the blood plasma—pellicles which are dead or inert, and therefore can only reflect pellicles or surface films. We may be said to dwell on and live for a surface film, and so miss all the wonders and the beauty of the vision of the inner life. Still, it is the case that lycopodium dust, being finer than sand, can be stirred by sound, can actually receive form, and can, if the surroundings are true and balanced, *hold* the vibration true within itself.

Dormant Powers of Response.

When thinking of life and living things we ought to concentrate our attention on the being as it is in itself, and in virtue of properties really inherent in it, not on externals. We may be surprised, if we do so, at what reveals itself to us.

Prof. Becquerel, the great French physicist, took seeds and put them into conditions so highly abnormal that, if we associate "life" with some form of motion among "molecules," or "electrons," or "physiological units," it is difficult to understand what translatory form of motion could possibly be maintained in them. The seeds were wheat, mustard, and lucerne. Becquerel perforated the seed-coats, dried the seeds in a glass tube exhausted to 0·002 mm. mercury, and kept them for a year. They were then submitted for three weeks to the temperature of liquid air (–190f°), and for three days to that of liquid hydrogen (–230°). After being subsequently kept for some time in cotton-wool at 28°, the seeds germinated in a normal manner. Becquerel finds it impossible to conceive of "life" under the conditions to which these seeds were subjected, and is of opinion that life can be "interrupted completely"—not merely slowed down—with no prejudice to its resumption.

This has an important bearing on the question of bodily death, as well as on ancient views of death and the treatment of the dead. What, however, I want chiefly to emphasize here is that it shows at once the independence of environment, and, from another point of view, the dependence on environment, of a living thing.

Withdrawn within itself, a living thing may prove impervious to what we might expect would have inflicted upon it the last injuries, presenting to these a stolid, inert resistance. It is a question worth investigation whether some types of mental defectives may not be acting in this manner towards the environment furnished by Western civilization, and whether there are not many among the insane who are in a like case. Such persons have, indeed, an appearance of living and moving in this world as we know it: they may agitate themselves, and constitute centres of disturbance in it; but their *soul* cannot be said to *act* here or to live here; if it is alive—as we have

reason to believe it is—it remains, relatively to these surroundings, withdrawn and inert. Such cases are not known among simple peoples where each individual follows closely the traditions of his ancestors. Western civilization is reducing the conditions of life more and more relentlessly into one narrow scheme, which allows of a smaller and smaller variety of types existing in it in comfort or effective activity; hence, unless some change takes place, it is likely that more and more individuals will show themselves unable to tolerate what counts as normal existence, and will be withdrawn from real participation in it, though they continue to share in the external bodily life visible around us, and though, also, it is impossible to say that they are "dead"—*i.e.*, incapable of vital activity in a suitable environment—any more than it was possible to say that Becquerel's seeds were dead.

If we reflect upon it, such an experiment as that of Becquerel throws a somewhat startling new light upon the relation of life to the form in which it dwells. It should send us, I think, to consider more closely certain familiar phenomena, first, in the relations of different living organisms to the external world; and, secondly, in the relations between what we may speak of without more ado as the "soul" and the "body."

Relativity of Perception.

We perceive the external world as a complex in which matter is presented to us in four different states: solid, liquid, gaseous, and what Sir William Crookes has called "spirit"—*i.e.*, an ultra-gaseous state, of which he has said that

"in studying this fourth state of matter we seem at length to have within our grasp, and obedient to our control, the little individual particles which constitute the physical basis of the universe."

We seem, at first sight, able to draw a pretty hard-and-fast distinction between these states. The more carefully things are studied, however, the more difficult it appears to draw lines of demarcation between them, so that at last, as Prof. Judd has said of rocks, all things seem to melt into one another by insensible gradations.

If we ourselves had eyes constructed on a different plan, it might easily be that we shouid see one another surrounded by a mist of scraps of effluvia from ourselves: first from our clothes, then from our skin. We might see nothing solid at all—only a moving mass of atoms. If we looked at the walls of the room, they too would have lost their solidity, and the earth also, no less, that we were walking on. Similarly, if our tactile corpuscles were more acutely perceptive, we should feel everything moving under our feet—as in fact it is moving. There would—to a higher degree of sensibility than we are gifted with—be no solids, but only liquids; to a still more highly sensitive being everything would be gaseous. Thus we ourselves make our world—I mean, in a strictly physical sense.

There are differences in the animal kingdom which must, I think, be taken to indicate differences, though not always mutually exclusive ones, in this respect. We are accustomed to the idea—though, we may not have grasped all its significance—of water being to a fish what air is to ourselves. I will not, therefore, take any fish as an instance to illustrate this relativity between a living organism and the external world, but rather what, perhaps, furnishes more extraordinary ones—the burrowers, and especially the mole.

The mole—of course, having air-breathing lungs—is not quite so helpless, and is not doomed to death, as an ordinary fish is, when brought to the surface and into the air, but so far as satisfactory living goes it is not much better off. It is, as some one has said, "as awkward and clumsy as the sloth on level ground or the seal ashore." For one thing it has no properly functioning eyes. Such as it has are under the skin. It sees by what in man are called the *corpora quadrigemina*, situated below the occipital cortex, where are our visual centres.

Leave, however, a mole to itself on the surface of the ground, and immediately, with extraordinary rapidity, it plunges through the earth to its proper level. Its dive downwards has the ease of a fish's dive into water or a bird's movement in the air; and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, to the mole, the surface earth is not solid in the sense in which it is so to us, and that it is its proper element by reason of some relation between the respective vibrations of the two which is nearer those of a fish and water than, say, our own and those of solid earth. Down in the earth, mole-catchers tell us, the mole works and rests by shifts of about three hours, heedless of day and night; and the rapidity and skill with which it moves and works, even in comparatively hard soil, certainly suggest again that, to it, the earth appears more or less as water does to the fish. Be it, however, observed that it can also exist on the surface, just as, conversely, there are birds—those dwellers *par excellence* above the surface of the solid earth—which burrow.

In describing the mole I have stated in passing what it is that makes the difference, *not*, of course, to the actual, but to the *perceived* relations between an organism and the external world: it is the rate of vibration. Now if, as we saw just now, an organism like a vase within a vase, spheres within spheres, contains many notes—though all belong to one chord, and are subsumed in the central note of all—it is the outermost ones whose vibrations so long as they remain relatively disconnected from the centre will determine its perception of—and in that degree its relation to—the external world. We will return to this later. We have already seen that the different organs of the body are maintained at different temperatures and vibrate at different rates. Let us, too, again remind ourselves that the note is not in the forms which it writes on the sand, but in the interspaces between these.

Sleep and Trance.

We must now consider for a little the relation between soul and body. The first thing to meet us here is the yet unexplained mystery of sleep. It is easy to understand that body and soul alike might want rest; it is not easy to see why, for rest to be effective, it is necessary to do more than shut off light or sound or other sensation—necessary, as we say, for the time to "lose consciousness."

Yet sleep seems clearly to be the result, at least in part, of external causes, of the surrounding conditions, chief of which for a majority of creatures would seem to be the return to the earth of the currents which flow forth by day. Among animals sleep is often brought on by unfavourable circumstances: by drought, by excessive cold or heat, or by insufficient or unsuitable food. When some animals migrate, others descend into the earth and sleep. Again, sleep occurs at certain passages of development: I need hardly remind you of the sleep of the chrysalis, or of amphibia when passing from a larval state, or of snakes when changing their skins. We saw in an earlier lecture that this, too, depends, though to common observation less evidently, upon surrounding conditions: by compelling a tadpole to remain in water you may prevent its turning into a frog.

We must consider separately the sleep from which the organism awakens to the same existence from which it had sunk away for a time, and the sleep which covers an entrance into a new form of life. The former may be deep and last long. The hibernation of such animals as the polar bear and different rodents is a ready instance of this. During this sleep they do not eat or drink, but lie as in a trance. The body is nourished—and in the case of a female with sucklings, nourishes the young—with fat stored up in the previous waking time. The number of red corpuscles in the blood diminishes. It is a state which bears more than a superficial resemblance to what we call "death."

Human beings—who, normally, have no more than the short alternations of night and day between sleep and waking—have been known to sink into long trances—lasting weeks and months, or even years. The longest trance I have seen recorded lasted thirty-one years.

At the end of this kind of sleep, however prolonged, the creature generally awakes into the same body as that in which it slept; perceives the world once more through the same sense-organs; acts in it again through the same faculties. It is different with the other form of sleep.

One always enters better into a subject if one goes over some scheme of details belonging to it, so I will ask you just cursorily to follow the metamorphosis of some one animal. We will take the water-beetle.

The water-beetle as a larva is, as every one knows, very active and voracious, and roams about busily in the medium to which it is first adjusted—water. At a certain moment it is impelled to seek a cave or hole in the bankside, lies down there, and goes to sleep. Its sleep deepens into a trance, which becomes cataleptic. Its colour changes from dark to white: the trance deepens and deepens: there takes place—as to that outer mask beneath the guise of which it fell asleep—death. When the external surroundings are propitious—right temperature, right barometric pressure—there emerges a new creature from the mummy-like case, which wings its flight into its proper element—the watery vapour of the air. It has died in one "person": it has emerged into fresh life in another.

This brings us round again to where we were before. It is when the right temperature and right pressure are present that the new creature enters effectively upon its new life. The relation within it of what we may still call "soul" and "body" is not perfected, does not come to action, till, besides its own inner readiness, there are also ready for it the surroundings it requires. That vibration, that voice, of the earth—out of the earth's many voices—to which its selt belongs, must call to it with its own note. Just in the same way we saw the mole—awkward, miserable, on the surface of the ground—dive joyfully below, reach its proper level, and become active and happy.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ABDOMINAL BRAIN.

In answer to the question of your correspondent Dr. Taylor, I may quote the following three passages from 'The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain,' by Dr. Byron Robinson (Hammond, Ind., Betz, 1907), a recognized authority on this subject:—

"After a large number of dissections on man and animals I find that the ganglionic system of the female is larger and more marked than that of the male. Females seem to have more distinct ganglia and more marked conducting cords."—P. 163.

"Man's cranial brain has grown relatively faster than his abdominal brain, and I think man suffers more from malnutrition than do the animals, so that he pays dearly for his superior cranial power."—P. 164.

"Perhaps no animal suffers so much from indigestion as man, and so far as I know he has not only the smallest abdominal brain, but it is attacked the most severely with disease."—P. 164.

From these the inference is clear that, so far as modern investigation shows, animals are somewhat better off than man in respect of the abdominal brain, and that women are somewhat better off than men; while, since the abdominal brain controls digestion, girls have better chances of nutrition than boys, and, in so far, from the first a better prospect of life. This is, at any rate, one cause of the greater and more tenacious vitality of girl-babies.

W. Hoskyns-Abrahall.

DANGERS IN BIRD LIFE.

Saharanpur, U.P., India, April 13, 1914.

Owing to a mistake on the part of my agents, the review of 'Glimpses of Indian Birds,' which appeared in the issue of *The Athenæum* dated January 24th, has only just reached me; hence my delay in replying to certain remarks in the review in question. As regards my argument:—

"There are three critical stages in the life of a bird—the time when it is defenceless in the egg, the period it spends helpless in the nest, and the two or three days that elapse after it leaves the nest until its powers of flight are fully developed. When once a little bird has survived these dangerous periods, when it has reached the adult stage, it is comparatively immune from death until old age steals upon it. If zoologists would perceive this obvious truth, there would be an end to nine-tenths of the nonsense written about protective colouring."

Your reviewer says that the above argument "is quite fallacious in one important particular. There is clearly a fourth period of extreme danger in the life of a bird—that during which the duties of incubation and rearing nestlings are performed. It is precisely this factor, in the view of Darwinians, which has largely determined the duller plumage of so many female birds. All the other dangers that threaten the helpless young are together less than the chance of sudden death overtaking the mother."

I beg to differ from your reviewer. I assert that my argument is not fallacious. I maintain that the period during which the duties of incubation and rearing nestlings are carried on is not one of "extreme danger," or even of unusual danger, to the parent bird or birds.

I doubt whether any raptorial bird will, in a state of nature, take an adult bird out of a tree or bush, whether the bird be sitting in a nest or not. Nearly all birds of prey take their quarry when it is on the move; a few will seize it when on the ground or on water. A bird is not exposed to greater danger when sitting on the nest than when it is perched for rest. As no bird spends the whole day on the wing, it is obvious that an incubating bird is not exposed to any extreme or unusual danger. Crows, treepies, and some other birds attack and devour eggs and nestlings, but these do not take adult birds. Thus the "fallacy" in my argument exists only in the imagination of your reviewer. His statement that this fourth factor (which is purely imaginary) is largely responsible for the duller plumage of hen birds is an example of the way in which modern zoologists make an assumption which is not justified, treat this assumption as a fact, and then proceed to build up an hypothesis on it. The most showy bird I know—the cock paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisi*)—incubates the eggs in an open nest turn about with the hen.

As regards your reviewer's assertion, "In the field of ornithology many would claim that protective colouring plays an even larger part in the three early stages described than in the case of the adult," does he seriously assert that eggs laid in open nests, as, for example, the bright blue eggs of the hedge-sparrow, are protectively coloured? Or does he imagine that the large red or yellow gaping mouths of nestlings are examples of protective colouring? D. Dewar.

*** That Mr. Dewar should take exception to some of the criticisms I offered on his book is hardly surprising, for he gave fair warning in so many words that he should regard any who differed from him as slavishly adhering to theories long discredited. The irony of the position from a personal point of view is that, as one who has never held any exaggerated respect for accepted authorities, I now find myself on the side of the angels, and compelled to fall back on the orthodox in defence of conclusions which are certainly not based on preconceived notions; if there has been any prejudice on my part, the scales have naturally inclined against the "books." Yet it is impossible to answer Mr. Dewar without at every step traversing the well-worn track. On the broad question of the protective colouring of birds and their adaptation to environment, I contend that there is an overwhelming weight of evidence against him. That striking and baffling exceptions can be produced is undeniable, and these have sometimes been explained away with a superficial ingenuity which is more damaging to a working hypothesis than a frank recognition of the facts. In such cases, however, it is fair to suggest that a fuller investigation of all the circumstances would point to one or other of the following explanations:—

(1) The comparative immunity of the particular species from danger owing to the nature of its habits or environment, or the absence of natural foes.

(2) Its failure to respond sufficiently readily to altered conditions—a failure which, if persisted in, will sooner or later doom a species struggling for existence.

Opinions will always differ very widely as to whether a particular coloration is actually an aid to concealment or the reverse; it is not the question of fact that it might appear, for the effect on human vision is not the true criterion. Be that as it may, it is no part of the Darwinian doctrine to contend that the necessity for protective colouring is equally urgent for every bird and every egg. I do not "seriously assert" that either the blue eggs of the hedge-sparrow or the yellow gaping mouths of nestlings (which serve a very different purpose) are protectively coloured; but the admission is not very damaging. In all cases where the eggs are deposited in a comparatively bulky nest, open or otherwise, the need of concealment, so far as its contents are concerned, is transferred to the nest itself, and to the parent bird which tends it. When we come to ground-building birds the whole conditions are changed, and the need for protection of the eggs themselves becomes obvious. Will Mr. Dewar seriously assert that this need has not been responded to by the processes of natural selection? He will hardly surprise me if he does after the expression of his opinion that the period of incubation and rearing nestlings is not one of even unusual danger to the parent bird. I should have imagined that the numerous tragedies which take place year after year in one's own garden would show the true state of affairs. The list of casualties would doubtless be even longer but for the effective concealment of protective colouring. The danger is not from raptorial birds, but from four-footed foes, for man, of course, is to be left out of the reckoning. When a bird perches casually for rest, it can, and does, keep a wide look-out, and does not linger a moment if danger threatens. Everything is very different when it has a nest. Most birds become far tamer and less suspicious at this time, but when once danger is suspected it is too late to take precautions: the nest cannot be moved, and each time it is approached the gauntlet has to be run. Every one knows that parent birds will often face terrible odds sooner than desert their treasured nursery, and even when the coast is clear each visit increases the risk of detection. Detection, if a cat is in question, will mean the more than probable death of the adult (for the cat can bide its time); if a crow or magpie makes the discovery, it is the family which will suffer. To my mind, this period—about a month on an average—is one of prolonged and imminent peril.

The Writer of the Review.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.

At the Royal Society on Wednesday night the most popular of the exhibits was, perhaps, that of Mr. C. W. Darling, who showed by projection on a screen that when globules of orthotoluidine were formed on the surface of water, and a slightly larger globule of dimethyl-aniline is added, it will "eat up" and absorb the lesser globules by sending out processes like an amœba. After a certain amount of orthotoluidine has been thus absorbed, the globule of dimethyl-aniline reposes in an apparently replete condition in the centre of the solution, but resumes its activity when a slightly different "food" is introduced into it. Artificial cells formed by heavy oils laid on a water surface in carefully measured quantities, and resembling those shown some years ago by Dr. Deane Butcher in accordance with the researches of M. Stéphane Leduc (of Nantes), were also displayed by the same exhibitor.

Another instructive exhibit was that of Prof. W. H. Bragg and his son Mr. Leonard Bragg, of models showing the results of their recent inquiry into the structure of crystals as exhibited by their diffraction of the X-rays. That of the diamond, as showing the arrangement of the four carbon atoms in the shape of a tetrahedron, was very clear and lifelike, as was another which purported to explain the similar behaviour under the rays of iron pyrites and fluor-spar. This kind of inquiry bids fair to introduce a new era in stereochemistry, and the results as exhibited are more convincing than diagrams.

In a room on the ground floor Prof. Fleming exhibited a model designed to show the laws of wave-motion by means of stationary vibrations in strings strained between a rotating disk and a slide-rest. The loading of the strings at intervals with glass beads produced similar effects to those of loading coils, or wires carrying electric waves, and were thus used to illustrate Prof. Fleming's recent lecture on telephone improvements at the Royal Institution.

Among the more practical, as opposed to theoretical, apparatus exhibited was the "Caleometer" of Prof. Leonard Hill and Mr. Griffith, which, by means of a Wheatstone bridge and an automatic rheostat, seeks to do away with both "stuffiness" and draughts in a public building or factory. The bridge is so balanced that it approximately represents the temperature of the human body. An indicator like an ampere meter shows the number of calories per minute that have to be supplied to this to keep its temperature constant, which ought, apparently, to be about thirty. If the reading is steady, it is said to indicate a too still and oppressive atmosphere; if it oscillates violently about a high average, it is evidence of too rapid cooling and draughts.

Another ingenious piece of apparatus was that exhibited by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co. for investigating the stability of aeroplanes. It is called "an Aerodynamic Balance," and was made to the design of the National Physical Laboratory's staff for the Aeronautical Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the instrument shown, the model aeroplane, the stability of which is to be measured, is fixed on the top of a vertical shaft passing through the underside of a wind-channel. It is claimed that it allows of the measurement of the forces along three fixed rectangular axes and of the three moments about these axes for any angle of incidence of the wind on the model. The model shown was a small biplane; but as no wind-channel was attached, one had to be content with a theoretical demonstration of the value of the apparatus.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 7.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Prof. Haverfield read a paper on the excavations at Corbridge in 1913. In comparison with former years the excavations in 1913 were not so productive as usual. A few buildings were uncovered, one of them, which was long and narrow with buttressed walls, being probably a granary or storehouse. The fixing of the line of the road leading northwards out of the town was one of the most important of the results of the year's work. The most interesting discovery was a broken altar with part of the dedication DEAE PANTHEAE, which may be compared with other altars found elsewhere with similar dedications, *e.g.* DEO PANTHEO SILVANO. The dedicatory inscription is on the front, and on each side are carved figures, two wearing what are apparently Phrygian caps. The lower part of the altar is broken off, so that the inscription is incomplete. Among the smaller finds were a bronze figure of Mercury, a small unguent vase in the form of a barbarian's head, and a gold necklace. Various interesting architectural fragments were also discovered.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on the 'Visitations of Religious Houses by William Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln 1436–49.' The records of Bishop Alnwick's visitations of the religious houses of his diocese, contained in a paper MS. of 133 foolscap leaves distinct from his episcopal register, cover the period between the end of 1437 and the summer of 1447. They include detailed accounts of the visitation of 69 different foundations, viz., 10 houses of Benedictine monks, 9 of Benedictine nuns, 7 of Cistercian nuns, 30 of Austin canons, 4 of Austin nuns, 7 colleges of secular priests, and 2 hospitals. In each case details are given of the process of visitation, with the *detecta* or evidence disclosed by the examination of individual members of a house. In some instances the *detecta* are followed by a summary of the *comperta* obtained from them, and there are 31 sets of injunctions issued as a result of as many visitations. Apart from the minute information given by these documents with regard to the internal life of the monasteries and colleges visited by the bishop, they have a peculiar value on account of the evidence which they supply as to the method of composing injunctions. The injunctions in each case are rough copies, carefully corrected and interlined with direct reference to the *detecta* and *comperta*; and the examination of their text affords proof that the injunctions frequently entered in episcopal registers are not, according to the popular idea, mere common forms, but documents involving statements of historical fact.

Hellenic.—*May* 5.—Sir Arthur Evans in the chair.

Prof. Ridgeway read a paper on 'The Early Iron Age in the Ægean Area.' All archæologists up to 1896 held that the so-called Mycenæan or Bronze Age culture had been brought in by some invading people or foreign influence. He then put forward the thesis that it had been evolved in the Ægean basin by a race domiciled there from the Neolithic period, a view since amply substantiated, especially by Sir A. J. Evans's grand discoveries at Cnossus, which he (Prof. Ridgeway) had said would prove, if not the chief focus, at least one of the chief foci of the Ægean culture. Schliemann and the rest had identified this Mycenæan culture with that of the Homeric poems. But as in the latter iron was in general use for weapons and implements, even for the ploughshare, Prof. Ridgeway was led to the conclusion that the tall, blond Acheans, or Hellenes, with their practice of cremation, use of iron weapons, round shields, brooches, so closely resembling the culture of the Early Iron Age of Central Europe and Upper Italy, were a "Keltic" (Teutonic) tribe, who according to their own traditions had entered Greece, not all at once, but somewhere about the fourteenth century B.C., and had made themselves lords of the indigenous people. The latter were termed Pelasgians by the Greeks themselves, though of course there were many different tribal names, and some tribes were more advanced than others. He held that this autochthonous race of Greece was closely akin to the dark-complexioned indigenous Thracians, a view since substantiated by our fuller knowledge of the prehistoric archæology of Thrace and Thessaly. Messrs. Wace and Thompson ('Prehistoric Thessaly,' pp. 250–53) have disputed the Pelasgian theory on the ground that the early dwellers in the Argolid, the Minyans of Orchomenus, &c., have different kinds of pottery, but their arguments would lead to the conclusion that differences in primitive and local pottery denote not merely a tribal, but a racial difference.

The two chief objections raised against his (Prof. Ridgeway's) view that the Homeric Acheans were a fair-haired tribe who brought in the use of iron brooches, round shields, practice of cremation, and the Geometric or Dipylon style of ornament, were (1) that there was no archæological evidence for the "overlap" of iron and bronze weapons representing the Homeric poems, as they stand, and (2) that no trace of the Early Iron Age culture had been found in Phthiotis, the home of the Acheans.

(1) Mr. Andrew Lang argued that there were no swords or spears of iron in use in Homer (although that metal was used for axes, knives, arrows, plough), because the iron was too soft for spears and swords, and his view was adopted by Mr. T. W. Allen and by Messrs. Wace and Thompson in a recent paper. Yet the swords and spears in the hall of Odysseus are collectively termed "iron" ('Od.,' xvi. 294; xix. 13). The line cannot be ejected as "inorganic," as the whole machinery for the slaying of the suitors depends upon it. Already East Crete had shown iron and bronze swords in the same tomb, though not with the same individual. Prof. Ridgeway now exhibited a "find" from a grave at Cnidus comprising six bronze javelin heads (about 6 in. long), five of iron of like types, a small iron knife, and a whetstone, iron rust still adhering to the bronze specimens. Thus the same individual had bronze and iron weapons at the same moment, confirming his (Prof. Ridgeway's) argument for Homer. If the owner of these javelins had slain a foe with one of his iron specimens, there seems no reason to doubt that the bard would have celebrated his exploit with the conventional phrase that "he slew him with the ruthless bronze." Thus, though muskets have not been used by the British Army since the Crimean War, instruction is still given in musketry, and there are still Grenadier Guards, though hand grenades have not been used since the Peninsular War.

(2) Messrs. Wace and Thompson, having failed to find any Early Iron tumuli in Thessaly, in their 'Prehistoric Thessaly' equate the "local Thessalian civilization, though by itself of too low a type to fulfil Homeric requirements," with the Homeric culture. Mr. T. W. Allen, following them, regards this as deadly to Prof Ridgeway's theory. But local Greek archæologists had already noticed and partly investigated ten large tumuli at Halos in Phthiotis, not far from the Spercheius, to which Achilles dedicated his hair. Some of the objects were already in the Halmyros Museum. Since then Messrs. Wace and Thompson have excavated one of these tumuli containing sixteen "pyres" with cremated remains, iron spears, swords and knives, brooches and pottery of simple Geometric forms. The swords are of two varieties, and belong to a general type spread over Central Europe and Italy. They differ in some respects from the Hallstatt and Glasinatz swords, but their tendency to widen at the lower end, as Messrs. Wace and Thompson point out, brings them closer to the Danubian area than elsewhere. Thus the Early Iron Age culture has been proved for Phthiotis. But Messrs. Wace and Thompson, who are committed to a Bronze Age period as the background in Thessaly for Homer, try to differentiate the Halos culture from that of Homer, by stating (*a*) that no iron swords are in use in Homer (which is contrary to the Homeric text and to the evidence just given for the overlap of iron and bronze in the case of javelins), and (*b*) that whilst there are no urns at Halos, the burnt bones are always placed in urns in Homer. From the inurning of the bones of great men like Hector, they hastily assumed that ordinary folk were similarly treated. But the burnt remains of Elpenor ('Od.,' xii. 13–16) were simply laid under a mound without any urn. Messrs. Wace and Thompson suggest the ninth century B.C. as the date, making it Middle Geometric. Their ground is that as there are iron swords, it is "post-Homeric," but that assumption has been disproved. But there are two classes of pottery, jugs with cutaway neck, and ring-stemmed vases, which belong to the Bronze Age, and which they have to term "survivals." The presence of such types rather suggests the period succeeding the Bronze Age, and thus points to at least B.C. 1000. The brooches, though not of the earliest types, may well date from the same period, B.C. 1000. They rely also on the occurrence of a bird and of meander on the pottery. But, as animal forms are already found on Bronze Age objects in the Danubian area, and as meander is only a variety of the zigzag, and known at Sparta as early as B.C. 850, the grounds for their dating seem quite

insufficient, and there is no reason why the cemetery should not date from B.C. 1000. That it is Achean they seem to admit, for they say "that it may perhaps be an Achean burial in degenerate or modified form. The position of Halos in Achaia Phthiotis makes this view seem plausible." As their arguments for the later date do not hold, we may conclude that the cemetery belongs not merely to Acheans, but to Acheans of the Homeric Age.

A set of objects from tombs of the Han dynasty, illustrating the overlap of iron and bronze implements in China, and some Gaulish iron weapons and a La Tène brooch from Ephesus, were also shown.

Sir Henry Howorth, in remarking upon the paper, drew attention to the important questions arising from the traces of the Iron Age in the island of Elba.

Sir Arthur Evans wholly differed from Prof. Ridgeway as to the idea that the Iron Age civilization had descended from the Hallstatt area into Greece. A mass of parallel evidence showed, in the Chairman's opinion, that the use of iron began in Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean some two centuries at least before it was known on the Middle Danube. In Sub-Minoan Crete its beginnings could be traced as early as the twelfth century B.C. It was known about the same time in Greece and Cyprus. As regards the origin of the Iron Age civilization in Greece, Prof. Ridgeway's main theses reversed the currents of history.

Prof. Ridgeway replied that Sir Arthur Evans, for the date of Hallstatt and the brooches, was relying on the chronology of Montelius, which was based on the assumption that the brooch had been invented in Greece and gone north; whereas, since Prof. Ridgeway had shown that the brooch was invented in the north and had come down from the north, the chronology had to be revised and the date of Hallstatt, &c., put back.

Society of Biblical Archæology.—*May* 13.—Dr. Gaster in the chair.

The Rev. W. T. Pilter read a paper entitled 'The Names of the Confederates of Abraham and of Melchizedek.' This was the continuation of a paper by the same author on the other Amorite personal names in Genesis (see *Athen.*, Nov. 15, 1913). The author's conclusions were that the names investigated, like those he had previously discussed, were all Amorite of the Abrahamic period.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Sun Queen's Hall, 7.—'Mysticism: I. The Meaning and Method of Mysticism,' Mrs. Annie Besant.
Mon. Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Theosophical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Notion of a Common Good,' Miss F. R. Shields.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Beautiful London, and the Aims of the London Society,' Mr T. R. Davison
— Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Purchase of Hebrew Books by the English Parliament in 1647,' Dr. I. Abrahams and Mr. C. Sayle; 'Can a Jew be Lord Chancellor?' Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Natural History in the Classics: I. The Natural History of the Poets Homer, Virgil, and Aristophanes,' Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Singing of Songs, Old and New: II. Classical Songs,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene. (Cobb Lecture.)
— Statistical, 5.—'Suggestions for recording the Life-History and Family Connexions of Every Individual,' Mr. W. Hazell.
— Musical Association, 5.15.—'Modern Harmonic Tendencies,' Mr. W. Denis Browne.
— Zoological, 8.30.—'Notes on the Circulatory System of Elasmobranchs: I. The Venous System of the Dogfish (*Scyllium canicula*),' Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue; 'Scent-Organs in Trichoptera,' Mr. B. F. Cummings; 'Notes on Plumage Development in the African Wood-Stork,' Mr. G Jennison; and other Papers.
Wed. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Reduction of Barometer Readings to Absolute Units, and a New Form of Barometer Card,' Mr. E. Gold; 'A Cuban Rain Record and its Application,' Mr. A. Hampton Brown.
— University of London, 5.—'An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Law,' Lecture I., Dr. Henri Rolin.
— Society of Literature, 5.15.—'Charlotte Brontë,' Lecture II., Prof A. C. Benson.
— University of London, 5.30.—'The Citizen and Strategy,' Lieut.-Col. W. K Scharlieb
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Chevauchée de St. Michel in the Island of Guernsey,' Miss E. Carey.
— Microscopical, 8.
— Society of Arts, 8.30.—'The Channel Tunnel and its Early History,' Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry,' Lecture II., Prof. S. Arrhenius.
— Royal, 4.30.—'On the Effect of the Magneton in the Scattering of Alpha Rays,' Prof. W. M. Hicks; 'Luminous Vapours distilled from the Arc, with Applications to the Study of Spectrum Series and their Origin,' Part I., Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'On the Ionization of Gases by Collision, and the Ionizing Potential for Positive Ions and Negative Corpuscles,' Mr. W. T. Pawlow; and other Papers.
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Indian Census of 1911: Ethnography and Occupations,' Mr. E. A. Gait. (Indian Section.)
— Geographical, 5.—'The Gulf Stream,' Commander C. Hepworth
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Ionization and the Law of Mass Action: Part III. Utilization of the Cosmic Data, and a New Dilution Law,' Mr. W. R. Bousfield; 'The Influence of Nitro-Groups on the Reactivity of Substituents in the Benzene Nucleus,' Mr. J. Kenner; and other Papers.
Fri. University of London, 5.—'An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Law,' Lecture II., Dr. Henri Rolin.
— Viking, 8.15.—'Norse Bishops of Orkney,' Dr. Olaf Kolsrud.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'The Mortuary Chapels of the Theban Nobles,' Mr. R. Mond.
Sat Royal Institution, 3.—'Fiords and their Origin: I. The Nature and Distribution of Fiords,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.

FINE ARTS

Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By A. E. Richardson. (Batsford, 4*l.* 4*s.* net.)

Sir Gilbert Scott's abandonment of Gothic for the new Foreign Office at the behest of Palmerston was a fatal blow at the Gothic Revival; it has been said that Scott killed the Revival, and that Street. at the Law Courts, erected its monument, The truth is that time alone will kill any revival; life moves on, and what was natural to one century is unnatural, illogical, and unsuited to a later one. The age that cannot inspire and support its own arts is at fault somewhere. On the other hand, any revival has definite lessons for those who observe them, and the stream now running vigorously being Neo-Classic, some wish to believe that we are where we were before the Romantic movement of the middle of the last century, as though the Gothic Revival had never been.

A sign of the times is the appearance of yet another of the handsome volumes dealing with the history of architecture from the firm of Batsford. Mr. Richardson's volume on 'Monumental Classic Architecture in Great Britain and Ireland during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries' may be said to complete the survey of the Classic tradition in these islands begun by Mr. Blomfield, Mr. Gotch, and Messrs. Belcher and Macartney. Mr. Richardson is well fitted for his task, and it will be seen by those who study his book how well he has achieved his object. That object is to demonstrate the value of Inigo Jones's revolution in English architecture, and to prove the vitality of the tradition initiated by him, founded by Wren, and built up by a host of lesser men working on continuously, even during the period of the Gothic movement, down to our own day.

In considering the history of architecture the part played by the critic and by the public should not be overlooked; if the critics of architecture understood more about it, there would be less tendency to jump from one extreme to another, and a more shapely growth would be visible. The more, therefore, the natural history of architecture is understood, the better will it be for its progress. Mr. Richardson does good service by throwing light upon the obscure phases of development during the eighteenth century, though he is somewhat blinded by his enthusiasm to the larger issues of the future of architecture.

Mr. Richardson avoids many pitfalls by dealing only with monumental architecture—the very existence of which, apart from mediæval monuments, is often overlooked. He writes vividly of the quality he admires, and is reinforced by the splendour of the illustrations upon which he draws.

"There is in monumental architecture an indescribable austerity and remoteness, a sense of reposeful dignity, a solidity, steadiness, and simplicity of effect that impresses the mind at once with the greatness of the idea."

He goes on to show that the monuments of antiquity—he might also have included those of the Middle Ages—reveal the foregoing attributes. He briefly examines the architecture of Greece and Rome, and its influence in the centuries under discussion, and the genesis of modern Classic in the Italian Renaissance. We cannot, however, follow him when he speaks of the "cold mysticism of Gothic art."

Writing of the importance of fine planning on p. 85, he says that to a French architect the academic values a plan possesses are dearer by far than the treatment of elevations. At this time, when we are looking across the Channel to the great school founded by Colbert as a source of inspiration and instruction, it is well to remember that planning has been the foundation of all monumental architecture. It is in this that we have advanced in later years.

Dealing with the work of Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Richardson, the advocate of the Neo-Greek style for modern architectural expression, makes a remarkable admission. He is writing of the Houses of Parliament, and says that "the plan is a notable example of his [Sir Charles Barry's] classic training"; and then "that the whole structure is conceived in a monumental spirit emancipated from the pettiness of style." That, in brief, is the key to advance. Neither Neo-Greek nor Neo-Gothic is the way of salvation; rather we must interpret the spirit of the ages, and leave the pettiness of style to settle itself by the slow evolution of time; if we examine architecture with an open mind, we shall find that the Classic spirit breathes throughout the ages in the work of Christian and pagan.

As a contribution to the history of art Mr. Richardson's work ranks high: the style is elevated, and the matter fills a gap; the system of classification and the careful research in dark or forgotten places are notable. The insistence on the pliability of our Classic tradition, the lifting of the old tyranny of the orders of architecture, and the imaginative and sympathetic outlook combine to make a readable and valuable book which, as an illustrated biographical record, is also welcome.

DRAWINGS.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, the 8th inst., the following drawings: Birket Foster, A Fish Stall near the Rialto, Venice, 220*l.* 10*s.* J. Israëls, Scheveningen Beach, a group of fisherfolk and children awaiting the arrival of two fishing-boats, 325*l.* 10*s.* C. Fielding, Loch Lomond, peasants and cattle on a road in the foreground, 315*l.* J. M. W. Turner, Jerusalem, North-West View, 283*l.* 10*s.*

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

The "monster Olio of attractions" (to use Stevenson's perfect phrase) which is displayed at Burlington House has prevented us from dealing with two exhibitions which should have been noticed last week.

The hundred or more colour-prints by Hiroshigé shown at the Fine Art Society's galleries worthily represent the artist whose work is usually the first, along with that of Hokusai, to attract the admiration of those unaccustomed to Oriental pictures. With the tendency of modern European painting to recover touch with the East, many of his designs now hardly look exotic to us. Such subjects as the *Night Rain at Karasaki* (28) or the *Ohashi Bridge* (53), with the river in yellow flood (from the "Hundred Views of Yedo"), might almost have been done by a European of to-day, but for the perfection with which extreme boldness of execution is united to extraordinary delicacy of perception. We can understand, on a view of the whole exhibition, how artists of an earlier school, or the modern connoisseur trained to their more severe taste, might find Hiroshigé's range of polychrome opulence a falling-away from the purest canons of art. To us, accustomed to more blatant decadence, he still appears a *raffiné*, and his admirers are justified in enjoying without reserve the richness of interest in the subject-matter of a show which enhances so generously our sense of the excitement of life. The charm of No. 78, *Autumn : Morn on the Tamayawa ;* the romance of No. 91, with its lantern-bearer crossing a bridge to a mysterious wood darkened by rain ; the dangerous adventure of No. 109, with its plunging gorge ; and the fantastic grandeur of the large snow-scene, *Mountain and River on the Kiso Road* (39), offer entertainment surely irresistible and sensational even to the public which is moved by kinemas. The boldly designed *Monkey Bridge at Kai* (52) is at once one of the most famous and one of the rarest of Hiroshigé's prints.

The Spring Exhibition at the Goupil Gallery includes an excellent Harpignies, *Le Soir* (25); a good Corot, *Ruines à Rome* (23), as well as another, *Le Marais* (10), of the more popular type; and an example of the tough-fibred, expressive paint which makes Dupré one of the most consistently interesting of the Barbizon group. It is noticeable that, whereas Monet (27) and Sisley (31) are perfectly at ease in comparison with the work of that older school, Le Sidaner (13) seems soft and lacking in structure.

In comparison with the best work of this century all these typically nineteenth-century pictures might look a little dull and stereotyped in their main design. They would all, on the other hand, have a subtlety of paint compared with which Post-Impressionism is technically brutality. We feel this monotonous harshness in the show at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, at which the collection of examples of the most recent phases of painting and sculpture, while reflecting great credit on the energy and enterprise of its managers, almost defies review. There are too many works, and almost all of them have been already noticed in these columns, so that the critic has the sense of being haunted by the ghosts of his past judgments in fresh surroundings, and, under stress of fresh comparisons, asking to some extent for revision. No court of appeal could get through such an accumulation of business. The principal new exhibits are Mr. S. Spencer's *Joy* (368), with some charm in its excellent use of tempera among much unconvinced oil painting; Mr. Wyndham Lewis's *Slow Attack* (25), which is very severely limited to a geometric linear system, and almost destitute of any suggestion of depth, and so makes but a narrow appeal; and the stone head by Modigliani (287), which is undeniably striking, though by means which appear obvious when once announced.

The Irish landscapes by Mr. Robert Gregory showing at the Chenil Gallery might fitly find a place at Whitechapel, but in these, as in Mr. Spencer's picture, there remains over from the previous century some ambition for the subtle modulation of pigment. They have sometimes—as in No. 6, *Coole Lake ;* No. 8, *Orpheus ;* or No. 24, *The Natural Bridge*—an admirable decorative sense which is of the future rather than the past, and altogether the show is one of considerable promise.

The Exhibition of the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera, at the new Art Workers' Guild Hall, offers a strange contrast to any of the shows we have just been considering. There is hardly any work for which we could not find a more or less accurately dated source of inspiration in the past. This in itself might not be harmful, but that it seems the result of a timidity which shrinks from losing hold of the one sure clue of literal imitation. The stronger work would probably look better in surroundings where daintiness and a pretty fancy were more at a premium. The principal exhibitors are Mrs. Sargent Florence, Miss M. Lanchester, and Miss Jessie Bayes, and Messrs. Anning Bell, Cayley Robinson, and Maxwell Armfield.

An exhibition containing so many fine prints as are to be found at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's galleries is always justifiable, but so many shows of Legros's etchings have been recently held that a detailed review is not needed.

In a less degree the same might be said of the extensive display of etchings by Mr. Muirhead Bone at Mr. Dunthorne's gallery. A wonderful executant, Mr. Bone is infinitely patient, almost without loss of suppleness. Yet in so large a collection we do feel at the end a certain elaboration for the sake of elaboration, so that sometimes, in a trial proof like that for the *Great Gantry, Charing Cross Station* (47), or even in the virtually complete trial proof for *Building* (36), we find a greater simplicity of statement which might, with advantage, be the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Muirhead Bone has been a close student of many artists, and ready to base his art at intervals on many models. We are tempted to recommend him in etching such a plate by Legros as *Les Bouleaux, Bord de l'Eau : Effet du Matin* (31), at Messrs. Obach's Gallery, as likely to constitute a useful member in the series of influences which has made his training as an artist.

There are also two exhibitions of drawings : those of Mr. Joseph Simpson at the Camera Club, and of Mr. E. J. Sullivan at the Dürer Gallery in Dover Street. Both collections have considerable merit : the former in the simplicity of vision which makes a drawing plastically suggestive and completely of a piece with a minimum of line ; the latter in the invention and resource of method which are brought to the business of dramatic yet decorative illustration. The Dover Street show contains also a few small bronzes by the well-known sculptor Mr. Gilbert Bayes.

In both these shows, again, there is a considerable proportion of work which has been previously exhibited; and perhaps this is due to the idea that the amateurs who come to town to see the Academy like their art well matured and familiar.

MUSIC

OPERA.

The final sections of the second cycle of 'The Ring' were given on Thursday and Saturday in last week. Of 'Siegfried' we have only to note that Herr Cornelius gave great satisfaction as singer and actor, and if he showed slight signs of fatigue at the end of the opening trying act, that happens to most who undertake the part. Herr Bechstein is the best Mime on the stage. An excellent performance was given of 'Götterdämmerung.'

Throughout this cycle Madame Gertrud Kappel has more than confirmed the good impression which she created during the first. In 'Götterdämmerung' she had her most severe test, and stood it well. No more need be said in praise of Herr Arthur Nikisch.

The length of 'The Ring' does not seem to interfere with its popularity, and this is due to the wonderful things in it. Wagner's lengths may not be always "heavenly," but they act as foils to the many passages in which his genius is fully revealed.

The music at the Gala Festival at Covent Garden on Monday evening in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark was a success. The object, of course, of selecting acts instead of a complete work was to give a greater number of artists the chance of appearing; and by taking two first acts and a fairly early one from 'Aida,' the effect was not so disjointed as it sometimes is on such occasions. In the one from 'La Tosca' Madame Edvina was excellent, also Signor Martinelli as Cavaradossi, and both were in fine voice. Signor Marcoux was announced to play Scarpia, but was suddenly taken ill. Signor Scotti, who had arrived in London that very day, undertook to be his substitute; his powerful rendering of that part is well known. Signor Giorgio Polacco acted ably as conductor. Next came Madame Melba and Signor Martinelli in the opening act of 'La Bohème.' Madame Melba's Mimi is rightly regarded as one of her most characteristic impersonations, and on Monday she was in splendid voice. With Signor Martinelli as Rodolfo and Mr. Albert Coates as conductor success was a foregone conclusion.

In Act II. sc. ii. of 'Aida' Madame Destinn was Aida, Herr Sembach was Radames, Madame Kirkby Lunn Amneris, and Herr Arthur Nikisch conductor. The last-named, as he proved at the recent Leeds Festival, can do full justice to Verdi as well as to Wagner.

An excellent performance was given on Tuesday evening of 'Die Meistersinger,' but the special feature was the impersonation of Hans Sachs by Mr. Clarence Whitehill. He distinguished himself as Wotan in 'The Ring,' and he is equally successful in a part of very different nature. He acts it well: his singing alone would, however, have made a strong appeal.

Musical Interpretation: its Laws and Principles, and their Application in Teaching and Performing. By Tobias Matthay. The T.M.P.S. Edition. (Joseph Williams, 5*s.* net.)

The author is well known as a pianoforte teacher, and this book shows that he has given much thought and time to the subject. But although he deals with it specially from the pianist's point of view, his principles apply with equal force to all other forms of musical interpretation. We find many statements here so evident that it does not seem worth while to make them; but the book was evolved from lectures delivered to teachers and pupils, and Mr. Matthay knows well that there are faults and failings on both sides which need pointing out. No true teacher can read this work without feeling that the writer is able and earnest.

The amount of dull pianoforte playing about shows that the style of teaching has been radically wrong. Of late a real change for the better has set in, and this book will greatly help to show that playing without thinking is worse than useless.

There are some interesting remarks on musical memory. Each note, each chord, it is said, should suggest the next note or chord. Without such a chain of association "you do not remember, and cannot remember, any piece." The advice is wise enough, though in some modern music it would not be easy to follow.

We are reminded that musical memory is a complex phenomenon, for if a passage has been played often enough to impress it upon our automatic centres, then, says Mr. Matthay, "our fingers may be able to find the road automatically." The help thus derived may easily be felt if one attempts to think out a piece away from the keyboard. There may come a pause, but on trying to play it the fingers often seem of themselves to find the required note or notes. We ourselves are of opinion that if, in addition to this help, one has thought out the structure and phrasing of the music, it has not to be, but is, learnt.

A large space in the book is devoted to 'The Element of Rubato.' The term is properly described as giving extra time to certain notes, and, to make up for it by taking away time from others. That was what composers of the past understood by the term, but they insisted on the *tempo* of the movement being retained by the bass. Familiar and apt quotations from Mozart and Chopin could be given to prove this; they stated it in the plainest possible terms. Mr. Matthay includes an *accelerando* followed by a *ritardando* as an instance of Rubato, but this is a different means of expression, and one in which the *tempo* of the piece undergoes change. We agree, of course, with all that is said about *accelerando* and *ritardando*, and about the frequent neglect of composers to indicate the former sign; but what advantage is there in classing this effect under Rubato?

A few words must be said about another subject. "A child," says the author, "must begin its musical experiences with music of to-day, and not of yesterday," because "the average child cannot easily learn to think in a past idiom until it has had considerable experience of present-day music." Some "few exceptional" children, he believes, "are open to an appeal from the classics, but one should be sure of this before immersing them in an idiom far removed from that natural to them." Is it wise to be dogmatic on such a question? Moreover, it is a dangerous doctrine to preach: in teaching children we are on safe ground with Bach, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; but present-day music needs the test of time, and no one can say how much of it will in the future be accounted "classical."

Musical Gossip.

The Beecham season of Russian, German, and English opera and ballet at Drury Lane opens next Wednesday evening. Details have already been given of the works announced. On the opening night will be performed Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier,' a work produced last year by Mr. Thomas Beecham at Covent Garden. On Thursday will follow Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte,' which to many will count as a novelty. Mr. Beecham will conduct both works.

Mr. Arthur Hervey has written many charming tone-poems or tone-pictures for orchestra which have been given at various provincial festivals, but 'Ilona,' produced at the Royal Court Theatre under his direction last Tuesday afternoon, is, we believe, his first attempt at an opera. The libretto is by his wife, who has compressed a story of love, passion, and death into one act. Mr. Hervey's music is dramatic in character, and modern in spirit, though not of an aggressive kind. The scoring is excellent. Messrs. Ivor Walters and Julien Henry, and the Misses Bettina Freeman and Di Temple, impersonated with success the *dramatis personæ*. This was the first of a series of performances for the benefit of various charities.

Herr Ernst von Dohnányi is a composer of interest, for his works show thought and skill, and he has not, like some of his contemporaries, broken with the past, yet he is no slavish imitator. We do not condemn composers who are trying to extend the boundaries of their art, but Herr Dohnányi is able successfully to follow in the footsteps of his great predecessors because he has individuality. It is only when this is lacking that forms are felt to be old. In like manner the latest ideas with respect to the art depend for their reception on the degree in which the individuality of the composer is felt. There is much talk now about means, but it is the matter which counts.

At the recital which Herr Dohnányi gave in conjunction with the 'cellist Signor Enrico Mainardi at the Æolian Hall last Thursday week, his early Sonata for the two instruments, Op. 8, was performed. The interpretation was excellent, for the composer is a fine pianist, and the 'cellist plays with understanding and sympathy. They were also heard in Beethoven's Sonata in A, Op. 69, of which a delightful reading was given.

A concert was given by the pupils of Madame Albani in the Æolian Hall on the evening of the 7th inst. The advantages to them of having instruction from one who has distinguished herself in opera, oratorio, and song are evident, and specimens were furnished from these three branches of the art. Excerpts from operas of Handel, Gluck, Meyerbeer, and Gounod, and airs from 'The Creation' and 'Elijah,' were given. With the change of fashion the dramatic cantata has largely taken the place of oratorio in London and other important centres, but less in smaller places. Madame Albani is one of the few singers who thoroughly understand the style in which such music should be interpreted. It has been said that great artists seldom make good teachers. But there are exceptions, and Madame Albani's pupils showed that she is one of them.

A performance of Mendelssohn's 'St. Paul' was given by the Handel Society on Tuesday evening at Queen's Hall under the direction of Dr. George Henschel. It has not been heard for some time, and it is hoped that interest in the oratorio will be revived. We fear, however, that the work has had its day. Some of the solos—notably "O God, have mercy"—are among the best that Mendelssohn wrote; but even if the music generally is, as some maintain, better than that of 'Elijah,' the latter has a dramatic story which renders it far more interesting. Of the four soloists, Miss Phyllis Lett and Mr. Gervase Elwes were very good. The choir sang with energy, though not with sufficient gradation of tone.

No fewer than thirteen competitors this year have passed the preliminary examination at Paris for the "Prix de Rome," and among them are two young girls—Mlle. Marie Guyot and Mlle. Canal, both pupils of M. Widor. Five of the male candidates have also studied with him.

Madame Lillian Nordica (*née* Norton), the distinguished opera singer, passed away last Sunday at Batavia (Java). She was born at Farmington, Maine, in 1859. After studying at Boston, and later in Italy, she returned for a short time to America. Her first appearance in England was at the Crystal Palace in 1878, and her dé ut at Covent Garden in 1887, and it was there that she created the part of Zelica in Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's 'The Veiled Prophet' in 1893. The following year she sang Elsa in 'Lohengrin' at Bayreuth. Her voice was of beautiful quality, and her style of interpretation denoted marked intelligence. Madame Nordica retired from public life in 1909.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.-Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed.-Sat.	Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon.	Willy Lehmann's 'Cello Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Vernon D'Arnalle's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Violet Evelyn's Recital, 3 30, Arts Centre.
—	Leon Eustratiou's Pianoforte Recital, 8 15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Edith Elischer's Song Recital, 8 30, Æolian Hall.
Tues.	Eleanore Osborne and Thomas Farmer's Song Recital, 3 Æolian Hall.
—	Grace Thynne's Violin Recital, 3 15 Bechstein Hall.
—	Alice Mandeville's Hour of Music, 3 45 Leighton House.
—	Madame Larkcom's Vocal Recital, 8, Æolian Hall.
—	Arthur Rubinstein's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Sydney Rosenbloom's Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Wed.	Beatrice and Bessie Griffiths's Concert, 3 15, Æolian Hall.
—	Max Pauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3 15 Bechstein Hall.
—	Arnold Dolmetsch's Concert, 8 30, New Hall, Queen Square, W.C.
Thurs.	Helen Henschel's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Donalda and Isolde Menges's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall
—	Dettmar and Otto Dressel's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Madame King Clark and George Hamlin's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Kathleen Mera and Handley-Davies's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
Fri.	Flora Woodman's Vocal Recital, 3 15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Eva Katharina Lissmann's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall
Sat.	Parsifal Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Rhoda Simpson and Cecil Law's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

The Villain as Hero in Elizabethan Tragedy. By Clarence Valentine Boyer. (Routledge & Sons, 6*s*.)

It is the object of this book to show that the greatest villains in Elizabethan tragedy were Machiavellians, and that many of them were not only heroic as criminals, but were actually the protagonists of the plays in which their crimes were represented. Thus it follows that Aristotle's dictum that the absolute villain is unfitted to arouse tragic pleasure on the stage cannot be accepted in regard to such characters as Marlowe's Jew of Malta, Shakespeare's Richard III., or in 'Macbeth.' We are told besides that the origin of the plays in which the villain-hero appears is due to Seneca; then the author attempts to differentiate among the various types of villain-heroes presented by the Elizabethan dramatists; and finally he analyzes the nature of the emotions aroused by these villain-heroes, and points out what is necessary to stimulate pleasure in tragedy when the hero is a villain.

There is a good deal of freshness shown in the treatment of this subject, and a thoroughness which is characteristic of American scholarship. The writer is a close reasoner, and the most interesting part of the book is that which deals with the elucidation of character, and especially of Shakespearian character. At the same time, without necessarily challenging the arguments successfully brought forward by Mr. Boyer, it is possible to regard from another point of view the development of the villain-hero in Elizabethan drama.

Belief in the power of the Church to overthrow the devil had been undermined by the Reformation and thus other potential energies were let loose. Marlowe, self-exalted with new aspirations and the prospect of their achievement, thought no good or evil influence could be beyond man's reach, nor did he regard any law of Aristotle or any book of Machiavelli as the limit of man's endeavour. In fact, he had only to endow the Lucifers, the Hycke-Scorners, and Jack Jugglers of his own stage with dignified language and a soul of daring in order to create his villain-hero. Marlowe, indeed, did not seek to imitate Machiavelli, but to outvie him, and Englishmen, after thirty years' respite from religious strife under Elizabeth's rule, were able to turn to the stage and learn from their dramatic poets the mixed motives of righteousness, heroism, and remorseless villainy which influenced the conduct of those who aimed at controlling the destinies of their fellow-men.

Mr. Boyer is apt to forget, however, that Machiavellianism was not invented by Machiavelli, and that it would be difficult to assert with any certainty that Elizabethan dramatists would have made their villains different from what they were had the writings of Machiavelli not been accessible to them. For we are not necessarily called upon to admit that certain characters are Machiavellian in origin because experience has shown them to be exceptional men who are influenced by mixed motives.

Moreover, in a book of this kind much of the criticism expressed might be taken for granted, were it not written in order to correct the views of writers who do not accept Mr. Boyer's opinion. There can hardly be a volume published bearing upon Shakespeare's plays which does not necessitate the publishing of another intended to modify its views. Both books might claim the reader's attention for their merit, yet give information about matters which lie outside the scope of drama. If it was not Shakespeare's way to preach about what he had written, why should it be that of the commentator? Men who differ in their views about the characters of their fellow-men may be expected to differ about a Macbeth or a Hamlet, and the characters in a play-book give more scope for argument than do those which are seen in the theatre. As Mr. Boyer himself realizes:—

"When we are watching the play we have no time for deliberation, emotion is everything. Impressions are made instantaneously, and it is impressions that count in a play."

Surely Shakespeare appreciated this fact, and intended his audience to be content with such emotions as he expected his characters would arouse on the stage of the Globe playhouse. For, after all, if Shakespearian tragedy treats "of the inter-relation of real character and situation, and thereby offers a profound criticism of life," this criticism to some extent is obtained by the reader independently of Shakespeare the dramatist, and apart from so much of his drama as is dependent upon theatrical art.

For instance, the present reviewer does not think that Mr. Boyer's able criticism on Iago would have appealed to Shakespeare. In the theatre the interest in Iago is sustained by admiration for his wonderful talent as an actor; by his ability to impersonate that type of individual known as the "candid friend"—a talent which found encouragement from the credulity of his victims. Why, then, discuss whether Iago is a man of "motiveless malignity," or one who is instigated "by a desire for revenge"? He is but an artist in dissimulation who has found a congenial instrument on which to practise his art. Nor need we forget that it was Shakespeare the playwright, and not Providence, who created the ninepins which were to be set up in a position most suitable for Iago to knock them down. Then Hamlet, as a type of avenger, does not claim our sympathy "because he is good," but for being unfortunate in losing a noble father by foul means, and in having a dishonoured mother. Nor was his vengeance "void of malice," since he sent Rosencrantz and Guildenstern to their deaths. Neither, to judge from a standard of real life, as Mr. Boyer would have us do, can we hail the advent of the upstart Fortinbras as a harbinger of peace for Denmark.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Wynmartens,' by Mr. R. H. Powell, for the production of which Marie Tempest was responsible at the Playhouse last Wednesday week, will not rank high. It is based on the antagonism of the Dowager Countess of Wynmarten to her widowed daughter-in-law Eleanor; the other characters merely serve the exigencies of the plot. There is but a small supply of humour for comedy.

Eleanor, worried by scandal and misunderstanding, determines to give the Dowager something to make a fuss about. The arrival of an old friend from India in the person of Billy Carington (Mr. Graham Browne) makes the way easy, and an "evening out" is arranged, finishing with a Covent Garden ball. She gives directions that no one is to sit up, leaves her doorkey, and cuts the wire of the electric bell.

The subsequent difficulties can be imagined, and almost lead to Billy's loss of an appointment, but Eleanor intervenes and all ends well.

The play does not show Marie Tempest at her best, although this is due more to the part she fills than to her. Agnes Thomas as the Dowager Countess, was sufficiently disagreeable and disconcerting to everybody. As Billy Carington Mr. Browne made the most of his scanty opportunities.

We omitted to notice last week the performance at the Ambassadors' Theatre, where 'The Patience of the Sea,' by Mr. Conal O'Riordan, was given for the first time. The story is of the slightest texture, and concerns one Arnold Brown, a middle-aged Socialist; his secretary Charles Deering, a scatter-brained young fellow with free-thinking ideas; and a lady named Eva.

Mr. O'Riordan has written a conversational play strewn with clever epigrams and marked by shrewd observation, but his characters are not creatures of flesh and blood—they are merely fantasies of a brilliant imagination.

Gertrude Kingston played a difficult part with resource and skill; Mr. Harcourt Williams gave a passable, but not convincing study of Arnold Brown; and Mr. Basil Hallam was quite good as the hapless secretary.

Miss Horniman's Company are playing 'Garside's Career' at the Coronet Theatre this week. If Labour candidates were as patently out for self as the subject of Mr. Harold Brighouse's play, and electors bestirred themselves as promptly as do these stage exponents to rid themselves of a member who neglects his duty to them, political life would be far healthier than it is. The play is, in fact, so unlike life that we need not dissect it at length.

Mr. Horace Braham had the only possible man's part as a fairly decent, if rather cynical, scion of the aristocracy. Beatrice Terry, as his sister, was also good. Though he is guilty of gross exaggeration all round, the playwright knows his capitalist class more intimately, we think, than he does the workers; at least, we hope it was ignorance that was responsible for his naming one of his puppets after a greatly respected leader, now far advanced in years. Mrs. Tapping and Irene Rooke played the working women's parts with some distinction. The former was convincing as a proud, doting mother, and the latter as the pseudo-hero's sweetheart would have been so, had the creator of her part allowed it. The intuition that her lover was less fitted than usual to sustain a popular success should have been expressed by trenchant criticism of him in the first act rather than in the last.

Mrs. R. S. Townsend's translation of Chekhov's 'Uncle Vanya' was produced by the Stage Society at the Aldwych Theatre on Monday afternoon. Like 'The Three Sisters,' this play is a study in stagnation, in which the fortunes of a group of characters are handled with Chekhov's peculiar art. One shudders to think how a dramatist of inferior technique would have dealt with the subject; in 'Uncle Vanya' we are acquainted with all the characters within fifteen minutes of the rise of the curtain, and the action is not allowed to flag for a moment.

The scene is laid at a Russian country house, inhabited by an elderly retired professor and some relatives. Gloom has covered the minds of all who live there; the younger people believe that the fussy hypochondriacal savant is the cause of it all. There is a violent outburst on the part of Uncle Vanya when the old man proposes what is really a way out of the difficulty. Finally the professor goes away with his wife. Directly they have gone, the remaining relatives realize that they are to be no happier for his absence. They lack the essentials of happiness: there lies the tragedy of their lives.

Mr. H. R. Hignett, Mr. Campbell Gullan, and Gillian Scaife are to be congratulated on the rendering of their respective parts.

Last Saturday Miss Delia Larkin's Irish Workers' Dramatic Company gave a performance in the King's Hall, Covent Garden, in aid of the "victimized women of Dublin."

In a varied entertainment of song and dance the jigs given by Master Leo and Miss May Ryan were the best.

Mr. William Boyle's 'The Building Fund' was enthusiastically received by an audience among whom the Irish element was probably in the ascendant. It is, perhaps, difficult for an Englishman to appreciate the play: what the present writer did appreciate was the way in which the audience drank in the Irish humour and lingo as though slaking a long-endured thirst.

'Grumpy,' in which Mr. Cyril Maude and Margery Maude are appearing at the New, started its career on Wednesday evening. We hope to notice it at length next week.

'The Melting-Pot' will be played for the last time next Friday evening at the Comedy, and its place will be taken on Saturday by a new play by Mr. Zangwill, called 'Plaster Saints.' The cast includes Mr. Edward Sass, Mr. Clifton Alderson, Mr. Harold Chapin, Grace Lane, Ernita Lascelles, and Gillian Scaife.

The Irish Players, who have just completed a successful visit to the United States, are due to open their annual London season at the Court Theatre on Monday, June 1st. We are glad to see that the company has sustained no notable loss—Sara Allgood, who has been absent for some time, now returning. During the season two new plays will be produced. The first is a one-act comedy by Lady Gregory called 'The Wrens,' the main theme of which is the passing of the Bill of Union, the scene being laid in the old Parliament House in Dublin; and the other is 'The Supplanter,' a play in three acts by Mr. J. Bernard McCarthy. Other plays new to London will be given, the more important being Lady Gregory's 'The Canavans' and Mr. T. C. Murray's 'Sovereign Love.'

The first performance of Mr. Jerome's new comedy 'The Great Gamble' is fixed for Thursday evening next at the Haymarket. Among those taking part will be Mr. Leon Quartermaine, Mr. Stanley Cooke, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Sarah Brooke, Cicely Hamilton, and Jean Cadell.

The Drama Society will present at the Ambassadors' Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, May 26th, 'Dido and Æneas,' a new play by Herr A. von Herder. The cast will include Mr. Shayle Gardner, Mr. Gilbert Hudson (who will produce the play under the author's direction), Mr. Rathmell Wilson, Marie Vantini, Joan Carr, and Edyth Olive. The last-named is playing Dido.

The entertainment given during this week at the Ambassadors' Theatre, under the direction of MM. Gaston Mayer and Maurice Froyez, consists of Offenbach's operetta 'Les Deux Aveugles'; two short plays of the kind associated with the Grand Guignol performances, but quite the reverse of "horrors"; and an even shorter *saynète*, the gem of the evening; concluding with a revuette, of which the most interesting feature—a shadow-play, 'Barbe Bleue,' produced and effectively sung by Dr. Montoya—has been transferred to the earlier part of the programme.

Of the artists, Jeanne Granier was *facile princeps*, and made a welcome appearance in 'La Rupture,' a trifle by Henri Lavedan. As the old love of a young gentleman now anxious to be "on with the new," she discourses all too briefly, but with the shrewdness of her kind, on marriage as seen from the *coulisse*. Even more welcome in its delicious irony is the tiny dialogue 'Gros Chagrins,' by Georges Courteline, in which the incomparable artist, ably supported by Marie Loure, bewails the conduct of an unfaithful husband, though her grief by no means absorbs all her attention.

Madame Granier's *rentrée* is preceded by 'Attaque Nocturne,' by MM. de Lorde and Masson-Forestier, which is played delightfully by M. Jean Dax and Marcelle Praince. The attack is nothing more serious than a black eye, administered in the course of duty (and pleasure) by a tactful commissaire smitten by beauty in distress.

Those who expected that the revuette, in which M. Maurice Froyez himself has collaborated, would prove something fresher and more dainty than the varieties of the sort familiar to London music-halls must have been sadly disappointed at an amateurish production eked out with tinkling and mostly hackneyed melodies, and chiefly commended by pretty ladies. The revuette is apparently to be retained in next week's programme, when Jeanne Granier will appear in 'Les Sonnettes,' and we hope it may be improved.

The Theatrical Garden Party will be held in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Tuesday, June 23rd, instead of on Saturday, the 27th, as previously announced.

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Jan. 3 **French Literature**

Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution — Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.

,, 17 **Education**

Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'

Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education'—'Secondary Education in England,' &c.

,, 31 **Sociology**

Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.

Feb. 14 **Theology**

Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.

,, 21 **Publishers' Spring Announcements**

Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.

Mar. 7 **Biography**

Reviews under the following headings:—Family Histories—Naval and Military Biography—Foreign Royalties and Courts, &c.

,, 21 **Foreign Travel**

Leading Article: 'TRAVELLERS AND THEIR BOOKS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Round the Mediterranean—India and Australasia—Africa—Mexico and South America, &c.

,, 28 **Fiction**

Leading Article: 'THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Social Studies—Ireland and India—Unlikely Stories—Country Life—Crime and Adventure—Tales of the Wild—Ethical Problems—Social Comedy, &c.

NOTE.—The issue for February 28 devoted special attention to Irish Literature.
Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (May 16) CONTAINS—

NOTES :—'King Lear': Rearrangements of the Text—Webster: a Question of Authorship—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—A Bonner Ordination in Elizabeth's Reign—Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations': "Salomon"—"Nuts to" a Person—"Three blue beans"—Early Words for the 'N.E.D.'—Nos. 413, 414, Strand—Legal Definition of a Lawful Kiss.

QUERIES :—Robert Plumpton: Isabel Anderton—Edward Hubbald of the Tower—"Speak to me, Lord Byron"—Old Etonians—T. Britton—Joseph Branwell—Sir John Sackfylde—C. P. Colley: L. Crosley: R. Crymble: R. Gem: R. W. Knight: I. G. Ogden: J. B. Perryn—R. Æ. S. Shaw: J. Shawford—G. Quenton—Loch Chesney—Biographical Information Wanted—W. Quipp—"Vossioner"—R. Ridley—Heraldic—J. Fessard: T. Gardiner: E. Harman: T. Hawkins: R. James—"W. J.": Morfit: Milbourne—"Waters" and Lieut. Warneford—Benjamin Zobell—Kill Family.

REPLIES :—Lesceline de Verdon—"Bushel and Strike"—Gothaven—Mrs. Behn's 'Emperor of the Moon'—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Bird Name: 'Emigration of Birds'—A Charter of Richer de l'Aigle—"Corvicer," an Old Trade—Register of Deaths of Roman Cath olics—Old Etonians—"Blizard" as a Surname—Authors of Quotations Wanted—"Kibob"—Registers of Hawkhurst, Kent—General Beatson—English Shrines—Sir Jacob Adolphus—Major-General Miller—Wildgoose—Heart-Burial—"Bore"—The Roll of the Baronets—Webster and the 'N.E.D.'

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'Club Makers and Club Members'—'The Quest and Occupation of Tahiti by Emissaries of Spain'—'Great Malvern Priory Church'—'The Antiquary.'

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (May 9) CONTAINS—

NOTES :—Old Painted Glass at Maldon, Essex—Schütte's Law and 'Widsith'—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—The First Dutch Courants—Hood Memorial Column at Butleigh—Last Criminals beheaded in Great Britain—Roping the Bride—Chaucer's Prioress—Higginbotham in Carlyle's 'Cromwell'—Tree Lore of the Nigerians.

QUERIES :—Dame Mary Fleming—The Younger Van Helmont—Royal Descents—Napo leon Upside Down—Liverpool Reminiscences—Lieut. Richardson McVeagh—"Blood-boltered"—Sir Richard Bernie—J. Aprice: W. Baker: J. Collyns: J. Cook: T. Davys—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—Daniel Goostry—Rev. Ferdinando Warner—Dawe's Portrait of Goethe—"Peacock without Temple Bar"—Touchwood—Biographical Information Wanted—Walter de Lechlade—Irish Wills and Registers—Price and Whitchurch Families.

REPLIES :—Kendrick of Reading—Anno Domini—Heraldic—Bird Name—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter Mrs. Hartop—"An honest man and a good bowler"—John Douglas Hallett—Rhubarb—Sir Stephen Evance—Sir R. D. Henegan—Pluralities—Milo as a Surname—Bothwell—Light Brigade at Balaclava—Authors Wanted—"Balloni"—Fresh Wharf—Duchess of Bolton—"Secretary at War"—Parishes in Two Counties—Opera Pass—Briefs—Pallavicini—Heart-Burial—Cardinal Ippolito dei Medici—Register of Deaths of Roman Catholics—J. Swinfen—Leyson Family—Maids of Honour under the Stuarts—Goethe: St. Philip Neri—Inigo Jones—Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Dialect—Phil May—Sir William Wilson.

NOTES ON BOOKS :—'Art'—'The Archæological Rambles of the Upper Norwood Athenæum'—'Capitals of the Northlands'—'The Antiquary'—'Chats on Old Brass'—'Quarterly Review—'Nineteenth Century.'

OBITUARY :—Sydney Herbert.

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Town Hall, May 16, 1914.

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

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LITERATURE

PLACES AND THEIR INTEREST.

ONE feature of interest in local history is the variety of classification that can be applied to it. It may be scientific—in a sense—or artistic; it may concern city, town, or country-side. It may treat of England and English aspects, or of foreign lands, far or near. Again, it may be approached from the point of view of the specialist—the archæologist, architect, or painter—or from the more general standpoint of the man who, without taking some specific interest as his guide, can find and convey to his readers pleasure in his description of all that has pleased him.

We may dismiss early the "scientific" aspect. What we wish to convey by applying the word "scientific" to a theme which hardly seems to merit such qualification is the distinction between means and end, incompleteness and finality. "Scientific" local topography is exhaustive, and concerned with concrete facts rather than impressions.

The chief example of this is the average guide-book or pamphlet compiled in the "Publicity Office" of a railway company or some such organization. A district is selected on account of the increase or development of the passenger traffic in its direction. The towns and villages therein are surveyed, and then discussed and revealed in every aspect that can possibly interest or attract the traveller, actual or potential. The object of the "publicity" expert who compiles or edits his pamphlet, or whatever it may be, is simply and solely to persuade people to go by the trains of his company to certain stations; he therefore sets before them in attractive guise—sometimes monotonously attractive—all the advantages of the district he and his colleagues can see or imagine, from mediæval castles or churches to modern allurements. In a word, he exhausts his subject, and many dislike and fear him, because he would vulgarize some retreat, the main virtue of which is that it remains unexploited.

The artistic point of view is the converse of this, in that we apply thereto—perhaps arbitrarily — the qualification "absence of finality." How many a book has been written on London, on the South Downs, or, say, on the Trossachs! Yet no one of them has said the last word. There is always a place for a work on a new aspect, or for a fresh discovery of an old one. Mr. Henry James discovers new beauties in an old town, and the latest revelation of London generally comes from a foreigner. What will Signor D'Annunzio see in it when he comes to live among us?

Here we find the ideal, the justification for the artist, who cannot, moreover, lay claim to the name except he recognize that art is incomplete. For he selects either an aspect or a point of view; this in itself leaves work for his fellow-artists, contemporary or future. Also he must not—nay, he cannot—say the last word on his theme; he must suggest, inspire, create regret, longing, hope, excitement. Last of all—and this brings us to our word "exhaust"—he does not leave his theme "tired." Herein he is in contrast to the "publicity" expert.

A country-side that has been incorporated in one of those admirable, but often annoying guide-books, is apt to seem flat and stale; the virtue, the old-fashioned charm of primitive and spontaneous welcome, the freshness and variety of atmosphere and scenery—these are dead. Wonderful indeed is the district that can survive this treatment.

There are such. Certain Swiss mountains so dominate us that we forget the thousands who have gazed on them before us, and have expressed, in phrase grave or gay, banal or beautiful, the thoughts inspired by their grandeur. Certain monuments, too, are in this sense immortal. There are buildings in Venice of which poets and stylists have told us what we ought to feel and ought not to feel; yet we are not wholly converted by them, nor can we avoid the record of our own impressions.

Far up the Nile stand the colossi of Abou Simbel. The weary missionary wrote years ago, "Here it was that the great Sesostris performed his sacrifices." The Cook's tourist will say something equally futile next winter. Yet before those great blind figures we experience a thrill that no amount of silly writing or weary reading can check or resist.

But the artist—we mean the writer who can feel, in the artistic sense—will aid us. He knows, or should know, what to say and when to be silent. He has the sympathy which enables him to respect our imagination. In fact, he does not describe—he indicates. He does not define—he suggests. That is his duty. We may be tired, but we must not be satiated. We may know our subject when we have read those books that deserve to be read on it; but our knowledge should be sufficient to show us that we have yet to learn.

It is as well, perhaps, to add at this point what should be a truism. The writer, however valuable his impressions, has no business to be careless about his facts or his history, the reasonable inferences derived from facts. A fortnight ago we were commending to future historians of English towns Dr. Hemmeon's book on Burgage Tenure. The local historian is too apt to shun any real research, and often prefers to rely on press cuttings in which the casual journalist repeats the errors of his predecessors. Tradition is useful when carefully scrutinized, but its accretions, especially in these days of hustling commercialism, are apt to be worthless. The pushing modern is as eager for a claim on benevolence as the oldest inhabitant. In Rochester we have met with a gentleman who claimed to have been brought up as a boy with Edwin Drood, and "knew him well." He was easy to refute; but what are we to say, for instance, of the servant of Charles I. who expressly claims to have been present with his master on the scaffold, if a tombstone in Charing Church is a veracious record?

Finally, the artist respects his subject. Not only will he do it justice, so far as he may and in his own fashion, but he will also gain for it that practical recognition and respect which ensure its preservation. How many a building owes its life and continued beauty and fitness to the appreciation of those who can comprehend it and convey its worth and merit to their fellows! More than one picturesque site has been saved from the ravening "man of business" who would have outraged it and its surroundings. Even such cities or counties as are in no danger of destruction, but have suffered from over-description, have by the aid of the true artist received new proportions and new aspects of beauty. Sympathetically treated and with sane comprehending justice, they may once more assert for the intelligent observer the grandeur or the delicacy that was so nearly destroyed by inflated praise or commercializing banality.

In any such field of work the artist has done, or can do, great things, if in truth he be artist. But if, when we have read his book, we have the feeling that all is said and sped, that we never wish to see or hear more of this town, that river, this country-side, or that seaboard, then is he no artist, and the work is to do over again.

Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country. By W. H. Hutton. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

There are few people better able to write a good book on "Shakespeare's Country" than the Archdeacon of Northampton, for the Midlands are to him familiar regions, and he can be trusted to describe their interesting buildings, to point out famous battle-fields, and to ascribe the true value to their most important legends and old stories. His work has been done in a thorough manner, and his volume is one of the best of the "Highways and Byways Series." In spite of an output of books on Stratford-on-Avon which suggests that the Baconians have not yet converted an unbelieving world, there was room for a work in which Stratford is naturally the centre of interest, but in which parishes and places on the borders of those other counties which are inextricably mixed up with Warwickshire also receive notice.

Archdeacon Hutton offers us 450 closely printed pages, in which he has packed an immense amount of information. He has, of course, been forced to pass quickly by many pleasant places, knowing, as he says, that "Warwickshire and its neighbours are too full of beauty and of history for one book." But he has omitted nothing important, he has weighed all the authorities, especially Dugdale, and has not spared himself the trouble of correcting many errors in works which are mere traps for the unwary.

About all that he writes there is a delightful literary flavour. Drayton is often aptly quoted, and so are many other Warwickshire worthies. He brings in one of the best things ever said in French (by Rousseau, we think, though he does not give the author) about the delights of travelling on foot; and when we get to Solihull he reminds us of the school which Jago immortalized, telling us that Jago was there with Shenstone

> "when they were boys, and the walls seemed 'awful' to him. The building they were taught in, where Dr. Johnson tried in vain to be appointed master, and was refused because he had the character of 'being a very haughty, ill-natured gent,'"

has now been reconstructed, but in the district many fine old houses still exist; and when we move on to Hillfield Hall, a little-known house, close to Solihull, we are not allowed to miss the charming motto: "Hic hospites; in cælo cives. W. V. H. 1576."

In his description of churches Archdeacon Hutton seems to us singularly happy. In a very few lines, and without an unnecessary phrase, he sketches as good a picture of each building as could be desired. There is no padding; but we get all we want. The same may be said of the way in which he speaks of villages and their special claims to fame. Their relics and legends are duly noted, but no unnecessary strain is placed on the reader's credulity. This, for instance, of Long Compton shows what we mean:—

> "In the village you will see a cottage in which Dick Whittington is said to have been born, but most likely was not. And then you will look up Dugdale and find all sorts of curious tales about this place. S. Augustine is said to have been there to excommunicate a man who would not pay tithes, and a dead man had risen to tell the awful fate which befell those who did not pay, with many other mysterious and terrible things. And also if you stay in the village you are like to learn how long old superstitions have lingered there, of witches and the evil eye—as at Tysoe, not far off."

Warwickshire has in recent years acquired the disagreeable habit of keeping its churches locked; and from time to time the author has to note of some village church that he was "never able to get in"; and he arouses our sympathy when he adds that

> "no doubt one could get in if one fetched the key; but one gets tired of getting people up when one is an early caller."

The Archdeacon has, of course, studied the battle-field of Edgehill thoroughly; and some of his little odds and ends bring the battle vividly before our eyes. Memories of the fight still remain; and descendants of the farmers of those days are still living in the houses their ancestors occupied on the day of the fight in 1642. He quotes some tales from a writer who says:—

> "These anecdotes were told to the author by a man over seventy, who heard it [*sic*] from his grandmother, who lived to be over ninety. She heard them from her grandfather, who was a boy when the battle was fought."

At Radway Church one may see the tomb of Henry Kingsmill, who fell at Edgehill, and we read again that

> "the Radway church bells rang as the King's troops rode by, and Jeremiah Hill, the parson, read evensong to but a small flock, little knowing that he would be turned out of his benefice before long, yet live to have his own again when the King and Church came back in 1660."

At Radway, too, we see the house of Sanderson Miller, where Fielding read 'Tom Jones' in manuscript to the great Pitt, George Lyttelton, and others.

When he gets to the western edge of the Cotswolds the Archdeacon is very much at home, and nothing could be pleasanter than his remarks about the wonderful views from Campden Hill and from Broadway Tower. To him Campden is the most beautiful town of its district, and he shows us its four most noteworthy things: its fifteenth-century church, its almshouses, the remains of Baptist Hicks's great buildings, and the village street with its fine houses. "The beauty of Campden" is, he says, that

> "it has never been seriously marred. Campden is not like Broadway, a village made up to please modern taste, on the model of the old houses, beautiful indeed, which survive there; it has never been taken in hand by a benevolent landlord or an enterprising house agent";

and we agree that it remains "perhaps the loveliest thing of its kind in England."

As we pass by Tysoe there is an incidental remark about the rate of wages—almost the only thing of its kind in the book—and it is worth noting that in 1823 farm labourers were being paid three shillings a week, while "farmers were making their fortunes."

The author always pleases us by the faithful way in which he deals with "restorers" of churches, and we hope that some good may come from the words of one who is an authority on ecclesiastical buildings. To take one example at hazard, it is noted that there are at Tredington

> "some modern altar rails, of no special excellence, for which the good eighteenth-century ones have been absurdly moved to the west end of the church. In the vestry, a good medieval one, are the old altar table, and also two parish chests, one medieval, with the three locks for parson and churchwardens, and another Jacobean, and also a most valuable Jacobean chair which is being allowed to perish from rot."

In Warwickshire Sir Gilbert Scott was a busy man, doing in his day no little harm. "He was let loose in these parts," and to his work the author is not more unkind than is reasonable, but often the best that he can say is that "the church was restored not very cruelly by Sir Gilbert Scott."

Of the famous Dr. Parr, who was Rector of Hatton, the tale is told that a young clergyman said to him, "Dr. Parr, let you and me write a book," and received the reply, "Yes, sir; and if we put in it all that I know and all that you don't know, we'll make a big one." Archdeacon Hutton certainly required no assistance with his book. It is singularly free from error. He appears to have seen everything with his own eyes, and he has recorded nearly everything that any visitor to Shakespeare's country could wish to know.

We confess, however, that it is sometimes troublesome to find our way about, and not easy to trace the author's routes. A good map might have helped us, but the one which alone is supplied is too small to be of much use. The Archdeacon, however, knows the difficulty of giving directions, and says, for instance, when at Kenilworth and before taking us to Stoneleigh:—

> "The way is not a very easy one, and I do not propose to describe it. You must use your map and your ears, and it is quite possible that both will deceive you. But somehow you will get there."

We have noted a few misprints, such as one on p. 14 and another on p. 17. Is not "Erlingham" on p. 100 a slip for Arlingham? On p. 298 the date given as 1910 should be 1898; and on p. 365 we are referred back to p. 28, when, we think, p. 27 was intended.

The charming illustrations by Mr. E. H. New need no praise. They are an agreeable change from the too familiar "process" pictures. All are good; and if we said that scant justice had been done to Guy's Cliff, Mr. New might reply that he shares the author's opinion about the "worse than Strawberry Hill gothic of the west front" of that great house.

LONDON AND ITS TRADITIONS.

Sir Laurence Gomme, by limiting the title of his latest book to the one word London, will confuse bibliographers, but we see his point. The reason why the "greatness that is London" has never yet been realized by historian or citizen—consciously at least, for we must mark that all-important distinction—is that the complex, various, and ever-changing aspects of London absorb the attention so entirely as to hide the unified entity. It is to this entity that the author—a true expert in the subject which he loves—has devoted himself; nay more, he has gone beyond the entity—he has striven to explain the identity, the expression of the personality, of London.

Such a task involves a study of the continuity of London, and in his point of view the author makes clear a predilection, which, we must confess, we find excessive. It may be expressed in the one word, Rome.

Sir Laurence has it in his mind that the spirit of Rome was the creative spirit of London, and the key to her continuity throughout her long history.

"Locked up in this Roman city of Augusta there are whole masses of constitutional ceremony, laws, and practices, which become London customs, London law, and London usages during the long period of history through which we are going to work."

The city government and indications of a city state are, for him, survivals of the constitution

"directly inherited from Roman London, applied by the city successors—English, Norman, modern, successors of the Romans of London."

Such a view argues boldness, tenacious study, careful collection and interpretation of evidence. In none of these does Sir Laurence fail us or his subject; indeed, his chapter on Roman origins alone is a notable piece of work; he uses his material with quiet and convincing skill.

Yet we are not convinced. We feel instinctively, when we consider the subject as a whole, that there is another point of view of London, and that point of view is greater than London, whether Roman, or Norman, or modern; it is no less than England.

When we think of England, and of London in conjunction with—let us say, in interpretation of—England, we are struck with one permanent feature apparent in all the diversity of English history. We will endeavour to set this forth.

England has passed through phase after phase of division and unity, of strife and progress; to every phase London has responded. Before the Romans came England was divided among tribes; London was a "place," nothing more—a place, maybe, of considerable importance, but only one among many places. When the Romans came the tribal régime was succeeded by the inspiration of unity for all the land, and London became the chief city.

Then Rome departed. England was once more divided; London at once passed into the shadow of anarchy, only to emerge at the coming of Alfred, who conceived England as a country, and the English as a nation; he "established" (we venture this as the real translation of "instauracione urbis," which the author reduces to much less) London as the city of England.

Again came division after Alfred, and then union under William the Norman, the only rival to London being Winchester. London stood for one thing and one only, the sovereignty of England as a whole; it was the heart of that sovereignty.

After William we find the changes and chances of the Plantagenets, the autocracy of the Tudors, the vanity of the Stuarts, and at last the growth of "constitutionalism" under the Hanoverians, and we witness change after change in London responding to these.

London soon put itself above even Winchester. Why? Because under Rome, Alfred, and William the sovereignty had been established as a fact. But we see London set against one king, pronouncing for the other. Why? Because that sovereignty, fact as it was, had not as yet been defined; perhaps the achievement of the definition is yet to come.

Still, as a result of what we have seen, London is established as the Temple, so to speak, of this sovereignty of England; only inhabited, only living, when this sovereignty is a reality—explained or obscure, but real. As such, London, whether by choice of site (as many would argue) or by any other accident, is greater and more permanent than all that London has known; it seems to be the predestined capital of a united England. As it were in spite of himself, the author admits this when he speaks of London as "always associated constitutionally with the sovereign power."

The author has—as we imply—gone too far in his emphasis on the origins of the greatness of London. But in his treatment of the city itself, its history, its plan and demarcation, its internal and self-governing constitution, he is admirable. He gives us abundance of well-chosen and instructive quotations. We view the city, generation by generation, in many aspects: its relics, its commerce, its guilds, buildings, officials, customs, laws—and all is set before us with the sure hand of the artist who sees and knows his subject. Nor is this a dry recital of mere facts. We have attractive touches that revivify and humanize the past ages. There is the Lambeth tapestry of Hero and Leander, concerning which and another pattern showing Vulcan and Venus the Countess of Rutland in 1670 receives the following details:—

"I doubt you will hardly gett Hero made under 25*s.* per ell to be well don. The other I presume will come for 23*s.* per ell. My Lady in hir letter speaks of Poynze, but take it of my credditt he hath not one good peice of painting or designe by him, besides a deare prateing fellow that knowes not what good worke is."

At a much later date we read with pleasure of the great success attained in Regent's Park by the sowing of nine and a half acres with a new root, the mangel-wurzel, which brought in over 600*l.* net profit in the year of Waterloo. Expansion in Georgian days, too, produced the development of great estates in a worthy style:—

"This has given us one of the most beautiful features of modern London, namely, the squares as they are called. The Bedford, Grosvenor, Cadogan, Portman, Camden, and other estates were laid out in no mean fashion. There was no cramping, and there was design, with the result that throughout London this method has been to an extent adopted, and has given to London no less than three hundred and sixty-three of these beautiful islets of green amidst the acreage of bricks."

The illustrations are well chosen, and there is a useful, though by no means exhaustive, Index.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield's 'London Survivals' is in the nature of a systematic tour through the City; and we may use the last word in its accepted sense, as showing that the region west of Temple Bar has but little attraction for the author. Had he touched on Western London in his researches, he would have discovered that many a quiet Kensington byway still deplores the German bands the total disappearance of which he assumes. He would also, we may presume, have made some mention of such a relic as the hunting lodge of Henry VIII., now apparently doomed by the exploiter of possible "building lots"; nor are the churches of that quarter wholly worthy of omission.

However, the City itself affords no lack of material for such a compilation; and here the author maps out his tour with much care. He begins with the Roman remains, and gives an outline of the course of the Roman walls; he mentions "London Stone," the meeting-place, as we may suppose, of the great roads, though he omits these on the plea that space is lacking where so much else awaits him. But surely a page might have been devoted to a brief summary of the roads, their direction, their names—as preserved to-day in Watling Street and Roman Road. Nor is there any note of the Roman Bath, still to be seen in the Strand.

The Tower, as is only right, has several pages allotted to it, though Mr. Ditchfield does not mention the palace building known as the Queen's Gallery, extending from the Wardrobe to the Cradle Towers, and overlooking the Queen's Pleasaunce. He might also have given some short record of the accidents of flood and weak foundations that delayed the erection of St. Thomas's Tower—accidents which, according to the version of Matthew of Paris, were no accidents, but protests on the part of St. Thomas à Becket, a friend of labour, who, in his ire at the miserable wage paid to the builders, flung down

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London. By Sir Laurence Gomme. (Williams & Norgate, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

London Survivals. By P. H. Ditchfield. (Methuen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

their building! By an unfortunate misprint, Gundulf of Bec, also known as the builder of Malling keep, is called "Gunulf" on p. 31. Last of all, if we are not mistaken, the Outer Ward was not the result of the military genius of Richard I., but rather of the predatory tendencies of Longchamps, who annexed much of the land belonging to St. Katherine's and to the Church of the Holy Trinity and East Smithfield. The Tower might have been a House of Parliament, had not the Members been too wary to accept Henry III.'s invitation to meet therein.

Mr. Ditchfield pays special attention to Pre- and Post-Reformation churches, and gives various interesting facts and anecdotes thereon. In dealing with the associations of St. Paul's Cross, he might have mentioned that in the Wars of the Roses preachers were put up at St. Paul's Cross to preach the cause of Lancaster, but were hooted by the mob. An admirer of Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Ditchfield expatiates on that master's work, though the quotation from Fergusson about St. Stephen's, Walbrook, strikes us as unfortunate.

The Charterhouse receives a chapter to itself, which should please those who know and love that charming old building. St. John's, Clerkenwell, is also deservedly treated at length. The Inns of Court, now vanishing one by one, receive faithful record. The woolmen's couplet,

> I thank God, and ever shal,
> It was the sheep that paid for all,

suggests the legends of the South Downs. We think of Mr. Kipling's grim tale of the primæval shepherd-chief who sacrificed his eye to gain knowledge of the metal knife that should at last ensure the safety of his sheepfolds.

The discipline of Staple Inn—the fine frontage of which is still the glory of Holborn—has much analogy to certain unwritten laws that prevail in Oxford to this day. The fine of a dozen of claret imposed on those who were improperly robed is practically a "sconce"—though, if we are not mistaken, it is only in Magdalen College that wine takes the place of the more homely beer, or "Archdeacon," as the forfeit.

Mr. Ditchfield surely goes too far in saying that Amyas Paulet suffered from the "malice" of Wolsey in being imprisoned for six years in the Temple. After all, Paulet had put Wolsey in the stocks on some trivial pretext—"set him by the feet," as Cavendish has it.

Of Doctors' Commons Mr. Ditchfield says nothing; probably he does not consider it an "institution." But surely, if only for the sake of Spenlow & Jorkins, and for its old-fashioned and peacefully litigious aspect, it merited a passing word.

The City palaces and houses, the halls of the great Companies, the signs of inns, all receive due attention. For Sir Paul Pindar, whose house in its latter days bore the sign "Sir Paul Pindar—Wines and Spirits," we find a parallel in Italy, where many of the nobles in old days had licence to sell wine "en gros et en détail." It is interesting to know that savages were also called "green men." Perhaps "The Green Man," a frequent sign of country taverns, is the male equivalent, outside London, of "La Belle Sauvage."

The concluding chapter gives a general survey of the river, and records the request of the London merchants that, if James I. did remove his Court, he would please to leave the Thames behind him. This story is also told of Queen Mary.

Mr. Ditchfield does not enlarge on the vexed question of derivations, though so far as he touches thereon he is sound.

The book on the whole is of distinct and ample use for reference. It cannot claim merit for its style, which approximates to that of the official "guide." Such phrases as "We now pass on to" abound, and distress the reader. Why, also, should Mr. Ditchfield talk of "Victoria the Good"? The reputation of the great Queen needs no outworn Board School adjective.

The book has many admirable full-plate and inset illustrations by Mr. E. Wratten.

Odd Yarns of English Lakeland. By William T. Palmer. (Skeffington & Sons, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The literature of Lakeland is large, and though, since the days of the giants, few dare write of it in verse, many visitors feel called upon to record their appreciation of the lakes and mountains, or to air their knowledge of history and literary associations, in prose of varying merit. The resident for the most part remains singularly silent. He is as little inclined to be expansive on paper as the Dalesmen are to offer the ready courtesy of the Southerner or the deceptive sympathy of the Celt to a casual tourist.

So it comes about that the modes of life and habits of thought and types of character of those who people the dales, strong and noteworthy as they are, have not received the attention they deserve in print, for those who know their speech and understand their ways are not by nature communicative themselves, and those who do not can have nothing to communicate. All the more cordial, therefore, is our welcome to Mr. Palmer's collection of yarns that he has heard round the firesides of old Lakeland dwellings, in the lanes or on the open fells, and his record of memories of old customs and superstitions, and of the parsons, schools, and farmers of bygone days. For, as Mrs. Humphry Ward remarks in her brief Preface, he is an observer who has the Lakeland in his blood, and possesses the twin keys of sympathy and natural kinship which unlock the secrets of the dales and the lips of the Cumbrian folk. The recollections of his informants—they are a long-lived race, with the prodigious memories of the unlettered—go back to a hundred years ago, when wheat was grown with profit upon the most elevated farms, and the plough gave employment to thrice the present population; when the mountains were an unwalled and almost trackless waste, and sheep were reared in a haphazard fashion which gave ample scope to the activities of the professional sheep-stealer until they were checked by the hangman's noose. One of the best yarns in the book describes how the Dalesmen tracked some of these gentry to their lair among apparently inaccessible crags, and brought them to their doom at the Assizes. They were hung outside the county gaol, not a little to the chagrin of the Dalesfolk, who would have preferred to fasten them on the crags as a warning to other would-be "night-shepherds."

Your North-Countryman, as Mr. Palmer observes, likes his evening yarns full of blood and mystery, and here—interspersed with memories of courtships and cock-fighting, and the old festivals made merry with dancing and fiddling—is good measure of gruesome tales of "flays" and "boggarts" and fearsome "faistrels," such as thrill the Dalesman by his fireside on Christmas Eve. Mr. Palmer has worked up his yarns with care, and he is happy in reproducing the dry, canny humour of the Dalesfolk—humour often of the kind, like so much Irish humour also, which depends rather upon the listener's perception of the incongruous than that of the speaker.

A good example of this is a reminiscence of days when Gretna Green was over-near for young people in a hurry to trouble the local parson much with marriage banns:—

> "How did we get wed, thinks thou? I asked old John, her father, whether it was to be the smithy or the kirk. But Mally's mother rapped out, 'I 've had three sisters and two daughters wedded by the smith, and it 's not taken well with any of them. The priest must have a try with Mally.'"

In Pursuit of Spring. By Edward Thomas. (Nelson & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

Mr. Thomas, like many another wise man, knows that a bicycle is an excellent thing to take for a walk in the country; and he has written a book describing how he walked and rode from London to the Quantock Hills one March in search of the Spring, of which the town had heard as yet only the faintest promise. The impatient reader will probably think that the author takes an unconscionable time getting his ship under way, for fifty pages—a sixth of the book—must be swallowed before he reaches Epsom. Thence he sauntered under the North Downs to Guildford, along the Hog's Back to Farnham, down the Itchen towards Winchester, over the high lands of the Test to Salisbury; across the Plain to Bradford, over the Mendips to Shepton Mallet, and then under the Mendips to Wells and Glastonbury, along the ridge of the Polden Hills to Bridgwater, and so up to the Quantocks and down to the sea. Not a word of local history or of archæological fact or speculation, such as would have filled these pages had Mr. Belloc written them, disturbs the even tenor of the cyclist's thoughts along the Icknield Way.

For the most part he is content to narrate his trivial adventures on the road, most of them without point or interest except that they are the incidents that *do* happen in such a case; perhaps, even so, the record of his teas and lodgings will prove more amusing to the author than the general public, many of whom may probably be irritated by such *obiter dicta* as this:—

"I did not stop at Shere, 'the prettiest village in Surrey,' and I saw no reason why it should not bear the title, or why it should be any the better liked for it."

This sort of thing does not enliven a chronicle of small beer.

But luckily, if Mr. Thomas has nothing to say of the history or archæology which attracts many, and can pass by Wilton Place without a word of its marvellous treasures of art and beauty, or of thanks to the public spirit of the noble family which throws them open to the world—if he can travel over the Roman roads without a hint of their past, and over Salisbury Plain without a thought for the Druids and their stones—he has a liking for poets and a knowledge of books, famous or obscure, which will charm the literary reader. Box Hill reminds him of Meredith; Wilton breathes to him of Sidney's 'Arcadia'; Alresford pond recalls George Wither; Farnham reminds him of Bettesworth and Mr. George Bourne's vivid record of that unlettered, pagan English peasant's thoughts and sayings in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

When once he has arrived in Dorset a chapter on three Wessex poets—Stephen Duck, William Barnes, and Thomas Hardy—provides a pleasant interlude in the diary of the traveller, to whom Wells speaks not of mediæval sculptors and cathedral builders, but suggests a lengthy appreciation of Mr. W. H. Hudson's 'Adventures among Birds,' because that writer has remarked that Wells is the only city wherein the green woodpecker is to be heard. At Nether Stowey, of course, where the author found at last the Spring he had sought and the grave of Winter, there is much to be said of Coleridge, and Mr. Thomas says it well:—

"Coleridge loved equally mildness and wildness, as I saw them on the one hand in the warm red fields, the gorse smouldering with bloom, the soft delicious greenery of the banks; and on the other hand in the stag's home, the dark, bleak ridges of heather or pine, the deep-carved coombs. Mildness, meekness, gentleness, softness, made appeals both sensuous and spiritual to the poet's chaste and voluptuous affections, and to something homely in him, while his spirituality, responding to the wildness, branched forth into metaphysics and natural magic."

Mr. Haslehust's half-dozen drawings are so good as to make us wish for more, and are far more attractive than some of the colour pieces by the same artist which we have recently noticed.

Vagabonds in Périgord. By H. H. Bashford. (Constable & Co., 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Périgord is new ground for the pedestrian, and Mr. Bashford, walking there, may claim the honours of a pioneer. From the comic map at the beginning till the end of the last chapter, when we learn that one of Mr. Bashford's two companions, Justin, is imaginary—we had thought him much more real than Sophronia—a sense of humorous adventure animates his little book. Yet no adventure worthy of the name is chronicled. Although a walking tourist, the author does not love the act of walking—on a hot June day. His enthusiasm is for meat and drink, and the repose in quiet inns which crowns such labours. Places of historic interest are visited, but their history does not concern Mr. Bashford otherwise than as a background to his enjoyment of 'Périgord in Haytime':—

In Périgord in haytime
The larks they sing all day.
There are no city streets there
So bitter and so grey,
But there the folk are merry,
The low-browed oxen sway
In Périgord,
In haytime.

He is, in fact, in doggerel mood—the mood for real enjoyment of a holiday; and that being so, it seems a pity that he should have thought it necessary to make a psychological study of the variations of that mood and express them in the manner of the most abstruse of problem novelists. A less inflated style would better have adorned the narrative, even where mock-heroics are intended, as in the following:—

"And then, quite suddenly, like the first cloud-flush upon an Arctic night, or a spray of song heard unbelievably in some Saharan waste, there stole upon our senses the unmistakable, soft breath of strawberries. We stopped short. We lifted our eyes. And we perceived that the rain had ceased....that from a by-way between the vines upon our left an old woman had taken the road in front of us. We could not see her face; and she had a kerchief tightly bound about her head, but her back was the kindliest back in Europe, and upon her arm she carried a basket deliciously covered with a cloth. We caught her up and bade her good evening. Yes, they were strawberries."

The author indulges in some strange and rather forced expressions in his book; but he has happy moments. Describing the circle before a village inn at night, he says:—

"Beyond this ring we could see an outer one of blue-frocked children, listening like mice, and drawn like moths from the darkness."

He compares the River Dordogne at Le Roc to a ripening maid,

"still moving with the same youthful gesture; and if the girl's feet in it went hidden ....they were still irked a little by her robes of state."

Upon the whole, the merits of the little work outweigh its defects, the latter being all of affectation. Mr. Bashford does succeed in bringing to his reader something of the pleasant air of Périgord of June, and, what is more, the sense in holiday.

Charles Stewart Parnell: his Love Story and Political Life. By Katherine O'Shea. 2 vols. (Cassell & Co., 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

It is nearly twenty-three years since Parnell died, and now his wife has given to the public her story of his life, and many of the most intimate letters which passed between them, letters full of the "silly sooth" of love and in no way different from those of the ordinary lover.

In an early passage she falls foul of Mr. William O'Brien for his conduct to Parnell, attacking him for saying that Parnell was one of Ireland's eternal failures. She has, indeed, stated in an interview this week that until Mr. O'Brien printed a letter from her husband she had no idea of publishing these volumes. She suggests that but for him the book would not have appeared now; though she had left directions in her will that such letters of Parnell as she had selected were to be printed after her death.

The memoir begins with a criticism of those statesmen and politicians who,

"knowing for ten years that Parnell was my lover, had with the readiest tact and utmost courtesy accepted the fact as making a sure and safe channel of communication with him; whom they knew as a force to be placated."

It is true that the facts of the relationship between Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were perfectly well known to Gladstone and his colleagues, as they were to some leading members of the Opposition, and were talked of openly in the Liberal Cabinet; and we do not know who is likely to defend the way in which both parties treated with Parnell up to a point when the relationship became public property, and then suddenly threw him over in deference to a general outcry.

The first hundred pages of this book are concerned with the early days of Mrs. O'Shea, and in them she gives a pleasant picture of her life in England and in Spain. It is not until we reach the thirteenth chapter that we find anything of public interest. There is throughout the work a great lack of dates, and when we read of "the following autumn" or of "that winter," we often find it impossible to do more than make a guess at the year intended.

A note about Parnell seems to date the first meeting with him as in 1880. Mrs. O'Shea explains that soon after an introduction to him she had been walking in the country near Brighton, had got very wet, and was returning to Eltham by train from Charing Cross. On the platform in London she saw Parnell:—

"As our eyes met he turned and walked by my side. He did not speak, and I was too tired to do so, or to wonder at his being there. He helped me into the train and sat down opposite me, and I was too exhausted to care that he saw me wet and dishevelled. There were others in the carriage. I leant back and closed my eyes, and could have slept but that the little flames deep down in Parnell's eyes kept flickering before mine, though they were closed. I was very cold; and I felt that he took off his coat and tucked it round me, but I would not

open my eyes....He crossed over to the seat next to mine, and, leaning over me to fold the coat more closely round my knees, he whispered, 'I love you, I love you. Oh, my dear, how I love you.' And I slipped my hand into his, and knew I was not afraid."

In November, 1880, Parnell's letters show that he was in constant communication with Mrs. O'Shea, and was often seeing her. Many of his letters now published are dated from "Dublin" on days when he was really in London; and it is explained by Mrs. Parnell that some of them, though headed "Dublin," were written in London, and sent across to Ireland to be posted, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of Capt. O'Shea; and some of these very private letters, written at the end of 1880, and addressed to Mrs. O'Shea, begin "My dearest wife."

She writes that in December, 1880,

"Parnell, now, always made my house his headquarters in England, and on his return from Ireland....came down at once as soon as he had ascertained that I was alone."

The Government of the day had their own reasons for watching Parnell, and she says that "the detectives who were employed to watch his comings and goings" made it very difficult for him to keep his movements secret. Parnell at the time was expecting arrest on account of his work in Ireland, and she shows that on one occasion in 1880, when he had been warned that he might be arrested at any moment on a charge of sedition, he went to her house at Eltham, and asked to be allowed to hide for three weeks. In a house with servants this seemed difficult; but she explains how she managed to hide him, states that none of the servants knew he was in the house, and that she herself cooked his food, and took it up to him at night in a room which she always kept locked. "He spent the time very happily, resting, writing 'seditious' speeches for future use, and reading 'Alice in Wonderland'" without discovering that it was in the least amusing!

Of this man of mystery some things are revealed about which the public had previously only been able to guess. He was a man with many houses and many addresses. He had a little house at Brockley which he took in the name of "Clement Porter," and furnished, and he kept a man and his wife there to look after him. Other houses were taken at Eastbourne, Brighton, and in London, in some of which Parnell never stayed. He had accustomed himself to the habit of constantly using a name not his own, even when there was no sort of reason for secrecy. There is an instance of his leaving his horse at a livery stable, giving a name which occurred to him at the moment, and then forgetting what name he had used, and having trouble to get back the animal.

Mrs. Parnell reports that once, when he had been hiding in Paris, and had returned to England, he joined a Brighton train at Clapham Junction, and in the train "cut off his beard with his pocket scissors" in order to avoid recognition at Brighton. He wrapped a muffler round his throat, and looked so odd that when she met him she hardly knew him; and the people at the hotel to which he went thought he must have some infectious trouble, and made difficulties about admitting the gentleman who had given the name of "Mr. Stewart."

Throughout the book we come on trivial things about Parnell which show the strange man he was. He had, for instance, a horror of anything green—a dislike which was awkward for the leader of a Home Rule party. He believed that a carpet which had green in it gave him sore throat. He threw a diary of Mrs. O'Shea's on the fire because it was bound in green. Another of his oddities was that when eggs were sent him as a present, he was suspicious that they might contain poison. He said, "They might be eggs, but then again they might not," and he had them broken in the garden, and then would worry lest the dogs should eat them and be poisoned.

It is nothing new to be told that Parnell would not open letters or answer correspondence, and constantly failed to keep appointments, even when he was announced as a chief speaker. Mrs. Parnell often refers to the way in which he ignored communications, and left her to open his letters; and she explains that once, when she tried to get him to telegraph or write to apologize for absence from a great public gathering, he replied :—

"'You do not learn the ethics of kingship, Queenie. Never explain, never apologize,' adding, with a laugh, 'I could never keep my rabble together if I were not above the human weakness of apology.'"

In 1881, we think (but dates are vague), it is noted that Capt. O'Shea had suddenly come to Eltham and found there a portmanteau belonging to Parnell, which caused a row. O'Shea left the house, and declared that he would challenge Parnell and shoot him. He sent The O'Gorman Mahon to Parnell, but the duel was not fought. A peace was patched up between the O'Sheas, and the author of the present book explains that from the date of this quarrel "Parnell and I were one, without further scruple, without fear, without remorse."

The way in which Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea wrote to one another under the nose of O'Shea, the covering letters which were written to be shown, and the precautions they took to prevent O'Shea knowing what was going on, and to "make an arrangement now for him to keep away," are all revealed with amazing frankness, and are not likely to make any one think the better of Parnell. It is, indeed, a curious thing that his widow should have thought fit to let the public read such letters as many which now see the light for the first time.

Writing of the Phœnix Park murders, the author describes how Parnell first heard of them, and of the shock which the news gave him. She states that she had driven with him to Blackheath Station, as he had to go to town to see Davitt, who had just been released from prison. At the station she asked Parnell to get her a newspaper, and she waited for it in the carriage. She saw him open the paper to glance at the news before he brought it to her. He told her afterwards that he wanted to see what was said of Davitt.

"He had now come to the top of the steps, and, as he suddenly stopped, I noticed a curious rigidity about his arms—raised in holding the newspaper open. He stood so absolutely still that I was suddenly frightened....Then he came down the steps to me and, pointing to the headline, said, 'Look!' And I read, 'Murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke!'"

She adds that

"his face was ashen, and he stared, frowning heavily....unconsciously crushing the hand I had slipped into his until the rings I wore cut and bruised my fingers."

Immediately after this, and after the Second Reading of the Arrears Bill had been moved by Gladstone, Mrs. O'Shea wrote to Gladstone expressing the wish that he should see Parnell; and she states that Gladstone declined to "do so *in private*, though in public he was more than ready to co-operate with Parnell." Mrs. O'Shea suggested that she should talk the matter over with Gladstone, and she saw him at an hotel in London, and afterwards had frequent meetings with him.

"Parnell would sometimes write the rough draft of what he wished Gladstone to know, or sometimes write what he had to say in the form of a letter (often dating it from my house!); but occasionally he would do neither, as, on more than one important occasion, he said, 'I don't trust that Grand Old Spider farther than I can see him.'"

In October-November, 1885, there was trouble about finding a seat for O'Shea, who was at loggerheads with the Nationalists. Parnell did not appear anxious to go out of his way to help O'Shea, who had declined to take the Nationalist pledge. Mrs. Parnell writes that

"I was very anxious that Willie should remain in Parliament. Politics....gave him little time to come down to Eltham. When he did so the perpetual watchfulness and diplomacy I had to observe were extremely irksome to me. Years of neglect, varied by quarrels, had killed my love for him long before I met Parnell, and since the February of 1882 I could not bear to be near him."

February, 1882, was, it should be added, the date of the birth of the child of which Parnell was the father—a child who lived for a few weeks only. In November, 1885, we find O'Shea writing to his wife from Dublin, where he was unwell:

"I knew nothing about your political.... arrangements. All I know is that I am not going to lie [*sic*] in ditch. I have been treated in blackguard fashion and I mean to hit back. I have everything ready.... It cannot hurt my friend [Chamberlain], and it will send a blackguard's reputation with his deluded countrymen into smithereens."

When it had been practically settled that O'Shea should be a Liberal candidate at Liverpool, with the support of Parnell,

difficulties arose, and O'Shea incensed the Irish by talking of Parnell's "perfidy." Mrs. O'Shea describes how she tried to arrange things through Lord Richard Grosvenor, and how that Liberal Whip knew perfectly well why she did not live with her husband. Liverpool fell through, and at last Parnell said :—

"It is no matter, Queenie, I was thinking this afternoon that we are giving ourselves much trouble about what really does not concern us. I'll run him for Galway, and I'll get him returned. I'll force him down their throats....It will cost me the confidence of the party, but that much he shall have, and I shall be done with his talk of pledges."

About the Home Rule negotiations of January, 1886, of which we have already had Labouchere's version, there are many letters from Parnell, but little that is important or new. Of Labouchere the writer remarks :—

"He had the habit of mixing his own opinions with those of the person to whom he spoke and delivering the mixture in public."

As to O'Shea, there is a definite statement that Mr. Chamberlain had promised that he should be Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the author notes that on various occasions she had suggested to Gladstone that O'Shea should be appointed Under-Secretary. Once she gives us an excellent description of the perfect manner in which Gladstone used to refuse appointments when personally asked for them. The statement that Mr. Chamberlain had promised to get O'Shea made Chief Secretary may, perhaps, be received with some hesitation, the more so as there was a time in 1885 when (though nothing is said of it in this book) Mr. Chamberlain proposed that Parnell himself should be made Chief Secretary.

Of the Parnell Commission and Parnell's short-lived triumph there is little that need be said. We expected that Mrs. Parnell would have made more of the discomfiture of *The Times*, and the events which led to Pigott's suicide. But nothing really important is added to the dramatic story which was told in the Life of Labouchere. Mrs. Parnell, however, relates the circumstances in which Parnell first heard of the Pigott letters. She passed him *The Times*. He read it, made no remark until he had finished breakfast, and then tossed the paper to her, saying :—

"*Now* for the assaying [some work on which he was engaged]. I did not finish it! Wouldn't you hide your head with shame if your King were so stupid as that, my Queen?"

He continued his work, and left for the House of Commons, assuring her that "the *Times* was a paper of no particular importance, after all"!

After the result of the Commission was known, Parnell had a tremendous reception in the House, every section rising to cheer him. Mrs. Parnell asked him if he had not felt happy, but his reply was that "they would all be at my throat in a week if they could."

We have commented on the lack of dates, and their absence is made worse by the plan on which the book is arranged. One other defect is that here and there we stumble on names which are either wrong or need explanation. There is, for instance, reference to a "Mr. Tintern," who is called "one of the Liberal agents." The name will, we fancy, puzzle all who were in politics at the time in question.

Of Parnell himself these words—which he used to Mrs. O'Shea when the trouble about the divorce became public—afford as good an insight as anything in the book :—

"There will be a howl, but it will be the howling of hypocrites; not altogether, for some of these Irish fools are genuine in their belief that forms and creeds can govern life and men; perhaps they are right so far as they can experience life. But I am not as they, for they are among the world's children. I am a man, and I have told these children what they want, and they clamour for it. If they will let me I will get it for them. But if they turn from me, my Queen, it matters not at all in the end. What the ultimate government of Ireland will be is settled, and it will be so, and what my share in the work has been and is to be, also.... We know nothing of how or why, but only that we love one another, and that through all the ages is the one fact that cannot be forgotten nor put aside by us."

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Bennett (A. H.), Through an Anglican Sisterhood to Rome, 4/6 net. Longmans
The author gives an account of her training and experiences in an Anglican community, and of her "slow journey to 'Rome.'" Sister Scholastica M. Ewart has contributed the Preface.

Broeke (James ten), A Constructive Basis for Theology, 10/ net. Macmillan
The author's aim is "to show that modern as compared with ancient thought affords a superior constructive basis for Christian faith."

Cameron (Rev. Allan), Great Men and Movements of the Christian Church, 6/ net. Paisley, Gardner
This survey extends from the second century to the time of Knox. The chapters were originally given as Sunday Evening Lectures to the writer's congregation.

Chandler (Arthur), The Cult of the Passing Moment, some Suggestions towards a Theory of the Spiritual Life, 3/6 net. Methuen
The author defends the reality of spiritual communion with God, and discusses the conditions under which it is possible.

Church (The), the People, and the Age, edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore, 12/ net. Funk & Wagnalls
This volume contains numerous contributions from "leaders of thought in Europe and America" on the question of the general indifference to the claims of the Church and "the basis and direction for a fundamental theology." These are followed by an Analysis and Summary by Prof. C. A. Beckwith, and chapters on 'The Historic Creeds,' the 'Established Forms for Reception of Members,' and 'Forms for Reception of Members suggested by Contributors.' There are numerous illustrations from portraits.

Cunningham (W.), Christianity and Economic Science, 2/6 net. Murray
A course of lectures on "the Influence of Religious Conceptions upon the Historical Development of Economic Doctrines and Theories," which were delivered at the London School of Economics last October.

Dahse (Johannes), A Fresh Investigation of Sources of Genesis, a Sketch of a New Hypothesis to account for the Pentateuch, translated by F. E. Spencer, 6*d*. S.P.C.K.
The writer maintains that "researches into the history of the text make for a variableness in the synonyms for God and Jacob which destroys the value of critical conclusions hitherto drawn from their occurrence."

Gem (Rev. S. Harvey), The Mysticism of William Law, a Study, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.
A discussion of the mysticism expressed in Law's writings.

Holmes (E. E.), Paradise, a Course of Addresses on the State of the Faithful Departed, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Longmans
A second impression of these addresses, reproduced from a portion of the writer's book on 'Immortality.'

Jones (Rufus M.), Spiritual Reformers in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, 10/6 net. Macmillan
The history of the religious movement in which Jacob Boehme took a prominent part.

Khan (Prof. Inayat), A Sufi Message of Spiritual Liberty, 2/6 net. Theosophical Publishing Soc.
An introduction to the study of Sufism, with a biographical sketch of the author.

Lay Views by Six Clergy, edited by the Rev. H. B. Colchester, 3/6 net. Longmans
A collection of six essays by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. E. H. Pearce, and others, dealing with such questions as the 'Decline in Church-Going' and 'The Place and Power of the Layman.'

Longman (Sibyl) and Kirshbaum (Rev. S.), Lessons on the Parish Church, 1/6 net. Longmans
A little manual issued under the direction of the London Diocesan Sunday School Council. Part I., by Miss Longman, contains 'Hymn Talks for the Infant School,' and Part II., by Mr. Kirshbaum, 'Lessons for Older Classes.' The Rev. H. A. Lester contributes 'Hints on the Use of the Pictures,' and there are illustrations.

Marson (Charles L.), God's Co-operative Society, Suggestions on the Strategy of the Church, 2/6 net. Longmans
The author deals with such questions as 'The Church and the Children,' 'The Church and Social Problems,' and 'The Church and Labour.'

Morris (Rev. W. S. H.), The Incarnation, 6*d* net. S.P.C.K.
Three lectures which were delivered before the Summer School for Clergy at King's College, Windsor, N.S., in 1913.

Prayers, by a Minister of Religion, "Unitarian Penny Library," 1*d*.
British and Foreign Unitarian Association
A small collection of short prayers.

St. Vincent of Lerins, The Commonitory, translated into English by T. Herbert Bindley, "Early Church Classics," 2/ net. S.P.C.K.
Dr. Bindley has written an Introduction to his translation, and there are Indexes.

Tapp (Sidney C.), Sexology of the Bible, the Fall and Redemption of Man a Matter of Sex. Kansas City, Miss.
This volume is intended as an introduction to the author's 'The Truth about the Bible.'

Temple (William), Theology, the Science of Religion, 6*d*. net. Oxford, Blackwell
A sermon preached at St. Mary's Church before the University of Oxford last January.

Tertullian, On the Testimony of the Soul, and On the "Prescription" of Heretics, translated into English by T. Herbert Bindley, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.
This little volume in the "Early Church Classics" contains a brief survey of the life and times of Tertullian, and short prefaces to both translations.

Thomas (W. H. Griffith), Some Tests of Old Testament Criticism, 1*d*. R.T.S.
The author's aim is "to show how the ordinary Christian man can test modern views of the Old Testament Scriptures."

Whyte (G. Herbert), Is Theosophy Anti-Christian, 6*d*. net. Theosophical Publishing Soc.
A volume in the "Riddle of Life Series."

LAW.

Manorial Society's Publications, No. 8: A Facsimile Reproduction of the Order of Keeping a Court Leet and Court Baron, with the Charges appertaining to the Same.
The Society, 1, Mitre Court Bldgs., Temple
Mr. Charles Greenwood, the Registrar of the Society, has contributed an introductory essay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Norwich, Annual Report of the Public Library Committee to the Town Council for the Year ending 31st March, 1914. Norwich, Gibbs & Waller
Containing a report of the development of the Library, a list of donors, and financial and other statements.

PHILOSOPHY.

Tillett (Alfred W.), Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy, What it is All About, an Introduction to 'Justice,' "The Most Important Part," 5/ net. King

The writer discusses Spencer's aim, and explains and defends his doctrines.

POETRY.

Frost (Robert), North of Boston, 3/6 net. Nutt

A collection of narrative pieces dealing with country life.

Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon, edited by Blanche Colton Williams, $1.50 net. New York, Columbia University Press

The Introduction contains a study of the prevalence and significance of gnomic verse throughout Anglo-Saxon poetry. The text is edited with notes and a glossary.

Law (R. H.), Moorland Sanctuary, and Other Poems, wrapper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A small collection of verses, chiefly on the beauties of nature. Some of them are reprinted from *The Spectator* and *Lit rature*.

Procter (Adelaide Anne), Legends and Lyrics, together with a Chaplet of Verses, "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford

The volume includes the appreciation by Dickens, and is illustrated.

Rowbotham (John Frederick), The Epic of the Empire. Thomas Cromwell

A metrical survey of the Colonial expansion of Great Britain, "written to be the National Epic Poem of Britain and the British Race" by "the Modern Homer."

Seymour (William K.), The Street of Dreams, 2/ net. John G. Wilson

A collection of verses, such as 'Villanelle of Primroses,' 'Richard Middleton: In Memoriam,' and 'The Earth-Trull,' many of which are reprinted from *The Odd Volume*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other papers.

Skovgaard-Pedersen (Amy), Pagan, a Book of Verse, 1/6 net. Fifield

These verses include 'The Babylonian Woman,' 'Spring on Maggiore,' and 'Cathleen-ni-Houlihan.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Downey (Edmund), The Story of Waterford, from the Foundation of the City to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century. 'Waterford News' Printing Works

A history of the city of Waterford, illustrated by reproductions of paintings, drawings, photographs, &c. The author intends to continue his narrative in a subsequent volume.

Kaiser's Heir (The), a Pen Portrait, 6/ Mills & Boon

A personal study of the German Crown Prince.

Kennedy (W. P. M.), Parish Life under Queen Elizabeth, an Introductory Study, "Catholic Library," 1/ Herder

A sketch of Elizabethan life, showing how it was affected by the Reformation.

Mavor (James), An Economic History of Russia, 2 vols., 31/6 net. Dent

In the first volume the writer gives an account of the development of the political forms of the Russian State, with special reference to the rise and fall of Bondage Right; and in Vol. II. he discusses the political and social revolutionary movements of modern times.

Newman (Ernest), Wagner, as Man and Artist, 7/6 net. Dent

The author's aim has been, not to write a formal biography of Wagner, but "to reconstruct him as man and musician from his own letters, his autobiography, the letters and reminiscences of others, his prose works and his music."

Rankin (Lieut.-Col. Reginald), The Inner History of the Balkan War, 15/ net. Constable

The writer was Special War Correspondent for *The Times*, and was with the Bulgarian forces in 1912. His detailed account of the recent war in the Balkans is illustrated by portraits and maps.

Sister Henrietta, C.S.M. and A.A., Bloemfontein—Kimberley, 1874–1911, edited by Dowager Lady Loch and Miss Stockdale, 2/6 net. Longmans

A little memoir of Henrietta Stockdale, containing a sketch of her early life by Miss Christine Stockdale, an Appreciation by Lady Loch, extracts from her correspondence, her diary during the war, and an account of 'Hospital Work in Kimberley' by one of her colleagues—Miss G. A. Hodgson.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Brown (J. Macmillan), The Dutch East, Sketches and Pictures, 10/6 net. Kegan Paul

A description of the scenery and peoples of the Dutch East Indies, with the author's reflections on the history and possible future of the islands. There are illustrations from photographs.

Hertfordshire Maps, a Descriptive Catalogue of the Maps of the County, 1579–1900, Supplement by Sir Herbert George Fordham. Hertford, Stephen Austin

This Supplement to 'Hertfordshire Maps' (1907) is reproduced from the *Transactions* of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club.

Holiday Resorts and Recommended Addresses at Home and Abroad, May, 1/ net. Francis Hodgson

Containing a list of addresses, British and foreign, and other particulars about holiday resorts, which have been prepared by a committee appointed by the Council of the Teachers' Guild.

Igglesden (Charles), A Saunter through Kent with Pen and Pencil, Vol. XI., 2/6 Ashford, 'Kentish Express'

In this volume the author describes the antiquities, local traditions, and legends of Nettlestead, Whitstable, Seasalter, Graveney, Monks Horton, and Harrietsham. The illustrations are from sketches by Mr. X. Willis.

Lorimer (Norma), By the Waters of Germany, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul

An account of a summer holiday spent by the writer with a German girl in the Black Forest. Miss Lorimer describes the scenery and architecture, and records every penny they spent, their total expenditure from London to Rothenburg and back being 14*l*. each. There are black-and-white illustrations by Miss Margaret Thomas and Miss Erna Michel, and a coloured frontispiece from a painting by the former.

Wigram (Rev. W. A. and Edgar T. A.), The Cradle of Mankind, Life in Eastern Kurdistan, 12/6 net. Black

A description of life in the Highlands of Kurdistan. It is illustrated from sketches and photographs by Mr. E. T. A. Wigram.

Young (Ernest), From Russia to Siam, with a Voyage down the Danube, Sketches of Travel in Many Lands, 10/6 net. Goschen

These descriptive sketches are reproduced from *The Field*, *Country Life*, and *The People's Friend*.

POLITICS.

Macdonald (J. A. Murray) and Charnwood (Lord), The Federal Solution, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

An examination of the problems of the present political situation and the methods by which they may be solved. A portion of Part I., by Mr. Macdonald, was published anonymously last year under the title of 'The Constitutional Crisis.' Part II. is by Lord Charnwood.

Williams (J. Fischer), Proportional Representation and British Politics, 1/ net. John Murray

The writer discusses the present system of representation in Great Britain, and sets forth a scheme for redistribution.

SOCIOLOGY.

Hartley (C. Gasquoine), Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan, The Position of Woman in Primitive Society, a Study of the Matriarchy, 3/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

This little book on the status and rights of the mother in early times is an expansion of the historical section dealing with "the Mother-age civilisation" in the author's 'Truth about Woman.'

ECONOMICS.

Brailsford (Henry Noel), The War of Steel and Gold, a Study of the Armed Peace, 5/ net. Bell

A study of the relations of finance and diplomacy in the struggle for balance of power in Europe. The second part of the book is constructive.

Gide (Charles), Political Economy, Authorized Translation under the direction of Prof. William Smart and Constance H. M. Archibald, 10/6 net. Harrap

This translation is from the third edition (1913) of the 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' which has been revised and enlarged by the author.

National Guilds, an Inquiry into the Wage-System and the Way Out, edited by A. R. Orage, 5/ net. Bell

The writers maintain that the solution of the economic problems of labour lies in the adoption of National Industrial Guilds. The substance of the book appeared serially in *The New Age* during 1912–13.

Tawney (R. H.), The Establishment of Minimum Rates in the Chain-Making Industry under the Trade Boards Act of 1909, 1/6 net. Bell

This is the first volume in a series of "Studies in the Minimum Wage," published by the Ratan Tata Foundation.

PHILOLOGY.

Caesar. Commentarii Rerum in Gallia Gestarum VII., Accedit Auli Hirti Commentarius, edited by T. Rice Holmes, 21/ Lee Warner

A volume in the "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Riccardiana." The edition is limited to five hundred copies for sale.

Comprehensive Standard Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the New Standard Dictionary by James C. Fernald, 4/ net. Funk & Wagnalls

This is a revision of the original 'Comprehensive Standard Dictionary,' published in 1899. It contains a hundred additional pages, while the size of the page has been enlarged.

Tra La Jaro, Esperanta Lernolibro por Komencantoj Ciulandaj, verkita de Lucy E. Waddy, 1/6 net. Dent

A volume in Messrs. Dent's "Modern Language Series."

Tūzuk-i-Jahāngiri, or Memoirs of Jahangir from the Thirteenth to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Year of his Reign, translated by Alexander Rogers, edited by Henry Beveridge, Vol. II. Asiatic Society

This volume, covering six years of Jahangir's reign, completes Mr. Rogers's translation.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Noguchi (Yone), The Spirit of Japanese Poetry, "Wisdom of the East Series," 2/ net. Murray

The substance of some of these essays has been given in lectures before the Japan Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Quest Society. The chapter on 'The Japanese Hokku Poetry' was delivered in the Hall of Magdalen College, Oxford.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Brown (Warner), Habit Interference in Sorting Cards, 50 cents. Berkeley, University of California Press

A report of some card-sorting experiments made in the Psychological Laboratory of the University of California "to obtain light on the subject of the mutual interference and re-enforcement of antagonistic habits."

EDUCATION.

Chisholm (Catherine), The Medical Inspection of Girls in Secondary Schools, 3/6 Longmans

Outlining the methods and aims of medical inspection for the use of head mistresses and authorities of secondary schools for girls. Miss Sara A. Burstall writes the Preface.

Directory of Women Teachers, and Other Women connected with Higher and Secondary Education, 1914, 7/6 net. Year-Book Press

This reference book contains a Biographical Directory, list of Secondary Schools, Universities, &c., and much general information.

Manly (John M.) and Bailey (Eliza R.), Teachers' Handbook to Lessons in Speaking and Writing English, Sections I. and II., revised and arranged for English Schools by Herbert Leather, 3/6 net each. Heath

Containing graded lessons, with notes and suggestions for the teacher.

Phillips Exeter Academy, Bulletin, April. Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy

Includes a memoir of Dr. H. Page Amen, the late Principal of the Academy, and two addresses delivered at his funeral.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Birkhead (Alice), Heroes of Modern Europe, 1/6 Harrap

An illustrated Reader, giving stories of Dante, Luther, Henry of Navarre, Peter the Great, and others.

Bryant (**Rev. E. E.**) and **Lake** (**E. D. C.**), An Elementary Latin Grammar, 1/6
Oxford University Press
The compilers' aim is to give "all the accidence which is necessary for the reading of an ordinary Latin author." The Grammar is divided into four stages, marked by lines at the side of the page.

Chignell (**N. J.**) and **Paterson** (**W. E.**), Arithmetic, with or without Answers, 4/6
Oxford, Clarendon Press
This work "attempts to place the subject-matter of arithmetic before the average student in a logical sequence, whilst reducing to a minimum the memorizing of rules." Special attention has been given to the clearness and size of the print.

Claxton (**William J.**), Journeys in Industrial England, 1/ Harrap
A description of some of the great industries in England, illustrated by photographs.

Graveson (**C. C.**), Lessons on the Kingdom of Judah: Lessons on the Kingdom of Israel, "Teachers and Taught Text-Books," 1/6 net each. Headley Bros.
Two little books on Old Testament history, arranged in the form of lessons.

Halstead (**Frank**), Working Drawings for Cabinet-Making Models, arranged for High School Courses, 6/ Heath
This book contains over eighty plates in cabinet-making, "arranged to cover the subject from a practical point of view."

Heath's Modern French Grammar, by W. H. Fraser and J. Squair, 3/
A textbook for lower forms, including oral exercises and a vocabulary.

Hugo (**Victor**), Une Insurrection a Paris, edited by F. G. Harriman, 8*d*. Harrap
An extract from 'Les Misérables,' with a short Introduction in French, notes, exercises, and vocabulary.

Jackson (**C. S.**) and **Roberts** (**W. M.**), A Book of Elementary Mechanics, 3/6 Dent
A textbook for young students, with exercises and answers. The authors have omitted all considerations of motion in a circle, believing the topic to be too hard for the beginner.

Livy, The Revolt and Fall of Capua, being Selections from Livy xxiii.–xxvi., edited by T. C. Weatherhead, 2/
Cambridge University Press
A volume in the "Cambridge Elementary Classics." The text is edited for beginners with notes, an historical Introduction, chronology of the Punic Wars, Index, and Vocabulary, and is illustrated with maps.

Mackie (**R. L.**), The Story of King Robert the Bruce, 1/6 Harrap
The story of Bruce's life is preceded by an Introduction giving some account of his early biographers. The book is illustrated by Mr. M. M. Williams.

Marichal (**J. P. R.**), French Essays and Essay-Writing (La Composition Française), 2/ Dent
In Part I. the author discusses the matter and form of essays, giving easy examples; Part II. is written entirely in French and contains extracts from French writers, followed by subjects for treatment, notes of explanation, and suggestions.

Murison (**W.**), Précis-Writing, Part I. 2/6; Part II. 3/; and Part III., 3/6
Cambridge University Press
Each part contains an Introduction on the value and practice of précis-writing, worked examples, and exercises. The series is designed to cover a course extending over two or three years.

Paterson (**W. E.**) and **Taylor** (**E. O.**), Elementary Geometry, Theoretical and Practical: Vol. I. Triangles and Quadrilaterals, 1/8
Oxford, Clarendon Press
This work has been designed as a continuation of 'An Introduction to Geometry,' recently published by the Clarendon Press.

Poetry for Boys, selected by S. Maxwell, 1/6
Mills & Boon
An anthology for the use of schools, with biographical notes.

Richardson (**W. Alfred**), Surveying for Schools and Scouts, 1/6 Philip
A simple textbook for boys.

Terence, Phormio, edited by John Sargeaunt, 3/
Cambridge University Press
This edition in the "Pitt Press Series" has an Introduction, dealing with the comedy of intrigue and the life and position of Terence, notes, and vocabulary.

FICTION.

Applin (**Arthur**), Fallen among Thieves, 6/
Ward & Lock
A mystery-story concerning a theft of jewels.

Applin (**Arthur**), Shop Girls, 6/ Mills & Boon
This story depicts the struggle for existence of a provincial shop against an immense London house which opens branches in the country. Both the hero and heroine become the victims of the latter's system.

Bain (**F. W.**), The Indian Stories: Vol. VII. An Incarnation of the Snow, translated from the Original Manuscript, "Riccardi Press Books," 120, net per set of 10 vols. Lee Warner
This story was first published in 1908.

Chambers (**Robert W.**), Quick Action, 6/
Appleton
This novel consists of a series of romances. The love-stories are amusingly described by a countess who discovers them while making scientific investigations into the science of crystal-gazing.

Couldrey (**Oswald**), The Mistaken Fury, and Other Lapses, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell
A collection of sketches, dedicated to those "by whom the name of Greece is cherished with something of the tenderness accorded to a religion, learned in innocence, and something lost in later strife."

Farmer (**Geoffrey Norton**), Quella, 6/
Alston Rivers
A mystery story concerning a wonderful drug, the secret of which is known only to Quella. With it he intends to poison the political leaders of Europe and conquer the world.

Fursdon (**F. R. M.**), The Story of Amanda, 6/
Simpkin & Marshall
In this novel the heroine rises from a slum child to a position as the wife of an English statesman.

Glanville (**Ernest**), The Inca's Treasure, 7*d*. net. Methuen
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 18, 1902, p. 519.

Gould (**Nat**), The King's Favourite, 6*d*. Long
A cheap reprint.

Hardy (**George Webb**), The Black Peril, 6/
Holden & Hardingham
The author has laid the scenes of this story in South Africa, and delivers through the mouth of the hero his views on "colour," prison discipline, and various social abuses.

Hope (**Anthony**), Tales of Two People, 7*d*. net. Nelson.
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 440.

Kernahan (**Mrs. Coulson**), The Chance Child, 6/
Everett
A novel of many human interests dealing with society and the stage generally. The love-interest is supplied by the hero, an artist and writer, and the heroine, an American.

Lee (**Vernon**), Louis Norbert, a Twofold Romance, 6/ John Lane
A "delightful siren of uncertain age" finds on a sepulchral slab in the Campo Santo of Pisa a seventeenth-century inscription to one Louis Norbert, whose portrait hangs in the "Ghost's room" of her home. She determines, with the help of a young archæologist, to find out his story.

Lockhart (**Caroline**), The Full of the Moon, 6/
Lippincott
An American girl wishes to see more of life before deciding about an offer of marriage which her family is anxious that she should accept. Accordingly she lives for some time in Texas, and meets with many adventures; finally, however, returning to her patient lover, who, except for rescuing her on one or two occasions, has kept more or less in the background.

Loveday (**Ellen Beaumont**), The Road to Hillsbrow, 6 Chapman & Hall
The story is cast in London, and deals with the struggles of a musical composer for public recognition, and the manner in which two friends aid him on the road to success.

Lutz (**Grace Livingston Hill**), The Best Man.
Lippincott
Relates the adventures of a young member of the American Secret Service.

Marsh (**Richard**), Miss Arnott's Marriage, 6*d*. John Long
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, April 30, 1904, p. 557.

McEvoy (**Charles**), Private Affairs, 6 Everett
A description of the relationship between parents and children of a middle-class suburban family.

Meade (**L. T.**), Her Happy Face, 6/
Ward & Lock
The heroine's happiness is imperilled through the sins of her mother, but after many trying experiences she becomes a "happy wife."

Mitchell (**S. Weir**), Westways, 6/ Fisher Unwin
See p. 739.

Mordaunt (**Eleanor**), The Island, 6/
Heinemann
Short stories describing various aspects of life on an island in the vicinity of Madagascar.

Paton (**Raymond**), The Tale of Lal, a Fantasy, 6/ Chapman & Hall
Lal is the "Pleasant-Faced Lion" of Trafalgar Square, who makes friends with two children and shares with them many adventures.

Reaney (**Mrs. G. S.**), Poor Mrs. Egerton, a Study in Atmosphere, 2/ net.
Heath & Cranton
The writer gives a picture of the life of a small community of widowed ladies in reduced circumstances. Mr. G. W. E. Russell contributes a Foreword.

Sherren (**Wilkinson**), The Marriage Tie, 6/
Grant Richards
The hero's views on social ethics and his resolution to carry them out in marriage bring him into conflict with his father, a rigid Methodist of the old school.

Stewart (**A. L.**), The Maze, 6/ Long
The love story of a prima donna.

Sinclair (**Upton**), Sylvia, 6/ John Long
The love-story of a proud and strong-willed beauty belonging to an aristocratic family of the Southern States.

Stockton (**Frank R.**), Rudder Grange, 1/ net. Dent
A new edition in the "Wayfarer's Library." The illustrations are from drawings by Mr. C. E. Brock.

Strindberg (**August**), Fair Haven and Foul Strand, 6/ Werner Laurie
This novel contains three romances of a German doctor. The scenes of the stories are in various parts of Europe, chiefly Scandinavia. The plots contain many intrigues and love-affairs.

Warden (**Florence**), No. 3, The Square, 6*d*. Long
A cheap reprint.

Watson (**E. H. Lacon**), Cloudesley Tempest, 6/ John Murray
Exhibits the fortunate career of a scapegrace.

Wells (**Carolyn**), Anybody but Anne, 6/ Lippincott
An American detective story.

Yorke (**Curtis**), Mollie Deverill, 7*d*. net. Long
A cheap reprint.

Zangwill (**Israel**), Children of the Ghetto, 1/ net. Dent
A new edition in the "Wayfarer's Library."

JUVENILE.

Adcock (**Marion St. John**), **Mrs. Sidney H. Webb**, The Littlest One, 2/6 net. Harrap
Rhymes for children, illustrated in colour by Miss Margaret W. Tarrant.

Coe (**Fanny E.**), The Book of Stories for the Story-Teller, 2/6 net. Harrap
A collection of stories from many sources, arranged under the headings 'Folk Tales,' 'Modern Fairy Tales,' 'Myths, and 'Stories from Real Life.'

Farmer (**Florence V.**), More Nature Myths, 9*d*. Harrap
A collection of myths drawn from European, American, and Asiatic sources, and told for children. There are illustrations by Mr. M. Jamieson.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Historical Review, April, $1
Macmillan
The contents of this issue include 'The Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth with the Russian Czars,' by Mr. Inna Lubimenko; 'A Jamaica Slave Plantation,' by Mr. U. B. Phillips; and 'The Stages in the Social History of Capitalism,' by Mr. Henri Pirenne.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXIV. No. 4, 5
Sidgwick & Jackson
'The Religion of Mampur,' by Col. J. Shakespear, and 'Pokomo Folk-Lore,' by Miss Alice Werner, are among the contents.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXV. No. 1, 5/
Sidgwick & Jackson
This number includes Mr. R. R. Marett's presidential address on 'Folk-Lore and Psychology'; 'The Influence of Environment upon the Religious Ideas and Practices of the Aborigines of Northern Asia,' by Mr. M. A. Czaplicka; and 'The Holi: a Vernal Festival of the Hindus,' by Mr. W. Crooke.

Guth Na Bliadhna, An Samhradh, 1/
Glasgow, Alexander Maclaren
The English features are 'Gaelic Drama,' by the Hon. R. Erskine; the first instalment of a paper on 'The Present State of the Scots Nobility'; and verses entitled 'Ancient History.'

Irish Review, May, 6*d.* Dublin, 12, D'Olier St.
'Criticism and Irish Poetry,' by Mr. Thomas MacDonagh; a report on 'The Connemara Islands,' by Mrs. A. S. Green, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and others; and a story by Mr. W. M. Letts appear in this issue.

North American Review, May, 1/ net.
Heinemann
Among the articles are 'Some Impressions of Cuba,' by Mr. Sydney Brooks; 'Portrait of a Lady: Mrs. Pepys,' by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford; and 'Distrust of State Legislatures,' by Governor Emmet O'Neal.

Political Quarterly, May, 3/ net. Milford
The articles include 'Municipal Government in Manchester,' by Mr. E. D. Simon, and 'The Present Law of Trade Disputes and Trade Unions,' by Prof. W. M. Geldart.

Royal Astronomical Society, Monthly Notices, Vol. LXXIV. No. 6, 2/6 Wesley
Dr. J. W. Nicholson contributes a paper on 'The Constitution of Nebulæ'; Mr. R. S. Capon writes on 'Spectroscopic Binaries and the Velocity of Light,' and Mr. W. S. Franks on 'Micrometrical Measures of 360 Wide Double Stars.'

St. Nicholas, May, 1/ Warne
Among the items in this number are 'The Game I Love,' by Mr. Francis Ouimet; 'Garden-Making and Some of the Garden Stories,' by Miss Grace Tabor; and 'The Men Who Do Things,' by Mr. A. Russell Bond. There are many short stories and verses.

Symons's Meteorological Magazine, May, 4*d.*
Stanford
Includes 'Articles on Weather in an Old Gardener's Dictionary,' by Mr. A. E. Swinton; 'First Impressions of an Indian Climate,' by Mr. F. L. Halliwell; and a table of rainfall for April.

System, May, 1/ A. W. Shaw
This number contains an article on the methods used by Sir Sam Fay in training men for responsible positions on the railway. Other items are 'How to Sell Goods in China,' by Mr. Carl Crow, and 'Railway Rates and Charges,' by Mr. Arthur Wort.

GENERAL.

Delano (Mrs. Danvers), The Ways of Society, a Social Guide, 5/ net. Laurie
A book of etiquette for "social aspirants."

Dobson (Austin), Eighteenth Century Studies, 1/ net. Dent
A volume in the "Wayfarer's Library."

Gardiner (A. G.), Prophets, Priests, and Kings, "Wayfarer's Library," 1/ net. Dent
These sketches, giving a "contemporaneous impression of men and conditions," were originally published six years ago in *The Daily News*, and later in a volume now, we believe, out of print.

Goldsmith (Oliver), The Bee, and Other Essays, together with the Life of Nash, 1/6 net.
Milford
A reprint in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors." The essays included are from the second edition of 1766 and the edition of 1798, and there is a frontispiece from the portrait by Reynolds.

Hardy (E. J.), Still Happy though Married, 6/
Fisher Unwin
A third impression. It was first published last February.

Printers' Pie, 1914, edited by W. Hugh Spottiswoode, 1/ net. 'Sphere' and 'Tatler' Office
Mr. Macdonald Hastings, Sir Henry Lucy, Keble Howard, Mr. Walter Emanuel, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. René Bull, Mr. Byam Shaw, and many other writers and artists, have contributed to this medley.

PAMPHLETS.

Burnett (J. Compton), Fifty Reasons for being a Homœopath, to which is added some Irrefutable, Comparative, Statistical Proof thereof by E. Petrie Hoyle, 1*d.*
Homœpathic Publishing Co.
A popular edition.

Fuller (Capt. J. F. C.), The Mobilization of a Territorial Infantry Battalion, 6*d.*
Edinburgh, Andrew Brown
A paper proposing a "scheme for the embodiment and mobilization of a Territorial infantry battalion." It is reprinted from *The Army Review.*

Legge (Major R. F.), Mainly about Discipline, 6*d.* net. Gale & Polden
A pamphlet on the necessity of discipline in military training, with an Introduction by Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd.

Our National Flag, What It Is and What It Is Not, by an Old Naval Officer, 1*d.* S.P.C.K.
A brief sketch of the history of the Union Jack in a cheaper edition. It is illustrated in colours.

Reunion All Round; or, Jael's Hammer laid aside and the Milk of Human Kindness beaten up into Butter and serv'd in a Lordly Dish, submitted to the Consideration of the British Publick by their Humble Servant, the Authour of 'Absolute and Abitofhell,' 6*d.* net. Samuel Gurney
This satirical pamphlet, described as being "a plea for the inclusion within the Church of England of all Mahometans, Jews, Buddhists, Brahmins, Papists, and Atheists," is written in the manner of Swift by the Rev. R. A. Knox, and issued by the Society of SS. Peter and Paul.

Riley (W. E.), Chadwick Public Lectures on Housing, 6*d.* 'The Builder'
A pamphlet containing three lectures on 'Unhealthy Areas,' 'Unhealthy Houses, Improvement Schemes, and Lodging-Houses,' and 'Cottage Estates.'

Wason (J. Cathcart), The Great Crisis. King
An address on the present political crisis, given at the Women's Liberal Metropolitan Union this month, with a Foreword by Mr. H. E. Duke.

SCIENCE.

Bowles (E. A.), My Garden in Summer, 5/ net. Jack
A volume by the author of 'My Garden in Spring,' describing the summer plants and flowers in the same garden. The book is illustrated with numerous plates in colour and half-tone.

Brooks (Robert Preston), The Agrarian Revolution in Georgia, 1865–1912, 40 cents.
Madison, Wisconsin
A thesis submitted to the University of Wisconsin for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Burkhardt (Dr. Heinrich), Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable, Authorized Translation from the Fourth German Edition by S. E. Rasor, 12/6 net. Harrap
The translator has added exercises, a number of figures, and some footnotes.

Busck (August), New Genera and Species of Microlepidoptera from Panama.
Washington, Government Printing Office
This paper, describing material collected by the writer while a member of the Smithsonian Biological Survey of Panama, is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Crawford (J. C.), Hymenoptera, Superfamilies Apoidea and Chalcidoidea of the Yale-Dominican Expedition of 1913.
Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A description of material collected by Mr. F. W. Foote. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Cropper (John Westray) and **Drew (Aubrey Howard),** Researches into Induced Cell-Reproduction in Amœbæ, "John Howard McFadden Researches," Vol. IV., 5/ net.
John Murray
A description of researches into the causation of cancer. Most of the illustrations are from drawings by Miss M. Rhodes.

Dunlop (Col. H. C.) and **Jackson (C. S.),** Slide-Rule Notes, 2/6 net. Longmans
This work "deals almost exclusively with the ordinary 25cm. slide-rule, as designed by Col. Mannheim." The material is based on a pamphlet published by the authors in 1911, which has been revised and enlarged with a new chapter on logologarithmic scales.

Fleming (J. A.), The Wonders of Wireless Telegraphy explained in Simple Terms for the Non-Technical Reader, 3/6 net.
S.P.C.K.
A second and revised edition.

Galloway (T. W.), Biology of Sex for Parents and Teachers, 2/ net. Heath
A discussion of the need for instructing children in matters of sex.

Irish (An) Astronomical Tract, based in Part on a Mediæval Latin Version of a Work by Messahalah, edited by Maura Power, 10/6 net.
Irish Texts Society
The text has been edited, with a Preface, translation, and Glossary, and is illustrated with facsimiles and plates.

Macdonald (William), Makers of Modern Agriculture, 2/6 net. Macmillan
Sketches of five men who have been prominent in the history of agriculture—Jethro Tull, Coke of Norfolk, Arthur Young, John Sinclair, and Cyrus H. McCormick.

Oberholser (Harry C.), A Monograph of the Genus Chordeiles Swainson, Type of a New Family of Goatsuckers.
Washington, Govt. Printing Office
One of the *Bulletins* of the Smithsonian Institution. It has illustrations and maps.

Ogley (Daniel H.), Incandescent Electric Lamps and their Application, 2/6 net.
Longmans
A little manual for the general reader. It is illustrated by photographs and diagrams.

Owen (J. A.) and **Boulger (G. S.),** The Country Month by Month, with Notes by the late Lord Lilford, 2/6 net. Duckworth
A new edition, illustrated with coloured plates and photographs.

Ruddock (E. Harris), The Homœopathic Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.
Homœopathic Publishing Co.
This edition has been revised and largely rewritten by Dr. C. E. Wheeler and Mr. J. Eadie, the former being responsible for the Medical, the latter for the Surgical section. The volume includes a Clinical Directory, and new chapters on 'Serum,' 'Tropical Diseases,' &c.

Trimble (William J.), The Mining Advance into the Inland Empire, a Comparative Study of the Beginnings of the Mining Industry in Idaho and Montana, Eastern Washington and Oregon, and the Southern Interior of British Columbia; and of Institutions and Laws based upon that Industry, 40 cents.
Madison, Wisconsin
A thesis submitted to the University of Wisconsin for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Spirit-Psychometry and Trance Communications by Unseen Agencies through a Welsh Woman and Dr. T. D'Aute-Hooper, 3/6 net. Rider
This book gives an account of some communications made through the mediumship of a Welsh woman of humble birth.

FINE ART.

Almack (Edward), Fine Old Bindings, with Other Interesting Miscellanea in Edward Almack's Library, 63/ net. Blades & East
This volume, containing descriptions of old bindings in the author's library, is illustrated with coloured plates, facsimiles, photographs, &c. Only 200 copies of the work have been printed.

Punjab: Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the Year ending 31st March, 1913, 7*d.*
Calcutta and London, Thacker
Containing Departmental Notes, a report on the Preservation of Monuments, and Appendixes.

Davies (Randall), Six Centuries of Painting, 10/6 net. Jack
A general survey of the history of painting from the time of Cimabue to the end of the nineteenth century. It is illustrated with mounted reproductions in colour.

Simple Architecture: Our Cathedrals, Old Churches, and Colleges, with a Few Suggestions as to how best to appreciate their Beauty and discover their Date and Characteristics, edited by R. B., 1/ net.
Simpkin & Marshall
A new and revised edition of this little handbook, which gives a vocabulary of the most general terms used in architecture, and indicates the prominent features of the different periods. There are illustrations.

Visvakarma: Examples of Indian Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Handicraft, chosen by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Part VII. 2/6 Luzac
Containing twelve plates illustrating Indian sculpture.

MUSIC.

Congress Library, Catalogue of Opera Librettos printed before 1800, in 2 vols., prepared by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, $2 Washington, Govt. Printing Office

In Vol. I. the Catalogue is arranged alphabetically under titles. Vol. II. contains an Author List, Composer List, and an Aria Index.

Keeping (Constance), Étude in E Flat for the Pianoforte, Op. 20, No. 1, 1/6 net. Musical Exchange

Keeping (Constance), Idyll for the Pianoforte, Op. 21, 1/6 net. Musical Exchange

Stewart (Rev. G. Wauchope), Music in the Church, 1/6 net. Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark; London, A. & C. Black

A manual on the history and development of Church music. Part of "The Guild Library."

DRAMA.

Redmond-Howard (L. G.) and Carson (Harry), An Irishman's Home; or, The Crisis, a Topical Play on the Ulster Question, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

The joint-authors of this play are respectively the nephew of Mr. John Redmond and the son of Sir Edward Carson, and in a 'Preface for Politicians' of nearly thirty pages they explain that their purport, "which is essentially non-partisan, is....to portray as truly as possible the psychology of the present situation in Ireland in one dramatic crisis."

Shaw (Bernard), Misalliance, 6/ Constable

This volume contains 'Misalliance,' 'The Dark Lady of the Sonnets,' and 'Fanny's First Play.' The first named is preceded by a treatise of over a hundred pages on 'Parents and Children.' The two others have shorter Prefaces.

Tagore (Rabindranath), Chitra, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A lyrical play in one act, based on a story from the 'Mahabharata.' It was written about twenty-five years ago, and issued in a limited edition by the Indian Society last January. See review in *The Athenæum*, Jan. 17, p. 99.

Wilde (Oscar), An Ideal Husband, 2/ net. Methuen

A new acting version of Wilde's play, produced by Sir George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre.

DR. ALDIS WRIGHT.

A full and busy life in the service of scholarship was closed by the death of William Aldis Wright on Tuesday last. Born at Beccles in 1831, and educated at the Grammar School there, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected a scholar of that foundation in 1853, and was next year among the Wranglers.

The Bible and English were, however, his favourite studies, and it was as an English scholar of singular precision and accuracy that he made his name.

His first writings were contributions to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 1860–63. He proved an indefatigable secretary to the Old Testament Revision Company from 1870 to 1885. 'The Bible Word-Book' he published with J. Eastwood reached a second edition in 1884. He edited a third edition of Westcott's 'History of the English Bible' in 1905, and a commentary on the Book of Job from a Hebrew MS. in the Cambridge University Library in the same year.

In the sixties Dr. Wright made the acquaintance of Alexander Macmillan, then a rising publisher in Cambridge, and the result was that he edited several of Bacon's works, and associated his name indelibly with Shakespeare. In conjunction with W. G. Clark he produced the Globe Edition, and that 'Cambridge Shakespeare' in several volumes which has since become a standard authority for commentators. A long series of plays edited by Dr. Wright for the Clarendon Press Series have been thumbed by generations of schoolboys. The comment supplied is always sound, and strong on the philological side, but would be regarded as a little meagre from the modern point of view. Dr. Wright left teachers to impart, or learners to discover, their own views on Shakespeare's æsthetics. Dr. Wright's special interest in philology was shown by his joint editorship of *The Journal of Philology* at its beginning in 1868. His work in this department of learning includes editions of 'The Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode' and 'Femina' (Roxburghe Club), and 'Generydes' (Early English Text Society).

To Dr. Wright we also owe the editing of the works of his close friend and neighbour in Suffolk, Edward FitzGerald. The Letters and Literary Remains were treated by him with all the care and knowledge of which he was master, and his indignation was undisguised when less competent pens infringed on his province and fell into error. It is a great pity that he never wrote a Life of FitzGerald.

The College of Trinity, in which, as he wished, he lived and died, held always a foremost place in his thoughts, and he served it for a long term of years as Librarian and Vice-Master. A man of fine, somewhat austere appearance, he was an admirable example of dignity and authority surviving in an age which makes too little of both. He could bring dons to book as well as the thoughtless undergraduate. Always formidable in his gift of terse sarcasm, he did not seem easy of access; but he was full of kindliness and generosity, and ready to help others when he was busiest with his own work.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOOKSELLER.

Some Early Book Wars.

Every one who has had the hardihood to explore the neglected history of bookselling in this country—a history, as Mr. Birrell has said, "which seems to lie choked in mountains of dust which it would be suicidal to disturb"—knows how difficult it is to prevent the annals of the bookseller from becoming merged and eventually lost in those of the publisher. In the early history of the book trade, indeed, it is impossible to separate them. Caxton was publisher, printer, and bookseller in one, and, as if that were not sufficient, himself translated a number of books for which he thought there might be a popular demand. The evolution of the bookseller since Caxton's day has been a slow, and not infrequently a painful, process. There has been little internal peace throughout the fluctuating fortunes of the trade, and the present cry for reform is but the echo of the discontent of preceding generations. Lack of a governing body to look after the interests of every branch without fear or favour has been the root of the evil from the beginning.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries book wars broke out more bitter than anything of the kind experienced in modern times. The trouble in the earlier age was largely due to the invasion of Continental printers and booksellers, who were specially exempted from Richard III.'s Act of 1484 for regulating the trade of foreigners in this country. England, it should be remembered, lagged far behind the Continent in the days when the new art of printing was revolutionizing the book world, and for half a century the trade was largely monopolized by aliens, who not only set up their own presses here, but also made England a sort of dumping-ground for books printed abroad. These were sold by their travelling booksellers at such places as the country fairs and St. Paul's Churchyard—then the focus of the trade in England—and helped to raise the native craftsmen's wrath to a degree which reached its climax in the "Evil May Day" of 1517, when the French and Flemish quarters of London were sacked.

In Great Eliza's reign came the parting of the ways between the printer and the bookseller-publisher, and the struggle for the mastery which made the Stationers' Company a hotbed of tyranny and monopoly. Privileges were granted for the sole right to print and publish not only the Bible and Prayer Book, but also most other books in general demand; with the result that the less fortunate members of the trade were forced into piracy and rebellion. The complaint of the printers, who had hitherto had matters much their own way in the book world, now was that the booksellers had secured so many of these copyrights that they were left more or less at their mercy. "The booksellers," wrote Christopher Barker, the Queen's Printer, in the report on the subject which we may be permitted to quote from Prof. Arber's privately printed 'Transcript of the Registers of the Stationers' Company,'

"being growen the greater and wealthier number, have nowe many of the best Copies [copyrights] and keepe no printing howse, but onlie paye for the workmanship, and have the benefit, both of the imprinting, and the sale of all 'Commentaries of the Scriptures' and (till of late years all Schoole books, Dictionaries, Cronicles Histories) books of Phisick, and infinite others....I speake not this (though it be very true) as wishing any restraynt to Bookesellers, or Booke binders, but that they may print and have printed for them such good bookes as they can orderly procure: for even some of them, though their skill be little or nothing in the execution of the art, have more judgement to governe, and other matters of printing, than some Printers have; but unless some few printers be well-mayntayned it will bring both the one and the other to confusion and extreme povertye."

Authors' rights being then non-existent, the unprivileged members of the trade took to piracy, printing and selling any likely manuscript that fell into their hands—stage copies of Shakespeare's plays, for example—and such copyrights of the monopolists as they dared to trade in. "Tush," said John Wolfe, one of the ringleaders of the revolt in this Elizabethan book war,

"Luther was but one man, and reformed all the world for religion, and I am that one man, that must and will reform the government of this trade."

Wolfe, up to a point, succeeded, the special commission appointed to inquire into the matter leading to a compromise in which the monopolists yielded up a considerable number of their copyrights for the benefit of their poorer brethren. The irony of it was that when in due course this doughty champion of free trade joined the ranks of the protectionists, and prospered proportionately, he became as zealous as any one in safeguarding the privileges that fell his way.

Two great advantages which the bookseller-publisher then held over the printer were that it cost him incomparably less to start in business, and that he had not to wait for official permission to set up a printing establishment—the Government keeping a strict eye on such dangerous places in those intolerant times. The bookseller could begin with a stall in St. Paul's Churchyard, beg, borrow, or steal some likely "copy," get it printed, and exchange with the other members of the trade until his stall was sufficiently stocked with the popular books of the day. Many an apprentice made his humble beginning in this way. That the custom continued through the seventeenth century is proved

by John Dunton, "the crack-brained, scribbling bookseller," as Isaac D'Israeli called him, who tells us, in his 'Life and Errors,' how, by exchanging through the whole trade the first book he issued, he succeeded in furnishing his shop with every kind of work then saleable.

Outside London, except in the larger towns, and such seats of learning as Oxford and Cambridge, the sale of books was dependent either upon the packman and the great periodical fairs, or upon those tradesmen who contrived to add it to some less speculative business. Poor George Miller, whose Life has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, almost broke his heart over the grocery department which alone made it possible to continue his career as a Scottish bookseller, as described in his own 'Latter Struggles' in 1833. The bookseller pure and simple gradually separated from the publisher as completely as he had separated from the printer. The dividing line became more and more marked as the great publishing houses of to-day built up their historic connexions, and developed a business which became highly specialized in every department.

Most of the founders of our famous publishing houses began as booksellers. Thomas Longman I. served his seven years' apprenticeship in a bookseller's shop in Lombard Street before marrying his master's daughter and buying the business of William Taylor, the first publisher of 'Robinson Crusoe' at the signs of the "Ship" and "Black Swan" in Paternoster Row. That was as long ago as 1724, and to this day the house of Longmans stands on the same site, and bears as its emblem the signs of the "Ship" and "Swan." John Murray I. started as a bookseller and stationer in Fleet Street in 1768, when he retired on half-pay as a lieutenant of marines. It is curious to-day to read the announcement which he printed on his shop card at the time, to the effect that he sold all new books and publications, and fitted up

"Public and Private Libraries in the neatest manner with Books of the choicest Editions, the best Print, and the richest Bindings";

besides executing

"East India or foreign Commissions by an assortment of Books and Stationery suited to the Market or Purpose for which it is destined; all at the most reasonable rates."

George Smith I., father of the George Smith of *Cornhill*, Thackeray, and 'D.N.B.' fame, also embarked in a modest way as a London bookseller and stationer before launching out as a publisher with his partner Alexander Elder close upon a hundred years ago. The first William Blackwood served his apprenticeship as a bookseller in his native Edinburgh, and afterwards made a reputation for himself on the antiquarian side, but was already established as a publisher when the great days of Byron and Scott arrived. So it was with Adam Black, who, after serving his apprenticeship in the same city, came to London, like so many other bookselling Scotsmen, and worked as an assistant at Lackington's famous shop in Finsbury Square, "The Temple of the Muses," then one of the sights of London. So, too, it was with Daniel Macmillan, Bentley, Chambers, and others whose names were to become household words. Daniel Macmillan was still serving as a bookseller's assistant, earning 80*l.* a year, when he explained to his friend MacLehose—afterwards the founder of the distinguished firm of publishers to the University of Glasgow—his lofty ideal of the bookseller's calling:—

"Bless your heart, MacLehose, you surely never thought that you were merely working for bread! Don't you know that you are cultivating good taste among the natives of Glasgow; helping to unfold a love of the beautiful among those who are slaves to the useful, or what they call the useful?....We booksellers, if we are faithful to our task, are trying to destroy, and are helping to destroy, all kinds of confusion, and are aiding our great Taskmaster to reduce the world into order and beauty and harmony."

That was an ideal which the founder of the house of Macmillans kept in view throughout his life, and it did not prevent him from building up a flourishing business.

With the modern tendency to specialization, the production and distribution of books have become two separate and distinct trades. The pity of it is that in separating they had no governing body to knit their interests closer together, and inspire that sense of mutual confidence without which men can never hope to be worthy of their high calling. Had there been some central authority of the kind, the disastrous custom of discounts which played havoc with the trade throughout the nineteenth century would never have been tolerated. The net system has done a great deal to save the situation, and both booksellers and publishers now have their separate associations to safeguard their particular interests. But there is still urgent need for reform before the book trade can settle down into the healthy state which can only proceed from a sound constitution. Let us echo the words of the forerunners of the Stationers' Company—

"the reputable men of the Craft of Writers of Text-letters....citizens of London, who were wont to bind and sell books"—

when, more than five hundred years ago, they prayed for authority to elect wardens

"diligently to oversee that good rule and governance is had and exercised by all folks of the same trades in all works with the same trades pertaining, to the praise and good fame of the loyal good men of the same trades, and to the shame and blame of the bad and disloyal men of the same."

It is worth remembering that the Mayor and Aldermen granted the petition, "for the reason that it concerned the common weal and profit." The welfare of the book trade, it need scarcely be added, is a matter of even greater moment to the commonweal to-day, when books play a part in the national life undreamt of in the ages before the dawn of printing.

CHARLES TRICE MARTIN.

The death of this well-known record officer and antiquary will be regretted by historical students, and by a large circle of private friends. It will be recalled that Mr. Martin retired from the Record Office on a pension, after forty-five years' service, in 1906. For some years past his energies had been confined to editing the publications of the Pipe Roll Society; but during the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century, few mediæval scholars produced more varied and important work. Apart from the editions published in his name or prepared by him for the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials, Mr. Martin produced or prepared calendars or reports of several important manuscript collections in private hands, and he supplied the materials for more than one private publication. He also contributed to several learned periodicals.

Although his name was, perhaps, better known in connexion with his private and unofficial work, Mr. Martin had the privilege of assisting Dr. James Gairdner for more than twenty years in preparing the Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. As a record officer his sound scholarship must have been of the utmost service, as may be inferred from the evidence published in the First Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records. For the student, Mr. Martin's name is more closely associated with the revival of the study of palæography than with any other official or unofficial undertaking. His editions of 'Wright's Court Hand,' and his own 'Record Interpreter,' have been of the greatest assistance to more than one generation of English antiquaries.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

It seems improbable that the word "whyttawer" (white-tawyer) as applied to John Shakespeare's calling is capable of any other than the usual interpretation, namely, one who dresses white leather with alum, and I think Mrs. Stopes will find that the leather thus tawed was used for gloves, and not for shoes. Glove-skin is, apparently, still tawed with alum and other chemicals, and according to the 'English Dialect Dictionary' (*s.v.* 'White,' adj. 47) the term "white-leather" is applied to "horseskins, cured white and not tanned, used for whipthongs, hedge-mittens, &c." The so-called "Statutes of Winchester," entered under the year 1473 in the 'Coventry Leet Book' (pp. 395–401; cf. 'Northampton Records,' i. 344–9), afford evidence as to the way leather-workers were restricted in the employment of their material. Thus the "cordeners" or "corvisers" were compelled to use only "good neats' leather and calves' leather" in their shoemaking, thoroughly tanned and curried, just the kind of skins outside the white-tawyer's province, since his skill was only to be exercised on that of sheep, goats, deer, horse, and hound, varieties again the tanner was forbidden to touch. In Coventry there was a close connexion between the whittawers and glovers, who walked together in the Corpus Christi procession ('Leet Book,' p. 220). Altogether there seems no reason to doubt that the terms "whittawer" and "glover" might present different aspects of the same occupation.

Mary Dormer Harris.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

In the first four days of the sale by Messrs. Sotheby of the library formed by the late Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin the most important prices were the following: Anthologia Epigrammatum Græcorum, 1494, 20*l.* Celsus, De Re Medicina, 1478, 32*l.* Cronica van Coellen, 1499, 31*l.* Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 24*l.* A large collection of tracts and documents relating to coinage, *c.* 1700, 25*l.* Columna, Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, 1504, 58*l.* Crescentius, In Commodum Ruralium, n.d., *c.* 1495, 31*l.* Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus, 1480, 60*l.* Directorium Humanæ Vitæ, n.d., but 15th century, 34*l.* Dupuiherbault, Epistres et Evangiles, 2 vols., 1553, in an old French binding, 20*l.* Queen Elizabeth, New Year's Gifts, a parchment roll, 1579, 46*l.* A collection of over 200 engravings of firework displays, *c.* 1592–1814, 50*l.* Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum, 1485, 30*l.* Herodotus, 1502, Erasmus's copy, 63*l.* Lichtenberger, Pronosticatio Latina, 1492, 56*l.* Livy, Roman History, 1507, 26*l.* Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi, 1499, 20*l.* Macrobius, Expositio in Somnium Scipionis, 1472, 20*l.* 10*s.* Mandeville, Travels, in German, 1484, 100*l.* Defensorium Inviolate Virginitatis Marie, n.d., but printed at Basle in the 15th century, 25*l.* Dat bok der mede-lydinghe Marien, 1498, 66*l.* Demosthenes, Orationes, 1504, 36*l.* 10*s.* Homer, 1518, 82*l.* Virgil, 1514, 53*l.* The last three were Melanchthon's own copies.

Literary Gossip.

It may be of interest to historical students to remember that an opportunity exists of studying in print the characteristics of such a princely register as that recently discovered and identified by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The work referred to is the well-known Register of John of Gaunt, recently edited for the Royal Historical Society by Mr. S. Armitage-Smith. It may be further noted that a full account of the parallel establishment of the Black Prince's brother will be found in Mr. Armitage-Smith's brilliant Life of the Duke of Lancaster and King of Castille, which is largely based upon the Register in question. The latter is not inferior in historical interest to any similar document that has survived.

Many will sympathize with Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson's tilt this week in the House of Commons against the traffic in titles in the present age. Though, however, the traffic has reached blatant proportions, it is not novel. In 'Bleak House' (chap. xxxv.) the heroine explained to Miss Flite that

"it was not the custom in England to confer titles on men distinguished by peaceful services, however good or great; unless occasionally, when they consisted of the accumulation of some very large amount of money."

Miss Flite, being mad, expected to find our nobility marked by distinction in art, literature, or the public service.

A bibliography of all the books and pamphlets that have been published in England or America on various Danish subjects, besides a list of translated Danish works, some thousand in all, has just been published by the Danish-American Society.

Mr. Guy Bickers, who has for some years been general manager for Mr. Eveleigh Nash, is transferring his services to Messrs. G. Bell & Sons, of which company he will from July 1st become a director.

Mr. Kenneth Bell has resigned his position in that firm in order to take up a responsible post with Messrs. Ginn & Co. of St. Martin's Street.

The Times of Monday last published two sonnets by Keats which are new to print. They were written on a blank page in the edition of Keats's 'Poems' published in 1817, and are entitled 'On Receiving a Laurel Crown from Leigh Hunt,' and 'To the Ladies who saw me Crown'd.' Keats did not publish them, it is suggested, because he afterwards became ashamed of his crowning. Also they belong to the experimental stage in his style represented by 'Endymion,' when he was dissatisfied with his work, and had not attained the mastery of his later days. Still, the sonnets show us the great style in the making, and the pregnant phrase which Keats shares with Shakespeare.

We are sorry to find that last week, by consulting a contemporary for the name of an author needed under 'Books Published this Week,' we attributed the novel 'Roding Rectory' to Cecil Adair. The author is Mr. Archibald Marshall.

Messrs. Longmans are publishing shortly 'The English Catholic Refugees on the Continent, 1558-1795,' by the Rev. Peter Guilday. This book follows the fortunes of the first exiles—students and professors of Oxford and Cambridge, members of the religious Orders, and individual lay men and women, who left England shortly after the passing of the Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy in 1559—and describes the two centuries and a half of absence which followed down to the French Revolution, when the English Catholic exiles returned to England. The archives of Belgium, France, and Spain have been carefully searched for all traces of these refugees, and the volume contains more than one hundred unpublished documents. The Secret Archives of the Vatican and the numerous collections of the Vatican Library are also extensively used.

A work of a remarkable character, which Messrs. Macmillan announce for next Tuesday, is a volume containing the impressions of a well-known and well-educated India ruler, Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, during a tour in Europe in 1913. The volume bears as title 'Impressions of British Life and Character,' and includes a laudatory Introduction from the pen of Lord George Hamilton.

Mr. W. B. Bryan will also issue next Tuesday through Messrs. Macmillan the first volume of an ambitious 'History of the National Capital of the United States.' In this instalment he deals with the events of the years 1790 to 1814.

The Cornhill Magazine for June opens with an unpublished poem by Mrs. Browning, written before her marriage: 'An Epistle to a Canary,' supposed to be indited by her own pair of doves to Miss Mitford's pet bird. Mr. Bernard Holland contributes personal recollections of Alfred Lyttelton. June 24th is the 600th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, the history of which is retold by Sir Herbert Maxwell. Sport is represented by Mr. H. T. Sheringham's 'On a Little Chalk Stream.' 'With Mistral in Provence' is a personal reminiscence of the poet by the Hon. Margaret Amherst, and 'The Way of the Legion' a short story by Mr. Claude E. Benson.

Harper's Magazine for June will include 'Conquering the Great Rose,' by Mrs. Fanny B. Workman; 'Some Uses of American Parties,' by Prof. W. M. Sloane; 'The First Dictionary of Americanisms,' by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury; 'On Truly Hill,' a story by Mrs. Dudeney; and 'Pan,' a poem by Mr. Le Gallienne.

'Yusuf Khan, the Rebel Commandant,' by Mr. S. C. Hill, which Messrs. Longmans announce, is an attempt to narrate from original sources the adventurous career and tragic fate of an Indian soldier who was born a peasant, but trained by Clive, and promoted to the highest rank ever attained by one of the East India Company's native officers. The conflict with his mortal enemy the Nawab of Arcot ruined him, but in Southern India he is still remembered as a firm, wise, and upright governor.

'Socialism: Promise or Menace?' by Mr. Morris Hillquit and Dr. John A. Ryan, is a volume in which one author attacks this system of government, while the other advocates it. The volume will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on the 26th inst.

Mr. Richard Marsh has a long novel coming from Messrs. Chatto & Windus within the next few days. It is the story of a beautiful girl who, by a series of extraordinary accidents, is seriously incriminated in various strange disappearances of valuable property. Her lovers, her friends, her enemies, all are concerned in the mystery, and by all she is held condemned. The book is entitled 'Margot—and her Judges.'

The Ford Lectures on 'The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History,' delivered at Oxford in the Hilary Term of 1913 by Prof. T. F. Tout, will be published by the Manchester University Press next Wednesday. In addition to expanding, and to a large extent rearranging, the lectures, Prof. Tout has included in two appendixes the household ordinances of Edward II., and a list of officials under that king.

The edition of the writings of John Quincy Adams which is being prepared by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and published by Messrs. Macmillan, will move a step nearer completion with the issue of Vol. III. on the 26th inst. The years covered by this instalment are 1801 to 1810.

We are sorry to notice the death on Tuesday last of Mr. John W. Hales, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at King's College, London, at the age of 77. Mr. Hales was one of the famous group at Christ's College, Cambridge, which included Calverley, Seeley, and Skeat. A master at Marlborough under Bradley from 1860 for three years, he found his chief work as a teacher and examiner in English. He was twice Clark Lecturer at Trinity, Cambridge, on English Literature, contributed several articles to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and edited several English classics. His notes on various literary matters, partly from our own columns, make an interesting volume entitled 'Folia Literaria.'

M. Léon Séché, who died at Nice on the 6th inst., at the age of 66, was the author of numerous monographs. He was an indefatigable searcher of archives, and could write with equal facility on the Jansenists, the origins of the Concordat, J. du Bellay, or Lamartine. When his death occurred, he was collecting documents for a book on Masséna.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th; Lecture II. in 'The Athenæum' for the 2nd and 9th inst.; and the first portion of Lecture III. in last week's 'Athenæum.']

LECTURE III. (*continued*).

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."

The Significance of Pressure.

WE have here arrived at one of the most comprehensive and fundamental ideas which science enables us to form of health. It is a balance, or correspondence, of outer and inner pressure. But where a being is a complex of many "persons," it will happen that health upon a given level is possible only to one set of "persons," and that the others suffer—are "in prison." If the "persons" which are in health, say, at the general level and pressure of the present surface of the earth predominate over the rest, the individual will be relatively well and comfortable. If the others come to preponderate, a change of some kind in order to get a change of pressure may become urgently necessary. It may be sufficient only to change by migration on the same level; it may be necessary to ascend—go up to a mountain top; or, it may be necessary to descend—to go down into some depth within the earth; or, again, it may be necessary to alter diet, to fast, to perform certain physical exercises, or to work more subjectively than objectively.

If the pressure and temperature in a given area are altered, the condition of every living thing within that area is altered. The human body, as we have seen, is never in one uniform condition of temperature and pressure throughout. In a rich personality these differences are very nicely balanced, and therefore, if any change occurs in the external or internal pressure, a change—but a change of many different degrees and complications—will take place through the layers of the body inwards to the innermost layer, resulting in differences of temperature and function. Wherever we find difference of temperature, we should treat it as an indication of difference of pressure somewhere; and it is necessary to keep carefully before the mind that the differences of temperature in different parts of the body are there also an indication of corresponding differences of blood pressure, and also of change in the blood itself. This difference of blood pressure is—not solely, but to an important degree—brought about by the fact that the blood is not evenly distributed throughout the body to its different organs and parts. This is one of the causes of that want of balance in the body which we have already noted, and it is felt most markedly in the capillaries.

In cases where, from bad circulation, the pressure is injuriously uneven, it may be remedied to a very considerable extent by manipulation, gentle exercise, baths, and so forth.

A few details as to differences of temperature may make the matter more vivid. The two sides of the heart differ in temperature, and the temperature of the aorta, again, is different from that of either. The temperature in the liver is 39·7° C., in the superior vena cava 36·78°, in the inferior vena cava 38·11°, under the tongue 37·19°, in the rectum 38·1°. The average temperature of the blood is 39. It will readily be understood that if one part of the body—say, the liver—has an enhanced temperature, all the rest of the body is affected by it, the so-called "normal" balance of "persons" being altered and other "persons" coming into power.

The temperature of the insane is usually very low—often only 30° to 31° C., which is that of the bee; and in cases of dementia with paralysis, may be as low as 27·5° C. In a drunken person the temperature may sink to 24° C. Poisons—chloroform, alcohol, digitalis, quinine, aconite, muscarin, strychnine, nicotine, hyoscyamus, haschish, opium, and many others—may lower the temperature and increase the blood pressure, or the reverse, and also alter the blood itself.

I would entreat every one to pause over these last statements. To say that the insane, or those affected by drugs, have a subnormal temperature is equivalent to saying that they are living under a different internal pressure. The first measure towards cure would be to get the right internal pressure for the new "persons" arisen into dominance—not necessarily evil "persons."

Diving: Alteration of External Pressure.

If, now, we would understand aright the internal pressure of the body, we must consider the effect upon it of differences of pressure from without. The readiest way to do this is to look into the phenomena of diving. In various parts of the world "savage" or "barbarous" peoples, without any apparatus, dive for sponges and pearls. In order to do this work, divers are generally trained to it from earliest childhood. Mothers will hold their children's heads under water to practise them in endurance. In an island off Japan the women do all the diving, and can go as far as 130 ft. down to fish up certain shells.

Now, when these naked divers dive, they grasp a heavy stone with their hands, or put their feet into a stirrup attached to such a stone, and let its weight take them down. A rope is tied to the stone, and the diver may either be hauled up by it or ascend by his own efforts. Some of the deep-water divers put a horn clip on the nose, an oiled wad in each ear, and a bit of oiled sponge in the mouth. Now this, of course, is essentially exposing oneself to a sudden great change of pressure. It can only be borne if the diver is trained to it by short stages. Imprudent diving results in hæmorrhage, caused by the increase of pressure, followed by decompression and other maladies.

Fakirs perform a somewhat similar feat when they allow themselves to be buried in the earth—a sort of diving on land, and it is interesting to notice that they also stop up the nose, ears, and throat. A fakir may remain buried alive as long as six months.

For the diver in the sea the length of time he remains below, as well as the depth of the dive, is determined by practice. All muscular exercise—except climbing a ladder—is more difficult under pressure.

The stopping of the ears is a good thing, because the ear is particularly influenced by pressure, and when, through the air being compressed, the internal and external pressure are unequal, there is great pain, and deafness may be caused. The man holds his breath, keeps the Eustachian tubes open by swallowing, and then dives and stays down till he has reached what he knows is his rupture-point—a longer or shorter time according to practice. If he goes on too long, he will break a bloodvessel. A whale—one of those animals which, alas! are being killed off the earth—goes down 100 fathoms or more with one breath; nobody knows how it is done. It is rather interesting in this connexion that whalebone was used by the Swiss woman—as I told you in the last lecture—for gauging the depth of veins of metal in the earth. It would seem that whalebone has a barometric sensitiveness.

By deep breathing before the dive the carbon-dioxide is expelled from the body and the concentration reduced. Muscular movement—so that it be not too violent—helps in this. The breathing must be moderately deep abdominal breathing.

Compression heats the air in the body, renders it lighter for a given volume of surrounding air, and gives it a certain *lifting* value. Blood, we must remember, is "spirituous"—*i.e.*, full of air, and carries gases dissolved in it. The blood-serum, urine, and bile all yield air *in vacuo*, and venous blood foams under the air-pump to ten times its volume.

I may mention here, as another illustration of effect of difference of pressure, that practice in breathing rarefied air is necessary. Death has sometimes occurred in the diving-bell or *in vacuo*—not so much from actual lack of air, as because the air was too ætherial for the creature breathing it. Animals will live under a bell after a candle has gone out—that is to say, are able to breathe finer air.

Among the ancients the women used to fashion earthen pots, dive under them, and practise breathing compressed air in the pot—which may remind us of the habits of the water-spider with its diving-bell.

Compression causing heat, a sudden expansion and release of pressure causes

cold. To restore warmth it is necessary, not so much to supply warm food, clothing, or external applications, as to return to the right level.

Certain diseases caused by compression —*i.e.*, either by excess of blood pressure or by change in barometric pressure—may often be cured by recompression. The disease is caused by a process analagous to what happens to a diver who, on ascending, is too abruptly decompressed; and death may occur unless recompression is resorted to. This mode of cure was practised in the case of many diseases by the Etruscans.

Alteration of Internal Pressure.

Well, now, just as a diver exposes himself to external pressure when going down into water, and stays below for a longer or shorter space of time as he can, so a thinker exposes himself to pressure—only, it is internal pressure—when, with attention fixed, and his powers of concentration in fullest exercise, he plunges into thought. We dive subjectively when we think. We leave the "person" of limited normal consciousness, and the mind functions in other "persons" with wider powers.

In deep thought the chest is held motionless, and respiration gradually ceases, so that the blood is prevented in ts return to the heart. Hence there arises internal congestion or an abundant supply of blood to one set of organs or "persons," with an accompanying stimulation of the ganglia and increased functional activity of these. Unless this internal pressure is properly regulated, and the organs are sufficiently developed by training to endure it, there will arise a disturbance of balance between internal and external pressure, and this will affect the whole body.

With the young, thinking—this inner "diving," with its fixed attention and concentration—should be allowed only in very short spells. Sighs from young children indicate over-pressure. The short intervals of mental work should alternate with free, *gentle* play of a sensible kind calculated to reveal the intuitive powers. This play—as we saw in the effect of the action of an insensible limb on its owner—will afford ideas for the next "dive."

Were all the children grouped together in class or school of the same breed, the times for concentration and for play might be arranged to succeed one another in a scheme more or less fixed, for *breed* means certain limitations and conditions. But nowadays our population is a mixed one, and in the enormous classes of our elementary schools boys and girls of very diverse quality are all huddled together.

(*To be continued.*)

*** We propose next week to publish a full account of a paper recently read by Dr. Mackenzie before the members of the Aristotelian Society. This has been specially prepared for us by Mr. H. Wildon Carr, Hon. Secretary of the Society. The subject, 'Dissociated Personality,' should appeal to those interested in Miss Abrahall's lectures.

IN HONOUR OF DR. FRAZER.

It has been suggested that the completion of the third edition of 'The Golden Bough' might give the many friends and admirers of Dr. Frazer a fitting occasion for offering him some token in recognition of his great services to learning.

It is proposed that a Frazer Fund for Social Anthropology be established to make grants to travelling students of either sex, whether connected with a University or not, with a view to their investigating problems in the culture and social organization of primitive peoples, a department of anthropology which Dr. Frazer has always been eager to promote. This proposal affords an opportunity to that wide public, both at home and abroad, whose interest has been stimulated by Dr. Frazer's work, to co-operate in doing honour to a student whose reputation is worldwide, and whose speculations, founded on an immense accumulation of facts, have affected the main current of thought in several important subjects.

It is also proposed that, in order to secure continuity of administration, the Fund be held in trust by the University of Cambridge, and that the grants from it be made by seven managers, representing the various anthropological schools of the country. Detailed regulations will be submitted for approval to a meeting of subscribers.

This scheme has already the support of a representative list of eminent scholars at home and abroad. It is a practical one without the usual academic restrictions, and should appeal to all who know Dr. Frazer's unwearied zeal for research. Our readers do not need to be told of the importance we attach to Social Anthropology. The proposal has our cordial support, and will, we hope, meet with a response worthy of a great scholar.

The Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. F. M. Cornford, Trinity College, Cambridge. Contributions to the Fund may be sent either direct to him, or to the "Frazer Fund Account," Messrs. Barclay & Co., Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 14.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. O. M. Dalton exhibited, on behalf of the Marquess of Northampton, the Clephane horn. The mediæval oliphant known as the Clephane horn was long preserved by the family of that name at Carslogie Castle in Fife, and presumably passed into the possession of the Marquesses of Northampton after the marriage of the second Marquess with Miss Clephane in 1815. It was published by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Border Antiquities' in 1811; and was shown at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857, and at South Kensington in 1862. It has been variously regarded as late-antique, Carolingian, and Romanesque; but a comparison with other oliphants, with designs in illuminated MSS., and with frescoes seems to show that it should be ascribed to the province of Byzantine art, and that it probably belongs to the eleventh century. Though considerably damaged, it is in some respects the most remarkable of all known oliphants; and its rich figure-decoration, illustrating the contests of the amphitheatre, renders it of exceptional importance to archæology.

Mr. G. B. Grundy communicated a note on 'The So-called Ryknield or Riknild Street.' This recorded the result of two excavations made with a view of determining the course of the Riknild Street between Weston and the Foss Way, along the line of the parish boundary in Spring Hill Park, Chipping Campden. Two sections were cut through what was apparently the agger. The first section revealed a layer of flags, underneath which was a layer of beaten earth. This excavation was not conclusive, although the structure discovered might be suspected to be that of a road. The second section was made to the north of the first, and resulted in the discovery of a layer of small broken stones and earth superimposed upon a layer of flags, with beaten earth beneath. The result of these excavations goes to show that this is the actual line of the road. The layer of small stones corresponds to that found on the surface of Akeman Street in Blenheim Park, and although the structure below is different, in the present instance the layer of slabs seems to have been intended to prevent the small surface stones being trodden into the earth, and the beaten earth to form a solid foundation for the road.

The President communicated a note by Mr. E. H. Binney on the discovery of Roman remains on the Ermine Street, near Swindon.

Meteorological.—*May* 20.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. Gold read a paper on 'The Reduction of Barometer Readings in Absolute Units, and a New Form of Barometer Card.'

Mr. A. Hampton Brown read a paper on 'A Cuban Rain Record and its Application,' in which he dealt with the rainfall records of the Belen College Observatory, Havana, for the period 1859 to 1912, and gave particulars of the monthly, yearly, and seasonal rainfall. The average yearly rainfall for the fifty years 1861–1910 is just under 50 in., but during the past fifteen years there has been a marked tendency to diminished amounts. March is the driest month with 1·91 in., and October the wettest with 6·92 in., followed closely by June with 6·71 in. The most phenomenal month was April, 1869, when 22·57 in. was recorded, falling on six days. On the other hand, April, 1896, was entirely rainless. The rainfall year can be divided into two seasons: a wet from May to October, and a dry from November to April. During the former, 35·36 in., or 71 per cent of the rain, falls, the remaining 14·60 in., or 29 per cent, being recorded in the dry months. The author has endeavoured to trace the connexion between the wet season at Havana during May to October, and the precipitation in South-West England and South Wales during the three months January to March following; and he has found that from 1878 onwards, when the first reports for this country are available, an excess rainfall in Havana during May to October was generally followed by a deficient rainfall in South-West England at the beginning of the next year, and vice versa. There were many years where the application failed, but the general continuance of the seesaw movement was so persistent that it could hardly be regarded as merely coincidental.

Mathematical.—*May* 14.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.

Prof. H. M. Macdonald read a paper on 'Diffraction by a Straight Edge.' The paper began with a short account of the history of the problem, and of the methods used by Poincaré, Sommerfeld, and others to attack it. It was then pointed out that the known methods for finding a first approximation in the case of small wave-length suggest at once suitable forms for the exact solution, and that the solution can then be completed by the aid of the fundamental differential equation for wave propagation.

The Hon. H. F. Moulton read a paper on 'Quadratic Forms and Factorization of Numbers.' This paper sketched various methods which would reduce the labour involved in the factorization of large numbers.

The following papers were communicated by title: 'On the Reduction of Sets of Intervals,' by Prof. W. H. Young and Mrs. Young; 'Diffraction of Tidal Waves on Flat Rotating Sheets of Water,' by Mr. J. Proudman; and 'On the Algebraic Theory of Modular Systems,' by Mr. F. S. Macaulay.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

Mon.	Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.	
—	Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Economic Development of British East Africa and Uganda,' Major E. H. M. Leggett. (Colonial Section.)	
Tues.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Natural History in the Classics: II. The Natural History of Aristotle and of Pliny,' Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson.	
—	Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Singing of Songs, Old and New: III. Modern Songs,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene. (Cobb Lecture.)	
—	Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Rayhas of Assam,' Mr. J. E. Friend Pereira.	
Wed.	Society of Literature, 5.—'George Crabbe,' Canon Foakes Jackson.	
—	Geological, 8.—'On the Development of *Tragophylloceras loscombi* Sow.,' Mr. L. F. Spath; 'The Sequence of Lavas at the North Head, Otago Harbour, Dunedin,' Prof. P. Marshall.	
—	Society of Arts, 8.	
—	British Numismatic, 8.—'Touchpieces and Maundy Money,' Miss Helen Farquhar.	
Thurs.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry,' Lecture III., Prof. S. Arrhenius. (Tyndall Lectures.)	
—	Royal, 4.30.—'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions: XXIX. The Disturbance of the Equilibrium in Solutions by "Strong" and "Weak" Interfering Agents,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. E. Walker; 'On a Type-reading Optophone,' Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe; and other Papers.	
—	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.	
Fri.	Royal Institution, 9.—'Plant Autographs and their Revelations,' Prof. J. C. Bose.	
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Fiords and their Origin: II. Fiords and Earth Movements, Prof. J. W. Gregory.	

FINE ARTS

The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal. By Diana Watts. (Heinemann, 1*l.* 1*s.* net.)

Mrs. Watts has produced a very interesting book alike from the point of view of physical training, psychology, and of Greek art. Her main contention is that the all-round perfection of the Greeks in their best period was due to a state of tension, primarily of the muscles of the body, but reacting upon their intellectual and spiritual life. We seem to imply the same thing when we refer to a high or low moral tone in common speech. The most essential thing physically appears to be the strengthening of the muscles about the waist and the tension of the midriff; the author ingeniously suggests that the Greeks themselves were conscious of this when they made the *φρένες* (not *phrēnes*, as printed) the chief seat of intellectual and spiritual activity. A number of exercises are prescribed which are calculated to give the desired result, and these are reproduced in a series of kinematograph pictures which make it easy to follow the action throughout. A still more remarkable series of illustrations is produced by affixing a small electric bulb to the toe of the performer, and then photographing her movements in a dark room from above. The result is a complicated and beautiful series of geometrical figures which show a wonderful precision of movement, and give a high notion of the degree of conscious muscular control which can be attained.

The application of a similar system to the study of certain Greek athletic types is attractive, though the author is in some cases led astray by an insufficient acquaintance with the archæological data. This is the more to be regretted since the kinematographic reproductions of the action represented in sculpture by the Discobolus and the Charioteer of the Capitol are most interesting; and in the reconstruction of the motions of some other statues there is much for archæologists to learn. For example, it is well observed that the setting of the left foot at right angles to the direction of advance in the fencer's lunge, as exemplified in the Borghese Warrior and other statues, is not, as often stated, to give a broader basis, but because

> "it is only by turning out the foot of that tense vibrating leg that it can be held locked in the hip, part of the spine, one with the whole weight of the body."

Similarly, because the left foot of the Subiaco boy is not so turned, "the position is that of exhaustion, collapse." Hence follows the true inference that no athletic feat is here represented. Whether the suggestion that the statue represents Ganymede is right or not, the whole type of figure evidently suits such a character rather than an athlete. The author is not responsible for the attribution to Myron of a post-Praxitelean work.

Other suggestions, however, cannot be accepted. For example, Loewy's explanation of the strange half-turns in archaic statues and reliefs as an artistic device, due to the piecing together of inconsistent memory pictures, is criticized on the ground that such turns are possible for the highly trained body. But the photographs given to justify this criticism do not bear it out. They show, indeed, that it is possible to turn towards either side with the feet in the same position; but the turn thus produced is gradual from the feet to the shoulders, and helps to prove that the sudden half-turn at the waist is an impossibility. The treatment of the Mattei Amazon shows careful study of position, and is worthy of consideration; but no notice is taken of the theory that she is not wounded at all, and has in her hands, not a bow, but a spear used as a jumping-pole. Mrs. Watts's doubt as to the head shows her sense of fitness; but it is strange that she did not refer to any catalogue, which would have told her that the head belongs to a quite different type. Again, it is very doubtful whether the Heracles of the Ægina pediment is in any different position from the other kneeling archers. To crouch down while bending the bow, and to rise again after discharging the arrow, may be a good gymnastic exercise, but its use in war is not obvious.

These defects are pointed out because there is so much that is good in the book that it is worth making better. Its intention is admirable, not only in its protest against "the hideous inroads upon fine development made by heels, hobbles, and similar atrocities," but also in its advocacy of harmonious self-control through skilfully directed training.

PICTURES OF THE VENETIAN SCHOOL.

The little portrait head entitled *The Young Christ* (6), and ascribed to Lorenzo Lotto, is one of the first pictures to catch the visitor's eye in the exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and is, on the whole, the one he will part from with most regret. The name of Lotto does not usually call up workmanship so close and fine, or paint so exquisitely laid. The film of paint has almost the technical beauty of Van Eyck's method, and the colour-scheme, with its rather flatter, milder use of light and shade, is even better adapted to utilize the decorative possibilities of the technique employed. Earlier in date than most of the pictures here, it represents, to some extent, the union of Flemish workmanship and Italian taste, and is thus, in some sort, exceptional. The usual result of the meeting was that one element disintegrated the other. The exhibition as a whole displays the soporific influence on Venetian design of the introduction of oil painting. The momentous and decisive action demanded by a quick-drying medium like tempera trained a school of severe draughtsmen, who did not lose all their virtue by contact with the oil medium. Giovanni Bellini remains a monumental painter. The next generation, largely lacking such a training, is by comparison nerveless. The painter was in such easy circumstances that he went to sleep, though occasionally, as in the case of Giorgione, he had dreams.

This being the period illustrated, the exhibition is a little dull. Lorenzo Lotto (16, 25), in his more familiar and cloying vein; Sebastian del Piombo (2, 5, 9, and 27), well-meaning, but hardly inspired; Palma Vecchio (13 and 32), using to the uttermost the softening capacities of the new medium: these are the principal attractions along with Titian, shown in his slack days, or followers inferior to himself in draughtsmanship. The interest thins out through the work of the rather characterless Licinio, down to the deplorable *Judith with the Head of Holofernes* (30), contributed by Col. Sir Audley W. Neeld, the sophisticated degeneracy of which could only be adequately denounced by a Ruskin. Its attribution to Cariani by Mr. Berenson is the most severe criticism we know of that painter. We cannot quite agree either with the suggestion in the catalogue that the *Resurrection* (School of Giorgione, 3) is probably by the author of the well-known Glasgow "Giorgione," 'The Woman taken in Adultery.' The draughtsmanship in the latter work may be somewhat weak, but it is more capable, and, above all, the designing of masses has more steadiness and sureness than we find in this picture of Mr. Benson's.

Of the Titians, several have been seen quite recently in London galleries: *The Portrait of a Man* (4), careful, but rather wooden in drawing, and the *Giacomo Doria* (20), at the Grafton four years ago; the familiar and rather undistinguished *Holy Family* (22); and the severely wrought, but lifeless *Daughter of Herodias* (8), at the Academy Winter Exhibitions. The last-named work, cold and academic as it is, is one of the most respectable pictures in the collection. It has more style and dignity than the equally accomplished *Portrait of a Man* (8) from Hampton Court, the literal representation of which foreshadows that element in Velasquez which permitted his art to be called "the beginning of photography." The much damaged *Laura di Dianti* (31), lent by Sir Frederick Cook, is more interesting; the design has considerable vivacity, though in this and in *The Story of Lara*, by Schiavone, we are in a later period—indeed, well on the way to the more dynamic art of Tintoret. They do not suffice to disturb the atmosphere of placid, self-satisfied maturity that pervades the collection, the heavy soporific colours of which give the lie to Kandinsky's classification of the primaries by their usual effect on the nerves. In this easygoing paradise all are sleepy alike, and vaguely cheerful.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

The two thousand four hundred odd exhibits of the first International Exhibition of Humorous Art, at the Holland Park Rink, reveal the scale on which this industry is practised, and the number of men engaged in it. Despite a certain number of exceptions, comparison between the French, or even the German, work exhibited and our own is not flattering to our national vanity. With the Frenchmen some sort of artistic training seems to have been the rule: training in drawing, training also in the grammar of convention, which saves them from the vulgar naturalistic form of the majority of our own humorous draughtsmen. The old advertisement, "Have you a taste for drawing? Then why not make a large income at once?" &c., would seem to indicate the kind of education these unfortunates have offered themselves, an education from the first short-sighted, and aiming only at immediate pecuniary results. All

but a few of the worst Frenchmen seem by comparison monsters of disinterestedness and of independence. Their work has some elements of beauty, however ugly their types may be. The show is too colossal for detailed review, the more so as the catalogue only approximately corresponds to the pictures on the walls, and is not itself consecutive.

The selected works by Modern Dutch "Masters" at the French Gallery are hardly of the quality which calls for such a title. They include a well-known example by Jacob Maris, the large *Near Utrecht* (23), dignified enough by rather obvious means. The more restless superficial cleverness of Willem Maris is displayed in two typical canvases (22 and 25). J. H. Mastenbroek's small picture *A Summer Day* (57), has similar qualities, but rather more freshness of design, and a larger sense of pattern. W. B. Tholen's *Bathers* (2), has a suavity like that of Cazin, with rather more intimacy of vision, and a less perfect technique.

At the Fine Art Society are the water-colours of Mr. Matthew Hale, landscapes by Mr. Harold Speed, and etchings by Mr. William Walcot. Mr. Speed, like many figure painters who practise landscape, is quick to assimilate whatever is in the air, but has little that is individual to contribute. A modicum of research would be more truly valuable than all this easy production. His colour is, rather monotonously, milky. *A Sussex Cornfield* (19), the best of his pictures, stands out as an exception with richer tones and firmer design. Mr. Walcot's etchings are none of them better than the *Antony in Egypt* (8), already noticed at the R.B.A. *The Trojan Horse* (14), is a typical example of the work of an artist apparently lacking in ballast, and prone to throw off, without much thought, improvisations displaying a rather barren cleverness.

The Baillie Gallery is occupied with the slightest of sketches by Mrs. Cheston, and Messrs. W. Kneen, and Fred Mayor; not very important, but to be preferred to the fulsome colour and perpetual compromise between literal realism and empty decorative pattern of the watercolours which Mr. C. J. Collings is showing at the Carroll Gallery. We can only wonder when we are told that these watercolours, which except for a greater cleanliness of execution, are just like many other semi-amateur productions which fill minor exhibitions, have in some quarters, provoked comparisons with Cotman and Hiroshigé.

At the Fifth Exhibition of the Society of Graver-Painters in Colour, Mr. E. L. Lawrenson has an admirable aquatint *Gateway of the House of Rabelais, Chinon* (32), and there is work by Messrs. Verpilleux (20), W. Monk (31), and Douglas Almond (49), which is lively if less ambitious in the study of the distribution of colour.

The bronzes by Madame Renée Vranyczany at the Goupil Gallery are fairly good students' studies of figures in violent action, but are not distinctly sculpturesque in conception.

The thirtieth annual exhibition of handwork arranged in the Albert Hall by the Home Arts and Industries Association contains, as usual, a considerable quantity of thoroughly good, well-designed work, together with a much smaller quantity of rather trivial and commonplace articles. There are, indeed, some things displayed which should be seen by all persons interested in the development of artistic industries in this country.

Fine Art Gossip.

Sir Charles Hercules Read, Keeper of the British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum, has been appointed Munro Lecturer for 1915 by the Edinburgh University Court.

It has been found necessary, owing to the illness of M. Steinlen, to postpone until Tuesday next the exhibition of works by the French draughtsman originally announced to open at the Leicester Galleries last Thursday. It is hoped that he will, by that time, be well enough to come over from France. The catalogue will contain a prefatory note by Anatole France.

It is more than ten years since Mr. Murray issued the first volume of the revised edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's famous 'History of Italy.' At last, after many difficulties and delays, the completing volumes, V. and VI., are to appear this month.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation an authorized translation of Signor Rivoira's new book 'Architettura Musulmana, sue Origini e suo Sviluppo.' The translator, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, has had the advantage of Signor Rivoira's revision. All the illustrations included in the Italian edition will appear in the translation.

Every one who knows the value of 'The Index of Archæological Papers,' which until recently appeared annually, will be glad to hear that Dr. William Martin has just brought out the issue dealing with papers published in 1909, and has that for 1910 ready for the press. If the scheme receives sufficient support from the public, the intention is to bring the series up to date. Applications for copies (1*s.* each) should be addressed to Dr. Martin, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.

OLD MASTERS.

Some good prices were realized at Christie's on Friday the 15th inst., a Hals fetching over 3,000*l.*, and a Murillo over 2,400*l.*

The following were the property of the late Miss Isabel Mosley, of Thornhill, near Derby: Hals, Juvenile Musicians, on the right a boy in brown dress with a black cap, playing a violin, and behind him another boy in purple costume and white ruff, who turns his head to speak to a third youth standing behind, 3,150*l.* Jan Steen, The Twelfth Night Feast, 346*l.* 10*s.*

The following were the property of Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher of Sundorne Castle, Shrewsbury: Murillo, The Holy Family—St. Joseph standing on the right, and seen in profile, holds the Infant Saviour seated on his right arm; the Child stretches forth His right hand towards the Virgin, who, seated on a chair with square posts, extends her arms to receive Him, 2,415*l.* Jan Steen, A Merry Party in the Open Air, including in the centre a young man, in a black dress, playing a fiddle, and looking at an old man who sings from a music-book, which he holds in his left hand, 1,155*l.*

The remainder were from various properties: J. Highmore, Mrs. Joshua Iremonger, in yellow dress with white lace frills, standing in a landscape, and resting her arm on a stone ledge, 378*l.* P. Moreelse, A Prince of the Asturias, a young boy in black dress embroidered with gold, standing in an apartment, and holding a golf-club and a ball, 504*l.* Reynolds, Mrs. Iremonger, in green dress, trimmed with fur, a white lace kerchief round her neck, jewelled earrings, 420*l.* P. de Hooghe, A View in a Dutch Town, a canal running across the foreground, with a peasant seen angling from a punt, and conversing with a woman who stands on the near bank, 1,207*l.* 10*s.* A. van der Neer, A River Scene, Moonlight, showing a church, buildings, and windmill on the further bank; a horse towing a barge, and a man with a dog, in the foreground, 504*l.*; A Frozen River Scene, Daylight, a wide river with sledges, and numerous figures skating, 346*l.* 10*s.* P. Codde, A Family Group, an interior with a cavalier standing in the foreground: on his right, five ladies and a gentleman; on his left, two children near a spinet, 315*l.* M. J. Mierevelt, Countess Gondemar, in black dress with large white ruff, and coral bracelets, 588*l.* Rubens, The Triumph of the Eucharist, 315*l.*

MUSIC

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

Last Thursday week 'Aida' was given at Covent Garden, with Signor Caruso as Radames and Madame Emmy Destinn in the title-part, and it is a work which offers a fine test of the powers of the great tenor. He was in better voice than last year, and his rendering of the lyrical portions was admirable. There was no show, no straining after effect. The question whether his voice has lost in resonance since last year is not difficult to answer. There is a slight difference, but on the right side. In comparison with former years there has been a change: the voice seems at times to have a baritone rather than a tenor quality. As to strength there may also be a slight difference, but some passages in 'Aida' made one feel doubtful whether this was the case. And, after all, Caruso's fine qualities as an artist are sufficiently great to make such a matter one of little importance. He is still easily the best exponent of Radames.

Madame Destinn, whose purity of intonation is well known, seemed at first not to have proper control of her voice; but her splendid singing in the third act showed that at first there was some momentary trouble. It was also a triumph for Signor Caruso, as well as for M. Dinh Gilly (Amonasro). Those who heard this act must have realized what is meant when it is said of performers that they were not assuming parts, but feeling themselves for the time the real characters. Signor Polacco conducted with all care and enthusiasm.

On Friday evening there was an interesting performance of 'La Tosca.' Signor Caruso was very good in the first, and excellent in the final act. Madame Claudia Muzio, who took the place of Madame Edvina, had already been heard in 'Manon Lescaut,' and confirmed the good impression she then made. She sings and acts well, though excitement at appearing with Signor Caruso may have accounted for her somewhat too demonstrative acting.

On Saturday evening another performance of 'Parsifal' was given. Mr. Clarence Whitehill was convincing as Amfortas. Madame Morena, the new Kundry, was thoroughly good, though not particularly impressive in the latter part of the Garden Scene.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

Sir Joseph Beecham's season, which promises to be one of great interest, opened at Drury Lane on Wednesday evening with Dr. Richard Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier,' the work of which Mr. Thomas Beecham gave the first performance in England last year at Covent Garden. There are weak points in the libretto: the long opening scene with Baron Ochs, also the long lament of the

Marschallin, although the music is expressive. The second act begins well, and the music is bright; the comedy, however, soon degenerates into farce, and with that change the music suffers. Dr. Strauss, as not a little of his music shows, is an admirer of Mozart, but lacks that composer's light and wonderful touches. But his music, if often too heavy for the subject, offers much that is musically and dramatically effective.

The performance was excellent. Madame Margarete Siems as the Marschallin acted and sang with rare intelligence. Madame Claire Dux was again an admirable Sophie. Miss Uhr, the new Octavian, is a gifted singer and actress. Herr Knüpfer's Baron Ochs showed skill and judgment of a high order. Mr. Thomas Beecham conducted excellently without book.

Musical Gossip.

The Wilhelm Sachse Orchestra at Queen's Hall, on the 13th inst., gave an excellent performance of Tschaïkowsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor. It is pleasant to hear this work, though the Fifth and Sixth Symphonies are greater favourites. The composer, however, evidently thought highly of the Fourth, for he selected and conducted it at the Philharmonic Concert when he was in London for the last time in 1893, the year in which he died. The meritorious performance of Beethoven's Violin Concerto by Miss Erna Schulz deserves record. Mr. Sachse has good reason to be proud of his orchestra and of the intelligence of the players, among whom, in the strings, women outnumber the men.

At the concert given by Herr Kreisler, at Queen's Hall, on the 14th inst., the programme consisted of Concertos by Beethoven and Sir Edward Elgar. Herr Kreisler's reading of the former is notable for its breadth and power, while he interprets Sir Edward's work, which was dedicated to him, with rare sympathy and skill. He was at his best.

Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a Beethoven Recital at the Bechstein Hall on the 16th inst. He is one of the best interpreters of that composer's music. He played the Fantasia, Op. 77, and some of the Bagatelles, Op. 119. They may be interesting to some, though they are scarcely of sufficient importance to appeal to the general public.

The 2,000 members of the Imperial Choir at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 14th inst., under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, sang with precision, spirit, and intelligence Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Make a joyful noise," and such favourites as Gibbons's 'The Silver Swan,' Ravenscroft's 'In the Merry Spring,' and Dr. Harriss's 'The Sands of Dee.' In memory of the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Strathcona, the hymn "Jesu, lover of my soul," was impressively sung.

At the concert of the Société des Concerts Français at Bechstein Hall on the 15th inst. the greater part of the programme was taken up with folk-music. There was a Suite Basque for flute and string quartet by Charles Bordes, who was one of the founders of the Paris Schola Cantorum, and the music is based on folk-airs. Songs from the Pays Basque Français were also charmingly sung by Mlle. Hélène M. Luquiens. M. Vincent d'Indy, who was joint founder with Bordes of the School mentioned, contributed some 'Chansons populaires du Vivarais,' a district in France noted for its national music. All this music was exceedingly interesting, but quite unlike the modern music one is accustomed to hear at these concerts. Bordes in his suite has tried, and successfully, to preserve the simplicity and quaintness of the themes selected; he does not develope them on modern lines. The same can be said of the accompaniments of the 'Vivarais Chansons'; M. d'Indy, one of the most prominent of modern composers, was not tempted to display his harmonic skill. At the end of a very long programme came his Suite in D, "dans le style ancien," for trumpet, flutes, and strings, and that, published thirty years ago, was not representative of the composer of to-day. M. Fleury gave a delightful rendering of a Sonata for flute by Michel Blavet, a little-known composer of the first half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's second concert of his present series took place on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the Hall of the Art-Workers' Guild, Queen Square. The programmes are devoted to old music, which is performed by Mr. Dolmetsch and members of his family on one or more of the following instruments: recorder, viols, viola da gamba, virginals, harpsichord, and clavichord. An evening spent in listening to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries thus interpreted helps one to feel that emotion can be expressed, and beauty displayed, without the larger means now in vogue. There were short pieces, and a Sonata for two violins, viola da gamba, and continuo by William Young, the latter published as early as 1653, the year in which Corelli was born. Young's music in its breadth and nobility renders him a worthy predecessor of Bach. He was a member of the King's band from 1661 to 1668. The University Library of Upsala possesses twenty-one sonatas of his.

Ernst von Schuch, whose serious illness was recently mentioned, died on the 10th inst. He was one of Germany's great conductors. Born at Graz in 1847, he conducted at various theatres between 1867 and 1872, but was called in the latter year to Dresden, and in the following year was named Court Capellmeister. In 1912 a special concert was given to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his first appearance at the Dresden Opera. Among those who took part was Dr. Richard Strauss, whose 'Feuersnot' (1901), 'Elektra' (1909), and 'Rosenkavalier' had all been produced under Schuch's direction.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.–Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.–Sat. (Friday excepted).	Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon.	Paul Kochanski's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Joseph Turczynski's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Marc Meytschik's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
Tues.	Max Pauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 5.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Alfred von Fossard's Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Vivian Gosnell's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed.	Arnold Trowell's 'Cello Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Anton Maaskoff's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Geertruida Vogel's Vocal Recital, 9, Music Studio.
Thurs.	Nellie Chaplin's May Festival of Ancient Dances and Music, 2.30, Coronet Theatre.
—	Nathalie Aktzery's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Lonie Basche's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Gertrude Lonsdale's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Carmen Hill's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Rudolph Ganz's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Julia Caroli's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Josef Holbrooke's Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.

DRAMA

Dramatic Actualities. By W. L. George. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 2*s.* net.)

In four vigorous chapters the author examines the claims of those modern plays of which most has been heard during the last few years. He rests wholly dissatisfied with the results of his survey. He can see only a faddist-ridden drama with no particular lesson to teach, and guilty of ten crimes:—

"The shadowy plot, the play without a climax, hypertrophy of the atmosphere, sentiment (sometimes), garrulousness, the exaggerated type, inveterate gloom (sometimes optimism), obscurity, length, and shapeless purpose."

It would be easy to demonstrate that these blemishes have prevailed at any period of dramatic history that Mr. George chooses to name. But this would not quite meet his case, for he speaks as an "ordinary man," and therefore need not be expected to concern himself much with details of structure. In point of fact we cannot help feeling that the "ordinary man" who goes to theatres is not fairly represented by Mr. George. Indeed, it is open to doubt whether any writer can uphold a claim to represent the normal, for, psychologically, a member of an audience is not an individual in complete possession of his individuality. We may point out that, when Mr. G. K. Chesterton appeared before the Joint Select Committee on the Censorship in 1909, he, too, professed to represent the "ordinary man." It would be difficult to find two men differing more in most points than Mr. George and Mr. Chesterton. It is not the fault of the "man in the street"—to give the same typical individual his other title—that his spokesmen differ, for he simply does not exist. The average of a crowd is a psychological conception, not a man. We have insisted on this point because Mr. George, arguing *ad hominem*, maintains that, because some intellectual plays have been commercial failures—not all, as he seems to imagine—therefore they have not been good enough for the "ordinary man." He follows up this point by an appeal to the "box-office test." The truth is, however, that the public has no definite criteria, and does not object to novelties, as such. The box-office test is inadequate because, as anybody with practical experience of the theatre knows, judicious advertising, a good cast, and patience may turn a failure into a success—at least, so far as attendance is concerned.

A point that should be borne in mind when the success of plays is under discussion is the size of the theatre in which they were performed. The long runs of 'Magic' at the Little Theatre, and of 'Fanny's First Play' at the Little and the Kingsway, certainly gave a much smaller public the opportunity of seeing those plays than would have been the case if they had been produced at full-sized West-End theatres for runs that

Mr. George would not regard as particularly successful.

When the author drops his attempt at representation, and discusses the case for the "unpleasant play" and "religious drama," he is far more convincing. We welcome his addition to the few volumes of spirited criticism of modern drama.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Grumpy,' by Mr. Horace Hodges and Mr. T. Wigney Percyval, produced at the New Theatre last week, with its thrills of excitement and sympathy, is essentially a play written for amusement. The plot turns on the robbery of a diamond and its recovery through the finesse and skill of "Grumpy" himself, a noted old criminal lawyer. A mild love-interest, adequate to its environment, is afforded by the relations of Grumpy's granddaughter and the young man who is robbed of the diamond which his African firm had entrusted to him for safe transmission to England.

As is inevitable in such plays, the mechanism is sometimes unduly obvious; for example, in the elaborate description of the burglary, Jarvis, the "gentlemanly villain," goes to his valet and accomplice Keble. Virginia's visit to Jarvis's flat is also a forced and artificial episode. Equally a certain "staginess" is imposed upon Jarvis himself, and, in a lesser degree, upon the majority of the cast; their limitations are too clearly marked out by the exigencies of the main theme.

That main theme is, of course, "Grumpy" himself. His character is a combination of the acumen that has terrified many an evil-doer, and the irritability that is roused to a momentary fever-heat by coffee too hot, the complex impotence of Bradshaw, a smoking chimney, or spilt cigarette ash or soda-water, and as quickly dispelled by the tact of his valet or the charm of his granddaughter. The result is an admirable opportunity for one of those pieces of genre acting of which Mr. Cyril Maude takes full and delightful advantage.

Mr. Montague Love as Jarvis and Margery Maude as Virginia made the best of their parts; Mr. Combemere, as Ernest Heron, the hero of the diamond, was unnecessarily melodramatic. Mr. Lennox Pawle was most convincing in minor details—an important point—as the rascally-respectable diamond-theft expert and Clapham householder. Mr. Harwood was good as Ruddock. Merridew (Mr. James Dale) and Susan Maud Andrew) were far too "genteel"—such parts as those of footman and parlour-maid are not difficult, but they do require a certain degree of study.

We have had to wait some time for a woman to give us a play concerning one of her sex who, married over a score of years, has sought to ward off atrophy of intellect and energy by running a business without her husband's knowledge.

Our time of waiting has not, unhappily, been used by Mrs. Alexander Gross to give her piece 'Break the Walls Down,' produced last Saturday at the Savoy, the revision of which it stands sorely in need. Such revision might have eliminated that awful word "Suffragette," which recurs about half a dozen times within the first half-hour; in fact, the author, metaphorically, so wipes the jaundiced eye of the average male with it as to make unbiased vision on his part an impossibility. We will thank all concerned in the production at once; it is not only gratifying, but also amusing, to those who believe that unity of interest and ideals between husband and wife will, in the near future, be as great a requirement as any eugenic standard. Never before do we remember being treated in one play to so good a series of small parts.

The faults of the play are in its construction and unwarrantable arguing from the particular to the general. From what business knowledge we ourselves possess, we should say the experiences depicted by the author are in most instances not only particular—they are peculiar. In one point alone does she confirm opinion, and that is as to the lack of woman's breadth of view, which will permit her to take advantage of those who view secrecy concerning their sentiments and wishes as an unnecessary complexity of affairs. Our fear is that time, which may alter this, may also bring with it all that wiliness and clever selfishness which makes business loathsome to a man who really cares for his fellows.

Mr. Galsworthy's fine play 'Justice' was revived at the Coronet Theatre on Monday night by Miss Horniman's company from Manchester. As the play was fully reviewed in *The Athenæum* of February 26th, 1910, the present performance calls for only brief notice. This revival after four years emphasizes the progress of humanitarianism in advance of the author's work. For instance, the unhappy youth Falder would in these days most probably receive the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, or, at the worst, be sent to Borstal for reformative treatment. And if Falder happened to be a veteran in crime, stained with many convictions, he might literally smoke the pipe of peace under the shade of a comfortable bungalow at the pleasant retreat known as Camp Hill in the Isle of Wight, an establishment which, of course, no person in respectable society would refer to as a prison. For this speeding-up in criminal reform the thanks of the community are in a measure no doubt due to the lessons of Mr. Galsworthy's grim tragedy. The play was acted with that distinction and skill one expects, and usually obtains, from the capable members of Miss Horniman's company. Irene Rooke in particular gave a most realistic and restrained rendering of Ruth Honeywill; Mr. Lewin Mannering was admirable as the judge; and Mr. Milton Rosmer played the defaulting clerk with a sure conception of what the character demanded.

A correspondent writes:—

"The revival of Mr. John Galsworthy's 'Justice' for a week at the Coronet Theatre provides another instance of the greater accessibility of the social conscience to the dramatist's or the novelist's expositions of evil things than to the more substantial, more complete, but less emotional work of the statistician or the sociologist. The great prison reformers, after all, are Dickens, Dostoevsky, and Edmond de Goncourt, and it is to the last of these that Mr. Galsworthy approaches nearest. 'La Fille Élisa' was written, we are told in the author's preface, to combat the horrible Auburn Penitentiary 'silent system.' The heroine of this novel is a prostitute by heredity and education, who commits a murder under circumstances only made possible by her profession. She receives a life sentence, to be served under the 'silent system.' Goncourt's study of the sufferings and moral deterioration of the victims of this system is terribly poignant.

"In 1890 he suggested to Jean Ajalbert that he should make a play in three acts out of the novel, and sketched its outlines. This play was written and performed at the Théâtre Libre in the course of the same year, the title of the novel being preserved. There is an extraordinary parallelism between Mr. Galsworthy's 'Justice' and the Goncourt-Ajalbert 'drame judiciaire.' The second act of each play consists of a trial scene. Both open by a speech for the defence; but while Mr. Galsworthy gives us the entire defence, the French play contains only the concluding speeches, the sentence, and a cynical survey of the journalists and others waiting in the court while the jury is considering the verdict. In both plays, again, the action of the third act takes place inside the prison. By different methods the same effects—melancholia and hysteria—of compulsory silence and isolation are indicated. But while in the case of Élisa there is to be no release, in the case of Falder release is merely an incomplete and temporary escape from the machine. The system makes every sentence a life sentence to a certain type of man; that is a point which Mr. Galsworthy has seen more clearly than Goncourt, and which is demonstrated in the fourth act of 'Justice.' The resemblance between the two plays is probably merely due to coincidence; it is, however, so close that, in a sense, each play may be regarded as a criticism of the other.

Few revivals have been, to our mind, more opportune than Sir George Alexander's at the St. James's of Oscar Wilde's 'An Ideal Husband'; though we saw no recognition of its opportuneness in the applause which certain passages obtained from the stalls—in fact, we imagined the author's ghost marking with rueful cynicism the advent of certain plaudits. We can almost forgive Mr. Robert Ross's efforts to bring bits of the play up to date, because he has so little succeeded. Old-fashioned some of the dialogue may be, but we find it hard to believe Mr. Ross when he tells us of Wilde's wish to rewrite it for that reason. We should rather say that it bore for the author too many of the marks of a "potboiler." The situations are hackneyed, much of the dialogue is banal, yet through it all runs a pathetic intuitive understanding of the shallowness of men and affairs—an understanding warped by the sensuality in Wilde which he derided so effectively in others.

Scattered throughout the play are sentences appreciative of the state of Society; to-day, unhappily, they are more to the point than ever.

If political life was discreditable then, it is more discreditable now; if the power of the purse was an end in itself then, so it is now; scandal was breath to the majority of the daily press then, and to-day the breath is even more polluted. Who then possessed ideals healthy enough to support the loss of public adulation and material wealth? To-day such ideals may be held by a few, but they are not of those who have public adulation joined to material wealth to lose.

Sir George Alexander, in his own person and by the general staging he has given the play, raises its exotic atmosphere to the highest tension. He is most ably assisted by a cast which includes Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Her personality cloaked the essential priggishness of the wife, and Mr. Arthur Wontner did as much for the husband. Hilda Moore's was the best bit of what appeared to us real acting, though we must wait to see her in other parts to be sure of that.

A one-act play entitled 'Sparrows,' by Mr. Frank R. Mellor, and described as "an everyday tragedy," was given at the Boudoir Theatre, West Kensington, on Friday night in last week, under the auspices of the Black Cat Club. The theme of the play deals with the tragedy of a woman's degradation, due to the pressure of economic circumstances, and is marked by a realism quite devoid of exaggeration. With slight technical reconstruction 'Sparrows' should prove a marked success, and appeal to a much wider public. It was acted by a moderately capable cast, and admirably produced—in view of somewhat cramped conditions—by Marie Vantini.

A meritorious performance of 'As You Like It' was given at the Royal Victoria Hall (the People's Theatre) on Monday evening. Frances Wetherall — especially happy in man's attire—made a spirited Rosalind, Mr. William Stack a dashing Orlando, and Mr. Shakespeare Stewart an amusing Touchstone. Mr. Graham Price played well as Jaques; and 'Under the Greenwood Tree' and 'Blow, Blow,' were pleasingly sung by Mr. Leonard Lovesey as Amiens. The elocution of some of the minor members of the company was far from perfect; it should be remembered that the "Old Vic" is a large theatre, and clear diction is essential.

The performance was preceded by a short concert, the chief features of which were the graceful dancing of Nancie Mercer, and some artistic singing by Mr. Peter Grahame, the possessor of a well-trained baritone voice. The opera season comes to a close next week, when 'Cavalleria Rusticana' will be presented on Thursday and Saturday evenings. On Monday and Wednesday 'Much Ado about Nothing' is to be given. The Annual Report of the Hall has just been issued, and subscriptions and donations towards the work will be gladly received by the Manager, Lilian Baylis.

'The Swineherd and the Princess,' a fantasy by Alfred England and Otto David, is being played for six nights only at the Court Theatre, Mr. J. H. Brewer being responsible for its production. As may be gathered from the title, this is a fairy tale, and played by every member of the cast in the real fairy-tale style.

Out of an excellent cast we mention Mr. Dennis Drew, whose original impersonation of the very absent-minded King, always in search of a missing melody, was enjoyable, and made the more so by his efficient singing. Muriel Henderson made a charming Princess—at her best in coquettish moods, especially in the second act.

The Major Domo of Mr. J. H. Brewer provided the comic element. Mr. Barry Hilliard as the swineherd has all the attributes necessary for a fairy-tale prince, and makes good use of them.

The music by Carl St. Amory had several good numbers, though rather weak in the first scene of the second act.

The principal changes in the second week's programme of the French season at the Ambassadors' Theatre are a very wise compression of the revuette, 'Plantons les Capucines,' and, more important, in the place of 'La Rupture,' the inclusion of Meilhac and Halévy's one-act comedy 'Les Sonnettes.' This proved to be a somewhat prolonged matrimonial squabble between Augustine and Joseph, respectively *femme de chambre* and valet in a household of the *ancienne noblesse*. Indignant at his flirtations, Augustine keeps her spouse, loudly complaining, locked out on the wrong side of her door; but admits him, and, after the usual mutual recriminations and promises of amendment, restores him to favour, on learning that, through his master's vagaries, he will be required to leave her for an indefinite period. As may be imagined, both plot and treatment are somewhat antiquated. But Jeanne Granier was delightful as the *femme de chambre*, and M. Jean Dax worked even harder to extract every atom of amusement in the character of her husband. Jeanne Granier still appears in the delicious *saynète* "Gros Chagrins," repeated by request.

In aid of the Building and Endowment Fund of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, a performance of the 'Electra' of Sophocles, in English, will be given at the Scala on June 16th, and repeated on the 19th. By kind permission of Mr. Granville Bantock, his music, written for the Greek performance of the play in 1909, will be used.

The production is under the direction of Elsie Fogerty, who is being assisted by Ruby Ginner in the choric movements and dances. Gertrude Kimpton will conduct the music, and Mr. Philip Merivale will play Orestes.

The Prix Émile-Augier, founded in order to reward the author of the best play produced either at the Théâtre Français or the Odéon, has been awarded by the French Academy to Mlle. Lenéru for 'Les Affranchis.'

To Correspondents.—J. H.—F. W. R.—E. S.—T. M.—J. C. C—Received.

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FICTION SUPPLEMENT.

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PROBLEMS OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Full Swing. By Frank Danby. (Cassell & Co., 6*s*.)

THIS is a sufficiently clever study, so far as it goes, of a woman who mars her own life by her unduly narrow self-consciousness, her lack of power to interpret herself, and her refusal to apprehend or admit the light and shade in the characters and actions of those who surround her. She suffers shipwreck repeatedly, emerging shattered, but still pitifully courageous and insistent on the ideal that governs her whole life—that ideal wherein right and wrong are colours as clear as black and white, with no greys for indefinite, indecipherable shades in either.

She insists on marrying the wrong man; she fails to control her young step-sister, and later her own son, whom she never succeeds in understanding. Finally, though all difficulties are successfully and happily cleared up, luck rather than effort must be praised for the solution.

In the book as a whole there is far too much incident, a superfluity of detail and intrigue. This excess lowers the book from the standard it might possibly have attained as a psychological study; it lessens the realism, infringes upon the conviction. We feel that we are reading a story put together with good technique, but obviously written for its market; the human document becomes a palimpsest.

Incidentally, we wish to take exception to the picture of Blaythwayt Bird. That picture is drawn from life, the life of one who, for all his faults, was unquestionably far more praiseworthy than the effigy presented here. Certain obvious features have been taken, not in their true light as superficial, but as essential to the man; and the author is unfair in other ways. In any case, excess in portrayal is a mistake in itself, an indication of lack of proportion; and lack of proportion is in some respects evident in this book. The study of a woman, intelligent, upright, conscientious, and deeply thoughtful for others—oblivious, indeed, of her own self—would have been sufficient to absorb the whole main interest of the story. We can see how such a one, in contact with a father, a husband, a son, is fated to discover the dangers and the disillusions inevitable in the conflict of theory and practice.

Maid of the Mist. By John Oxenham. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

AMONG stories which might be roughly classified as "Adam and Eve fiction" Mr. Oxenham's novel takes a fairly high place. The juxtaposition of a marriageable couple, unacquainted with each other, on a "desert island" suggests to him the usual embarrassments and courtesies, the usual restraint and loving surrender. Expectant of a discreet, yet fervid appeal to his sympathy, the reader is not disappointed; but the novel is more than a piquant dish, as its hero exhibits so lofty an unselfishness before he leaves populous England that it is impossible to regard his unconventional happiness cynically. Mr. Oxenham excels in the glorification of girlhood and the instinct for mating: his heroine is constantly "The Girl" (article and substantive both capitalized), and she is, on the whole, a charming and natural person.

The time of the story allows "The Girl" to remember the French Revolution, she being a niece of Louis XVI. The island on which she and her lover dwell for more than five years is Sable Island, notorious once for wrecks. Mr. Oxenham makes skilful use of the sinister weather associated with it, and employs its wild birds as a dreadful retinue of Nemesis when the arch-villain of his story has sufficiently alarmed the reader.

The Playground. By the Author of 'Mastering Flame.' (Mills & Boon, 6*s*.)

WE doubt whether the author of 'Mastering Flame' and 'Ashes of Incense' will be wise to put the title of this book on the cover of his next. In a superficial way he deals with a problem which is the cause of a great deal of domestic tragedy in our day. A husband whose interests lie largely in social reform marries a celebrated actress whose whole being is absorbed by the stage. Directly after marriage, and before there is any thought of children, the husband expects his wife to content herself with social flummery, and in spite of his views of reform spends money lavishly to secure such empty-headed contentment. A far from unusual and certainly not uninteresting set of circumstances being thus presented, we expected—as the event proved—too much of the author. The working-out is along lines which are conventional yet do not strike us as convincing.

The book will, in fact, appeal more readily to the average novel-reader's intelligence than a perusal of the writer's former work had led us to expect.

Splinters. (Hurst & Blackett, 6*s*.)

THE sub-title of this novel describes it as the "life story of a woman and her poet-lover, told by their letters." She opens the tale with a letter which reveals that they have been parted for some time, owing to his discovery of a past infidelity on her part. The poet replies, and a renewal of correspondence results. We learn that, just as they were on the eve of marriage, he was called away to the death-bed of a friend in Constantinople, and during his absence of three weeks she yielded to what she calls "the deadly fascination of an old lover."

Considerably later she explains that, owing to the action of the censor (the Balkan War was proceeding at the time), she received no communication from him beyond the one telegram announcing his return, but immediately discounts any effort at justification of her lapse from virtue by declaring that her trust in him never failed. This inexplicable treachery to what she subsequently realizes is the best she has ever known is the cause of much suffering to both: to him, because he recognizes that only the spontaneous effort of her individual will is of value, and where love does not freely give he will not compel; to her, because, in spite of his forgiveness, she discovers how difficult it is to forgive herself.

Before, however, she arrives at such sorrowful self-knowledge, we hear of her travels in many places—Venice, Rome, Cornwall, the Austrian Tyrol, and finally London—while his letters are mostly written on board a trawler working between Boston and Iceland, and his descriptions of the lives and labour of the trawler-men afford a welcome relief to the self-torturing introspection of hers.

Naturally, in such a correspondence there is ample opportunity for the revelation of character, but while her letters show first of all a self-conscious charm, his betray a finely tempered mind of uncommon magnanimity, wherein is no shadow of priggishness. They are probably saved from that pitfall by their humour, which is abundant and spontaneous, and there are many passages which prove his deep insight and real sympathy. When she reproaches him for passing judgment if he truly loves her, he asks:—

> "How else? Does not the greatest love the world has ever known sit in judgment on the world? Should I sit in judgment—as you call it—if I did not love?....To condemn is not to hate, Elaine! The condemnation crucifies none so keenly as the judge."

Two specimens of his poems are enclosed in his letters, but we must frankly confess to a feeling of bewilderment on reading them. One of them deals with a woman's attitude towards the demands of a man, in such a manner that

it is not possible to tell whether the confusion of thought is intentional—as depicting the tangled workings of a woman's mind—or the result of the writer's obvious admiration for Browning, including his occasional congestion of ideas. There is also a fatal facility of alliteration which defeats its own end by hindering instead of helping the flow of the verse. None the less, there are lines of real descriptive beauty which cannot be ignored, and of which we give a sample :—

Passing the sleeping stream whose ways of glass
Down-glimmered through the honeyed golden walls
Of dreaming gorse, I tread the drowsy ling
Where slumbering blooms lift languid lips to woo
The drunken bees that blunder in their way—
And now the heaven's blue beneath our feet
Lies like a cloud-flecked sea : the world retires
Hushed in a haze of heat : here then secure
From drone of noonbells and the valley's sloth
I dare the sun himself to show what fault
Or flaw he finds in all love's armoury :
And daring too the challenge of your eyes,
I fling the last least shimmering gauze aside
And come to prove and to be proved of you.

At the risk of being considered oversevere, we must add that many of the quotations used in these letters are either inaccurate or ungrammatical, particularly those given in French.

The Judgment of Eve. By May Sinclair. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s*.)

MISS SINCLAIR disarms her critics by undertaking the work of criticism herself in an introduction. She has some justification. She ought to know best what her aim was, but we must decline to share her preference for the 'Gift,' however delicately subtle its penetration into a woman's ways and motives. She is a past mistress of innuendo ; but the dissective psychology of this volume scarcely reaches the brilliancy of which she showed herself capable in 'The Divine Fire,' or the tragic realism which held the attention in 'The Combined Maze.'

Her quaint conceits are all her own, as the following description of a young girl's timidity will attest :—

"A little shy and difficult to approach, Phœbe's mind, but he had found out what it liked best, and it pleased him to see how confidingly and delicately it, so to speak, ate out of his hand."

'The Judgment of Eve' is a relentless description of a woman swamped by her maternity, and contains a moral for those who rashly add to the population of the country, regardless of the drain it entails on the vitality of its womanhood.

The Heart of Monica. By Rosina Filippi. (Cassell & Co., 3*s*. 6*d*.)

LETTERS are not, perhaps, the safest or happiest form of expression for a story ; they are apt to exaggerate the impression of length, sometimes of tedium, or else to be too formal, dragged into harmony with the style or subject, and so contrasting unfavourably with letters of real life. In the book before us the impression of length is avoided : it is too swift in its movement for fatigue. Without sacrifice of style or undue emphasis of detail, a pathetic story is told as it should be told, with sincerity and those touches of genuine humour at small things and joy in beautiful things that light up the dark places in life.

Judas the Woman. By F. C. and A. T. Philips. (Eveleigh Nash, 6*s*.)

WE cannot but condemn the tone of this book, which is well and cleverly written by a sure and light hand, but deplorable in its condonation (we can choose no other word) of issues that make not so much for immorality as for absolute non-morality. The writers—we can at least speak for F. C. Philips—have already given us excellent work of its kind : themes of eminently human interest treated with delicate sympathy and appropriate justice. But in the present case we find no pronounced trend of sympathy, or even predilection ; justice is not invited to the field ; all we find is clever, light technique, and a picturesque collation of incidents unpardonable in themselves, and in no way palliated by their sordid setting. The book has already appeared in serial form, and, if its character is due to that circumstance, affords one more instance of the strange standards of public taste revealed in the fiction chosen for weekly and daily consumption.

The Marriage Lines. By J. S. Fletcher. (Eveleigh Nash, 6*s*.)

A WELL-CONSTRUCTED and withal entertaining novel is more easy to recommend on general grounds than one loosely knit, but with greater excitement in it. Not that the one under notice lacks dramatic incident ; the scene of the murder of the old hag who had overheard the father tell of the illegitimacy of the first-born is decidedly effective. The character of the eldest son with his adherence to a sense of duty—all the more rigid by reason of his total lack of imagination—is good, but then so are all the others. In fact, the tale is an unpretentious and solid piece of work which no one can read with anything other than advantage.

The Oyster. By a Peer. (John Long, 6*s*.)

DISAPPOINTING in its opening pages, the book reveals, after the first few chapters, a genuine interest which develops well. The theme is unusual, but simple. Esmé Carteret, the wife of a poor man, afraid of the expense of maternity and all the future it entails, transfers—at a price—her son to her friend Denise, whose husband desires and welcomes an heir as his greatest treasure. The author shows the effect that maternity—real in the case of the one, assumed with the other—has on the life and thought of the two women, culminating in deceit, disillusion, and tragedy.

The social atmosphere seems at the outset overladen, and there is a tendency to crowd and confuse the incident. In a word, the writer has to warm to his subject in his character-drawing and touches the cliché at times. In his concentration upon his theme, he has left his detail unstudied, and then filled it in on conventional lines.

STORIES OF THE OUTLANDS.

Where Bonds are Loosed. By Grant Watson. (Duckworth & Co., 6*s*.)

THE author has produced an interesting study of isolation and its effects on two men and a woman. Sherwin, out of luck in New Ireland, visits Kaimeru in the hope of finding employment as a sheep-shearer. By a chance meeting he picks up a job on Kanna Island. The hospital on this island, as well as that on Fenton Island—two isolation centres for sick natives—are under the charge of a drunken, incapable doctor, who has to give place to a clever and energetic successor. The latter succeeds in eliminating the influence of the two resident nurses in favour of the far more efficient Alice Desmond, a woman "with a past." Then the isolation and the general atmosphere of their environment begin their deadly work on the young doctor and his new matron.

Eager for reputation and research, indignant at the neglect and carelessness of his predecessor, he comes gradually under the influence of Alice Desmond, whose natural instincts overpower her better self. He struggles with furious constancy against her wiles, and the affair is complicated by the jealousy of Sherwin. A species of duel between the men ensues ; the doctor is killed, and Sherwin "annexes" Alice as the prize, with her full acquiescence. The two remain content on Kanna Island, primitive man and submissive mate.

Mr. Watson has evidently given much careful study to his theme. He has a curiously insistent, almost crude treatment and style, emphasizing his points as though he were anxious to drive them fully home. In his descriptions of a corner of the world that undoubtedly lends itself to scenic treatment, he is, perhaps, a little elaborate, though we may, in justice, say that he is not laboured. He has not the incisive rush that we find in Jack London's stories of the South Seas ; but he does his subject fair justice, and he presents a picture that we can visualize, even though it may not thrill. If this is a first novel, it is one of considerable promise.

Blake's Burden. By Harold Bindloss. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

MR. BINDLOSS, usually an efficient and pleasing teller of stories, has given quite a good account of himself in the present case. The tale is sufficiently interesting, and the setting, chiefly Canadian of the wilds, lends itself to adequate description, though without undue excitement. The main point—the honour of the hero, clouded by a misunderstanding as to whether he or his cousin had been guilty of cowardice in the face of an attack by an Indian frontier tribe—is cleverly indicated and, we must say, cleverly evaded, in so far as the evidence for the hero is overwhelming to readers of any discrimination : so much the better tribute to the author's portrayal of those who do and those who do not believe in his inno-

cence. It would be unfair to enter into the details of his self-justification, but we may say that they are sufficiently well and naturally set forth.

Leodas. By E. J. C. Stevens. (Allen & Co., 6*s*.)

This slight and ineffective story of South African life in the days of the Boer War is treated in a serio-comic mode, both of style and thought, which is irritating. With such rich material as the subject affords, and the local knowledge the writer evidently possesses, a far better book should have resulted.

The one good passage is the trial of an Englishman who loses his memory from shock, imagines himself to be a Boer, and takes up arms against his country. We must, however, hope that it is not a recital of a real episode, but that the officers—cold-blooded, obstinate to visit with the severest penalty a more or less technical offence, and in the face of the strongest evidence for acquittal—are figments of the imagination. Even so, this presentment of British justice is distressing.

Bosambo of the River. By Edgar Wallace. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

This is a series of tales about various African tribes, whose wars, intrigues, love-affairs, and diplomatic relations with the British Government form the subject-matter. They are not arranged in the order of their occurrence, which makes things occasionally puzzling for the reader.

Bosambo, a native of the Kroo coast, escapes from a penal settlement of the Liberian Government, and by dint of a certain forcefulness of character, mixed with plenty of native guile, establishes himself as king of the Ochori, one of the tribes of the interior. Here he comes under the jurisdiction of Sanders, the English Commissioner.

Mr. Wallace does not refrain from the usual gibe—in his case quite good-natured—at the short-sighted policy of the Home Government compared with the wise despotism of the man on the spot. One of the tales, in fact, has as its subject the criminal folly of some home official, who, out of sheer slackness, allows an Americanized native to assume the reins of government, and interfere, to a disastrous extent, with the harmony which Sanders was labouring to produce. The latter, indeed, is the real hero of the book, although Bosambo is a strongly drawn figure in his cunning, his savagery, and his peculiar notions about Christianity. The book contains much native humour, and has a certain Biblical simplicity of narrative.

The Spotted Panther. By James Francis Dwyer. (Melrose, 6*s*.)

Those who have a taste for adventure can indulge themselves to the full in the 293 pages of Mr. Dwyer's effervescent Americanized English.

The three protagonists meet in an opium den in Banjermassin, whence they rescue a broken-down Englishman who in his day had stolen from the Orang Bukkit tribes the "Chalice of Everlasting Fire." That inestimable treasure had been, so repute said, stolen by Enrique de Gama, "who is dying in the Sea of China," and had destined it for "my King Juam II." They are shown the wondrous Chalice, the Holy Grail of the Far East, and are told of an equally inestimable companion-treasure, the Great Parong, the sword with which Buddha

> "had severed the flaming wire which the legions of sin had bound around the earth, and had cut the stars of the heavens into their proper sizes before flinging them into space."

Thanks to the aid of a damsel descended from De Gama himself, their own strength and resource, and, of course, the luck that belongs to heroes of fiction, they traverse fearful jungles infested with orang-outangs, an appalling morass, a river of mud, and kindred obstacles. They steal the sword, and at once form a scheme on sound business lines for exhibiting it at ten rupees a head to the "four hundred millions" of Buddhists and such in Asia. Further details it would not be fair to divulge.

The style of the book is somewhat turgid and cheapened by repetitions, but on the whole the recital of events is clear and coherent, coupled now and again with picturesque, if insufficiently pruned descriptions of scenery, sunsets, and the like. The writer, who evidently has some knowledge of his ground, has sufficient enthusiasm for his theme to avoid being wearisome, and carries off the improbabilities of his story.

The Red Wall. By Frank Savile. (Nelson & Sons, 2*s*.)

The book opens with a delightful and exhilarating "row" between the citizens of Panama and sundry American blue-jackets, who (by a happy touch) emphasize their thumps and thwacks by inspiring phrases from 'Colloquial Spanish in a Month,' a guide which would evidently repay perusal, to judge from one quotation at least: "Give me the eyes, the toes, the nose, and the back teeth of the shoemaker's cousin." So bellows one combatant, his arms working "with the weight and rhythm of flails in autumn harvest."

Adventures, with an exceedingly large A, follow fast and furious. Revolution organized by Teutonic duplicity and enterprise; capture and subsequent escape of the Costanaguan President; treachery, met and defeated by deep subtlety; battle, murder, and sudden death; earthquake, flood, long-hidden secrets of Indian ritual and worship—such are among the component parts of a work sufficiently exciting for any one. The hero and heroine save one another's lives at frequent and well-judged intervals, aided by the wholly delightful Don Concepcion, the Port medical officer, who, almost alone among his fellow-citizens, refuses to be bought by Teutonic gold.

TALES OF OTHER DAYS.

The Magic Tale of Harvanger and Yolande. By G. P. Baker. (Mills & Boon, 6*s*.)

Mr. Baker makes a somewhat venturesome experiment in entering the field of saga—of adventure, rather, in periods and lands undefined. We cannot read a chapter of his book without thinking at once of 'The Glittering Plain,' and with that masterpiece in our minds, we are the more inclined to seize upon the least inconsistency of diction or treatment.

We do find such inconsistencies here and there: the author makes his characters say, "What wilt thou lay on" this or that event? Surely he had been better advised to use the word "wager." Again, in certain descriptions of scenery he allows his own personality to appear in undue prominence. The descriptions are admirable, but wholly modern, and therefore inconsistent in a work that should read as though it were a rendering from some ancient book. Mr. Baker seems to have read his Malory, but to have departed therefrom in his visions of the beautiful in Nature.

But apart from these things we have a somewhat striking story of distinct charm and originality, the more pleasing in that it transports us to the restful atmosphere of "lands and days that never were." The author understands the value of clarity and simplicity, and the effectiveness of "dark sayings" on the lips of wise men: he observes mystery, but does not deepen it to excess.

We may commend his shipmaster's view of the sea as a teacher of "full understanding" to men:—

> "The land is firm and unchanging, but the sea changeth from hour to hour, and is as a living thing to be watched and understood. Those who are of the sea-folk are the best of all men."

This falls into line with Mr. Kipling's "brass-bound" man, and, for that matter, with the delightful saying of Stevenson's Lawless, that excellent old rogue, who says:—

> "There never yet was a bad man who was a good shipman; none but the honest and the bold can endure me this tossing of a ship."

Silver Sand. By S. R. Crockett. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

This book, the last from Mr. Crockett's pen, shows happily the gift he undoubtedly possessed of telling a good Scots story. He knew and loved his Galloway, her scenes and sites, her legends, her sore trials and stirring episodes. In the recital of the doings of John Faa he has bequeathed to us an adequate presentment of an interesting period. We have no intention of forestalling the reader by any description of the book; but we feel sure that those who have followed all Mr. Crockett has written will not find their interest or admiration diminished by this last work.

There are, of course, limitations. The style, especially in matter of simile, is apt to become florid and unreal, and

the character-drawing is open to similar reproach. Lilias, the fair lady whom "Silver Sand" wins for his own at the last, is too sprightly, too forward—as though the writer were determined to justify his opinion of her in every word she says.

But, on the whole, the characterization of the different persons is clear, reasonably shrewd, and lifelike. On small points Mr. Crockett was careless. "The Park ways are her ways, and *no one else need apply*," does not strike us as a phrase for a seventeenth-century Galloway notable. We cannot see why the "old dominie," of all people, should speak of "Terance." The reference to Naboth's widow puzzles us in its connexion with Bathsheba. On the other hand, we like the phrase that describes the persecuted taking their bread day by day, in uncertainty and trembling, "from the hollow of God's hand." On the humorous side, this concerning baptism is good :—

"If the bairn greets, just whammle him ower on his bit stammack. Maist of mine got the water of reconciliation in the back o' their necks, and feint a bit the waur were they."

2010. By the Author of 'The Adventures of John Johns.' (Werner Laurie, 6*s*.)

IN this tale of the future men wear whole-piece woollen clothing, and take for their midday nourishment "two sticks of concentrated Omnium, an electric calorification with an instrument, and a glass of water from a pure Bohemian spring." An absolutely antediluvian span of life and work is secured by such means. Mental capacity is a mere drug in such a market. Alexander Silson, for example, the chief assistant of Cæsar Brent (the protagonist of the book, and one of the two surviving "Universals"—on that the author does not enlighten us), has "mastered science, although not more than thirty," and possesses an "encyclopædic mind."

Incident of a rather specious and factitious nature is plentiful. The book opens with the bitter contest in which Brent is involved because he desires to apply a new process to the human brain, whereby all the knowledge and experience of the past can be imparted to unborn posterity. A revolt is then threatened from the Far West; the negroes wish to intermarry with the whites, and Cæsar Brent promptly applies a pigment which disposes of the curse of colour.

The main theme, however, of the book is the rising throughout "Dead Asia and the murmuring East," engineered by a talented and masterful, but Orientally feminine leader. That danger is averted by a timely comet, and the European race emerges victorious and supreme; the "reign of lasting happiness" begins. Interest is less conspicuous than incident, as is often the case with such views of futurity, of which, perhaps, the chief merit is that they teach us contentment—comparative, at least—with our own generation.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

Chignett Street: a Provided School. By B. Paul Neuman. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*. net.)

MR. NEUMAN informs us in his Preface that several of these short stories have already appeared in *The Westminster Gazette*, *Pall Mall Magazine*, &c. They are, he also points out, the result of his impressions of Council School life and manners. Here is the twofold explanation of a certain lack of the spontaneous force that was evident in 'Roddles.' Mr. Neuman has checked the impulse, apparent, however, in certain touches of description and characterization, to let himself go.

We find here sufficiently pleasing sketches of his Council schools: boys, masters, inspectors. Occasionally a parent, and in one case a curate, are decently sketched, sometimes placidly and reasonably filled in, against that exact, drab background which we expect to contemplate, judging from the Introduction. Of course, it may all be true; but we cannot wholly away with annoyance and suspicion, especially after reading just before the Introduction the vivid lines on 'Bob of the Mews,' which begin :—

Father is trying to spot the winner,
Bess is washing, and that 's why Bob
Has got a penny to spend on his dinner.

In these lines we seem to see the genuine, raw, and unadulterated reality which is absent (or, should we say, scraped off by a file ?) from these careful stories of the Chignett Street school.

London Circus. By Henry Baerlein. (Fifield, 6*s*.)

WE should like to apply to this book the word beloved of our Late Georgian forefathers—"diverting." The author presents one personage after another quite airily, pleasantly, naturally, yet in a manner that bewilders while it amuses. We feel rather in the position of one who, waiting for the right number, has to overhear other people's conversations on the telephone.

Derunje, the agreeable and idealistic young Syrian, whose great religious picture excites all London (through the medium of *The Daily Lightning*); Laura, his housemaid-wife—a treasure of a wife and a most attractive personality; Mark Sartorius, learned in penguins; Shirley Grice, art expert without experience; Sir Matthew Drane—all come and go in front of us, and say many excellent and witty words. We are taken to a Cabinet meeting in one chapter, and we leave it with the growing conviction that we have been present at the "real thing"; we trust so, at least: it would be too terrible to suppose it otherwise. Mr. Baerlein is akin to Mr. Hilaire Belloc in his view of politics.

We really owe it to our sense of gratitude to record one Brookfield story :—

"Did they expect me to resign the Censorship and murmur, Domine, non dignus sum; Lord, I am not Galsworthy ?"

We also give thanks for a variant of Goldsmith's Pietro Perugino about Shirley Grice, to whom had been explained the terms "chiaroscuro," "Albert Cuyp," and "impasto": "On Monday afternoon he started criticizing art."

We trust that Mr. Baerlein will not make too many enemies by his use of real names, though we may point out that he should have said Grasso instead of "Grassi" in the case of that eminent actor.

Mr. Baerlein has a pleasing trick of unearthing similes from the antique, such as the astronomer Cassini and the *sidera* Lodoicea, named after the Roi Soleil—"a new decoration conferred by the Almighty on the Emperor"—and, even better, Philonous, the subscriber to the *Journal de Bruxelles*, who—— But it is not fair to the author to quote overmuch; let readers search for themselves.

Matthew Hargreaves. By S. G. Tallentyre. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*.)

THE type of man of whom Matthew Hargreaves is an excellent example is a bond of union between the grandchildren of those whose forbears were City men—wholesale merchants, a distinct line being drawn between themselves and retailers on the one hand, and themselves and the professions on the other. All in this wide circle have had, in some instances still have, such relatives or memories of such relatives. With sharp, sure strokes the man and his times are outlined, a number of shrewd sayings peppered here and there affording a pleasant relief.

Matthew respected the conventions, and had *politesse de cœur* to make amends for his gruffness. He loved children and evaded barmaids. He would have agreed that "the poör in a loomp" is bad, but had his shirts made at home to relieve his conscience after reading Hood's famous poem. He was a man prone to attach himself to immobile possessions, an attachment which, as the author remarks, soon renders a man immobile himself.

Our fathers have told us of the times in which he lived—of the hatred of "mounseer," of the fear of ritual, of the terrible patience in suffering one's own afflictions and the afflictions of other people which was characteristic of the period, of the tedious monotony of the meat and drink of the inns, and the almost inconceivable desecration of the churches, the self-complacency of the middle classes, the "education" of the young ladies of the period, and the suspicion with which a woman of evident intelligence was regarded.

Naturally such a man as Matthew Hargreaves in choosing a wife takes one who offers the balm of pleasant agreement with all he says. There comes a time, however, when he realizes what he has thereby lost. In the manner in which he bears the knowledge his sterling worth is displayed.

There are a few crudities of expression, but the effective characterization makes us forget them.

His Official Fiancée. By Berta Ruck (Mrs. Oliver Onions). (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

To take a subject which might well be thought threadbare, and to weave out of it a readable tale, is in itself no mean achievement, and that Mrs. Oliver Onions has done. A girl, gently bred, but forced to earn her living by type-writing, is suddenly asked to act as the fiancée of her wealthy employer. How she learnt to see behind his office mask, and how he learnt to appreciate her, is so cleverly told that we really forget to question why he should have found it necessary to appear so disagreeable to his employees, or why his employees should never have suspected he might be quite human out of office hours. The tale in itself is good, and much good may come to some who see the absurdity of a condition of things which is too often excused on some silly plea that "business is business."

The House in Demetrius Road. By J. D. Beresford. (Heinemann, 6*s.*)

Some compensation for having had a knowledge of evil thrust upon one may lie in the appreciation of its artistic presentment by an author like Mr. Beresford. The sense of tragedy brooding over the abode of a dipsomaniac is painfully conveyed to such a one. If we have a criticism to make at all, it is that the author insists on our taking for granted the capabilities of those beneath the cloud, though they demonstrate the contrary by many of their actions. For instance, though the patient's secretary is aware of the total reversal of character which the craving for drink will make in a man otherwise straightforward, he undertakes to spend the night in the room of his employer, but is tricked by the wiliness which has secreted flasks of spirit among the bedclothes.

Such incidents are quite in keeping with the guile of the one and the ordinary mental calibre of the other; the explanation of the lack of foresight shown lies perhaps in the numbing of faculty which grips those who are fighting what is in most cases a losing battle. This is not one of the few cases of victory, and the secretary and the patient's sister blame themselves for the set-back of the man because they gave way to their affection for each other, instead of concentrating all their care on the subject of their ministration. The mental and physical struggle waged between their care for the drunkard and their love for each other is unerringly portrayed. The result of the story is a strengthening of the opinion that the disease is not one for private treatment, and that, if it is attempted, the harm done to the custodians is more important than the good accruing to the patient.

The Theorist. By Allen Abbott. (Melrose, 6*s.*)

The publisher, who makes himself responsible for a "New Novelist Library," would deserve more gratitude from the public if he did not include in it volumes cumbered with the faults of the tyro. Surely any competent publisher's reader could have indicated to Mr. Abbott how to present his excellent matter in more readable form. "The Theorist" is a mother who advocates "advanced" views on love, but shrinks from putting them in practice herself, and is scandalized when her daughter does so. Her selfishness rather than her theorizing is responsible for her unhappiness, in the same way that the altruism of her daughter rather than her abandonment of her mother's theories is responsible for her happiness. Good material is spoilt by the lack of a practised hand in the "making up."

LOCAL STUDIES.

Waiting. By Gerald O'Donovan. (Macmillan & Co., 6*s.*)

We have here the tale of the struggle of a talented and ambitious youth, the son of an Irish peasant, against the almost overpowering strength of prejudice and priestly intrigue. Maurice Blake hopes to gain, on his merits, the mastership of Bourneen village school. He does gain the post, but the deciding factor is the heavy bribe given by his father to the parish priest, Father James Mahon.

Unfortunately for his prospects, he falls in love with a girl of a Protestant family, and at once finds himself face to face with the priestly ultimatum. No dispensation can, or will, be allowed, though Maurice pleads hard for it, even with the bishop of the diocese. If the girl will not be converted, Maurice must choose between her and his career.

Choosing the girl, he at once loses his school. His attempt to stand for Parliament is swiftly frustrated by an adroit campaign wherein his marriage is held up as no marriage, but a public scandal. The blow falls, with equal severity and injustice, not only on him, but also on his devoted friend and former schoolmaster, Driscoll, who is refused absolution on his death-bed for having sheltered the "guilty couple." The book closes on a note of hope for a fairer and less prejudiced future for Maurice, and for Ireland in general.

The characters of Father James Mahon and his satellites in intrigue, their methods, conversation, and thoughts, are drawn with such cold clarity and precision as to suggest a thorough first-hand knowledge on the part of the author. We cannot disbelieve or modify what he gives us. We can but hope that he is presenting a special case, an isolated instance, but the entire lack of exaggeration, malevolence, and (shall we say?) enthusiasm, is depressing evidence for the reality of the picture. The "mission" of the Seraphite Fathers, in conjunction with Father Mahon—as striking a chapter as any in the book—speaks for itself.

Indeed, the strongest point in Mr. O'Donovan is this calm and lifelike presentment of his figures. Equally quiet and convincing is the delineation of the stage scenery. Many passages and sentiments would lose their force, would seem unduly poetic, even inflated, were they not put into the mouths of the characters to whom they are best suited. Impersonality may have its dangers, but it does carry conviction when joined to studied realism, and it permits a freedom of expression which would miss its effect otherwise.

Lismoyle: an Experiment in Ireland. By B. M. Croker. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

Mrs. Croker in this book makes no pretence of writing anything more than a simple, straightforward account of the visit of an English society heiress to poor relations in Ireland whom she had never seen, and about whom she knew nothing. She presents herself in the character of a poor relation, and eventually decides to reside altogether in her mother's country. The story as a whole is interesting for its clear and lifelike character-drawing. The Irish atmosphere is well studied, and enhances the other good qualities of the book. The writing is occasionally loose, and we think French phrases are overused.

Megan of the Dark Isle. By Mrs. J. O. Arnold. (Alston Rivers, 6*s.*)

In this interesting story of life in Anglesea during the fifties the characterization is quiet and sound, and the general plan well conceived and never unduly forced. The author incorporates with some skill extracts from the old Welsh legends, as chronicled by her antiquarian hero David Thelwall.

A most amusing and attractive character is the old "wise woman," Mother Glyn, who confronts and defeats the Church on its own battle-ground, and justifies palmistry and other sorceries by apt quotations from Scripture.

Angels in Wales. By Margam Jones. (John Long, 6*s.*)

This book, dealing as it does with the religious and emotional side of Welsh country-folk, and treated in a spirit consistent therewith, is not likely to have more than a limited appeal. As an evidently faithful picture it will doubtless interest those who know the country and the people portrayed, but for the world at large it has not that deeper, more humanizing touch which alone can commend a special subject, treated as such.

Westways. By S. Weir Mitchell. (Fisher Unwin, 6*s.*)

Though the sub-title of this novel, "A Village Chronicle," is accurate, it is not by any means exhaustive. The book contains also many graphically narrated incidents connected with the American

Civil War, which did not touch directly the village after which the book is named. In addition, we have a convincing outline of how a "coddled" boy wins to virility under the influence of a squire who sets manly honour above life and fortune. The narrative is set down with a pleasing simplicity, though the book need not have included so many small repetitions.

La Vierge du Lac. Par Isabelle Kaiser. (Paris, Perrin, 3fr. 50.)

This tale of a little valley in the Unterwalden concerns the draining of the lake in its midst. It is characterized by much imagination and a poetic style, but it somehow falls short of conviction. The life and ways of the villagers, their manners and customs, fail to impress themselves on us as inevitable in the surroundings in which they are placed, and at an early stage we become conscious of the artificial element in their simplicity.

The North Afire. By W. Douglas Newton. (Methuen & Co., 2*s.* net.)

We are not so much interested in the sub-title of this book, 'A Picture of What May Be,' as in the author's perception of what is, though his pictures of riot and bloodshed are vivid enough to stir the imagination of the most callous. Most commendable are his biting remarks on parliamentary loquacity, the questionableness of calling certain productions "news"-papers, the Nemesis which some employers in the North-East of Ireland are likely to bring upon themselves by their systematic underpayment of the worker, and the position of privates who cannot resign if war breaks out. Even to-day there are people who will learn for the first time through fiction how Irish finance is behind a great deal of Neo-Celtic ostensible sentiment.

There is, in fact, much that is noteworthy in these 200 pages of large type widely spaced, and no reader should neglect them on the ground that they offer insufficient measure.

Tansy. By Tickner Edwardes. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

Out of his abundance of country lore, especially that which appertains to Sussex, Mr. Edwardes has given us another entertaining and, withal, informing novel.

Incidentally it has a bearing on one of the larger social problems of the day—women's work. A girl born and brought up practically in a sheepfold offers herself, and is accepted, as shepherd on the death of her father. This death occurs on their arrival at a farm owned by one of those patriarchs for which Sussex is famous, and worked by his two sons. Of widely differing temperaments, both sons have experienced tragic love-affairs, which do not, however, prevent them both from falling in love with the shepherdess.

Recurring tragedy is avoided by the capable and sympathetic understanding of the parson's daughter, aided by the village taxidermist, the narrator of the tale. Though not likely to become a Sussex classic, this novel should secure many readers among those who are interested in the country, its life, work, and folk.

TRANSLATIONS.

The Death of a Nobody. By Jules Romains. Translated by Desmond MacCarthy and Sydney Waterlow. (Howard Latimer, 4*s.* 6*d.*)

This is a rather unusual little work—a study, not a "novel" in any sense. It presents the effect of the outer world in sensation upon a man. Awakening for the first time to that kind of limited consciousness that makes for wonder and fear, he feels the immensity of the world around and about him in opposition, even antagonism, to his own insignificance.

He dies, and immediately after his death, by a curious transference of technique and thought, the effect of his personality (in memory and suggestion) is shown as it acts upon a variety of people: the *concierge* who finds him dead in his room, the little girls who collect money from the other tenants of the house for his wreath, his old father in Auvergne, the people who take part in the funeral procession that "resembled a fleet of boats with the memory of the dead man wandering in and out like a white swan."

The point of view is morbid perhaps, but interesting as vivifying those small, obscure corners of the mind on which light is shed now and again by some uncanny agency of sense-stimulus. We are reminded of those passages in Mr. Douglas's book 'The House with the Green Shutters' that deal with young Gourlay, that martyr to a sensory perceptiveness that was too strong for the intellect. Mr. Douglas represented something of this strange frightening objectivity of the outside but ever-imminent world; but he chose a special "subject," one who was peculiarly sensitive—from his very weakness—to such influences. M. Romains shows their effect on a multitude of types, but he, too, prefers those who by reason of their own personal insignificance are also not exempt from partial martyrdom in this respect. The effect on the reader is, as one of the translators (Mr. MacCarthy) says in his Preface, "queer"; it suggests even something of what we may suppose to pass in the mind of a Futurist who paints his ideas into the objects he is looking at.

Whatever may be said—here, again, we refer to the Preface—of the interest of the "actions, lives, and deaths of individuals as moments in a great process," there is a difference between giving the objective aspect, as here, and the subjective aspect of that process. On the whole, it is surely individuality that is of the greater interest; the subjection of individuality to its environment suggests a lower view of humanity—interesting, and perhaps attractive, but hardly permanent in its value.

Shallow Soil. By Knut Hamsun. (Duckworth & Co., 6*s.*)

The second novel of this Norwegian writer to be translated into English deals with a literary and political backwater of Christiania society. While we admire the skill with which a considerable and diversified group of characters is presented, there is something, to our taste, too deliberately artless about these people. The dramatis personæ act like children, with a simplicity that does not become them. Within the group a few romances take place. The most convincing of these is the reconciliation of a married couple who had previously agreed to go their separate ways, an episode which gains immensely from its straightforward and unsentimental handling. The parallel story of the young and beautiful country girl who is gradually taken away from her fiancé and corrupted by an unsuccessful poet suffers from the almost operatic *naïveté* of its development.

The translator, Mr. Carl Christian Hyllested, has employed American idiom and slang to an extent which makes the book troublesome reading in places.

FANTASIES.

The Purple Frogs. By H. W. Westbrook and Lawrence Grossmith. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 6*s.*)

It would be unfair to do otherwise than meet 'The Purple Frogs' in the spirit of solemn nonsense in which it is written, and let us say in all seriousness that, as a piece of fooling, it is truly excellent.

Vaughan, a butler with a taste for invention, patents an indelible pencil (and case) and a bottle-stopper, on which he bestows the name of Hansard. As his wages are insufficient to recoup him for the cost of bringing these marvels before an indifferent public, he hits on the idea of increasing his income by a form of blackmail. He has observed that all travellers by sea are in the habit, when suffering from the depression due to seasickness, nervous terror, or attacks of conscience, of enclosing words of confession and farewell in a bottle which they then commit to the deep. But no sooner are the travellers safely on shore again than they repent of their rashness, and are willing to pay handsomely to have their communications returned intact. He therefore establishes an agency for the collection of these "Beached Bottles," and reaps a rich harvest.

At this point his master, Isambard Flanders, marries Cicely Ruffe, a girl much younger than himself, while Vaughan succumbs to the attractions of Stafford, her maid. Soon after her marriage, Cicely begins to fancy herself neglected, and writes to Stephen, a young man of her acquaintance, to meet her in Paris, in the hope of enlisting his sympathy. During the crossing the boat is held up in a dense fog, and, believing that they may be run down at any moment, Cicely writes a letter

to her husband, which she encloses in a bottle and throws overboard. The bottle is rescued by one of Vaughan's agents, who has set up in the blackmailing line on his own account, and Cicely is thereupon subjected to the usual "squeezing" process. Her husband's suspicions are aroused by her uneasy manner and distraught air, so, as a test, he writes a novelette called 'The Purple Frogs,' which he reads aloud to Cicely and Stephen. The result we leave to the reader to discover, with the clue that both the indelible pencil and the Hansard stopper play an important part in the affair.

This inner tale occupies half of the book, and includes some absurd situations. There are several illustrations in the form of "Cubist" music, in which the author professes to give us the musical equivalent of such ideas as "Long engagements are not to be tolerated," or "He found three bottles on the bookshelf."

If we might venture a criticism, it would be that, in our opinion, the waltz which forms the Cubist statement of 'The Purple Frogs' might, with advantage, have been a one-step, as a more truthful delineation of a frog's poetry of motion. We note with pleasure, however, that in the piece depicting the three bottles—which is written in all the angularity of four-time—the composer has been less influenced by the intense threeness of the bottles than by his rare appreciation of their "cubical" contents.

The Beloved Premier. By H. Maxwell. (John Long, 6*s*.)

Once again H. Maxwell shows his skill in original plots. We like his present book less than 'The Paramount Shop,' but it is well written, and, once picked up, is not easy to lay down.

"The Beloved Premier," Mr. Sloan, has a twin brother who is a ticket-of-leave man, really fond of prison, known to the world as William Joseph Knowles, and so like the Prime Minister that no one can tell them apart. Ordering the head of the Government to be locked up as the convict, he himself plays the part of Prime Minister. In that situation he tries to dispense simple justice to all the world, with the result that we are soon at war with every Power, and are annexed by Belgium.

It would be easy to pick holes in the story. In real life a Prime Minister, if he is not also Foreign Secretary, does not deal with foreign affairs without consulting the head of the Foreign Office. The terms of the loan to Portugal are impossible. Prime Ministers do not waste their time in drafting Bills. The head of the Local Government Board is called the President, not the Chairman. Indeed, one could find numerous flaws of this kind; but it is always clear that the author knows what he is writing about, and in his broad farce the leading parts are played as they should be played. The story is interesting, and there is no need to worry about its technical details.

My Lady Bountiful. By Gilbert Littlestone. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

We hesitate between two possibilities: has Mr. Littlestone written what he esteems to be a serious novel? or has he contemplated a subtle jape after the manner of, say, 'The Green Carnation'?

There are gleams of internal evidence for both views, but perhaps we may pronounce for the latter. In that case we may say that the author should have thrown his whole heart into the task. He delights us with his young lady novelist who writes her ten thousand words between lunch and dinner, but he speaks of her opening her "serviette"—and that in a castle that contained (we must not say "boasted") a Saxon parlour wherein was "a round oak gate-legged table at which Richard of the Lion Heart had frequently partaken of meat." The châtelaine of the said castle disdains all vulgar modernity, but is not above selling—against all rules and regulations as to heirlooms—the Warwick Cup (whereon the King-Maker had scratched his monogram and a doggerel verse), the Dirk Bouts triptych, and other such priceless trifles to purchasers who could afford the ten thousand pounds or so necessary for her income.

Had Mr. Littlestone been more careful in his style and diction, he would have converted us to 'The Green Carnation' view, or to the other; as it is, we are left in doubt.

The Day of Days. By Louis J. Vance. (Grant Richards, 6*s*.)

The author is wise to call this novel an extravaganza, and thus to disarm ordinary criticism, though the story is not merely melodramatic absurdity. Its purpose is deeper, and that is to hold up to ridicule modern New York as it is chronicled in the Yellow Press; its portrayal is ridiculously impossible. Mr. Vance errs on the side of over-elaboration of these absurdities, though he adds to the reader's excitement and amusement.

We have rarely, if ever, read a book in which such a variety of wild adventure was crowded into a space of less than twenty-four hours.

Though the unlimited use of American slang may at times weary the reader, the book is good enough to fill pleasantly an idle period.

MYSTERIES AND CRIMES.

The Curse of Cloud. By J. B. Harris-Burland. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

Mr. Harris-Burland has written another of his mystery stories, wherein he depicts the effect of a curse directed by monks at the dissolution of the monasteries against a sensitive man who is also a coward. The curse forbids any eldest son from inheriting the land taken from the Church, and at Compton Ferrers, until the story opens, the curse has been fulfilled. The eldest son disappears before his father's death and the reader is left in suspense as to whether he is dead or alive until the concluding chapters. There is an unnecessary and rather bewildering thickening of the plot, and the final elucidation of the mystery appears to us to be crude. The characters are distinctive and clear-cut, and the impression is left that, if Mr. Harris-Burland were to devote some of the thought exerted in mere plot-making to developing the personalities in the story, he would produce work of value. As far as his delineation of character goes it is well done, but we are continually brought to a stop after anticipating the working out of environment on individuals, and vice versa. We hope to see this capacity more deeply exerted in succeeding books. The novel before us will provide a few hours of pleasant reading; for the events move quickly and are well narrated.

The Price of Delusion. By Sir William Magnay. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s*.)

Here again is mystery, but in a more rational and everyday atmosphere, and treated in a sufficiently logical fashion. The characters are nearer the normal than usual in their speech and movement. Even the incidents of the mystery itself are reasonable and probable; too much so, perhaps!

We had hoped for some thrill greater than that vouchsafed to us. At one time arose the illuminating expectation that the Home Office expert would turn out to be the arch-criminal in subtle disguise; that the portrait painter might connive with him, and perhaps betray him at the conclusion: such hopes do arise in detective stories, where both reader and author are "out for" all the startling revelations that can be crammed into 300 pages or thereabouts. Sir William Magnay is, at least, eminently readable, and approaches life in his general treatment and characterization.

That Strange Affair. By Walter Brügge-Vallon. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s*.)

The translator, Mr. Gregory Page, in dedicating this "detective" work to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, confesses that his hero recalls Dr. Watson rather than Sherlock Holmes, and we, too, have to confess that his candour is amply justified. This is the more regrettable in that we only pardon Watson—the skilful portrayal of whose ineptitude is, perhaps, even more pleasing than the recital of Holmes's miracles—for his efficiency as a foil to his hero.

In the present story he is the foil to stupidity even greater than his own. The result is a rather unconvincing series of adventures.

Cleek of Scotland Yard. By T. W. Hanshew. (Cassell & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Cleek, one of those sensational detectives who appear from time to time in fiction of a certain class, elucidates one complicated mystery after another, and at the last his own mystery, which links him

to nothing less than the crown of Mauravania, "dear land, dear country, mine again!" This crown he abdicates as promptly as he had assumed it, preferring Scotland Yard, with intervals of love in a cottage.

The book is redolent with humour of the cliché type, consisting chiefly of rather forced Sam-Wellerisms on the part of the faithful youth whom Mr. Cleek has saved from a life of crime, and slang adjurations tacked on to the sayings of Mr. Narkom, the official detective—the Watson, rather, to Cleek's Sherlock Holmes. We say this advisedly, as at least two of the mysteries suggest comparisons not favourable to the present author. If he had been less anxious to crowd all the puzzle-pieces of his various crimes into so small a compass, the result would have been better reading. But Mr. Hanshew aimed at popular success, and secured it.

Shadows of the Past. By John Littlejohn. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

Detection, mysteries, and crimes by an expert theorist, of a complex crime that endangers the life of an innocent man should apparently be the theme of this book; but we have too little of the expert, and too much of the criminal—the real criminals, that is, who involve the guiltless hero in their snares.

For the rest, we find incident and excitement to spare, even to a confusing, but never wholly unreadable degree. With more adherence to proportion the author might have made a highly interesting book.

TRIALS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

Two 's Company. By Dorothea Mackellar and Ruth Bedford. (Alston Rivers, 6*s*.)

The study of the "human" boy is never an easy undertaking, but it is here attacked with courage, and carried out with good measure of conviction. "Rags," ultra-sensitive from neglect and cruel treatment, rescued by Remington, whom he adores but fears, until thorough understanding between the two is achieved, is an attractive and sufficiently real young person. Remington, at first stern and unyielding in his standards of right and wrong, then humanized by experience and the help of "Rags'" friend, Viola Garrison, is also well presented, though apt to moralize overmuch concerning himself. Self-analysis in the hands of any but the greatest novelist is dangerous; an effect of artificiality is so soon induced, so hardly dispelled.

Three against the World. By Sheila Kaye-Smith. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

The disappearance of plot from contemporary fiction, recently lamented by Prof. Saintsbury, is undoubtedly a distinguishing feature of the work of the younger generation of novelists. 'Three against the World' is a satisfactory specimen of the modern method. There are several characters, to all of whom are allotted parts sufficiently extended to exhibit a consistent and carefully worked-out differentiation; but of plot, in the commonly accepted sense, there is little or none. The "three" are two brothers and a sister who belong to an unlucky family. In the first chapter the younger brother is returning home from prison, where he has been sent for the wrong sort of company-promoting. In the course of the story he is severely hit more than once, and his sister's adventures end in more suffering, while the other brother dies—somewhat unnecessarily, in our opinion. The tragedy is, however, by no means unrelieved. A nice sense of humour accompanies the recital of the doings of the family in question, and an escape from past evils is suggested at the end.

Pomm's Daughter. By Claire de Pratz. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s*.)

Though one cannot quite acquit the author of a too liberal use of the sentimental, this story of the adoption of a little girl by a retired French naval officer, who lives in Paris, and spends his time in collecting treasures from the bookstalls on the quays, is not without a certain ingenuous charm. The development of the young girl under the care and tuition of her absent-minded, but lovable old guardian is sketched with considerable skill, and a pretty little love-story is interwoven. Towards the end of the book—the action of which, by the way, takes place in the nineties—the solving of a mild mystery concerning the heroine's birth necessitates the shifting of the scene from Paris to London, and the doings of the little *ménage* suddenly transported to an English boarding-house are amusingly described.

The Wonder-Worker. By Vincent Brown. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

As in many instances on the stage and in fiction, the wonder-worker is only heard and not seen. His words cause much searching of heart to a dear old couple, whose main sin seems to have been the secrecy in which they have shrouded the fact of their children's illegitimacy. On confession being made, it becomes evident that the parents have failed to transmit such a measure of their own charity to their offspring as will make them attempt to mitigate the world's censure. Another well-drawn character is a charwoman whom the "Wonder-Worker" helps to conquer a mania for drink; but best of all, as an example, is a bishop whose sympathy with his fellows translates itself into so many good works as to make pride and good living impossible.

Bedesman 4. By Mary J. H. Skrine. (Duckworth & Co., 2*s*. 6*d*. net.)

This story is a rather idyllic presentment of the incipient career of a quarryman's son, who attracts the notice and favour of a professor from Oxford, and thereby gains the education he requires. A momentary crisis threatening cessation of his school life is tided over by what strikes us as rather obvious mechanism; apparent again, and perhaps unduly forced, in the happy ending.

The descriptions of the country-side and of school-life are picturesque and sympathetic, but the story as a whole is slight.

The Music-Makers. By Louise Mack. (Mills & Boon, 6*s*.)

It did not need the final *e* of the Christian name to indicate that this book was written by a woman. The author literally revels in descriptions of the garments which clothe her creations. There is none of those vaguely impressionistic effects which a man would feel sufficient to set forth the appearance of his heroines, but details of material, cut, and finish in such abundance as to satisfy the most exacting of feminine readers.

The plot deals with matter sufficiently out of the ordinary to carry on the interest, in spite of the somewhat colourless character-drawing.

Jess Levellier is the daughter of an American millionaire, and has entered on a successful musical career as a composer in London. She befriends a poverty-stricken young man, who turns out to be a fellow-artist with an opera which no one will look at. Intending to surprise him, she uses her influence to have it anonymously produced, and it is hailed at once as a masterpiece. Both public and manager are firm in the belief that she is the composer—a belief she tries to correct on the "first night" by requesting Ferencz Alwyn to come forward and acknowledge the calls for "author." Alwyn, however, having accidentally dropped in at a rehearsal, is under the impression that she has stolen the manuscript from him, and does not wait to hear it produced. Before the misunderstanding is cleared up there are many dangers and matrimonial pitfalls to be escaped. Numerous other characters help to make the scene of activity a crowded one.

SHORT STORIES.

Heroines, and Others. By St. John Lucas. (Blackwood & Sons, 6*s*.)

Though each of the tales in this book attains a high degree of merit, not one of them strikes us as bearing on its face the inevitability of the short story. In fact, we suspect the first, 'Miss Amelia,' of having its origin in the plot of a prospective novel running to its hundreds of pages. The author dallies with the solution, which is a foregone conclusion for 50 pages, and when it has occurred, and we feel at last well started on the circumstances arising from it, we find that the tale is told. To our mind it is a tale with its larger and better part left untold. The second story, 'Maria,' is longer and better, but the clue to the mystery of two wasted lives is not entirely satisfying. The shortest of all, 'The History of Ridolfo,' is far and away the best. It

occupies only eight pages, but in those eight pages egotistical obsession is born, grows, and overthrows the reason of the man that harbours it. We advise readers to take the three remaining tales before this one; otherwise, owing to comparison, they will not enjoy them so much as they ought.

The Shears of Delilah. By Virginia Terhune van de Water. (Putnam, 6*s*.)

The author gives us story after story of people who, we must confess, are extremely disagreeable. They delight in misunderstanding and suspecting one another, and they have a perfect talent for launching unpleasant and undeserved accusations. Indeed, we should be extremely sorry to have to meet in the flesh the "Nagger," the husband of the Liar, or the two children of the "successful," but unhappy mother.

This is no reflection on the teller of the stories, except so far as her choice of personages is concerned; her technique and realism, both excellent of their kind, might equally well have been devoted to types of a more lovable or at least amiable nature.

The Adventuress, and Other Stories. By George Willoughby. (Goschen, 2*s*. net.)

Of these fourteen "stories" three are distinctly striking by reason of a certain passionate crudity, a realism that gives actual discomfort when we think that it may mean reality. These three are 'Lily May,' 'Life Wins,' and 'A Sea Captain'—quick, cruel, sensational sketches that evolve thoughts of pastel work: dark, clouded backgrounds, now lit up by the lurid gleams of the lowest life, now suffused with a changing glow of luxury. We would add the 'Watch Night Service,' did it not recall over-forcibly Mr. Wells's 'Love and Mr. Lewisham.'

'A London Dawn' and the 'Psychology of Fires' are more in the nature of *tours de force:* vivid in their way, but unreal, showing too much composition in the pastel. This defect is still more marked in the descriptions of the Isle of Dogs and Rosherville, and it reaches a climax in the 'Correspondence.'

Mr. Willoughby (are we right in the sex?) delights in his technique, which is nearly, if not always, equalled by his observation; but it is our impression that both will run to seed if devoted overmuch to sketches of this nature; in a larger theme these qualities would be kept within bounds, and so be more effective. He might try a wider and more complex field. 'The Adventuress,' for example (though its abrupt ending, evidently so designed, is not devoid of cleverness), might be developed into a good novel.

JUVENILE.

A Little Radiant Girl. By Katharine Tynan. (Blackie & Son, 6*s*.)

This book is evidently written for schoolgirls in their teens. We rather suspect the modern schoolgirl has a secret preference for her brother's books of adventure and travel; the everyday life of Francie Chevallier will appear to her a pleasant, though scarcely enthralling story.

We hear of Francie at school in Paris, making many friends, then at home in an English village, and finally earning her own living in London. We would willingly have heard less of the village period and more of the London one, which is somewhat meagrely treated. The author occasionally allows her feeling for poetic fancy and wish to avoid the commonplace to lead her into expressions which sound a little peculiar.

Francie is a kind and warm-hearted girl, but her charm is a little too much insisted on. The other characters all have pretty manners, and are irreproachably well-connected.

More about Froggy. By Brenda. (R.T.S., 2*s*.)

Froggy is already well known to a host of readers, who will be glad to hear of his further adventures up to manhood. Brenda writes well and easily, supplying the human touches which are particularly desirable in stories destined to improve the occasion. Some will think, perhaps, that Froggy's loyalty and grit might have met with more prolonged trials. He has difficulties in the Home which shelters him, and later on the seas, but their timely disappearance suggests that he is specially favoured by Providence.

Cornwall's Wonderland. By Mabel Quiller-Couch. (Dent & Sons, 3*s*. 6*d*. net.)

The title of this collection of stories, 'Cornwall's Wonderland,' suggests a treasure-house filled with lore such as, perhaps, no other corner of England could furnish. The Phœnicians, the knights of Lyonesse, the Spaniards of the Armada, the "stannaries" instinct with old-world custom and character, the tradition that two of the Apostles (St. Peter and St. Paul, if our memory does not fail us) landed on the Cornish coast as pioneers of Christianity—from such sources alone we might have expected much. The author doubtless suffered from the constraint of space, and perhaps from the fact that she was writing for children; but, those limitations conceded, we still feel that her treatment is slight and cursory. The 'Tristan and Isolde' story is, however, well told, Malory being used with discrimination and clearness.

The atmosphere of wild moorland and rocky sea-coast, which might have been more fully emphasized even for young readers, is often obscured by unnecessary descriptions of dress and decoration. Of course, in telling a fairy story to a child, detailed description is an essential; but even in this there are bounds: superfluity of the trivial, of parade, must be avoided. The impression we have after reading this book is that the author is not sufficiently spontaneous for her audience, nor various enough in her choice of the tales she sets before them.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURE.

The Red Virgin. By C. Frederic Turner. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

It is a pleasing surprise to find, in the case of a prominently advertised novel, some merit to correspond to the advertisement. The merit hardly comes out where it might be expected, but is, let us say, sufficiently prominent elsewhere in the book to justify this anomaly. The struggles and intrigues for the Regency of "Grimland" present a wide scope for adventure and excitement, plot and counterplot, espionage, secret service, anarchy, and aristocracy—indeed, almost every species of hazard that can be imagined in such a connexion.

But the writer is one of those rather rare story-tellers who have a sense of proportion both in their facts and their style, and he succeeds in making his characters, and the events that await and befall them, sufficiently reasonable and logical.

It is curious that the one character on whom our attention should be concentrated—the Red Virgin herself—is of all the least lifelike and probable. We have the impression that she was the groundwork of a book that has "written itself" away from her. In a word, the book is better, perhaps, than it was meant to be. Two scenes are specially commendable: the meeting of the spies in the council hall of the "Rathesherren," and the fall of the avalanche that retards the escape of the villain and frustrates his plans. The description, both of town and country, is convincing; indeed, it seems to betray the land which the author has chosen as his theatre.

Perilous Seas. By E. Gallienne Robin. (R. & T. Washbourne, 3*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Mr. Robin endeavours to write a history of the French Revolution, tell a story, and present a treatise upon the Roman Catholic faith—all in the same book. It is not an "historical novel," except in respect of treating an historical period; the characters play no part in the history thereof; they merely sit at home in Guernsey and recount to each other the doings in Paris, practically in the language of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, as the author himself explains in the Preface. As a history lesson it is passable. As a tale the book lacks warmth and interest. Mr. Robin has not the art of presenting living and feeling men and women. His people are puppets who act and speak at his will; some of them are mere shadows. At least (though he might have made more of his local colouring) he succeeds in presenting a fairly realistic picture of Guernsey life, and he gives some account of its ancient customs; but the book as a whole is no more than a chronicle of events. Religion is a pervading influence. All the good people are Catholics, and all the bad are Protestants; the mere harmony of the heroine's voice when repeating "Our Lady" leads to conversion; she is, in fact, a better "missionary" than her author.

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FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICS.

The Council of the University invites applications for the CHAIR OF PHYSICS vacant by the death of Dr. J. H. Poynting, F.R.S.

The stipend offered is 750*l*. a year.

Applications may be accompanied by testimonials, references, or other credentials, and should be received by the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, October 15.

Further particulars may be obtained from

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Council invites applications for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY at a stipend of 150*l*. per annum, under the general direction of the Professors of Classics and History. Duties to begin OCTOBER 6, 1914.

Applications, with not less than three copies of testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 20 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

(Primary Branch.)

The Council invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN EDUCATION (Man). The duties will include the supervision of school practice, and ability to undertake either the Physical Training of the men students or Lectures on the History of Education will be a recommendation.—Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY TO THE SENATE, The University, Manchester, to whom applications should be sent before JUNE 9.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint a READER in MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Stipend 200*l*.—Applications, accompanied by names of three references, should be sent by JUNE 8 to THE SECRETARY TO THE SENATE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.

The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY. Salary 300*l*. per annum.

Applications must be sent in by JUNE 9. Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

A JUNIOR LECTURER (Man) is shortly to be appointed in the Department. Salary 150*l*. per annum.—Applications should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by SATURDAY, June 6. W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

The Council invites applications for the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP.

Salary 150*l*., rising by annual increments of 10*l*. to 200*l* per annum.

Candidates are requested to send four copies of their applications and of not more than three testimonials before JUNE 6 to

F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for Secondary Schools under the Ministry of Education:

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH Salary 295*l* per annum (L.Eg 24 per mensem), rising to 392*l*. per annum (L.Eg 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

SCIENCE MASTER (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Appointment under contract Length of engagement, two years. Salary 369*l* per annum (L.Eg 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as teachers Special training as teachers of Physical Exercises will be a recommendation. Four lessons daily on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Inquiries for further information and for Application Forms should be addressed not later than JUNE 10, 1914, to J. W. CROWFOOT, Esq., c/o The Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Governors will shortly proceed to appoint a LECTURER IN PHYSICS, salary 250*l*. rising to 300*l*. per annum, and a LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY, salary 200*l*. per annum.

The Lecturer in Physics will be required to take charge of the instruction in Applied Electricity. High University Honours will be an indispensable qualification for both the positions.—Particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, M.A., Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, and must be returned not later than JUNE 13, 1914.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the undermentioned positions VACANT in SEPTEMBER, 1914.

THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, BROCKLEY.

(i) ASSISTANT MASTER especially qualified to teach Mathematics. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and must have Mathematical qualifications of a high order for the purpose of preparing for Open Scholarships. Commencing salary from 150*l* to 200*l*. a year, according to previous experience, rising to 300*l*. by yearly increments of 10*l*.

(ii) Full time ART MASTER, at a fixed salary of 200*l*. a year. Candidates must be qualified to teach all branches of Art customary in Secondary Schools, in which they should have had experience.

THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN.

(i) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach German and French.

(ii) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Geography and History, who should be specially qualified in Junior Form work.

Commencing salary 120*l*. to 170*l*. according to experience, rising to 220*l*. by yearly increments of 10*l*. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. In special cases the Degree requirement may be relaxed, provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified.

Applications must be on the forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 22, 1914, in the case of the Brockley School, and JUNE 15, 1914, in the case of the Kentish Town School.

Every communication must be marked "H.4." on the envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is a disqualification for appointment. No candidate is eligible for appointment in a School of which a relative is a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

May 25, 1914.

STROUD GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED, early in SEPTEMBER, for the above Secondary School. The School will accommodate about 100 Girls, and there are at present 95 Pupils The Mistress must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualification as may be approved by the Board of Education; in the latter case she must satisfy the Governors that she has for not less than five years efficiently conducted a School of a grade not inferior to that for which the Stroud Girls' High School provides.

The Mistress will receive a salary of 240*l* a year

Applications, stating age and qualifications, with copies of not more than four recent testimonials and the names of personal references, to be made by JUNE 13 to the Clerk to the Governors, FREDK. WINTERBOTHAM, Solicitor, Stroud, Gloucestershire, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL OF ART.

The Education Committee invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER. Applicants should be qualified as required by the Regulations of the Board of Education. Salary 200*l*. per annum, rising by yearly increments of 10*l*. to 250*l*. per annum. Regard may be had to previous experience in fixing amount of commencing salary. Further particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications should be lodged not later than JUNE 20, 1914.

STEWART BEATTIE, Secretary to the Committee.

Borough Education Offices, 4, St. Giles' Street, Northampton.

May 28, 1914.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TECHNICAL AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

WANTED, on JULY 1 next, an ORGANIZING MASTER, to take charge of a Technical School and Eight Evening Continuation Schools Salary 150*l* a year A University Degree in Science and experience in teaching and in Evening School work essential List of duties may be had from the undersigned, to whom applications (by letter) stating age, qualifications and experience, and copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered by JUNE 8

ALFRED PLATTS, Clerk to the Council

Town Hall, Bingley.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL (MIXED AND PUPIL TEACHER CENTRE), BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Applications are invited for the Post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary 150*l*. non-resident Particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than JUNE 2, 1914, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope

FRED. R. HUGHES, Secretary to the Committee.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next:—
(1) SENIOR SCIENCE MISTRESS. Salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* (by yearly increments of 10*l.*). Subjects: Botany, Chemistry, and Physics. Experience essential.
(2) ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Salary 100*l.* Chief Subjects: Nature Study, Geography, Elementary French, and English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, should be made by letter to the undersigned, on or before JUNE 5. Age, qualifications, and experience must be stated, and the names of three referees given.

THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.
Victoria Institute, Worcester.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—Mr. G. T. FERGUSON. B.A. B.Sc. (Lond.).

A member of the Staff having been appointed to a Head Mastership, an ASSISTANT MASTER is wanted, to begin work on SEPT. 15. Honours Degree in Classics, power of discipline, and teaching ability and experience essential. Ability to teach Geography well a recommendation. Salary 170*l.*, rising by scale to 200*l.* Salary scale and application form obtainable on sending stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned, who will receive applications until JUNE 10.

HERBERT REED, Education Secretary.
15, John Street, Sunderland, May 22, 1914.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.

INSTRUCTRESS IN DRESSMAKING AND NEEDLEWORK required for SEPTEMBER. Salary 110*l.*—For further particulars apply to T. THORP, Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.
APPOINTMENT OF CURATOR

The Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Committe of Derby invite applications for the position of CURATOR OF THE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM. Salary 200*l.* per annum. Applications, together with three recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Chairman, Free Library, Derby, not later than JUNE 16 next.

Particulars as to duties may be obtained on application.

R. B. CHAMBERS, Chairman
Free Library, Derby.

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

CITY LIBRARIAN.

The Corporation invite applications for the position of CITY LIBRARIAN. Salary 450*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 25*l.* until it reaches the maximum salary of 600*l.* per annum. Applications, giving full particulars as to qualifications, experience, present position, and age, together with copies of testimonials, and marked on the outside "City Librarian," to be lodged with the Subscriber not later than JUNE 20 proximo.

Canvassing of members of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

J. LINDSAY, Town Clerk.
City Chambers, Glasgow, May 20, 1914.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN.

The Libraries Committee of the Borough of Deptford invite applications for the position of LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE of the NEW CROSS BRANCH LIBRARY, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, rising by increments of 10*l.* per annum to a maximum of 150*l.*

Candidates must have had previous experience in Public Library work.

Applications must be made upon forms to be obtained from the undersigned.

The appointment will be subject to the conditions of the Libraries Staff Scheme, and to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Act.

Canvassing any member of the Council, either personally or indirectly, will disqualify candidates. The term canvassing includes any oral or written communication made to a member of the Council, either by or on behalf of a candidate, relative to the appointment.

ARTHUR PURKIS, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, New Cross Road, S.E., June 2, 1914.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

The Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The salary offered is 80*l.* per Session. Candidates must have had University training and some experience of Library work. A knowledge of type-writing is essential.

Six copies of applications and of not more than three recent testimonials should be sent not later than SATURDAY, June 20, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

E. T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

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LITERATURE

A Book about Authors: Reflections and Recollections of a Book-Wright. By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. (A. & C. Black, 10*s.* net.)

Mr. Moncrieff might have entitled his book 'The Confessions of an Author.' Sitting on the stool of repentance, he frankly admits that, under his own name and various *aliases*—chiefly that of Ascott R. Hope—he has written and published in the course of his shameless career no fewer than two hundred books or more. From first to last he must have shed as much ink as there was in Falstaff's gross body.

"Now that I am somewhat turned out to grass [he writes] I can chew the cud of recollection that in one year, as author, editor, translator, or contributor, I was concerned with the preparation of a score of volumes. In another year, I brought forth a dozen or so, all my own."

Truly a prodigious record! The only excuse for its commemoration in this jubilee volume—for his first book appeared when he was in his 'teens, just fifty years ago—is that his experiences may serve as an object lesson for some literary aspirants eager to follow in his footsteps. It is not encouraging to those who fondly imagine that the modern book market is paved with gold to learn that, as a result of all Mr. Moncrieff's labours, his literary income has not averaged more than a beggarly hundred guineas a year. This estimate, too, does not take into account the incidental items of postage, stationery, and travelling expenses connected with his work. Happily for Mr. Moncrieff, he has not been wholly dependent upon his pen; otherwise he would not be so content with a career which, as he rather naively confesses, if it has not led to fortune, has at least kept him out of mischief. That surely is a novel reason for praising the author's calling, and it scarcely weighs against the cold logic of pounds, shillings, and pence.

'A Book about Authors,' therefore, is an excellent antidote to put into the hands of those who may have been somewhat dazzled by Mr. Arnold Bennett's estimate of the prizes to be won by the successful novelist. Let it be admitted that the literary life is delightful for those who can afford to regard it as its own reward, and profitable enough to the comparative few who share its prizes; but it remains an incontrovertible fact that, for the vast majority, it is harder than ever to-day to live by books alone. Mr. Moncrieff says there is reason to fear, as was recently suggested in *The Athenæum*, that the novelists who command the largest sales are fattening under the present system at the expense of their less successful fellows. To-day name counts for practically everything both with the general public and the trade, and since the author with the largest following demands a small fortune for every book, the publisher pays that price, and devotes to his work a proportionate amount of attention, largely at the expense of the great unknown.

Mr. Moncrieff's well-stored volume, pleasantly written like all his books, reminds us more of the elder D'Israeli's 'Curiosities of Literature' than of the conventional literary autobiography. It is, indeed, a whole series of books in one, including 'A Short History of Authors' from Homer and the Sibyl to Dickens and Thackeray; a brief survey of publishing through the ages, from the days of the ancients upwards—with undue emphasis, perhaps, on the black sheep of that much-maligned flock; and separate chapters on the quarrels, anatomy, and trade of authors, which appear in the main to support Leslie Stephen's opinion that "Literature is, in all cases, a demoralizing occupation," on account of its inevitable publicity.

It is easy to be entertaining on the subject of the petty quarrels of authors in the history of every age of literature; but why do so many writers harp on this well-worn topic? The story of English authorship is as full of illustrious friendships as of jealousies and squabbles. When Mr. Moncrieff's book reaches the second edition to which its undoubted merits entitle it, we hope that he will do justice to the nobler as well as to the baser side of his craft. The squabbles have generally been among the lesser and noisier men, who have made unscrupulous use of the dangerous weapon ever ready to their hand. In its highest development our literary history is singularly rich in its records of generous and lasting friendships.

Shrewd as are most of Mr. Moncrieff's observations on the inner workings of the book world, we do not think that even the Authors' Society, however much it may agree with his prejudices against the wicked race of publishers, would countenance his suggestion that writers might co-operate with advantage and become their own publishers. To begin with, authors are notoriously the worst business men in the world. Most of those who have tried their inexperienced hands at bringing their own literary offspring into the world have soon been glad enough to resign that task to the legitimate midwife. It is true that Ruskin succeeded in his pitched battle with the trade, but Ruskin, it must be remembered, was Ruskin, and he chose the right man in George Allen to train into his ideal publisher.

A whole chapter could be written on the luckless experiments of other authors in the same complicated craft. Mark Twain thought he could revolutionize ideas on the subject by "commission publishing" on his own arbitrary lines.

"When I took up the publication of a book [he once confessed], I called in a publisher, and said to him, 'I want you to publish this book along lines which I shall lay down. I am the employer, you are the *employé*. I am going to show you some new kinks in the publishing business. And I want you to draw on me for money as you go along'—which he did. He drew on me for 56,000 dollars. Then I asked him to take the book and call it off; but he refused to do that."

A more desperate venture was that of Robert Buchanan, whose turbulent spirit raged and fumed against the world of letters in general and publishers in particular. He had started publishing for himself—with the inevitable results—when he took Sir Walter Besant to task for tempting the unenlightened to enter the literary life.

"The very stones of the street cry out and rebuke you, sir [he wrote], when you invite the young and unwary, and above all, the honestly inspired, to enter the blood-stained gates of this Inferno."

Although Mr. Moncrieff does not fulminate against the literary life with Buchanan's wild anathemas, or endorse Charles Lamb's advice to Bernard Barton—though he quotes it—that he should rather throw himself "slapdash headlong on iron spikes" than give up a salaried post for the uncertainties of letters, his opinions of authors and their ways, as well as of publishers as he has found them, cast but a murky light on the inner world of books. True, he introduces a brighter illumination when he declares at the end that, in spite of all its drawbacks, in spite of all the pitfalls with which he knows its path to be strewn, he would choose no other calling were he to start life afresh. But Mr. Moncrieff, be it repeated, has never been wholly dependent upon his pen. An independent income encourages the pursuit of optimism.

The Ulster Scot: his History and Religion. By James Barkley Woodburn. (H. R. Allenson, 5*s.* net.)

The Ulster man is in high fashion just now, and we welcome a book written about him by a great admirer of the type, himself an Ulsterman, whose family have long been honourably connected with Londonderry. But how far even the Londonderry settlers can be called Scots is another question. For there is no reason why the London merchants who planted that county should not have imported Englishmen (not Scots). In fact, all through Pynner's 'Survey'—a work which the author has apparently never seen, though he quotes it once at second hand—we find districts in every county allotted to English undertakers, while others in the same county are allotted to Scottish undertakers, and not a few of the occupiers are called British. Indeed, the English element was originally just as strong in Ulster as the Scottish, and much of the complex character of the population is to be attributed to its mixture, not only with English, but also with Irish natives. Here and there the author speaks of the quickness of the Celt as part of this character, but from the tone of his book he surely does not mean the influence of Irish native mothers. There is no doubt, however, that the type is distinct from the Scottish. Any one who knows Belfast and Glasgow well, knows the many contrasts between them, and can easily distinguish the two dialects, though the mere tourist thinks them the same. It is, then, the mixture of Lowland Scots (*inland* is what they are called in one of the original documents of the settlement) with English and native Irish that produced that fine, sturdy, able, but unlovely type which now dominates the North-East of Ireland. The author gives us a striking catalogue of the Ulster men who have achieved success all over the world. The six American Presidents may have been of Scottish descent. It is not so clear about the great Anglo-Indians, such as John Nicholson, whose mother only was a Scot, or about Lord Dufferin; and we feel sure that, as in the rest of Ireland, so here the Anglo-Saxon element was, after all, the real leaven that made any part of Ireland great. The author says that the Southern Irish, with all their attractive features, have not the faculty of commanding men. We presume he has forgotten Wellington, Wolseley, and Lord Roberts, who, so far as they are Irish, are not from Ulster. In the present day we suppose no Irishman has more influence abroad than Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the offspring of a Cork father and a Kerry mother.

With these reservations and limitations, the author has made a fine case for the Ulster Protestant, whatever may be his origin; nor need we follow him into his speculations that the north of every country produces better men than the south. We suggest to him to consider the case of Scotland, which is within his knowledge. For when we go into that quality of the author, we find much to criticize. He has worked from many authorities, which he enumerates, but reading many books does not make an historian. Thus he might have corrected his notions about the Jesuits in Ireland from Dr. Mahaffy's 'Epoch of Irish History,' which is not in his bibliography. He might there have learnt that the Jesuits only worked spasmodically in Ireland, so long as they hoped to conquer England by the great Armada from Spain. There was even a second Armada wrecked off Ushant in 1597, in which twenty-three Jesuits were drowned. But they had proceeded in 1590 to reconquer Ireland systematically with spiritual weapons, and a wonderful work they performed. He might also have learnt in the same book that the real father of the extremely Evangelical Church of Ireland, of which Ussher and Bedell were the most eminent members, was Walter Travers, the first working Provost of Trinity College, who trained Ussher and his fellow students. His then famous 'Defence of Ecclesiastical Discipline' was the backbone of the Westminster Confession.

There are similar defects to be found in Mr. Woodburn's learning. The immigration of Scots into Ulster did not begin in 1605, but long before. He thinks that the absence of central mountains in Ireland gave an enormous advantage to the invader, as the natives had no such refuge. We venture to think that the great central bogs and forests offered obstacles as serious as any mountains. The chiefs of the days before the Plantation of Ulster did not live in "stone castles well adapted for defence." The people never exported flax, but only yarn made of flax, and that from early days. A large part of the co. Monaghan had been granted to Lord Essex and Lord Blayney, not to Sir Arthur Chichester, whose grants were out of the Plantation. On this possibly the author has information of which we are ignorant. Sir Algernon Coote is at present called premier baronet of Ireland, but Lord Valentia's baronetcy is earlier, and he is strictly the premier. In his account of the persecution of Protestants under James II., Mr. Woodburn makes no mention of the famous Act of Attainder, which was worse than all the rest put together. His want of a sense of proportion is shown by his statement that the siege of Derry was "one of the most important sieges that has ever been recorded in the pages of history." By no means. Heroic and splendid as was the defence of Derry, its fall would not have seriously affected the great issue. That was settled by the battle of the Boyne, a little Armageddon in which all Europe was engaged, and which was hailed with delight by the Pope and the Emperor, because it checkmated the ambition of Louis XIV. Would either of them have cared one straw about the fall of Derry? The author does not know that Francis Hutcheson, the moral philosopher, was allowed to teach in Dublin by the liberality of Archbishop King. But he is clearly not strong on Dublin. He puts the origin of the College of Physicians after that of the General Post Office. It was founded by Charles II. and John Stearne. He does not even enumerate among his great Ulster men Ed. Hincks, a Fellow of Trinity College and Rector of Killyleagh, a pioneer both in Egyptian and Assyrian archæology, whose bust has been recently set up outside the Cairo Museum as one of the founders of these great studies.

We might go on commenting on these little defects, which show that the author has not mastered his subject. Regarding the history of the Presbyterian religion in Ulster, we bow to him as a good authority. He tells, with a detail which does not interest the world, of the various controversies and squabbles among this religious democracy, among whom the right of private judgment was so fully asserted that it was nearly impossible to attain any large agreement. The general outcome is very instructive, as showing what the difficulties are of maintaining a creed or confession of faith open to the criticism of every independent thinker who, if eloquent, can command a following. The chapter on the Great Revival of 1859 is peculiarly interesting. A wave of emotion swept through Ulster, with physical paroxysms of those who were affected, very similar to what we read of in the days of the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield. It did not, however, reach the Roman Catholic at all, and the Church people only to a small degree. It filled the places of worship of all the Dissenters, and even told upon the fairs and markets, so that drinking and swearing for a time almost disappeared. But a Roman Catholic farmer who criticized it with every sympathy, and was describing these wonderful effects, added that he found the people still "a bit sharp in matters of horseflesh"—truly the last infirmity of noble minds. Like most epidemics, the movement ceased in less than two years, and had but little permanent effect. Nor was it free in the height of the fever from disorders of another kind among the people who crowded to pious midnight orgies. But we have said more than enough to show both the merits and the defects of this history.

Irish Literary and Musical Studies. By Alfred Perceval Graves. (Elkin Mathews, 6*s.* net.)

The 'Studies' contained in this volume consist of revised versions of lectures, articles, and introductions. The subjects dealt with are sufficiently varied; generally, they concern the men and the conditions which, during the last century, produced the antecedents of the modern Irish Literary Movement. Indeed, much is due to Mangan, Ferguson, Le Fanu, and Allingham from the Irish poets of the present day. The very diversity of the characteristics of this quartet is in its way as important as the common national appeal. Mangan in his "More or Less

Free" versions from the Irish, and in his "Oversettings" from the German—the descriptions are those of his editor, Mr. O'Donoghue—found opportunities for the employment of that strange and sedulously cultivated gift of bringing an energetic treatment into combination with a depressing subject. Ferguson's stateliness and Le Fanu's eerie descriptions were valuable additions to the common stock, to which, however, William Allingham—the last of the four to die—made the most varied contribution.

Mr. Graves's 'Studies' enable us to grasp the underlying unity of Irish poetry. He approves of Matthew Arnold's phrase in which the Celtic feeling for Nature is described as "natural magic." At all times Irish poets and romancers have expressed themselves as if the supernatural were indistinguishable from the natural. They are thus unconscious Pantheists. The very earliest poem extant in Irish, 'The Mystery of Anergin,' which, Dr. Douglas Hyde says, may well contain "the oldest surviving lines in any vernacular tongue in Europe except Greek," is Pantheistic :—

I am the wind which breathes upon the sea,
I am the wave of the ocean,
I am the murmur of the billows,
I am the ox of the seven combats,
I am the vulture upon the rocks, &c.

From this to Fiona Macleod there is a long road which, if boggy in places, has no turnings. Apparent throughout is the note of mysticism, that peculiar inspiration of religious poetry which will not be restrained by orthodoxy. Thus a hymn of St. Ita (born A.D. 480) refers to the Infant Saviour, who, it was believed, abode in her cell at night. It is entitled 'Isucan'—translated as 'Jesukin'—and begins :—

Jesukin
Lives my little cell within;
What were wealth of cleric high—
All is lie but Jesukin.

. . . . . .

Nursling nurtured, as 'tis right—
Harbours here no servile spright—
Jesu of the skies, who art
Next my heart thro' every night.

Here the original metre, assonances, and internal rhymes have been preserved.

Three chapters are devoted to George Petrie (1790–1866), artist, antiquary, and editor. Petrie's essay on the Irish Round Towers was his most important work; it disposed of many picturesque theories, and definitely established the Christian and ecclesiastical origin of these monuments. His antiquarian knowledge was also put to good use when he was appointed to the charge of the Topographical Department of the Irish Ordnance Survey in 1833.

Though light of weight, Mr. Graves's book bears the marks of forty years of diligent labour among Irish texts. We will only say that the erudition is of the best kind—that is, entirely readable and by no means a stranger to laughter; while the purely reminiscent chapters, especially that on Tennyson, show a happy personal touch.

A Concise Old Irish Grammar and Reader. By Julius Pokorny.—Part I. *Grammar.* (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.)

The author intends this book to serve as an easy introduction to the scientific study of Old Irish, by which is meant a study in accordance with the established laws and existing hypotheses of philologists. It is assumed throughout that the student is acquainted with a large series of technical words, verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The professor will no doubt familiarize his class with these, but a brief glossary would have enlarged the usefulness of the book. Everything is avoided which might make the subject interesting or diminish the weight of hypothesis with which it is burdened, but perhaps more life may be given to it in the second part, which is to contain representative examples of Old Irish prose and verse. No definition of the term "Old Irish" is supplied, but the language of the eighth and ninth centuries is intended. Dr. Pokorny thinks that, though glosses and scholia form the chief remains of these remote centuries, stories and poems transcribed and altered in the later Middle Ages may be put back into what was their original text "with some certainty."

It is chiefly in the presence of a greater number of traces of grammatical forms, pointing to greater elaboration of such forms in more remote times, that Old Irish differs from Middle Irish, and that from the Modern form of the language. The vocabulary shows comparatively little change. The hypothetical words, of which there are many in this Grammar, are introduced to explain the forms which actually exist in Old Irish.

The Grammar includes the discussion of Orthography, Phonology, and Accidence, and the student is left to believe what is dogmatically stated. An example will illustrate the language used :—

"Rounded Quality of Consonants in 'Enclitic' Syllables.

§ 61. In syllables following the accent non-palatal or depalatalised (§ 65) labials and gutturals take *u* colour before unstressed vowels, followed by palatal consonants. In the ninth century such *u* coloured consonants become broad :

e.g. *menmiun*, later *menmain* (from postulated *menmeni*, dat. sg. of *menma*, 'mind').

§ 62. Non-palatal or depalatalised consonants take rounded quality before final (*j*) *u* or unstressed vowels, followed by rounded consonants :

e.g. *dorus*, 'door,' from postulated *dhvorestu*; *ammus*, 'attempt,' from postulated *ad-med-tus*.

In this way *u* quality may spread from one syllable to another :

e.g. *merugud*, 'going astray,' from Old Celtic postulated *mero-sagitus*."

The book may, perhaps, come to be used in the Old Irish class in the National University of Ireland, and those for whom Zeuss's is too large a work may learn some Old Irish from it. If examination questions are set from it, the Grammar will easily become a "cram" book, but this may no doubt be prevented by a skilful professor.

History of the Royal Irish Rifles. By Lieut.-Col. George Brenton Laurie. (Gale & Polden, 1*l.* 1*s.*)

Lieut.-Col. Laurie has deserved well of his corps. The task of compiling a regimental history is no light one, and when, as in the case of the book under notice, a detailed account is given of every operation in which the regiment took part during a period of 120 years, the magnitude of the work must have called for an unusual amount of patience and industry. The Royal Irish Rifles are, further, fortunate in their historian, inasmuch as his long service with the regiment (nearly thirty years) has fitted him in a special degree for the task he has undertaken and carried through with admirable precision.

The 83rd and 86th Regiments of the Line, now respectively the First and Second Battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles, were originally raised in 1793: the first by Major William Fitch, and the second by Major-General Cornelius Cuyler. The 83rd was recruited in Dublin, its first barracks having been the old Custom House at Essex Bridge. It took part in active service for the first time in Jamaica, where the regiment was employed in suppressing a serious rising on the part of the Maroons, and there lost its first commanding officer, Col. Fitch, killed in action. Since that time the 83rd has a long record of service to its credit, but perhaps its greatest achievement was that of its Second Battalion at Talavera, on July 28th, 1809, when, acting with the 61st Regiment in Cameron's Brigade, it saved the day by its steady resistance to the French advance, at the cost of 50 per cent of its numbers.

A special chapter of the book, dealing with the service of the Second Battalion of the 83rd Regiment in the Peninsular War, has been written by Prof. Oman, and the following extract will have special interest for students of musketry tactics as used 100 years ago :—

"All through the Peninsular War the one salient point that may be noted in the contests between the British line and the French 'column of divisions' was, that in the duel of musketry the line was invincible. A battalion of 600 men in the British order could put every weapon in action with effect. The same number in column of double companies had only 130 men in its two front ranks able to fire. The seven files behind gave solidity to the mass, which might impose on a weak or demoralized enemy, but they could not use their muskets. A steady enemy like the British, who refused to be cowed, and fired low, invariably stopped the advancing column by shooting down its front ranks before it could approach near enough to use the bayonet. The odds of 600 balls received against 130 returned were too great."

At the storming of Badajoz, where, as Prof. Oman says, "the 3rd Division achieved the impossible," the 83rd Regiment was well to the front, and had a total of 69 casualties in the assault out of 400 of all ranks engaged.

In 1859, in view of its distinguished record, and especially of its service during

the Indian Mutiny, the 83rd Regiment received the special designation of the "County of Dublin Regiment."

The 86th Regiment was originally recruited at Shrewsbury, and was styled the "Shropshire Volunteers"; but it was ordered to Kilkenny in the first year of its existence, and appears since then to have drawn most of its recruits from Ireland. In 1812 it became known as the "Royal County Down Regiment." Its first active service was in Egypt in 1801, when three companies of the regiment performed the extraordinary feat of marching 78 miles through the desert—from Suez to El Hanka—in less than forty-eight hours, with only three pints of water per man and no food. A year later it was ordered to India, where the greater part of its service was to take place. Among its many notable exploits may be mentioned the dashing capture of Bourbon in 1810, and the terrible storming of Jhansi in 1858, in which the regiment lost 79 of all ranks.

An interesting Appendix to one of the chapters supplies a full report of the proceedings at the trial by court-martial of Tantia Topee, Nana Sahib's lieutenant, who was captured and executed in 1859. This document was presented to the Royal Irish Rifles in 1905.

In 1881 the 83rd and 86th Regiments were formed into the Royal Irish Rifles. The Second Battalion served with great distinction in the South African War.

A valuable chapter on 'Dress, Colours, and Medals' has been contributed by Col. Haggard and Capt. Stevens, who are to be congratulated on the careful attention to detail with which they have treated their subject. The illustrations, showing the regimental uniform at different periods, enhance the interest of the work considerably.

The brief Foreword was written in 1913 by the veteran General Bradford, who was then Colonel of the Regiment, at the age of 98.

The Inner History of the Balkan War. By Lieut.-Col. Reginald Rankin. (Constable & Co., 15*s.* net.)

Eager partisans of one or other of the Balkan peoples are prone to forget that not one of those peoples, whatever its veneer, has yet emerged completely from the age of barbarism. Whether Christian or Mohammedan, it makes no difference: those races in their feuds and warfare indulge light-heartedly in rape, in mutilation, and in massacre, exactly as our forbears did in Europe in the Middle Ages. A partisan of Balkan Christians against Balkan Muslims would probably be safe if he retorted charges of "atrocity"; but to proclaim the Christians models of restraint, while heaping accusations on the Muslims, as does Col. Rankin, is to confess to a superficial knowledge of both peoples. The author loads the Turks with all the blame for the misgovernment of Macedonia, a part of which—if blame there must be—rests surely with the Christian populations, for ever seething with sedition and religious feeling. It is a fact that almost all the atrocities ever committed by the Turks have been provoked, and in the nature of reprisals or punishment.

A parallel might well be traced between the position of the ruling Turks of Abdul Hamid's day and that of the Pope and his adherent cardinals in the Italy of Cæsar Borgia and Savonarola. They were themselves above the prejudices and excitements of the vulgar, yet subservient to them in some measure, being forced to use them as pieces in the political game. In truth, the Turks had little else to play with—at any rate, in Macedonia. There human life was altogether at a discount, the most abominable cruelties were practised almost daily—by Christians upon Muslims and each other, no less than by the ragged, ill-fed Turkish soldiers—and were regarded by their perpetrators as good practical jokes. The Young Turk movement—representing the disgust of educated, thoughtful Muslims with this state of things, and animated by a new ideal of religious toleration—won the Christians as by magic at the first, and retained them for so long as these imagined that they were going to have things entirely their own way. The Christians accepted their new rights, but wished at the same time to keep those ancient privileges which had been granted to them in lieu of civil rights for their protection. The Young Turks, angered by their attitude, became uncompromising, and there was strife once more. When Col. Rankin speaks of the "intellectual Christianity" of the Balkans, the present writer must confess that he cannot follow him.

In treating of the causes of the Balkan War, Col. Rankin pays no tribute even of a mention to the diplomatic work of Russia, so naively revealed by M. Miliukoff at Baku in April, 1913—to the bitter indignation of the Russian Muslims. We wonder if the author is aware that Miss Edith Durham, whom he eulogizes (p. 163), returned her decoration to the King of Montenegro in indignation at the horrors she had seen committed by his soldiery, and sanctioned by his generals. "Harriet" (p. 95) is not "the Turkish word for liberty." No such scene as that described on p. 294 occurred in Constantinople during the war; and in many other instances the newspaper correspondents — upon whose accounts the author draws for his description of the war from the Servian, Greek, Montenegrin, and Turkish points of view—were evidently writing from mere hearsay.

By far the most valuable and interesting section of the book is concerned with Col. Rankin's own experience as a war correspondent with—or rather in the rear of—the Bulgarian main army. Yet here also he has dwelt too much upon atrocities for one who must be well aware that the British Government addressed a strong remonstrance to Bulgaria upon that subject. If it is true that, in the words of the Carnegie report, the "systematic suppression" of the Muslims in the conquered territory was organized by the "victorious populations," not by the invading armies, it is no less true that regular troops belonging to those armies were at hand, and did not stop the orgy. The fervour of the author's animosity against the Turks—especially the Young Turks—is disfiguring; so much so that one cannot help conjecturing that what was "selfish greed" in the Young Turks, when, hoping to save Adrianople, they decided to prolong the war, would have been the height of patriotism in Bulgarians. As an example of a piece of Christian mercy which would seem inhuman to the roughest Muslim, take the following:—

> "I saw two men with long hair flowing over their shoulders marched rapidly through the street by guards with bayonets fixed, and I called Jackson's attention to them.
>
> "'Those fellows are followers of Tolstoi,' he said, 'and they go about preaching the wickedness of war. This town is under military law, and those chaps will never see another sunrise. They will be tried by court-martial in barracks to-night, and they haven't got a cat-in-hell chance. Personally,' finished up Jackson, 'I hate those fellows that try to set people against defending their country.'"

The work has many passages of interest, but is so long as, in the end, to tax our patience. Too much space is given to purely journalistic information and hearsay, too little to the author's own adventures and experience. Photographs of Balkan personages are included, and we are glad to see an Index and good maps.

Life of Walter Bagehot. By Mrs. Russell Barrington. (Longmans & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"Nothing," wrote Walter Bagehot in one of his essays, "is so transitory as second-class fame"; and nothing, we might add, is so tantalizing as the rise of a reputation. In Mrs. Russell Barrington's solid (but not too solid) volume of narrative, analysis, and correspondence, these questions are always haunting one another: Is Bagehot's fame to be considered transitory? or has he ascended from the second class of reputations into the first? The student and the man of affairs are already, we imagine, almost disposed to concede the higher claim. They must be differentiated in this matter from the public at large, who may be taken to have heard of Bagehot for the first time but recently, when his writings began to be included in "Libraries" of the handiest shape. But the questions suggested could not be settled by this proof of popularity, nor yet by the publication of his complete works in eight stately volumes. The truth is that the select few and the uninformed many have alike been waiting for this biography.

Now that it is here we note some uncommon features which affect the biographer and affect her subject. Thirty-seven years is a long time to have waited,

but the delay, no doubt, has its advantages. Unalloyed admiration for a brother-in-law is in itself an unusual phenomenon, and the author of this book is an artist. These facts have been combined for the pleasure of those who read, for Mrs. Barrington has done excellent work, and has risen to her unique opportunity.

It will be interesting to recall a few of the simple details which receive illumination in these pages, in order to remind our readers of the gap that had to be filled. Walter Bagehot was born in 1826. Destined to make his mark as a writer, he had this rare disqualification for so adventurous a career—that his nursery was in the lap of plenty. From a very young man his fortunes were wrapped up in those of a prosperous country bank. Even in these days of amalgamations, "Stuckey's" and Somerset still go together as naturally as chatter and conjuring. Bagehot, to note another suggestive point, was lost to the older Universities through the ecclesiastical pedantry which frowned on Unitarians, but his academic equipment was none the less real. He learnt a good deal from persistence in ordinary study, even if his actual intellectual power was something inherent. This raises once more a provoking question. Genius (with which Mrs. Barrington credits her hero on almost every page), whatever it may be and whatever it may do, generally proves itself by accommodation to circumstances. Who would expect the peculiar brilliancy which the artistic temperament cherishes from a man immersed from morn till dewy eve in the formidable routine of banking? If Bagehot extracted the pith and the kernel from these husks of life, he did a great thing. The fact that he did this is common knowledge, but the way of doing it has, we think, escaped observation; or perhaps we should rather say has been hidden all these years. It is given to Mrs. Barrington to lift the veil. Take it for granted that here we have a man of normal habits and virtue. We can recite, perhaps, the names of his successful works, and know well enough that we are never likely to find in this world a more lucid, reasonable, and practical account of the English Constitution than Bagehot's. 'Lombard Street,' again, holds its own particular, if limited field to this day, and is likely to hold it. The praise of Bagehot's 'Economic Studies' can be lightly taken on the lips. His excursions into criticism still make delightful reading. And so on, till we have marked with praise all, or nearly all, his published work. But with all this appreciation we have not got the man, and that is precisely where this book comes in.

To get the human touch, the thread of Bagehot's life is best taken up at some point which shows him in his prime. When he was directing *The Economist* or interviewing statesmen on important questions, directing his bank, or corresponding with Gladstone, the idea of a sedate personage is doubtless rightly in the ascendant. But all the time there was really another man in being. "No attitude of moral thoughtfulness ever extinguished the *boy* in Walter Bagehot." He had ample reasons, it may be said, for keeping those spirits up. His mother was painfully, though intermittently afflicted. This he always regarded as a very serious matter, but the trouble might have been a good deal worse. Few men, even in the established ranks of fortunate society, ever managed to cultivate a greater variety of the charming things belonging to the lighter side of life (though he never could learn to dance). He was lucky enough to possess charming homes both in town and country, the companionship of a loving wife and her relations, and an ever-widening group of gifted friends, with one or two, like Richard Holt Hutton, equal for his sake to any test of devotion. Naturally, therefore, Bagehot lived fully the life of one to whom the gods had been kind. "He had social imagination," says President Woodrow Wilson. "For minds with this gift of sight there is a quick way opened to the heart of things." This was seen not so much in his editorship of a great financial organ, nor in the superiority which thus captivated the City, as in those circles which felt an individual influence far more intensely and intimately. He could talk well on any subject, but he resolutely kept clear of the snare of egoism. "He was never guilty of a monologue." His "good things" came out while he paced the dining-room in Belgrave Street, or ran in and out of *The Spectator* office, or carried on correspondence with his friends. Mrs. Barrington declares more than once the impossibility of re-creating his wit as it circled and scintillated.

> "The charm of his funny sayings lay in their unpremeditated quaintness, in their *not* being made up. He knew no more how his wit came out than did those who enjoyed it. It was inspired nonsense, and Walter's nonsense would have satisfied Pitt, or any other, fastidious in the art."

As a friend wrote thirty years after, recalling his whimsical ways:—

> "I only remember distinctly one thing that he told us: that he knew what a nut felt like when it was going to be cracked, as he once got his head caught between a cart-shed and a lamp-post."

Even in these side-lights the motive strength of an original mind is always peeping out. Bagehot's individuality had its own impatience, its own irritations. He could not always suffer fools gladly. To have many people about him he thought a nuisance, reminding us in this of Addison. Sociable though he was, he refused to play the ubiquitous gadabout. As he once wrote:—

> "It is inconceivable to me to like to see many people and even to speak to them. Every person you know is an intellectual burden because you may see them again, and must be able to recognize them and be willing to converse with them."

But, as his biographer observes,

> "to feel dull or even passive when he was on the scene was impossible. The puzzling mixture in him of the boy, overflowing with high spirits, and the very wise man, itself provoked a speculative kind of amusement."

Such a combination of ideas and qualities explains the position which Bagehot had with his contemporaries, but it explains something more. His generation lost very little by his failure to get into Parliament, and he lost less. His work really lay in other fields, and the faculty which he possessed of being lovable was an asset, the value of which cannot be overestimated; for love begets calm, and calm creativeness, as he declared. When Prof. A. V. Dicey observes that such a book as Bagehot's 'English Constitution'

> "really fills one with despair, for he seems to explain with perfect ease the kind of things which one can, after the greatest labour, only make clear (if at all) in language so stiff and pedantic that it disgusts oneself as much as it is likely to disgust one's readers,"

the testimonial has only to be placed side by side with what we see here of the man to complete the mirror-like picture. Bagehot never gave himself the airs of a superior being. He had some aristocratic leanings, no doubt, suitable to a family found in Battle Roll. He delighted in the comforts which money brings. He had a distinct attitude towards "reality." His feeling as to the unreal was not less defined, as is shown by his contempt for the legal profession, which he adopted and abandoned, either from contempt for the artificialities of man-made codes, or else (if the notion of genius rules in his case) for some more wayward reason. But banking was concrete, banking was necessary. It tallied with the obvious needs of his day and other days, and he could put its meaning into words. His "sense of reality" accepted it. He showed the world reasons for its money creeds.

Bearing these things in mind, we do not wonder altogether that even his family were surprised at his greatness when they lost him. He died at the age of 51, and looking back at his career from a new vantage-point, we find ourselves wondering also, but rather that this question of greatness should still be at issue. To us he seems one of those rare men who may safely command the admiration of two contending parties. To the practical-minded he brings a gospel, but the idealist will not be the worse if he frequently consults him. Bagehot himself said that you generally know a man less after reading his biography. We cannot feel this here.

We have said little of the many figures, famous in their time, who crowd these pages, but that is because Bagehot himself holds the field. Into his story Mrs. Barrington has woven some strongly coloured topographical descriptions, and, though she is careless in small details, she holds our attention throughout by her presentment of a picturesque and outstanding personality. Bagehot must have been that rare thing, an author as charming as his writings.

LANDOR THE POET.

Though fifty years have almost gone by since Landor died in Florence, there is still no edition of his writings in prose and verse which can be called even reasonably complete. Nor have the commentators given him anything like the attention they devote to, and at times thrust on, his better-known contemporaries. Had they done so, Mr. Bradley, in taking his early poems as the subject of a doctrinal thesis addressed to the Faculty of Philosophy in a German University, could scarcely have hoped to break new ground. As it is, however, he is the explorer of an all but untrodden region of literary criticism; and, being well equipped for the venture, he has lit on discoveries which, if they leave the general reader calm, certainly merit the consideration of serious students.

The poems now examined comprise most of those published by Landor before he betook himself, in 1808, to Spain, and raised a troop of horse to fight the French. That is to say, Mr. Bradley deals with the rare volume issued in 1795; with 'Gebir,' the first edition of which appeared three years later; with 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian,' 1800; 'Poetry by the Author of Gebir,' 1802; and 'Simonidea,' 1806. Other poems written during this period, but not printed till long afterwards, are also, where expedient, brought under view. One or two more may have escaped Mr. Bradley's search. Not long ago, for instance, the Rev. Rashleigh Duke, Landor's grand-nephew, found at Tachbrook a poem of over 130 lines entitled 'The Dun Cow: an Hyper-Satirical Dialogue in Verse.' This, printed in 1808, and till now unknown to bibliographers, was Landor's reply to 'Guy's Porridge Pot,' a scurrilous attack on his friend Dr. Parr, which is sometimes, but of course wrongly, attributed to the author of 'Gebir.'

But it is not with Landor in his satiric mood that Mr. Bradley is mainly concerned. What interests him is the development of Landor's poetic gift, from its expression in the juvenile and imitative verses of his first printed volume to the elevation reached in 'Gebir.' Mr. Bradley rejects the theory which is commonly accepted, that 'Gebir' was written before 'The Phocæans.' Landor's own words, he points out, seem to show that the latter poem was begun soon after he was sent down from Oxford—not from Cambridge, as stated in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' It was completed, he thinks, so far as we have it, before the young poet was attracted by the legend of ancient Egypt to which Miss Rose Aylmer drew his attention. This rearrangement of dates, if correct—and it is strongly supported by internal evidence—completely upsets the notion that Landor, when he first went into print, did nothing but "play the sedulous ape" to Pope, and that 'Gebir' marked a sudden transition to blank verse under the influence of Milton. Besides endeavouring to assign to 'The Phocæans' its proper place in the chronological order of Landor's poems, Mr. Bradley rebuts the charge that its obscurity must baffle the most tenacious reader. References to the story as told by Herodotus remove much of the mystery. Further help may be found in 'Pericles and Aspasia,' as Landor notes on a sheet in his handwriting in the reviewer's possession.

Coming to 'Gebir,' Mr. Bradley disputes the proposition that its marked superiority over the poems of 1795 is wholly due to Landor's study of Milton. It follows from what has already been said that 'Gebir' is more properly compared with 'The Phocæans' in any attempt to trace the growth of the poet's mind before the close of the eighteenth century. And in making the comparison Mr. Bradley discerns other than Miltonic influences. Deeper springs of emotion, we are told, were set free by the spell of Landor's love for his "gentle, young Ione," and amid the solitudes of Wales—

> mountain nooks
> Where, sheltered from the sun and breeze,
> Lay Pindar and Thucydides.

It is suggested that he went to Tenby to be near Ione; but as his cousin Charles Norris, soldier and artist, lived there, divers reasons may be conjectured. Such speculations, however, are perhaps of less importance than a right understanding of the plot of 'Gebir.' Had Landor more strictly followed the Arabian legend, he would have represented his hero as one of the shepherd kings, Hittite or Hyksos, who invaded Egypt during the early dynasties. But he preferred to bring the invader from Bætic Spain, and even to say, in defiance of Gibbon, that Gebir's name is enshrined in Gibraltar. While briefly indicating the new turn given to the theme, Mr. Bradley is at more pains to determine how far the workmanship was affected by the books Landor read when not wooing Ione or walking in Briton Ferry's oaken wood with "Rose the first." Broadly stated, his conclusion is that the general style of 'Gebir' is that of 'The Phocæans' modified by a closer reading of Milton, whose influence, however, is chiefly to be seen in the relaxation of an excessive tendency to compression and abruptness.

Something is then said about 'Chrysaor' and the 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian.' Regarding the latter as nothing else than "a somewhat elaborate joke" for the mystification of the learned, Mr. Bradley infers that Landor by this time had ceased to take the poetic vocation seriously. "The first fresh impulse to express himself in song had spent its force." But other inspiration was to come which, if it allowed Landor to speak of prose as his business, and of poetry as only an amusement, nevertheless impelled him to write dramatic poems like 'Count Julian' and idylls like the 'Hellenics.'

The Early Poems of Walter Savage Landor: a Study of his Development and Debt to Milton. By William Bradley. (Hugh Rees, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

FICTION.

ASPECTS OF ITALY.

Louis Norbert. By Vernon Lee. (John Lane, 6*s.*)

May we suppose that this "Novel with a Twofold Romance" is, as it were, a mental relaxation after those many volumes in which Vernon Lee has developed her conception of the Genius of Place and places? At least it suggests rest, or rather the fruitful devotion of leisure hours.

An old, old story of one Louis Norbert, a son of Louis XIV., and a niece of Mazarin, slain by the secret agents of Rome because he threatens the repose of the great, is suspected, shaped, unearthed, and finally revealed in its full coherence, after many researches in libraries and muniment rooms, public and private, by the allied toil and imagination of a young archæologist and an English lady of quality. That is the first fold, and the study of the young student and his lady the second, of this "Twofold Romance."

But the archæologist is a somewhat colourless being, a study of an ultra-restrained type, and his patroness is of a generation that has no longer a deep appeal to us. Her judgments, fancies, and comments on life in general, and her attitude to her intellectual protégé in particular, are not what they assume themselves to be—novel and modern. She does earn our gratitude, however, by one definition: "poor Isabella's worst, inexplicable feelings. They 're called 'Ahnungen,' and only Germans have them." Scarcely less illuminating is the sentiment of the schoolgirl who asked for *all* the sorrows of Werther in book-form.

It is somewhat of a shock to find more than one lapse of style: "twigs brought by rooks *like* one sees in church towers," and "alongside of my bath-tub," are not what we expect from one who has long held up for our admiration the mirror of artistic diction. Still, there is much that attracts us in the way of phrase and comment.

On the whole, Louis Norbert and his doings are the real interest (we could, perhaps, wish they were the sole interest) of the book—sufficient in itself without any setting.

From Opposite Shores. By Virginia Guicciardi-Fiastri. Translated by Hélène Antonelli. (Max Goschen, 6*s.*)

A delicate and singularly lifelike study is here presented of two aspects of provincial life in Northern Italy: Socialism and the Church in subdued conflict with one another. We see the respective ideals of the two reflected in the various characters, drawn for us always with a quiet and sure touch. Were the treatment less excellent, this study would have failed of its purpose, and would have seemed too nebulous and slight, or else too highly coloured to be credible. The publisher has evidently a taste for the finesse of literature, and has chosen a good example of it.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

Sword and Cross. By Silas K. Hocking. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s.*)

Mr. Hocking has undertaken a big problem in his novel 'Sword and Cross,' by choosing as his twofold subject the indefensibility of aggressive warfare between two so-called Christian nations, and the failure of the Church at large to keep her hold upon the great mass of the working classes. The view recently expounded by Norman Angell that war is an economic blunder, and its supposed benefits non-existent in point of fact, Mr. Hocking touches on but lightly, preferring to deal with it from an ethical standpoint. The questions he raises have troubled the public conscience probably more severely than the nation would be willing to admit, with the recent South African War as an object-lesson in the consequences which attend the rousing of men's baser passions. Apparently this novel was written while that war was in progress, and now that time has given us a clearer focus of cause and effect, its publication is opportune, and we recommend it to all who advocate force as a means of settling disputes.

The mouthpiece of Mr. Hocking's arguments is John Richmond, a young minister who has just been appointed to his first charge in a Congregational church in Ullchester. Richmond's predecessor was a Dr. Deeping, a man who had contented himself with abstract preaching of the variety which aroused no one's conscience to the idea that there was any relation between ethical truth and practical fulfilment. To a congregation containing many wealthy people, upon whose favour and liberality the church depends for financial support, Richmond is a thorn in the flesh. He gradually alienates the influential members by his straightforward advocacy of what he holds to be true, whether it concerns the training of children, social reform, or the duty of preserving peace. His unpopularity grows, until he feels his position impossible, and forthwith resigns. His brief after-career is that of a taxi-cab driver in London, where an accident causes his death. A love-story is included, but has no real bearing on the purpose of the novel.

Mr. Hocking makes out a good case for his opinions; but we can hardly agree that the small response to the Christian teachings of the Church is entirely due to the shirking of the clergy. On his own showing those who profess to be church members are at least as fully responsible.

The author would have been as effective if in some of his arguments he had allowed the facts to speak for themselves, without so much moralizing and repetition.

Sylvia. By Upton Sinclair. (John Long, 6*s.*)

Mr. Sinclair has constructed a story out of a beautiful girl from an aristocratic Southern state of America; a deserving young man whose father had been in prison, and who himself gets drawn into a scrape through the fault of another: and a multi-millionaire, "King" of Harvard and elsewhere.

Sylvia falls in love with the deserving young man, but when his trouble comes she is compelled by her family to throw him aside without listening to his explanations. It follows that she marries the rich young man.

The novel is forcible, picturesque, and, so far as we can judge, realistic. But to English readers these alien types and temperaments cannot be wholly convincing. For example, we can understand certain aspects and uses of wealth. It can create palaces of luxury or peace; it can even relieve much human suffering. But we are bewildered at the idea that unlimited wealth—even when joined to consummate effulgence of personal and mental charm, and allied to the highest "Knickerbocker" descent—can exercise so complete and hypnotic a domination over its surroundings.

We are the less readily convinced because in this case Mr. Sinclair has entered a field unsuited to his best gifts. 'Sylvia' as a story is undoubtedly far more ably written and constructed than many novels, but it does not show the real strength of its author. We think of those mighty steam-hammers that can crush a mass of steel, but can also crack a watch-glass—for the sake of display.

ADVENTURES.

The Haven of Desire. By Capt. Frank H. Shaw. (Cassell & Co., 6*s.*)

We congratulate Capt. Shaw on a striking and admirable book. He knows the sea in all its beauty and horror, and he knows the life of those that go down to it in the despised, hard-driven, hard-fighting merchant "tramps." The sinking of the Omadhaun, the passage of the Tetuan across the Bay, the fight with the murderous ex-stevedore, the rescue from the raft, the Valparaiso catastrophe, the other rescue in the final chapter—these are thrilling, strong scenes, painted with a brush that achieves vivid and impressive breadth, yet with no omission or diminution of detail.

Mr. Joseph Conrad, a master of sea-scenes (long neglected except by a small and eclectic following, but now at last accepted by a larger public), has given us many notable studies of wonderful ocean episodes and their effect upon those who take part in them. But he limits himself to his studies, concentrating within his limits all his choice and force of words. Capt. Shaw prefers a series of broader pictures, coherent by reason of the story that connects them.

To his story in itself we might take exception were not the characters so truly drawn, so natural in their speech and consistent in their action. The captains of the Omadhaun and the Tetuan, the two mates (naturally protagonists, but forced to extend their part for the sake of the love-interest of the book), the Scots chief engineer (far superior to the average engine-room Mac of marine fiction)—these and certain others are outstanding types. But they should not have been drawn beyond the environment of salt and storm that suits them by the exigencies of the plot which the author has apparently felt it his duty to construct. His story is in itself sufficiently consistent to need no such detraction, introduced (we suppose) from some misconception of the demands of the reading public.

The Loadstone. By Violet Methley. (Hurst & Blackett, 6*s.*)

"The last phase" of Napoleon, dramatic but sordid in the petty bickerings of an unhappy household, would hardly seem to present an attractive field for the average novelist. Miss Methley has, however, not feared to face the gloom of St. Helena, and, within limits, she has produced an instructive picture of the household at Longwood, and has even achieved for her hero heroic proportions. Her writing is direct, and she has some power of description. Her choice of subject and her concise method are well adapted to the incidents she relates. There is, of course, only one theme for a story of Longwood—a plot for Napoleon's escape; and 'The Loadstone' does not attempt to evade this. The plot is, however, so involved in trickery and complications that, like an old fashion revived, it has an air of novelty. The picture of the Emperor is impressive, and the last scene in which we see him is dramatically conceived. The hero at first taxes our credibility; but he develops the taciturnity and character fitting to his environment of adventure and suffering. Miss Methley is, it need hardly be added, a sympathizer with Napoleon's complaints.

The Island. By Eleanor Mordaunt. (Heinemann, 6*s.*)

The island scene of these sixteen short stories is presumably in the vicinity of Madagascar. The stories, which show considerable versatility, are in some cases fantastic, with a suggestion of mysticism and strange folk-lore; others deal in a whimsical and amusing manner with the love episodes of callous young officers and unsophisticated sugar planters. The grosser aspects of life in a tropical climate, as touched on by the author, are, to speak frankly, unpleasant reading, only redeemed from the morbid by a certain grim realism and sincerity of purpose.

The author has considerable facility of expression, and some psychological insight. She appears to be well acquainted with her ground, and, in addition to her vivid descriptions of nature and scenery, she draws a graphic picture of the inconveniences and hardships of existence in a tropical climate, where the white man must unceasingly defend himself against fever and disease. Unfortunately, while her writing has much vigour and vitality, it is often marred by flamboyant phrases, and insistence on trivialities.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Biggs (C. R. Davey), How the Bible Grew: Part I. The Law, 1/1
Oxford, Clarendon Press
A little book on the growth of the first six books of the Old Testament, illustrated with extracts from parallel sources.

Hudson (Egbert C.), A Central African Parish, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer
An account of missionary work in Central Africa, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Zanzibar. It is illustrated from photographs by Miss A. M. P. Dunn: and Miss M. A. Andrews contributes an Appendix.

Murray (George), Jesus and His Parables, 4/6 net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
In his interpretation of the Parables, the author chiefly aims at bringing out their dramatic and imaginative qualities, while "all balancing of rival views—appropriate to a commentary—is avoided."

Streeter (Burnett Hillman), Restatement and Reunion, a Study in First Principles, 2/6 net. Macmillan
Four studies by the editor of 'Foundations' on 'The Simplicity of Christianity,' 'Authority, Reunion, and Truth,' 'What does the Church of England Stand For?' and 'The Conception of the One Church,' two of which are based on sermons delivered to the University of Oxford.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Brighton Public Library, Museum, and Fine Art Galleries: Catalogue of Documents and Letters of Historical and Local Interest ....lent by Alderman Charles Thomas-Stanford.
A descriptive Catalogue, with an Introduction and Index.

Catalogue of Drawings, Engravings, and Books, collected and for Sale by William Ward, 6*d*.
Richmond, 2, Church Terrace
This Catalogue includes engravings after Turner, sketches by Samuel Palmer, and some rare books by Ruskin.

Catalogue of Early Works on English History, Literature, and Science, offered by Wilfrid M. Voynich: Part I. A–E, 1/
68 and 70, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
The Catalogue is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, and there is a Subject Index.

PHILOSOPHY.

Sidgwick (Alfred), Elementary Logic, 3/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
A book for beginners, treating logic both "as a carefully limited subject to get up for an elementary examination, and as a free study of some of the chief risks of error in reasoning."

POETRY.

Drama (Edith), Earth with her Bars, and Other Poems, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/6 net.
Longmans
A number of short pieces, reprinted from *Country Life*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other papers.

For Better, for Worse, and Other Poems, by the Author of 'Dove Sono,' &c., 2/ Reeves
'For Better, for Worse,' is a piece in over seventy stanzas; there are also a few sonnets and short pieces. The book is illustrated with two designs by Mr. G. D. Davison.

Mor (Evan), Neige d'Antan, 2/6 net.
Jones & Evans
A small collection of verses on various subjects, such as 'Autumn Leaves,' 'Silence,' and 'Rue St. Jacques.'

West (James Harcourt), Poems of Human Progress, and Other Pieces, including One Hundred and Fifteen Sonnets, $1.50 net.
Boston, Tufts College Press
This volume includes the contents of Mr. West's previous work 'The Ninth Paradise.' Among the additional poems are 'The Bells of Como' and 'Heart of Youth.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Adams (John Quincy), Writings, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Vol. III., 15/ net. Macmillan
This volume contains correspondence extending over the period October, 1801, to December, 1810.

Brown (Frederick), China's Dayspring after Thirty Years, 10/6 net.
Murray & Evenden
An account of the author's experiences in the Boxer risings at the beginning of this century. The Rev. T. A. Seed has contributed the Introduction, and there are Forewords by the late Sir Robert Hart and the Rev. F. B. Meyer. The book is illustrated.

Bryan (Wilhelmus Bogart), A History of the National Capital, from its Foundation through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act, Vol. I., 21/ net. Macmillan
A history of the city of Washington from its foundation in 1790 to 1814.

Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls of Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland, preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland: Edward I. Part II., edited by James Mills, 15/
Stationery office
This volume, completing the calendar of these rolls, covers the years 23-31 of the reign of Edward I.

Cust (Albinia Lucy), Mrs. Wherry, Chronicles of Erthig on the Dyke, 2 vols., 25/ net.
John Lane
A history of Erthig Hall, told from old documents and letters. The volumes are illustrated with reproductions of portraits and photographs.

Fallows (J. A.), An Introduction to the Study of the French Revolution, 1/6 net.
Simpkin & Marshall
A sketch of the French Revolution, with a Bibliography and Index.

Hamilton (Alexander), Jay (John), and **Madison (James)**, The Federalist, a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin
These essays are reprinted from the original text, with an Introduction by Mr. Lodge on their authorship, Bibliography, and text. In the Appendix are printed the Articles of Confederation and the Federal Constitution, as agreed upon by the Convention of 1787.

Keats Letters, Papers, and Other Relics, edited by George C. Williamson, together with Forewords by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and an Introduction by H. Buxton Forman, 63/ net. Lane
This volume contains fifty-eight collotype facsimiles of the Keats MSS. bequeathed by Sir Charles Dilke to the Hampstead Public Library. The plates are accompanied by full transcriptions and notes, and Dr. Williamson also gives an account of the portraits of Keats, illustrated with fourteen reproductions. The edition for sale is limited to 320 copies.

Macalister (R. A. S.), Muiredach, Abbot of Monasterboice 890–923 A.D., his Life and Surroundings, 7/6 net.
Dublin, Hodges & Figgis
Three lectures on 'Muiredach's Europe,' 'Muiredach's Ireland,' and 'Muiredach's Monasterboice,' which were given last year at Alexandra College, Dublin, on the foundation in memory of Margaret Stokes. There are illustrations.

Maxwell (Constantia), A Short History of Ireland, 1/ net.
Dublin, Education Co. of Ireland
A brief sketch of Irish history, illustrated with maps and plans. The author deals mainly with political events.

Terry (Schuyler B.), The Financing of the Hundred Years' War, 1337–1360, 6/ net.
Constable
An account of the various financial expedients to which the ministers of Edward III. had resort in order to meet the expenses of the war.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cooper (Elizabeth), The Women of Egypt, 6/
Hurst & Blackett
An account of the customs and life of women of various classes, both Egyptian and Bedouin. The book is illustrated.

Joppen (Charles), Historical Atlas of India, 3/6 net. Longmans
A new pocket edition, comprising thirty-three maps in all, three of which are new, and notes on each.

Mace (Charles A.), Goode Olde Countree, 6/ net.
St. Catherine Press
This book deals mainly with the Cotswold country, and contains descriptions of places, accounts of old games, legends, and customs, and a chapter on 'Good Old English Talk.'

Meherban Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Impressions of British Life and Character on the Occasion of a European Tour, 1913, 8/6 net. Macmillan
A record of the impressions of the writer on a tour in Great Britain, including a few chapters on his experiences in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He writes for Indian rather than English readers. Lord George Hamilton has contributed an Introduction.

Smith (Bertram), Caravan Days, 5/ net. Nisbet
An account of a journey by caravan to John o' Groat's, giving practical hints to would-be caravanners. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Tompkins (Herbert W.), Autolycus in Arcady, 3/6 net. Allen
These rambling sketches are "from the Journal of a Wandering Bookman," set down on a solitary walking-tour between Guildford and New Romsey.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Duncan (George), Golf for Women, 3/6 net.
Werner Laurie
The author gives hints on how the various shots should be played, and the text is illustrated by photographs of well-known lady golfers, showing their grips, stances, and swings.

SOCIOLOGY.

Creighton (Louise), The Social Disease, and How to Fight It, a Rejoinder, 1/ net.
Longmans
A little book on the evils of social impurity, written "in the hope that women at least may be led to think wisely and widely on the whole subject."

POLITICS.

Beard (Charles A. and Mary Ritter), American Citizenship, 4/6 net. Macmillan
A book on civic government for use in schools.

Hill (R. A. P.), The British Revolution, 2/ net.
Cambridge University Press
An inquiry into the fundamental principles of our national philosophy.

ECONOMICS.

Dahlinger (Charles W.), The New Agrarianism, 4/ net. Putnam
A survey of the causes of the present social unrest, and discussion of measures for bringing about better conditions in agriculture.

Taussig (F. W.), The Tariff History of the United States, 6/ net. Putnam
A sixth edition, revised and brought up to date. It contains an additional chapter on the Tariff of 1913.

PHILOLOGY.

Clark (Clifford Pease), Numerical Phraseology in Vergil. Princeton, N.J., Falcon Press
A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Macalister (R. A. Stewart), The Language of the Nawar or Zutt, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine, 5/ Quaritch
This book contains a Grammar of the Nawar language, a collection of about a hundred Nuri stories with translations, and a Vocabulary. It appeared serially in the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Harman (Edward George), Edmund Spenser and the Impersonations of Francis Bacon, 16/ net. Constable
The author discusses the writings usually ascribed to Spenser, Shakespeare, Sidney, Bacon, Webbe, and other Elizabethans, and offers his own theories as to their authorship. He is busy with parallels, and points out, for instance, "how closely Shakespeare seems to follow the circumstances of Raleigh's courtship and marriage in the play of 'Othello.'"

EDUCATION.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Eighth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer.
New York City, 576, Fifth Avenue
Containing a report of the development of the educational work of the Foundation, a discussion of some current educational problems such as the financial status of College teachers, and the report of the Treasurer.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Arnold (E. C.), Key to 'Indexing and Précis Writing for Civil Service Candidates,' by T. Evan Jacob, 1/ net. Macmillan
A booklet containing seventeen exercises.

Chaytor (H. J.) and Renault (E.), French Translation and Composition, 2/ Heinemann
This book contains extracts from well-known French and English writers, one or more in each language describing similar scenes, which by comparison may prove helpful in translation and composition.

Here and There Stories: No. 2, Ships and Men, 3*d.*; No. 3, Man's Work, 3*d.*; and No. 7, Holidays Here and There in the Homeland, 4*d.* Macmillan
Small Readers, printed in large type and illustrated.

How and Why Stories: No. 9, Wind and Weather, 4*d.*; and No. 13, Madam How and Lady Why (abridged), by Charles Kingsley, 5*d.* Macmillan
Illustrated Readers.

FICTION.

Bryce (Mrs. Charles), Mrs. Vanderstein's Jewels, 6/ Lane
A detective story concerning the theft of some priceless jewels and the murder of the owner.

Clark (Muriel), Sister Jefferies, 1/ net. Nisbet
The story of a young lady journalist whose conscience prompts her to give up her prospects and lover on joining the Salvation Army.

Harraden (Beatrice), Ships that Pass in the Night, 1/ net. Blackwood
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, March 25, 1893, p. 374.

Haslette (John), Johnnie Maddison, 6/ Smith & Elder
The hero is faced with the question whether he ought to tell the heroine, who is engaged to his friend, that the latter is a gambler and a ne'er-do-well. The problem is complicated by the fact that he himself is in love with the lady. The scenes of the story are laid in South Africa.

Hill (Marion), Sunrise Valley, 6/ Long
A story of American country life, with an energetic young schoolmistress as heroine.

Hocking (Silas K.), Sword and Cross, 6/ Stanley Paul
See p. 755.

Hope (Lilith), The Anvil, 6/ Chapman & Hall
This novel records the career of a pleasure-loving girl, half English, half Spanish, whose ambition it is to be as famous a dancer as her sister.

Hutten (Baroness von), Maria, 6/ Hutchinson
This volume is a sequel to 'Sharrow,' published in the spring of 1912.

Kenyon (Edith C.), Love's Triumph, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The heroine, in the guise of a lady's help, goes to live with her grandfather in order to bring about a reconciliation between him and her mother.

Kenyon (Edith C.), Molly's Charm, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The story of a young girl who agrees to live with a wealthy and disagreeable uncle in order to help her family.

Maartens (Maarten), A Question of Taste, 3/6 Constable
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, May 14, 1892, p. 629.

Maartens (Maarten), Some Women I have Known, 3/6 Constable
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 23, 1901, p. 697.

Marsh (Richard), Margot—and her Judges, 6/ Chatto & Windus
The story of a young actress who is suspected of having stolen a pearl necklace and bank-notes.

Norris (W. E.), Barbara and Company, 6/ Constable
This novel tells of the methods adopted by a society lady in furthering her matchmaking and other schemes for the happiness of her fellow-beings.

Old French Romances, done into English by William Morris, with an Introduction by Joseph Jacobs, 2/6 net. Allen
A new edition. Morris's translation of these four French romances was first published in 1896.

Patterson (Joseph Medill), Rebellion, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
An American story of a woman who rebels against life with a drunken husband.

Pawlowska (Yoi), A Child Went Forth, 5/ net. Duckworth
The record of a child's life, with its hopes, fears, and emotions.

Queer Stories from 'Truth,' 1/ 'Truth' Office
The twentieth series.

Ramsey (M. C.), The Doctor's Angel, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The author records the struggles of a dour Scotch doctor to bring up an unruly family after his wife's death.

Steel (Flora Annie), The Mercy of the Lord, 6/ Heinemann
A collection of short stories, the scenes of which are laid in India and Scotland.

Vaizey (Mrs. George de Horne), Grizel Married, 6/ Mills & Boon
The story of a woman who, after ten years of married life, longs for romance.

Walker (B. H. M.), The Red Gate, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
A story of a family feud.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VIII. No. 11; and Vol. IX. Nos. 1–6. Calcutta, 1, Park Street
These volumes contain a report of the proceedings of the Society and papers contributed by members.

Chinese Review, June, 1/ net. 42, Hillfield Road, N.W.
Includes 'The Spirit of the Chinese,' by Ku Hung Ming; 'The New Coinage Law,' by Dr. Chin-tao Chen; and 'International Aspects of the Opium Question,' by Mr. J. G. Alexander.

Gypsy and Folk-Lore Gazette, Vol. II. No. 2, 5/ Gypsy Arts and Curio Co.
Articles on 'Heinrich von Wlislocki,' by Mr. David MacRitchie, and 'The Corsican Vendetta,' by Mr. W. Herbert Cox, are among the contents.

International Theosophical Chronicle, May, 6*d.* net. 18, Bartlett's Buildings
Some of the items in this issue are 'The Founder of the Theosophical Movement,' 'Katherine Tingley's Appeal to abolish Capital Punishment,' and 'A Vision of Space,' verses by Mr. A. M. Pritchard.

Library, April, 3/ net. Moring
Dr. W. W. Greg writes on 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' Miss Elizabeth Lee discusses 'Recent Foreign Literature,' and Mr. J. B. Williams contributes an article on 'Henry Cross-Grove, Jacobite, Journalist, and Printer.'

Library Assistant, June. Library Assistants' Association
Includes a paper on 'Municipal Librarianship,' by Mr. William Wollitt, and the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Association.

My Garden, Illustrated, No. I., 6*d.* net. Keliher
Contains many illustrated articles on 'Rock Garden Construction,' 'The Exhibiting of Sweet Peas,' 'Summer Treatment of Roses,' &c., and some coloured plates.

Royal Statistical Society Journal, May, 2/6 The Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand
Mr. A. L. Bowley writes on the 'Rural Population in England and Wales'; Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth continues his discussion 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics'; and there are reviews and current notes.

Theosophical Path, May, 1/ Point Loma, California
The articles in this issue include 'Beauty and Impersonality,' by Mr. H. Travers; 'Theosophical Concepts of Evolution,' by Mr. H. Coryn; and 'Alchemy,' by Mr. H. T. Edge.

GENERAL.

Bunyan, The Pilgrim's Progress, Part I., edited, with Biographical Introduction and Notes, by Edmund Venables, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
This issue is printed without change from the second edition (1900), revised by Miss Mabel Peacock, of Canon Venables's complete edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Grace Abounding,' &c.

Oston (M.), Queer Patients, 2/ net. Murray & Evenden
A second edition of these accounts of a medical man's experiences.

Rochdale Public Libraries, Art Gallery, and Museum Committee, 1913–14, Forty-Third Annual Report.
Containing reports on the development of these institutions during the year; tables relating to stock, issues, attendance of visitors, &c.; a list of donors, and a statement of accounts.

Woollen Manufacture at Wellington, Somerset, compiled from the Records of an Old Family Business by Joseph Hoyland Fox, 7/6 net. Humphreys
An account of the growth of an industry carried on in the West of England by the same family for nearly 250 years. It is illustrated with facsimiles, reproductions of portraits, photographs, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

Bell (Ernest), An After-Life for Animals, 2*d.* 'Animals' Friend' Society
A pamphlet in which the author maintains that the reasons which point to an after-life for human beings also apply to animals.

Gwatkin (H. M.), The Bishop of Oxford's Open Letter, an Open Letter in Reply, 3*d.* Longmans
A further contribution to the Anglican controversy.

SCIENCE.

Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics: No. 15, Complex Integration and Cauchy's Theorem, by G. N. Watson, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press
The author's purpose is to collect "those propositions which are employed in the course of a rigorous proof of Cauchy's theorem, together with a brief account of some of the applications of the theorem to the evaluation of definite integrals."

Carslaw (H. S.), The Teaching of Mathematics in Australia. Sydney, Angus & Robertson
A report dealing with the teaching of mathematics in the State High Schools, Technical Institutions, Teachers' Colleges, Military and Naval Colleges, and Universities of Australia. It was presented to the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics.

Cockerell (T. D. A.), Names applied to the North American Bees of the Genera Lithurgus, Anthidium, and Allies. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 18, Part 2: New or Noteworthy Plants from Colombia and Central America, 4, by Henry Pittier. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
This paper is in continuation of a series by Mr. Pittier dealing chiefly with Colombian and Central American plants of economic value, and includes descriptions of two new species of Brosimum and Spondias.

Dyar (Harrison G.), The Noctuid Moths of the Genera Palindia and Dyomyx. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
Descriptive notes on 103 species of Eulepidotis and 20 of Dyomyx. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Gray (Francis W.), A Manual of Practical Physical Chemistry, 4/6 Macmillan
A practical handbook on laboratory work, illustrated by diagrams.

Hobson (E. W.), John Napier and the Invention of Logarithms, 1614, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The author gives a brief summary of Napier's life, and considers in detail the methods by which he arrived at his discovery.

MacMunn (C. A.), Spectrum Analysis applied to Biology and Medicine, 5/ net. Longmans
This thesis has been revised after Dr. MacMunn's death by Dr. J. H. Milroy; and Prof. F. W. Gamble has contributed the Preface.

Moritz (Robert Edouard), Memorabilia Mathematica; or, The Philomath's Quotation-Book, 12/6 net. Macmillan
A volume of quotations relating to mathematics. They are classified under headings, and in each case the reference is given.

Rathbun (Mary J.), New Species of Crabs of the Families Grapsidæ and Ocypodidæ. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The species here described form part of the collections obtained during the Philippine cruise of the Fisheries' steamer Albatross in the years 1907–10. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Royal Society of London, Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800–1900, Subject Index: Vol. III. Physics, Part II., 15/ net.
Cambridge University Press
This part completes the Subject Index on 'Physics.' It deals with electricity and magnetism, and contains 23,300 entries.

Stanley (H.), Practical Applied Physics, 3/ Methuen
A textbook for second- and third- year engineering students.

FINE ARTS.

Biblioteca Laurenziana, Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts.
Florence, De Marinis
A portfolio of fifty plates from MSS. in the Medicean Laurentian Library, with a Preface and descriptive notes by Dr. Guido Biagi.

Bulley (Margaret H.), Ancient and Medieval Art, a Short History, 5/ net. Methuen
A book for parents and teachers, containing thirteen lessons on ancient, classic, and mediæval art, and an Introduction on the necessity for teaching the history of art to children. There are many illustrations and a coloured chart.

Conway (Sir Martin), The Sport of Collecting, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
A record of the writer's experiences in collecting pictures and *objets d'art*, ending with a chapter on how he found a castle.

India: Progress Report of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle, for the Year ending 31st March, 1913.
Government of Bombay
Including a report of the original research, excavation, and conservation carried out by the Survey during the year, an account of the Tour Programme for 1913–14, and Appendixes.

National Art-Collections Fund, Tenth Annual Report. Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St.
Containing a report of the Ninth Annual Meeting, a complete list of acquisitions, descriptive notes on those secured during 1913, and a list of members.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Memorials, edited by Arthur Meredyth Burke, 42/ net.
Eyre & Spottiswoode
This volume contains a transcript of the Parish Registers relating to christenings, marriages, and burials from 1539 to 1660, and an extensive Index. Dean Henson has written a prefatory note, and there is an Introduction by Mr. Burke. The volume is illustrated with portraits.

Weaver (Lawrence), Small Country Houses, their Repair and Enlargement, 15/ net.
'Country Life' Office
This is a companion volume to the author's 'Small Country Houses of To-day,' and deals with the treatment of old houses. The author considers forty examples chosen from five centuries of domestic architecture, and there are nearly three hundred illustrations.

MUSIC.

Feis Ceóil Collection of Irish Airs hitherto Unpublished, edited by Arthur Darley and P. J. McCall, Vol. I., 2/6 net.
Dublin, Feis Ceóil Association
The editors have written an Introduction, and give, with a few notes, the sources from which the airs were obtained.

Newmarch (Rosa), The Russian Opera, 5/ net.
Herbert Jenkins
A study of the development of national opera in Russia. Part of the work is based on lectures read before the Musical Association of London between the years 1900 and 1905.

Shaw (W. Warren), The Lost Vocal Art and its Restoration, with Introduction by David Bispham, 6/ net. Lippincott
The author advocates a revival of psychological principles of voice culture, and gives practical exercises for the use of singers and teachers.

DRAMA.

Carter (Huntly), The Theatre of Max Reinhardt, 7/6 net. Frank Cecil Palmer
A study of Max Reinhardt's development in stagecraft and his influence on the modern theatre. The book has illustrations.

Casson (T. E.), The Wise Kings of Borrowdale, 6*d*. Keswick, Bakewell
A little play of the men of Borrowdale, "who were wiser than other men," and "desired to keep the bird of Spring always in their dale." It is to be presented next month in the garden of Greta Hall by members of Keswick School.

Euripides, The Alcestis, the Greek Text, with English Verse Translation parallel by Sixth Form Boys of Bradfield College, 1/6 net.
Milford
This play is to be given at the Open-Air Theatre of Bradfield College next month.

Jennings (Gertrude), Four One-Act Plays, paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/ French
Four curtain-raisers — 'The Rest Cure,' 'Between the Soup and the Savoury,' 'The Pros and Cons,' and 'Acid Drops'—which have all been produced at various times in London theatres.

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Dante Alighieri, La Divine Comédie, Le Purgatoire, Traduction Nouvelle par Ernest de Laminne, 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
The translation is printed with the original text on the opposite page, and is annotated.

Sanini (Osvaldo), Io, 4 lire.
Turin, Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale
The poems include treatments of nature, philosophy, and personal themes.

PHILOSOPHY.

Épictète, La Traduction Française du Manuel d'Épictète d'André de Rivaudeau au XVIe Siècle, publiée avec une Introduction par Léontine Zanta, 4fr. Paris, Champion
In Parts I. and II. the writer discusses the Latin translations of the 'Manual' of Epictetus during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the French translations of the sixteenth century. Part III. contains the text of Rivaudeau's version, published in 1567, and his 'Observations....sur la Doctrine d'Épict>te.'

Zanta (Léontine), La Renaissance du Stoïcisme au XVIe Siècle, 12fr. Paris, Champion
A history of the revival of the Stoic philosophy in Europe in the sixteenth century.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Coynart (Ch. de), Le Chevalier de Folard (1669–1752), 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
A biography of the Chevalier de Folard, giving an account of the various campaigns in which he distinguished himself.

Leclère (Adhémard), Histoire du Cambodge, 25fr. Paris, Geuthner
The author, who has lived in Cambodia for twenty-five years, here records from legends, ancient inscriptions, and documents its history from the first century of our era.

Ligne (Prince de), Lettres a la Marquise de Coigny, 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion
This volume in the Centenary Edition of the works of the Prince de Ligne is published under the auspices of the Cercle Archéologique d'Ath et de la Région, and has a long Préface by M. Henri Lebasteur.

Origines Diplomatiques (Les) de la Guerre de 1870–1871, Recueil de Documents publié par le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Vols. VII. and VIII. Paris, Ficker
Vol. VII. covers the period September 1st, 1865, to March 14th, 1866; and Vol. VIII. continues the record to May 3rd, 1866.

Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland: No. 114. Pehr Kalms Brev till Samtida—I. Pehr Kalms Brev till C. F. Mennander, utgivna av Otto E. A. Hjelt och Alb. Hästesko, 4fm. Helsingfors
A series of eighteenth-century letters.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dalgado (Dr. D. G.), The Climate of Portugal, and Notes on its Health Resorts, 10/6 net.
Lisbon, Academy of Sciences; London, H. K. Lewis
A book on the climatic geography of Portugal as a whole, with brief descriptions of its chief health resorts. It is illustrated with maps and tables.

PHILOLOGY.

Krüger (Dr. Gustav), Schwierigkeiten des Englischen: Part II. Syntax, 13m.
Dresden, C. A. Koch
A continuation of Dr. Krüger's elaborate dissection of the usage of English, with abundant examples.

Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland: No. 113. Studier i Nordisk Filologi, utgivna genom Hugo Pipping, Vol. V., 3kr. Helsingfors
This volume includes papers by Birger Nerman, T. E. Karsten, and Hugo Pipping.

Studier i Modern Sprakvetenskap, utgivna av Nyfilologiska Sällskapet, Vol. V., 6kr.
Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksells
Including 'Carl Wahlund,' by P. A. Geijer; 'Shakespeares Uttal,' by Dr. R. E. Zachrisson; and 'Om Swinburnes Liv och Diktning,' by A. Malmstedt.

Valette (Marc de), L'Anglais par Vous-Meme, Nouvelle Méthode Pratique, avec Prononciation figurée, 3/ Hachette
A grammar containing exercises and conversations.

Woodward (Ven. H. W.), Kitaita or Kisighau, as Spoken on the Shambala Hills above Bwiti. Berlin, Reimer
This paper on the language of the Taita settlers in German East Africa is reprinted from the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*.

SOCIOLOGY.

Walter-London (H. A.), Die neuere englische Sozialpolitik, 4m. Munich, R. Oldenbourg
This view of modern conceptions of social legislation in England is commended by Mr. Lloyd George in a Preface which is given in English and German.

POLITICS.

Schultze (Dr. Ernst), Die politische Bildung in England, 1m. Leipsic, Teubner
A lecture delivered at Dresden last November.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Olivero (Federico), Saggi di Letteratura Inglese. Bari, Laterza & Figli
Concerned chiefly with English poets from Milton and Wordsworth to Mr. Watts-Dunton and Mr. Arthur Symons. There are four articles on Keats, also one of considerable length on Pater.

Reynier (Gustave), Le Roman Réaliste au XVIIe Siècle, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
The writer gives an account of the development of the realistic novel in France in the seventeenth century, showing how much it was influenced by the Picaresque novel.

FICTION.

Bangor (Noël), Le Sang Bleu, Scènes de la Vie Hongroise, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
Sketches of Hungarian aristocratic society. In a Foreword the author acknowledges that the plot is founded on fact, and that he has known several of the people who appear in his book.

Bordeaux (Henry), Nieve sobre las Huellas, 1fr. 25. Nelson
A translation into Spanish by Esaú Revilla, with an Introduction by Azorín.

Hudault (J.), Le Pavillon aux Livres, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
A story of the chapel of the Château de Guerneville, which in the eighteenth century was transformed into a library, and of the man who, two hundred years later, restored it to its original purpose.

Mason (A. E. W.), L'Eau Vive, 1/ Nelson
A translation of 'Running Water.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, Mai 16, 1fr. 25.
Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
The contents include 'Les Nouvelles Tendances Européennes,' by M. Paul Louis; 'La Prose Rythmée dans la "Révolte des Anges,"' by M. A.-Henri Becker; and verses by M. Émile Verhaeren and M. Henry Dérieux.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, 1fr.
Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
'Les Contes de M. Jules Lemaitre,' by M. André du Fresnois; 'Chœurs,' by M. Lionel des Rieux; and 'A propos de la "Petite Scène": la Querelle des Comédiens,' by M. Xavier de Courville, are among the features of this number.

Revue de Hongrie, Mai 15, 2fr. 50.
Paris, Hachette
Some of the features of this number are 'La Campagne de Russie, 1812,' by the Comtesse Aimée Pálffy-Daun, and 'La Renaissance Française et les Châteaux de la Loire,' by M. Zoltán Bálint.

SCIENCE.

Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Peru: No. 80, Estadística Minera del Perú en 1912, by Carlos P. Jimenez. Lima
A summary with statistics.

FINE ARTS.

Annales du Musée Guimet: Archéologie du Sud de l'Inde, 2 vols., 40fr. Paris, Geuthner
These two volumes deal in succession with the architecture and iconography of South India. They contain numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings.

Contenau (Dr. G.), La Déesse Nue Babylonienne, Étude d'Iconographie comparée, 8fr. Paris, Geuthner

A discussion of the identity and origin of this goddess, whose type is present in the art of Babylon and that of other ancient races.

Formigé (M. Jules), Remarques Diverses sur les Théatres Romains a propos de ceux d'Arles et d'Orange, 4fr. 50. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale

A volume in the "Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres." It contains a description of the two theatres and a discussion of the probable date of their erection. It is illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and plans.

Maspero (G.), Ruines et Paysages d'Égypte, 7fr. 50. Paris, Librairie Orientale et Américaine

A revised and enlarged edition.

Müller (Dr. Ernst), Cäsaren-Porträts, 4m. Bonn, Marcus & Weber

A brief monograph on portraits of the Emperors of Rome, with illustrations.

Rodin (A.), Les Cathédrales de France. Paris, Colin

M. Charles Morice has written an Introduction, and the text is illustrated with a hundred plates.

MUSIC.

Vie Artistique, La Musique, Textes choisis et commentés par Henri de Curzon, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

An inquiry into the relation between music and literature, with a survey of the development of the tragédie lyrique and opéra-comique in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Each chapter contains extracts from writings of the period.

DRAMA.

Houssaye (Henry), Le Dernier Jour de Napoléon a la Malmaison (29 Juin, 1815), 1fr. Paris, Perrin

A tragedy in one act, with an appreciatory Foreword by M. Louis Sonolet.

Stahl (Ernest L.), Das Englische Theater im 19 Jahrhundert, seine Bühnekunst und Literatur, 4m. 50. Munich, Oldenbourg

A survey of the dramatic changes of the last century, giving special attention to methods of production and to the great actors of the time.

THE THRUSH BEFORE DAWN.

A voice peals in this end of night
  A phrase of notes resembling stars,
Single and spiritual notes of light.
  What call they at my window-bars ?
The South, the past, the day to be,
An ancient infelicity.

Darkling, deliberate, what sings
  This wonderful one, alone, at peace ?
What wilder things than song, what things
  Sweeter than youth, clearer than Greece,
Dearer than Italy, untold
Delight, and freshness centuries old ?

And first first-loves, a multitude,
  The exaltation of their pain ;
Ancestral childhood long renewed ;
  And midnights of invisible rain ;
And gardens, gardens, night and day,
Gardens and childhood all the way.

What Middle Ages passionate,
  O passionless voice ! What distant bells
Lodged in the hills, what palace state
  Illyrian ! For it speaks, it tells,
Without desire, without dismay,
Some morrow and some yesterday.

All—natural things ! But more—whence came
  This yet remoter mystery ?
How do these starry notes proclaim
  A graver still divinity ?
This hope, this sanctity of fear ?
O innocent throat ! O human ear !

Alice Meynell.

THE DISCOVERY OF ISOLDE'S CHAPEL.

Honour is due to Mr. Julian Moore that he was one of the first to rediscover the *genius loci* of Chapelizod. In an interesting letter to *The Athenæum*, April 12th, 1902, he pointed out that the grey-towered Protestant church in the village owed its name to the personal association of Isolde with the locality.

It is a deplorable fact that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries all the notable Irish writers who wrote about the district—historians, novelists, antiquaries—were invincibly ignorant of the tragic story of Tristan and Isolde ; for this reason they were unable to appreciate the topographical significance, the romantic importance, of its fascinating place-name.

Last year in *The Athenæum* (February 1st, 1913) Mr. J. H. Moore, in an ingenious article entitled 'The Historical Basis of Tristan and Isolde,' took a step further, for he attempted to prove that the present building is the identical chapel founded by Isolde. The documents cited by Mr. Moore, corroborated by others, though doubtless he was unable to consult them, go to prove that the village dates from the first decades of the seventeenth century, and that about the same period the church was built as a Viceregal chapel. The total absence of tradition relating either to the chapel or village explains the heedlessness of the inhabitants, and warrants the rejection of the assumption that the daughter of Gormund was its founder. Isolde's Chapel had to be sought elsewhere.

The first documentary proof of the existence of Chapel "Ysoude" is found in the Vatican, dated 1212 ('Calender of Papal Documents,' i. 36), where Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Hospitallers in Ireland the possession of "Ysoude" ; later, in October, 1229, the King granted to the Knight Hospitallers the advowson of the King's vill of Chapelizod ("Capella Isolde"). The first recorded appointment was made on August 15th, 1228, when the King presented the Justiciary's clerk, William de Rupe, "to the vacant church of Chapel Isold."

In 1571 Dr. Hamner in his 'Chronicle of Ireland' records

"that Marc King of Cornwall, anno 459, married with La bel Isode, that built Isodes Chappel (or Chappel Isode)."

Here the tradition, probably gleaned locally, that Isolde built the chapel is first recorded. In 1577 Stanihurst wrote : "There is a village hard by Dublin called of the said La Beale Isoud." Most important of all, in the Dublin Regal Visitation of 1615 "Chappel Isot" is described "ecclesia et cancella bene."

This provides a valuable item of identification : Isot's Chapel had a chancel. Up to six years ago the church in Chapelizod had no chancel ; the present chancel was added in 1908. This valuable clue enabled the writer to discover the little chancelled chapel of Isolde. A paper on 'Ante-Norman Churches in co. Dublin,' written in 1892 by an eminent Irish antiquary, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, and published in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, directed him to an ancient ruined chapel near Palmerston. But not till 1913, when he discovered the reference to "Chappel Isot" in the Visitation of 1615, was this tiny oratory revealed as the chapel of Isolde, about a mile distant from the modern village of Chapelizod, opposite Knockmaroon, beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Liffey. It stands in the centre of an ancient cemetery.

The dead of to-day mingle with the dust of seven centuries ; little shrines, sacred emblems, and rude crosses decorate the graves. The chapel is hid in a thicket of greenery ; it is weighted with ivy, and hedged about with trees : ash, palm, elder, and oak. Mr. Wakeman drew attention to a venerable yew tree that stood close to the chapel.

"In Ireland [he writes] the yew tree is almost invariably styled 'palm,' and on Palm Sunday the Roman Catholics usually attach a sprig of yew to their bonnets and hats. That this tree is coeval with the church there can be no doubt."

In all probability this yew tree was planted by Isolde herself (Mr. Wakeman never suspected the association). If, as he conjectures, this tree gave the name of Palmerston to the townland, it may be regarded as an evidence of the deep-rooted interest taken locally in the great love-story.

Mr. Wakeman contributed a short account of the chapel and the yew tree to *The Illustrated London News*, January 23rd, 1864. It is illustrated by engravings of both church and tree from his sketches. The yew tree was blown down in a violent storm about the year 1884 : for long it supplied fuel for the villagers ; to-day not a vestige remains. The ancient chapel consists of a nave and chancel ; it is solidly built with large stones, and the walls are quite 3 ft. thick. The chancel appears large. The chapel has a pathetic interest if, as the writer surmises, it was built in a season of disillusion and heartbreak—after the marriage of Tristan with "Isoud of the White Hands."

There are topographical evidences in support of this Palmerston field being the site of the original chapel of Isolde and the ancient vill of Chapelizod. Gormund's Grange extended over a considerable portion of co. Dublin. The Grange Castle, near Clondalkin, is only a few miles distant. In a thirteenth-century document is found a reference to "Grange ville Palmeri with the church there." Isolde selected a site on her father's land, and—possibly with pious intention—in close proximity to the Grange town, where resided his tenants and servants.

On all maps the manor of Chapelizod is found on both banks of the Liffey. In the twelfth century the vill and lands of Chapelizod were on the south side only. Early in the thirteenth century there are documentary proofs of its extension. On December 7th, 1220, the King instructed his Justiciary

"that he had granted to Thomas Fitzadam the land of Chapel Isold, but the Justiciary had caused the land to be extended for 30 librates and taken into the King's hand."

In May, 1225, the King commands

"to be extended, by oath of good and liege men of the venue of Chapel Isold, the land of that chapel, and to cause Richard de Burgh to have the land according to the extent."

Later a mandate is found to Thomas Fitz Anthony

"to be answerable to Richard for the rent, excepting the extent which the King caused to be made of the lands of Chapel Isold."

These documents convey that the Crown extended the Royal manor—that there was a specific division of the two areas ; and it is safe to conjecture that these extensions were on the opposite bank of the Liffey, parallel with the original territories on the south side.

Richard de la Field was the earliest Norman holder of the original lands. The Exchequer Rolls, 1383–4, show that the Barons of the Exchequer seized one messuage and one carucate of land in Chapelizod belonging

to the custos of the House of St. Lawrence. This land was originally the property of John de la Field, late lord of the manor of Chapelisold, "and he had given it to a custos to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service there, and to sustain six lepers and six infirm persons there." The Leper House of St. Lawrence was situated on the southern bank, and gave its name to the present village of St. Lawrence, which is only divided by the Liffey from the modern Chapelizod.

A later grant in the Patent Rolls by King James I. to Sir John Davies, his Attorney-General, definitely fixes the locality of the original vill of Chapelizod. The grant minutely details the property :—

"Three messuages in or near Chapel Izod, one near the church stile, one near the mill, one near the common bake house; one acre upon the lands of Irish toun; 2 acres on the east side of the old wood called the Stucking," &c.

If the visitor to Palmerston, after passing the Stewart Institute, once the residence of the Temple family, takes the first turn to the left (Mill Lane, as it is locally called), a short walk downhill brings him to a small detached village (the site of the original vill of Chapelizod from the twelfth to the seventeenth century), and a passage between houses on the left leads him to the church stile, by which he reaches the ancient "Chappel Isot." On the eastern side of the village the property belongs to Lord Iveagh. The steward courteously conducted the writer through the estate, and helped him to identify some forgotten landmarks. A curious rectangular building, with arched openings level with the ground, attracted notice. The custodian stated that it had a tall chimney, which he removed many years ago. Surely this was the common bakehouse? Irishtown was part of the parish of Palmerston in the seventeenth century, and Petty's Survey Map shows two mills here, marked "old." The "Stucking" and some other parcels "in and near Chapelizod" detailed in the grant can be identified, and conclusively demonstrate that here—and nowhere else—stood the vill and chapel founded by Isolde.

Yet another scrap of evidence. In a lawsuit on April 12th, 1291, for the possession of 100 acres of land in Villa Palmeri, in which the claim rested on proof of legitimacy, Alice the plaintiff swore that she was the daughter of "one Isolda lawfully married." The name Isoud in its many variants originated with the amorous maiden of the Tristan romances. When she met Tristan she discarded her Irish agnomen, and adopted the Norman name Isabella. Tristan cunningly transposed it into "La Belle Isoud." The earliest form is Isoud or Isold, but the minstrel Tristan still toyed pensively with the word till he found the final form in Isolda. There are many instances of the name Isolda in Ireland during the thirteenth century, but they can all be traced to localities in which the first Isolda dwelt.

To return to old Chapelizod: four great mills stand derelict in Lord Iveagh's estate, doleful monuments of the magnificent enterprise of Col. Lawrence, who established a great textile industry in Chapelizod towards the end of the seventeenth century. The circumstances which brought about the decline of the village and the transfer of its name may be briefly told. After eleven years of increasing prosperity a jealous Government checked the industries, and withdrew the Army contracts. When the new Viceregal church was built, the Protestant gentry, for obvious reasons, elected to patronize the State church. Pews were eagerly sought, and Le Fanu tells us "that they were distributed by a traditional tenure among the families and dignitaries of the town and vicinage."

It was established as the parish church, and endowed with the parish name.

The growth of the new Chapelizod was gradual, but its main development took place during the latter half of the eighteenth century, when it became, as described by Le Fanu, "the gayest and prettiest of the outpost villages near Dublin."

Isolde's own chapel was left derelict and nameless; it is marked "old chapel" in the Down Survey Map, 1655. Its Catholic worshippers had been ejected, and it was abandoned by its Protestant congregation. Situated out of the main avenue of traffic, its name appropriated, its churchyard turned into the common cemetery of the district, hidden away in a grove of trees, and shadowed by the overhanging branches of the yew tree, its precious traditions died out, and its romantic past was forgotten.

The extinction of other place-names followed fast on its lamentable desertion. From these traditions Dr. Hamner learnt that Isolde built the chapel; and Stanihurst knew that she stood sponsor for the nomenclature of the village. Isolde was a Dublin princess, a daughter of the Liffey; no other name was more honoured and beloved on its banks. The Franchise Riders halted at "Isold's Font," and climbed the "Hill of Isold's Font." It was this spring which gave the Phœnix Park its name, and at that trysting-place the immortal lovers wetted their burning lips with its clear, cool waters.

It may be well to explain how the Park got its name from the font. When the lands of Grange Gormund and Chapelizod were purchased in the seventeenth century for the Crown, it was officially decided that the enclosed area—which was intended for the preservation of game—should be called Kingsborough Park. At that time the "Phœnix House" stood on the top of the "Hill of Isold's Font." "Phœnix" was really the English pronunciation and spelling of two Irish words, *fionn uisg'* (pronounced "feenisk"), signifying clear water. "The House of the Crystal Water" was properly the name of the first Viceregal Lodge. Even in its corrupt and misleading form, all the King's edicts and all the King's men could not change it. Isolde had baptized and given the place a name, and destiny had decreed that it should remain. The spring has disappeared, but the writer was able from old records to locate it, and its position is now made public for the first time. It is described as being "a bowshot east of the hill, under a great hawthorn tree." The place is marked out for the seeker, for the house is called "Fountain Lodge," though the person who named it never heard of Isolde. An inhabitant pointed out the spot where the sparkling water gushed forth which gave the house its name. Further east in the city walls stood Isolda's Tower and Isolda's Gate.

In the Vale of Dublin Isolde's ruined chantry remains, a lone witness to her fame in the district.

W. A. Henderson.

DUBLIN REGISTERS.

The Parish Register Society of Dublin has issued as its eleventh volume the 'Marriage Entries from the Registers of the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Anne, St. Audoen, and St. Bride, Dublin, 1632–1800,' under the capable editing of Mr. D. A. Chart, of the Dublin Record Office, the scholarly author of 'Ireland from the Union to Catholic Emancipation,' and of the history of Dublin in Messrs. Dent's series of "Historic Towns."

The plan of publishing the Marriages, without waiting for the necessarily tedious and costly printing of the baptisms and burials, is an innovation in the method of this Society much to be commended. A large proportion of infants, especially in Dublin and in an insanitary age, died soon after baptism, and their records are a waste of space. Nor are records of burials always valuable, since it is not easy to prove, in the absence of any contributory evidence, that James Murphy was the James Murphy we want. But marriages give two names, which may serve to identify the persons, and the registers often add the estate or farm of the bridegroom, as well as the name of the officiating clergyman, who is sometimes the local rector called to Dublin for the purpose.

Genealogists therefore must wholly approve this new departure in the publications of the Society. Mr. Chart has carefully compared the registers, when there was suspicion of carelessness, with the "Parochial Returns" to the bishop's annual visitations, preserved in the Record Office, and has added from this source a supplemental list. He has also appended an index of trades and professions, besides the usual indexes of persons and places. St. Bride's register from 1632 is very full of interest, especially to historians of Huguenot families; and those who just now are proud of "the wearing of the green" will be delighted to find Napper Tandy in 1791 in the peaceful character of churchwarden of St. Bride's, along with John Theophilus Boileau, the head of a famous and ancient firm of chemists. They will also discover the marriage on July 21st, 1785, of "Theobald Wolfe Tone, esq^{r}, and Martha Witherington, Con^{y} licence, by the Revd Edwd Ryan, curate."

Regimental historians will find many entries of marriages of Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, 11th, 19th, 40th, 42nd, 55th, 69th Foot, &c. At the other extreme, St. Audoen's register contains the entries of marriages solemnized in the prison of Newgate, in that parish.

We congratulate the Society and Mr. Chart on this exceptionally useful volume, which, we hope, will lead more genealogists to join a society which is doing admirable work with totally incommensurate support. There are only 82 subscribers—or rather 81, since the death of Lady Elizabeth Cust; and of these nearly half consist of the Committee and public libraries in the United Kingdom and the United States—none in Canada or Australia or South Africa. This indifference to valuable historical work is not creditable.

THE ODES OF SOLOMON.

I have only just to-day (May 12th) seen the letter of Mrs. Gibson in *The Athenæum* for April 18th, in which she seeks to confirm the conjecture of Dr. Mingana and herself that the Odes of Solomon are Ephesian in origin. The passage to which she refers in Theodore of Mopsuestia, and in Syriac writers who borrow from him, with regard to those in the early Church who had a special gift of inspired song, and the suggestion that the quotation in Eph. v. 14 ("Awake, thou that sleepest," &c.) belongs to a collection of such songs, are certainly worthy of very careful attention. One's first impulse is to say that, however nobly we may think of Theodore (and who is there that is at all acquainted with him that does

not think nobly of him ?), we must always distinguish between Theodore as historian and Theodore as exegete. It is, for instance, a perfectly natural conclusion to draw from the observed quotation of a spiritual ode in the epistle to the Ephesians, that such an ode had kinship with the "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Odes" which the Apostle was commending in the immediate context. That is mere exegesis. If, however, Theodore has any other reason for the statement which he makes as to early gifts of spiritual song in the Church, beyond his not necessarily illegitimate inference from the language of the epistle, then we are indebted to him for what may be an important historical observation. Mrs. Gibson appears to think (and Dr. Mingana is of the same mind) that the historical interpretation of Theodore's statement is necessitated by the fact that the context of the fragment quoted in Ephesians shows traces of parallelism with the Odes of Solomon. If that is true, it is very important. Certainly I am not disposed to undervalue the coincidences in thought or language which Mrs. Gibson adduces; for it is clear to me that there is another and even more striking coincidence in the immediate neighbourhood. It will be remembered that the passage in Ephesians goes on with an injunction to be "not unwise, but wise," and to be "not unintelligent, but cognizant of what is the will of the Lord"; and "not to be drunk with wine....but to be filled with the Spirit," after which comes the reference to "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Odes." Now let us read by the side of this passage some sentences from the eleventh Ode of Solomon :—

"Speaking waters touched my lips from the fountain of the Lord plenteously: *and I drank and was inebriated with the living water* that does not die; and *my inebriation was not without knowledge*, for I forsook vanity," &c.

This passage contains exactly the matter of the two inebriations contrasted by St. Paul, and it actually makes the contrast, "ejecting," as Theodore says, "the hurtful intoxication, and introducing the spiritual inebriation"; and this contrast is described as one between "knowledge" and "the absence of knowledge," which is exactly what the writer is emphasizing in Ephes. v. 15–17 (*not unwise, not unintelligent, not intoxicated*). The very same connexion between drunkenness and unwisdom is in the thirty-eighth Ode, a very different composition :—

"They invite many to the banquet and *give them to drink of the wine of their intoxication, and remove their wisdom and their knowledge and make them without intelligence.*"

It is the language of the Odes that may be the key to the sequence in Ephesians.

I suggest, therefore, that Mrs. Gibson should strengthen her argument by the addition of the passage to which I have referred; and as the whole matter requires most careful consideration, and we can only proceed, in the first instance, by way of hypothesis, I suggest that she should go one step further, and claim the Ephesian fragment ("Awake, thou that sleepest") as belonging to the missing second Ode of the Solomonic collection.

The foregoing suggestion implies that the Odes are antecedent to the Ephesian letter; for St. Paul is referring to collections of Odes, and quoting an actual Ode; and the priority of the language of the Odes, where all is an orderly sequence of thought, is necessary to give continuity to the otherwise disconnected series of the Apostolic injunctions.

The Gibson-Mingana hypothesis is now before us in a form in which it should have a careful examination, and where it should secure, if such a result can be attained, a further confirmation.

RENDEL HARRIS.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

THE Eighth Annual Report of the energetic Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington indicates considerable progress with the important national enterprises previously noticed in our columns. Dr. Jameson's department is the veritable centre of historical activity in a country which has of late years devoted much attention to the organization of historical research. Herein it has been effectively supported by the American Historical Association with its admirable organ, *The American Historical Review*. But the chief function of the official department at Washington has been the preparation of reports on American and foreign archives, and the publication of documentary texts. Besides these enterprises the department has rendered invaluable services to American students, both at home and abroad. The list of reports on various archives issued by the department during the last ten years affords matter for sincere congratulation to the Director. It should be remembered, too, that English students have benefited in an almost equal degree with American visitors by the researches which Dr. Jameson and his able staff have carried out.

We note that the researches in the archives of England, Scotland, and Ireland are further described in his Report. These are represented by the first volume of Prof. Andrews's notable 'Guide to the American State Papers' in the Record Office, which will be shortly followed by a companion volume dealing with the departmental records. The Minor London Archives have been described in a previous publication.

In addition to the above, progress is reported with researches in the archives of Canada, Paris, Seville, Vienna, Salzburg, and others in both Germany and Switzerland. Miss Davenport's collection of American treaties in European archives, and Mr. Percival Newton's description of the papers of the Royal African Company at the Record Office, may be noted as further undertakings of great value and interest.

BOOKS IN BELFAST.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.

'THE TRUTH ABOUT ULSTER' is not so excruciating as your reviewer thinks.

"No bookshop existed in Belfast until quite recently. There was, indeed, a shop which sold books along with articles of general utility"—

which is, I surmise, a euphemism for what is known to the initiated as "dry goods." The latter statement is correct: there *was* one draper who sold books. The former statement—"No bookshop," &c.—is of the purest imagination all compact. In the nineties I knew the Belfast bookshops well. William Mullan sold (as he had sold for probably half a century) nothing but books, and as a retailer of exclusively new general books was quite up to London level. There were at least four other shops with a good supply of new books, although newspapers and note-paper (not "dry goods") were also sold.

For second-hand books there were at one time five shops of respectable size, in which, apart from a few violins and pictures, nothing else was sold; while in an old street there was a long row of stall-shops, exclusively kept by *bouquinistes*, in the most forlorn of which I remember picking up a nice copy of the octavo edition of Thirlwall's 'Greece,' at a price which I need not have blushed to reveal to *ma ménagère*.

Modern Ireland is no doubt, outside Dublin, the purgatory of the bibliophile; the fact that the country never produced a systematically issued second-hand catalogue is proof enough of that. But I have no hesitation in saying that at the time I mention there were more books, new and second-hand, in Belfast than in the shops of all the rest of Ireland, barring Dublin; and as for two years I travelled through every county in Ireland, and spent about a decade each in Dublin, Belfast, and the co. Cork, I feel justified in expressing an opinion.

H. M. BEATTY.

*** Mr. Beatty is, I think, referring to a later period than Mr. Frankfort Moore, whose "recollections" begin in the early sixties. In one passage Mr. Moore says :—

"Belfast has a population of close upon 400,000, and it has had a University College of its own for over sixty years; and yet for the twenty-five years that I knew it there was not a bookseller's shop in the whole of the city. I mean, of course, a shop where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking—a volume of travel, biography, or fiction. There was one tradesman who made a small fortune by the sale of defective editions or 'remainders' of an edition of a book that had not caught the public fancy, but even when I was buying my first 'Principia Latina' or the 'Initia Græca,' these books had to be ordered from Mr. Murray."

Later he adds :—

"If it had not been for them [books of strongly marked religious tendency], the semi-bookseller in Belfast would not have been able to subsist, even with the adventitious aid of his wire croquet hoops and five ounce mallets which were sold at the back of the shop."

I myself remember meeting a well-known Irish poet after his first visit to Belfast—in the late nineties, I think. "How did you like the town?" I asked him. "Well," he replied, "some time ago there were two booksellers' shops in Belfast, but one was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt yet. That is Belfast."

I am glad to say that my own impressions of Belfast—which are those of yesterday—are more in accord with Mr. Beatty's description than with Mr. Frankfort Moore's.

YOUR REVIEWER.

ADDISON'S LETTERS.

King's College, Strand, W.C., May 26, 1914.

I AM preparing a new edition of the Miscellaneous Works of Joseph Addison (to be published by Messrs. Bell), and I am anxious to make the collection of letters as complete as possible. I should therefore be very grateful if any of your readers would tell me of any unpublished letters to or from Addison which may be in the possession of public or private owners.

A. C. GUTHKELCH.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

THE more important lots in the last two days of the sale of the John Eliot Hodgkin Library were: MSS. and books relating to Ireland's Shakespeare forgeries, in 17 lots, 1795–1820, 149*l*. Spenser, Faerie Queene, 1590–96, 20*l*. Taylor, The Needles Excellency, 1640, 23*l*. Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta, 1471, 14*l*. A collection illustrative of Vauxhall Gardens, 2 vols., 26*l*. Visscher, Atlas Minor, n.d., 21*l*. An Infallible Way to Contentment, 1688, in a contemporary English needlework binding, 24*l*. 10*s*.

The total of the sale of the library was 4,204*l*. 4*s*., and the total of all the Hodgkin collections 13,116*l*. 4*s*.

Literary Gossip.

At the Royal Institution on June 12th Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will lecture on 'Some Aspects of the American Democracy.'

All lovers of scholarship and research will welcome the promotion of Abbot Gasquet to the Cardinalate. In acknowledging the formal notice of his appointment, the Cardinal said he had received the "immense honour," as Newman called it, without having held the usual positions leading to it. He added that the last English monk to become a Cardinal *in curia* was the confessor of Catherine of Braganza, a Dominican.

Dr. D. W. Forrest of Edinburgh, author of 'The Christ of History and Experience,' has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in Glasgow College of the United Free Church as successor to the late Prof. Orr.

A Conference is to be held at London University on June 18th, 19th, and 20th, under the auspices of a Committee of Representatives of the Fabian Education Group, the King Alfred School Society, the Moral Education League, the National Union of Teachers, the Ratan Tata Foundation (London University), the School Medical Officers' Association, the Theosophical Society, the Theosophical Educational Trust, and the Women's Industrial Council.

Admission to the Conference will be free, but accommodation can be reserved for those who apply for tickets. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. Haden Guest, 16A, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The latest house marked for its historical interest by the London County Council is that of Manning to the north-west of the junction of Carlisle Place and Francis Street, to which a leaden tablet has been affixed this week.

It has been decided that Thiers's house in the Place Saint-Georges, which was bequeathed by Mlle. Dosne to the Institut de France, shall be open to visitors. The library, containing 30,000 volumes, can also be used by students holding a ticket signed by two members of the Institut.

A collection of wall-papers of the time of the Directory, Consulate, and Empire is now on view at the Château de la Malmaison. One of the most interesting specimens in this curious exhibition is the set known as the 'Campagnes des Armées d'Italie.'

The Dowden Collection of MSS., which Messrs. Hodgson will sell on June 9th, includes many interesting features. Among the older MSS. is the original of the "Conversion" of Sir Tobie Mathew, who was a close friend of Bacon; indeed, Bacon himself referred to Mathew as his "alter ego." The most important of the modern autographs is the original holograph of Swinburne's song 'On the Union,' with several interesting autograph letters, one of which contains a line —as subsequently printed—in place of a harsh expression in the original. There are also five notable letters from Walt Whitman, in which he explains to Dowden at some length the ideals he aimed at in his poems.

In the same week Messrs. Hodgson will sell the library from Stowlangtoft Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds. The library was collected during the early part of the last century, and contains many fine books. It has revealed one find of the greatest interest to collectors of early English typography in a fine and perfect—but quite unrecorded—copy of the 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by the second printer of London, William de Machlinia. As is well known, the productions of his press are extremely scarce, and offer some points of interest. For instance, without exception they are undated, and only in four cases—the 'Speculum' being one—do they bear the printer's name. The 'Speculum Christiani'—a "medley," as aptly described by Mr. Gordon Duff, of "theological matter interspersed with pieces of English poetry"—is printed in the second and so-called "Holborn" type used by the printer, and it is usually dated about 1484.

A gentleman bearing the same surname has drawn our attention to the fact that an *e* too many was used by us in the title of 'Matthew Hargraves,' by S. G. Tallentyre, reviewed in our last issue.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mr. Dan Beard have accepted positions as associate editors of *Boy's Life*, the American Boy Scouts' monthly magazine.

Mr. C. K. Ogden has been engaged upon an authorized English translation of Dr. Hans Driesch's 'History and Theory of Vitalism.' The volume is to be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Messrs.. Macmillan & Co. will also publish immediately the third volume of the elaborately illustrated edition of Macaulay's 'History of England' which has been prepared by Prof. C. H. Firth.

In 1903 Dr. Hermann Gollancz, Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at University College, London, described in a brochure, 'Clavicula Salomonis,' his newly discovered MS. of the Hebrew version of the Book of Magic, which is supposed to have served as the oracle of all sorcerers throughout history. The Hebrew original was till then thought to be lost. An exact reproduction by collotype process of this MS., with its numerous quaint illustrations and diagrams, is about to be published by the Oxford University Press, and is furnished with an Introduction, in which Prof. Gollancz gives, among other details, characteristic specimens of the conjurations and "practices" contained in the volume, together with a literal translation.

Mr. W. D. Howells is issuing a new volume through Messrs. Harpers within the next few days. It is entitled 'The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon,' and is a humorous fantasy which shows Shakespeare witnessing a pageant and festivities in his own honour, and joking with Bacon concerning the authorship of the plays.

'Shelley, Poems selected and arranged by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson,' will be published at the Doves Press in June or July. The book will be in small quarto, and the poems will be arranged in five divisions, representing the various emotions and aspirations of the poet. Two hundred copies will be printed on paper, and twelve on vellum.

Dr. H. Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity, is the author of a volume entitled 'Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life,' to be published next week by Messrs. Bowes & Bowes of Cambridge. It consists of translations into Greek, Latin, and English verse made from 1851 to 1914, composed often on holiday and in many scenes.

Early in June Messrs. Constable will publish a volume of collected essays, entitled 'Theological Room,' by the Rev. Hubert Handley, author of 'The Fatal Opulence of Bishops,' the Hon. Secretary of the Declaration for Freedom in Biblical Criticism which, in 1905, was signed by 1,725 Anglican clergy. The new volume is a plea for Liberalism in the Church, and simplicity in the national habits. The Introduction deals with the recent resolution of Bishops concerning the Liberal clergy. In Part II., which is practical, the author reiterates his views on episcopal opulence.

The July number of *The New Genealogist* will contain an article by Sir James Ramsay, 'Notes on Early Ramsay Pedigrees.' It includes a revision of the Dalhousie pedigree.

The firm of Max Goschen is publishing next month 'The Caillaux Drama,' by Mr. John N. Raphael; and 'With Wellington in the Pyrenees,' by Brigadier-General F. C. Beatson.

Mr. William Moir Bryce, President of the Old Edinburgh Club, has written a monograph, which Messrs. Otto Schulze & Co. will publish, on 'Holyrood, its Palace and its Abbey,' with forty-seven plates, some of which have not hitherto been used in works of this kind.

Messrs. Methuen will publish in the autumn a new volume of poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes.

'A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, 1575–1914,' with biographical notes and numerous illustrations, has been compiled by Mr. Thomas Chubb of the Map Room, British Museum. The work is to be published for subscribers by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. The subscriptions already received have been so satisfactory that the List is now in the press, and, it is hoped, will be ready for issue shortly.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th; Lecture II. in 'The Athenæum' for the 2nd and 9th inst.; and the earlier portion of Lecture III. in 'The Athenæum' for the 16th and 23rd inst.]

LECTURE III. (*concluded*).

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."

ONE curious development has occurred from our unwise requirement of long concentration in the young. We have seen how the diver mitigates pressure by blocking the passage of the nose. The increase of adenoids since the whole childish population went to school is probably Nature's method of rendering the overpressure less intolerable. We do not, I believe, often enough consider how far what we rightly, in itself, count as a disease is a corrective of some mistake of our own.

The best education for little children is that given by savages—among whom they imitate what their elders do; and also dance. In that way is insured—what, again, is insufficiently attended to—the proper circulation, not only of the blood, but of the lymph.

But to return to this mental "diving." While thought is intense, deep breaths are necessary to prevent displacement of the heart, and the thinker swallows to keep open the Eustachian tubes. As the blood-pressure is altered by sudden ascents and descents of the body in the external world, so it is by sudden changes in mental work. To concentrate *means* to alter the blood-pressure—means it just as truly as does climbing or descending a mountain.

Most workers know the sensations which are signs of over-pressure: the headache and migraine, the feeling of tightness round the head, the numbness of the chest and limbs, the tingling, and "pins and needles." Where the internal pressure is considerable, the handwriting is apt to become wild and shaky; in fact, a neat and tidy hand is no indication of thought, rather the reverse.

The voice of the diver, it may be noticed, also alters under pressure; and it may be that the nasal voice which is common to-day among young people has its origin in the over-pressure caused by too early concentration.

If, now, we inquire somewhat more closely as to the part of the vascular system on which the over-pressure falls, we shall find that it is not the arterial, but the venous system, which is chiefly affected. The arterial system, we may say, causes, the venous system endures, the pressure, and it is the latter which ministers to thought. The venous system is so elastic that it can contain all the blood in the body. Probably, in trance, the greater part of the blood is held in the venous system, and as in any case it moves in the venous system much more slowly than in the arterial, the blood in trance hardly moves at all. The venous system, then, becomes a great sinus—bathing, as it were, the sympathetic, nervous system, which, as we saw in the last lecture, is that in our physical organization which is the recipient of or agent in intuition.

The parallel between diving and concentration, seeing that it is not a metaphor, but actual physical fact, works out also, as we might expect, in what happens upon release, upon decompression. If the concentration has been very intense and the release is sudden, there may follow aphasia and disorders of vision, clonic spasms, tremors, or convulsions, unconsciousness, congestion of the internal organs, even paralysis or acute mania. Headache and some slight dizziness must be forms of discomfort known to most people who think at all—on returning from thought into the world around them.

Pressure as a Factor in Life of Earlier Races.

Both in the relation of the individual as a whole to the external world, and in the relation within himself of soul and body, it is clear that pressure, external and internal, is a fact of vital importance.

That being so, we have some clue to the instinct for dwelling in caves as revealed by mankind. Cave-dwellers and inhabitants of subterranean dwellings are found in France, Russia, parts of Africa, and parts of Asia and America: some prefer a level nearer the centre of the earth than the earth's surface; some, caves at considerable altitudes.

Life in caves means different surroundings from those at the earth's surface. It is to be presumed that the people concerned lived at this level because they chose to do so; because the majority of the "persons" within them, or the interior and greater "persons" within them, found themselves in such circumstances more at ease, more able to function properly, than at the pressure and general surroundings of the surface of the earth.

What sort of people were the cave-dwellers? We have not much detailed knowledge of them. They have left drawings which are well known for their marvellous liveliness, truthfulness, and accurate skill; and there is reason to think that their paraphernalia and possessions generally were not numerous or elaborate. This—which was once supposed to indicate a low mental state—may, I believe, quite as reasonably—nay, more reasonably—be held to indicate a high one.

Tacitus relates how certain German tribes lived underground—their dwellings heaped over with cattle-dung to keep them warm. In ancient Britain people lived in pit-dwellings, of which remains have been found, for example, in Somersetshire, and in caves, of which instances are known in Nottinghamshire. In France there are still people who live underground. Their rock-dwellings are commodious and dry: warm in winter, and cool in summer. Among the most interesting of these are the underground villages in Champagne, to which one descends by steps cut in stone, through an entrance hewn out in a massive screen of chalk. Here are many skilful contrivances for keeping out water, and many ventilating shafts; while the rooms, with their shelves and cupboards, are as convenient as those of ordinary houses.

In Colorado there is a remarkable palace under a cliff, belonging to the so-called "Stone Age," which is supposed to have been inhabited by the earliest race which populated America. Obviously the pressure within the cliff differs from that above it.

One may see to-day in the Mexican underground dwellings the holes in the rock which the "prehistoric" cave-dwellers cut to hold the cedar-beams for their balconies. These particular dwellings are still inhabited, their inmates ascending to the surface of the earth by ladders. Outside is a large "sunhouse" like an amphitheatre.

Among the Pueblos we have cañons of red sandstone where the vertical face of the rock is riddled with human dwellings—just as you may see the sides of a sand quarry riddled with sand-martins' holes—so thick that in some parts they look like the cells of a honeycomb. The people climbed up to them on long poles with lateral projections, which served as the rungs of a ladder. The natural cave entrances were walled up with adobes, having a small opening left as window and door.

In Palestine there is a subterranean labyrinth to which access is obtained by a passage so small one hardly can creep through it, which ends in a steep dry well several feet deep, down which one has to jump. Then one comes out into a wide street with dwellings on both sides, where there are a market and a great hall and shops, and the air is pleasant, and not in the least difficult to breathe.

There are underground temples in Thibet, and underground dwellings in Moscow; in fact, there is no quarter of the world in which there are not the remains of a former mode of life which was adjusted to a different pressure—far different "persons" from that to which we are commonly adjusted.

Tombs.

One cannot think of underground dwellings without passing on to the thought of tombs. Just as we ourselves live upon the surface of the earth under the influence of sun and moon rather than, as our remote ancestors seem to have done, some little distance within it, so we bury our dead but a short way beneath the surface; and though we may raise elaborate memorials for our own delectation above them, what we do for

the dead themselves would seem to the mourners of ancient times as shallow and insufficient as the depth of earth we give them.

At Gezer there are intra-mural graves within the city-walls—contrived like berths in a ship's cabin, as the graves are in the Catacombs. There are also graves sunk in the floors of chambers or courts; and wells and shafts sunk into the ground have been discovered with graves in them at different depths—sometimes made in the shape of conical chambers with stone doors, which often had been broken open, and found to contain food-vessels and furniture.

Let me here recall to your memory the Catacombs with their systems of corridors and small chambers partially lighted by shafts (*luminaria*) which open on to the surface of the soil, to which, as they were sometimes cut in rising ground, the entrance might be in a hillside. There were loculi or berths in which the dead were laid, halls and chapels where worship was offered and the dead were commemorated. You will understand that for the moment we are not concerned with what most vividly strikes the imagination in the Catacombs, but with the fact that they are examples of a very ancient method of burial.

Yet more interesting from our point of view are the Etruscan tombs. At Castel d'Azzo is a valley about a mile long, on one side of which in the rock are doors beautifully engraved, and beneath each door, at a depth of some 6–8 ft., an opening which leads to a tomb. Each tomb contains one or more chambers, large and small, and has a ledge all round it. The body lies uncoffined. On the door are inscribed the name and age of the occupant, and on the wall inside is an inscription in great letters a foot long. The tomb-chamber has in it vessels and furniture like the room of a living person. In the tomb of a warrior was found the terra-cotta image of an infant in swaddling clothes. The funeral obsequies of the warrior by whose corpse it lay had been performed while he was yet alive; he may have been in a swoon or trance. Infants never had funeral honours, and the little figure was intended as an emblem of the warrior's soul beginning life anew in another "person"—newborn.

On the walls of this tomb and of others of its kind are paintings representing dances, music, feasts, games, and races. The countenances of the people depicted are handsome; they have peculiarly large eyes, and very long hands and feet. Their dress is rich and beautiful with fine ornaments—the colours red and purple, and, in the borders, gold. The feet are shod with sandals or with buskins. Some are playing on the double flute or the lyre, others are dancing in an extravagant manner somewhat like the dances of Campanian peasants to-day. There are chariot races, in which the horses are shown in every form and position, and in which figure also race-stands, numerous competitors, nobles as spectators, judges, prizes, and a crowd.*

Ancient Understanding of Death, and Treatment of the Dead.

We return now to the diver. One of the most striking characteristics of the diving-bell or compression-chamber is its silence. Not a whisper is to be heard in it. Whatever is communicated by another human being to the man within can be done only by sight, by the reading of pictures or letters, or by gesture. Is it really conceivable that such infinite pains, such a multitude of detailed, carefully contrived images, such minute provision for material needs, should have been lavished on a tomb without a quite definite theory as to the purpose they were to serve—a theory based on something more solid and more compelling than dreamy beliefs about what the shade of the departed would want in the way of shadowy equipment in a world of shades?

Tombs like this of the Etruscan warrior were constructed, let me remind you, by a people whose very art shows that they could not have been wholly destitute of science or of the scientific temper, and still less destitute of what I may call cultivated common sense. Is it not then probable that this Etruscan warrior's tomb, and all others in principle like it, were built as compression-chambers, as places where the person entombed—who must not so hastily be concluded to be dead, for lying in that trance he might be, in truth, more fully alive than ever before—might find his soul helped over a difficult and perilous stage of development by means of the body being at rest under the pressure which best suited the condition of the highest and the most suffering "persons" within it?

It might be that the person entombed was really dead: it was held more likely that this was not so. And if he was still living, though his life might have receded into the innermost layers of his being, and dropped some of those notes with which hitherto it had responded to "voices" from the earth, he would presently, at this new level, under the influence of this changed pressure, in a measure revive—not so as to return, or in the least desire to return, to his old life, but so as to remain in wakeful peace in the chamber prepared for him, until his soul, waiting and in meditation, drew itself yet further inwards. Perhaps then, in the next change, it would draw to itself the last that was spiritual in the body, and escape. You will remember that we saw that the note is not in the dust, but in the interspaces.

As he rested there, the paintings which surrounded him were designed for his direction and instruction. His state, in fact, might be compared with that of an anchorite of the Middle Ages: immured and dead to this world, his soul with its gaze fixed upon another, and preparing to escape to it.

There was yet another possibility, however. It might be that the entombed warrior was still alive, even as regards this world; that if those "persons" which have their being more obviously in action here were for the time plunged in helplessness, the central "persons" were none the less still concerned with this life, and ready, if the conditions were made sufficiently favourable, to reanimate the whole body again for ordinary earthly uses. Then the change of pressure and the influences from the earth would help the so-called dead back to life again. The ancients, that is to say, were well aware of—and careful to try before they accounted a person dead—the powerful curative properties of the earth.

We need much to realize this. The earth has a peculiarly invigorating and restorative effect. We see this to some extent in mud-baths and earth-baths. We might guess it were it only from observing the ways of birds, which have "baths" in sand and dust. In the case of gangrened wounds it has been found that a little earth is efficacious in promoting healthy action of the skin. In modern times persons buried in earth have been known to revive.

The invigorating power of the earth is, again, peculiarly conspicuous in caves. Caves are highly radio-active, and the deeper they penetrate into the earth, the more radio-active are they found to be. The air in them is pure; there are no bacteria. The warmth renders clothing superfluous, and since the traveller becomes more and more magnetic the longer his stay, he becomes also less and less hungry. Moreover, when the surface of the earth is comparatively hot, a cave remains cool—or what, in summer, is felt as cool.

The ancients, then, before resorting to the elaborate entombment of the Etruscan warrior tried, I believe, expedients in which the earth bore a great part. In particular they calculated by the condition of the body the proper depth at which the reputed dead should be buried. Realizing that what to an inexperienced eye was death might be in reality but a temporary retreat of the soul—by reason of disease—into some interior "persons," they did all they could to revive those whom, in our careless haste, we should bury without a moment's question. When everything else had failed, they brought them into the magnetic surroundings of the tomb, where by music and by manipulation they tried yet again to discover any life that might be left in them.

In particular the music of flutes was found efficacious for this. Music stimulates the heart, increases the rate of the pulse, and stirs, by its direct action on the spirit, the passions and emotions. This the ancients knew well; and it is by a tradition from their wisdom that the flute-player—the player of the instrument which for this purpose was accounted most powerful—appears in classical funerals. The tomb-flutes bellowed, making

* In the lectures as delivered, a large number of Egyptian slides were shown, and details of the wall-painting briefly explained. This part is omitted, as useless without the pictures. The Etruscan warrior's tomb is, however, quite sufficient for the purpose of the main argument.

strange and powerful sounds, which aided the tumult characteristic of a death-chamber among the ancient peoples. Men and women in a state of frenzy, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, rolling on the ground, dashing their heads on the floor, sobbed and groaned and shrieked, while the blood flowed from their cheeks torn by their nails. In the midst lay the dead: bathed, anointed with precious perfumes, clothed in a rich robe, crowned with full-blown flowers, raised on a high couch with pillows.

The din about him was not exactly grief: it was the last call to him—as powerful as human ingenuity could make it—to come back if he could, if he wanted to, if he still belonged to this life, if he was still lingering on its brink, so that a shock of pain or disgust or a loud noise might rouse him and draw him in again. It made sure—as sure as any one could—that he should not be finally thrust out from life and wake again—just too late. His friends, too, did all they could: embraced him, cried to him by familiar, endearing names, appealed to his pity for the forlorn state of those he left, reproached him for deserting them, reminded him of his great deeds, and of all the pleasures and advantages he lost by dying. Then there was the "conclamation"—the great shout of all these voices together to rouse the spirit if it still slept; to keep it back if it was but making to depart.

No doubt, though there was much that was affecting in such a scene, there was also much that was crude and displeasing to our modern taste. My point is that it showed a real care for the dead, and a real understanding of what death is. And I also wish to emphasize the patience and skill with which, till not a vestige of hope remained, measures, especially manipulation and other methods of applying or striving to restore warmth, were taken. It is, perhaps, not so generally known as it should be that in a mammal, after death, the temperature rises. This implies that, for the time the high temperature lasts, the innermost being is dominant. This moment should be watched and taken advantage of, and the heat kept in. This will be especially marked in any case where the patient has had spasms, such as convulsions, or has undergone great fatigue.

Again, the position of the body is of great importance: if the parts of the body are drawn as close as may be together, the head and the limbs bent towards each other, the heat is better retained. Usually just the opposite is done: at the moment when warmth might still possibly avail, the body is extended and the limbs stretched out, and thus the heat lost. The ancient practice was not so. The body was carefully brought together, so as to keep in what heat it had.

The tomb itself, as we have already mentioned, was warm, strongly magnetic, and radio-active. It was filled also with magnetic people actively moving, because a number of people alter the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and it was possible such alteration might be of service. Nor must it be forgotten that rhythmical movement was tried—the different forms of funeral dances—because rhythm, as such, has a penetrative quality.

This meant—what perhaps, in thinking of ancient funeral rites, we do not sufficiently do justice to—a great deal of trouble. I suppose that an ancient Greek or Roman—let alone an ancient Egyptian—would be horrified at the summary way in which we dispose of our dead. Our shrinking from pain, and our loss of sense for rites and ceremonies as expressions of thought and emotion, have brought us, especially in England, to an ugly, heartless, ignorant treatment of the dead.

Premature Burial.

Much of what I have been trying to show with regard to the soul, and with regard to the process by which it leaves the body, is so foreign to the commonly received idea of death that I can hardly hope that, at a first hearing, it will have much practical effect; but at least, in warning you and imploring you to guard others against the dangers of being buried before death has taken place, I am speaking of what every one knows—of what every one ought, and must *know* he ought, to take some trouble about.

It is not too much to say—and I say it deliberately—that nearly every one is buried alive. There is no certain sign of death. Putrefaction—which is supposed to be the incontestable proof of death—may occur merely from a block in the circulation of the blood, and be purely local. There are certain diseases in which a beginning of putrid decomposition takes place in the living body, and it may be in several parts of it; and the patient has even the smell of a corpse. The least questionable proof is decomposition of vital organs; but this cannot be ascertained except by opening the body, or by an examination with X-rays. In how many cases out of ten thousand is either method adopted?

No one is safe from being buried alive. And, remember, no grave can be opened without permission from the Home Secretary—a permission which is not to be had unless there is good reason to suppose that the person in question has been poisoned.

I would beg you to try for a moment to imagine what it might be like—what it *has* been like for many and many a man and woman—to awake from a trance and find yourself entombed; or, perhaps, not even to have to wake to that ghastly knowledge, but to have had, throughout all the process of preparation for burial, perfect consciousness of yourself and of what was taking place, without power to lift an eyelid or make the faintest outward sign of life. If we prepared ourselves for death by that concentration, that inward "diving," by which, for example, the fakir prepares for his living burial, it might not be so terrible. But we go to our death—most of us—with no proper preparation for it, either as true death or as a period of waiting.

We must remember, too, that the mere fact of being buried increases the possibility of revival. The earth, as we have said, invigorates and renews. Some time ago in a village churchyard, where the opening of the graves revealed that in nearly every coffin there had been a struggle, it was seen that the hair of some of the buried had grown and their blood had been renewed—evidence of the effect upon them of the magnetism of the earth.

Among the diseases or accidents which are most likely to lead to premature burial I may mention the following—the list is one drawn up by a well-known medical man—stroke by lightning, chloroform poisoning, asphyxia, convulsive maladies, drowning, nervous shock from gunshot, electricity or other injuries, smothering under snow, earth, grain, or in bed, strangulation, epilepsy, mental and physical exhaustion, syncope, extreme heat or cold, alcoholic intoxication, hæmorrhage, suspended animation from mental disorders, excessive emotion, fright, excitement, apoplectic seizures, "heart failures," and all other cases of apparent death that do not show ample evidence of having passed through disease of sufficient duration and severity to cause actual death.

In the name, not of common sense, but of humanity, can we not do something to bring about a better treatment of the dead? That the treatment of the dead was in ancient times so much wiser and more humane comes, I believe, from the fact that the builders of the tombs we have been thinking of were nearer than ourselves to matriarchal days—that is, to an age when imagination and emotion were both stronger than they are now, and when human life was not so powerfully, and so almost solely, focussed upon this world as it has since come to be.

Preparation for Death as a part of Education.

We think of death as little as we can; we do little to prepare ourselves for it; still less, in planning the education of our children, do we definitely make preparation for death even a part of our general aim. Yet this ought to be not merely a part, but the whole aim of education—in the sense that it is an aim which should embrace and give meaning to all other subsidiary ones. We may say of every child that is born, as of ourselves, that we know only one thing for certain: that he must die. It is cruel to bring children up as if this world were everything, and they and it destined to last together for ever. It is cruel, too, to leave them, when, as they must, they come to know about death, with no teaching about it. I do not mean that the thought of death should be so impressed on a child that it will mingle with everything he does. I do mean that the thought of death should be so constantly present to the teacher that everything he teaches, and everything he chooses for the child, should have a reference—more or less direct, as common sense dictates—to preparation for it.

I think that no one who has agreed with what I have been urging will suppose that death is a gloomy subject to have in one's mind. On the contrary, for those who have ordered their life—I would emphasize here that it must be their bodily life, no less than their spiritual life—aright, death is "the gate of life"—the entrance of the multiple note into the great music of the universe.

But a first condition of this right ordering is a rediscovery, each for himself, of the universe within man. With death inevitably before us, the great majority of us take no notice of it, but proceed to study the external universe. We are grown mad with our chase after a knowledge of external things and our eagerness to be first in discoveries. As to that, man's "discoveries" were all discovered and forgotten again long ago. Those of us who are not taken up with this chase are—many of us—absorbed in possessions, in things which we cannot take with us, and which are *not*, as we so easily deem them, harmless, but full of death—*real* death.

If only we could give up this foolish interest—for its own sake—in this external, material world, and use such knowledge of it as we have already amassed—amply sufficient for our purpose—for the direct amelioration of the human lot—not in the sense of more material well-being, though I admit that in many quarters that is necessary too, but chiefly in the sense of what I may call a stricter, a more real—if you will, a more scientific—spirituality! We might recover then something of that ancient wisdom in the strength of which our ancestors—in the very far past—led lives that were beautiful, harmonious, and really religious. They believed in the spirit, and tried to live in the spirit; and they trained the generation committed to their care as we ought to train our youth: to know and realize that death is but a passage, and to live in the light of that knowledge.

SOCIETIES.

The Psychology of Dissociated Personality.

We give below a report of Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie's paper read to the Aristotelian Society on May 4th.

Since Dr. Pierre Janet in his 'Automatisme Psychologique' illustrated the formation of artificial personalities, and showed how they are related to a whole world of minor dissociations, the study of disintegrated personality has gone rapidly forward. Drs. Janet and Raymond showed how closely allied are the phenomena of multiple personality to the neuroses and psychoneuroses, hysterical contractures, automatic movements, obsessions and phobias of every variety. Binet, in his study of dual personality, made us familiar with similar cases. But in the cases described by Janet and Binet alike, the analysis was largely conducted by familiar hypnotic processes. In the case of Sally Beauchamp hypnotism doubtless played a part in the restoration, but the clinical observations were elaborated in such a way as to raise more points of theory than the case was capable of determining. Recently, too, we have been made more familiar with the methods of Drs. Breuer, Freud, and Jung, in their extended applications of psycho-analysis to the same types of case as were formerly studied mainly by hypnotic analysis. By psycho-analysis we are kept nearer to the normal methods of psychology, and, as the method has now been extensively applied to dreams as well as to forms of hysteria, phobias, and other abnormal states, we are better enabled to correlate the phenomena of dissociated personality with the minor dissociations of everyday life. This is a great gain in method, for as we all dream, and dream more or less constantly, we are from day to day furnished with masses of fresh material suitable for analysis.

The lecturer said that since his purpose was not to describe, but to discuss, he would try to confine himself to terms and doctrines where "criticism of categories" ought to be of service. He had kept to the term "dissociation" simply because it was used by Dr. Morton Prince in his classical description. Possibly it was not the best term; possibly there were other terms more exact. Whether we look on the process of mental growth as a differentiation of a continuum along special lines ending in sensation, perception, and the rest, or think of it as an organized body of reactions manifested through a highly integrated nervous system, or, for the purpose of analysis, as a body of relatively isolable sensations, emotions, memories, &c., one presupposition is always present, namely, that under the guise of Bergson's "élan vital," or Bain's "spontaneity," or Stout's "conation," or Schopenhauer's "will," the whole manifest dream of life is, like the ship in 'The Ancient Mariner,' "moved onward from beneath."

But to justify the term "dissociation" we may say that, in the formation of a split personality, what is gathered laboriously in the process of experience under the guidance of the primary laws of association (contiguity and similarity) is, under some form of stress, broken up again and scattered into functionally separate groups. If the integrative process is legitimately called association, the disintegrative is legitimately called dissociation. But as, biologically, the processes of anabolism and katabolism presuppose a continuously living and developing organism, so the processes of association and dissociation presuppose a psycho-physical organism continuously active in acquiring and registering experience. The lecturer emphasized the active or conative side to meet the criticism that association of "atomistic" mental elements is merely a passive process. He pictured it rather as the mode of organization followed by a psycho-physical organism in the course of its growth, adjustment, and perpetual readjustment to environment.

That this is a legitimate working view of association was shown by the facts that, by the method of "free association," experiences long forgotten can be readily recalled; that in the treatment of hysteria, and other psycho-neuroses, accidental associations play an enormous part; and that the method of the stimulus word for discovering and releasing "buried complexes," and relating them to current consciousness, is one of the most successful methods yet invented. To those who are hypercritical about psychological "atomism" it may be left to explain why so many floating fragments of sensation, or emotion, have in the first instance been lost, and now, frequently to the surprise of the individuals themselves, can be brought back to the upper levels of consciousness.

How should we reconcile the admitted facts with any theory of the unity of consciousness? Let us assume that every neuron group, to go no further down, may have its functional isolated life with its associated system of experiences (whether we call these ideas, or merely nervous traces, or dispositions). Let us assume that a minority of the neuron groups are capable of carrying on the daily life of the organism. However small may be the neuron group, is it not the case that, always and invariably, even at the moment of fainting, the person subjectively feels himself "a sufficient person"? Within a few seconds of death by bleeding a patient had asked the lecturer, "Am I dying?" So far as one could infer, the whole content of consciousness was reduced to the lowest limit of interest in self; a second later, the eyes were closed, never to reopen. If this was unity of consciousness, what meaning were we to assign to the vast fields forgotten in that moment of limited concentration? What meaning were we to assign to such unity itself?

In the common forms of dissociation, in the hysterias or other neuroses, memory blanks were a striking feature. But, whatever the function of amnesia in the different varieties of disintegrated personality, each system-group constituting a personality had a memory of its own experience. In the Beauchamp group "all the personalities have extraordinarily accurate memories for their own respective lives." Of course, in this group the experiences remembered by the one personality were largely, if not entirely, those forgotten by the other. The very accurate memories, therefore, may be parallel to the cases described by Binet or Janet, where facts apparently forgotten are shown, by automatic writing or abstraction, to be completely remembered. One difficulty, of course, is that apparently, in the Beauchamp group, such revelations of continuous memory were made more or less spontaneously. But that the experiences between the personalities were more or less interchangeable is shown by the fact that, by the process of "mind-fixing," B. IV. was able to recall some of the experiences of B. I., and by the "vision" method "she occasionally got at Sally's experiences," which were not recoverable by the method of abstraction.

The subject of amnesia and the part it plays in the initiation of disintegrated personality would require a discussion to itself. The term was, of course, relative to the personal consciousness in the ascendant at the time. It is only one factor in the beginning of a new personality, which may never be revealed until by accident or design it is systematically evoked. Doubtless, forms of amnesia in every variety are parts of us all; but they are only a name for complexes that have dropped from the conscious to the unconscious level, and, when the proper day comes, they may emerge again into activity. (Freud's view seems to imply that, at least in the unstable minds, their activity never ceases even in the unconscious.) Innumerable facts of observation and experiment raise the question whether there is in the strict sense any amnesia.

One point, however, it was important to note: each of the Beauchamp personalities (one as much as the other), and all the others the lecturer had read of, make use of the whole body and its organs. They each used the body differently, it is true; but the general organic basis seemed to be common property. The dissociation always seems to presuppose a heart that will go on beating and maintaining the blood-pressure necessary for conscious life. This fact, not to speak of the organic sensations generally, seems to be a necessary presupposition of any kind of conscious unity whatever. This implies that "unity" in the contents of consciousness may be a shifting quantity; "unity" of consciousness without content is simply a logical standpoint. Is there any need to assume a minimum inexpugnable "core" of personality that never "goes out"? What is the value of such an assumption? If, as is plain, a point comes when personality does "vanish," as under chloroform or ether, what is the value of the core when there is no content of consciousness at all? Are we not reduced to saying that the mental phenomena resume normality when the physical organism is restored to its normal?

The lecturer said that there was almost no limit to the particular puzzles of interpretation that arise out of these broken personalities. He put only one or two special questions.

1. Is there anything in the development of the normal self that has not a parallel in the development of these secondary selves? What meaning are we to assign to "self" in the two cases?

2. Can a secondary self be said to have an embryonic, a mature, and a fading stage, like the normal self, which emerges into organization only by minute stages? If Freud's view of the persistence of infantile experience ripening into adult life be accepted, the secondary self at whatever stage of life it occurred would contain much the same elements as the normal self.

3. If multiple personality be a fact, are we obliged to sacrifice, for psychological purposes, the category of "unity of consciousness," except in the same purely relative sense as we speak of the unity of the cerebrum or of the bodily organization? Is the relative unity of the psycho-physical organism sufficient for the purposes of psychology? If it is, can we give any metaphysical value to such a "unity of consciousness"? Is the value of the concept metaphysically any more affected by the fact that a group of "personalities" may develope within one body, than it is by the fact that normally each body may be assumed to have one personality? In other words, can any argument for "animism" in Dr. McDougall's sense be based on the need for such a category as "unity of consciousness"?

4. Do the facts of multiple personality logically require us to decide in favour of one or other of the two main views of the relation of mind and body—(*a*) parallelism; (*b*) inter-actionism? Are these exclusive alternatives?

5. Do the facts of multiple personality (*e.g.*, the Beauchamp group) require us to assume a memory without a neural correlate? What type of fact necessitates this assumption?

Dr. McDougall, in an early paper, suggested that certain facts pointed to the existence of a memory unrelated to anything physical, and carried the argument into much detail in 'Body and Mind.' As an argument against the existence of a particular structure or form of motion parallel to a given thought, the lecturer could understand the point; but he was not clear as to what a memory uncorrelated with matter was, or how its existence was shown to be a probable inference from accepted facts as to multiple personality.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*May* 18.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair.

Miss F. Rosamond Shields read a paper on 'The Notion of a Common Good.' That the good is common is an analytic proposition accepted by those who hold that there are fundamental ethical concepts of an irreducible nature: the objectivity of the good involves this common character and transcendence of private opinion. Two reasons why this truism sometimes fails to find acceptance are: (1) Belief that the good of different individuals is conflicting; (2) Confusion of two distinct positions: (*a*) The good is common: (*b*) Whatever is, is right. The source of the first error seems to lie in confusion between "good" and "interest" on the part of the individual, and in unwillingness to admit that anything may be good which offers little or no hedonistic advantage. Again, conflict of claims between individual and society does not necessarily destroy the validity of common good; neither claim may be fully justified. Nor is it affected by the fact that all good has to be realized under conditions which impose limitations, as well as afford opportunities. The principle of the common good is not necessarily equivalent to optimism, nor to belief in the value of any particular *status quo*; its chief use is as a criterion; if any apparent good cannot show itself to be common, its value must be challenged. Nor does it lead to the Tolstoyan extreme of non-resistance and passivity; content of the good varies with circumstances. According to one view the common good is the goal, rather than the presupposition of ethical endeavour, with consequent denial of its a priori character; but what is, from a chronological standpoint, conceived as goal, may be, logically, a necessary implication throughout. The common good is based not simply on the fact of the essential sociality of men, but on the gradual incorporation of facts by reflection into an ideal. The common good demands impartial acceptance of vicariousness.

Dr. Dawes Hicks, in opening the discussion, remarked that we were dealing with a problem as old as Plato, and as much alive to-day as in his time: the issue as to whether what we call "the good" is something objective, something actual to be apprehended, and to influence the individual consciousness, or whether it is subjective in the sense that it arises in individual consciousness itself. The term "common" seems to introduce a difficulty, for though it may be easy to contrast the conception of general good with individual interest, when we come to apply it to communities themselves, it becomes impossible, if not meaningless. If the statement of T. H. Green, "God is all that the human spirit can ever hope to become," is the meaning of the term "good," it makes the notion of the development of humanity unreal, for all that is aimed at exists already.

Dr. Percy Nunn defended the notion of a purely objective good in the realist sense given to it in the works of Mr. Russell and Mr. Moore. The term "common" added to "good" appears difficult to reconcile with this notion. If we recognize the relationship of anybody to a good, it is difficult to hold the doctrine of its independent objectivity.

Dr. Wildon Carr contended that the difficulty arose from the implication that what was good when viewed as an individual whole must retain its character in all the parts into which it could be broken up in analysis. The good might be such that to divide it is to destroy it, and in this sense there was philosophical truth in the saying "There is none good save God."

Mr. Delisle Burns called attention to the metaphysical as distinct from the ethical aspect of the question. What is the essential oneness to which you are pointing by the term "common"? If this oneness is between two persons, their continued individuality destroys the definition. The essential oneness is not between myself and the good, but between my neighbour and myself, and if the plurality is gone, there is no meaning left for the term "common."

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 19.—Mr. R. H. Burne, V.-P., in the chair.

Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue read a paper 'On the Venous System of the Dogfish.'—Mr. B. F. Cummings read a paper, communicated by the Secretary, on the 'Scent-Organs in Trichoptera,' in which he gave an account of the remarkable development of the palpi of the first maxilla in a male caddis-fly, *Sericostoma personatum*.—Mr. H. A. Baylis described a new species of cestode collected from an albatross (*Diomedea irrorata*) by Dr. H. O. Forbes in Peru, and presented by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild to the British Museum.—A paper on 'The Deinocephalia, an Order of Mammal-like Reptiles,' was read by Mr. D. M. S. Watson, in which the skull of a Tapinocephaloid was almost completely described.—Dr. R. C. L. Perkins sent a paper dealing with the species of the genus Paralastor and some other Hymenoptera of the family Eumenidæ.—Mr. George Jennison contributed some notes on colour-development in the Indian wood-stork (*Pseudotantalus leucocephalus*).

A paper received from Dr. Ph. Lehrs, and communicated by Dr. Boulenger, contained the description of a new lizard from the Canary Islands, recently discovered by Dr. Cæsar Boettger on Hierro.

HISTORICAL.—*May* 21.—Prof. Firth in the chair.

Prof. Pollard read a most valuable paper on 'The Authenticity of the Journals of the House of Lords.' The manuscript of the Journals of the House of Lords dates from the year 1509, and reposes at present at Westminster. It is, however, in several respects unsatisfactory, and offers many perplexing problems to the historian. There is, for instance, some reason to believe that the Lords kept a Journal before 1509, for not only did Sir Robert Cotton aver that he had seen some portion of the Lords' Journals for the Parliament of 12 Henry VII., but also the Lords' Journals bear no internal evidence of having started in 1509, as the Commons' Journals do for 1547. Further, there are several serious gaps in the existing manuscript, due either to deliberate mutilation, as Maitland suggested, or to the ravages of time, as Prof. Pollard believes.

The main argument against the authenticity of the existing manuscript is a statement made by Paul Bowes in 1682. In that year Bowes published a transcript of the Journals of the Lords, which had been made by his uncle D'Ewes, who was Clerk of the Parliaments in 1629. In the preface to this publication Bowes makes the statement that "the original manuscripts are not now extant." The natural inference would be that at some date between 1629 and 1682 the manuscripts had been destroyed, probably in 1649, when the House of Lords was abolished as a "dangerous and useless" institution.

Then Prof. Pollard adduced a series of minute and scholarly arguments to show why he still believed, in spite of Bowes's statement, that the existing manuscript is authentic. There is, except for the gaps, an almost complete correspondence between the manuscript and the transcripts made by D'Ewes and Bowyer (Clerk 1610–24), and the fact, for instance, that D'Ewes used a manuscript without gaps for the session of 1559, whereas the present manuscript contains gaps, does not show that D'Ewes used a different manuscript from the existing one; for the physical nature of the gaps of 1559 shows that they are merely the results of the ravages of time. The whole of the long and detailed argument will eventually be published in the *Transactions* of the Society.

Prof. Pollard said that in pursuing the researches preliminary to this paper, he had been scandalized by the extraordinary divergences which exist between the manuscript and the printed Journals, and further, by the deplorable inexactitude of the printed editions of all the earlier parliamentary records—Journals, Rolls, and Statutes. Thus, for instance, the session of 1558 is headed 1556; two Bills of Henry VIII.'s reign are manufactured out of one in the manuscript; the marginal notes of the eighteenth-century clerks have been printed as though part of the original records; where two manuscripts existed, the editors made no attempt to decide which was authentic, but simply printed the longer. In any case it was sufficiently established that the editors of the eighteenth century were not possessed of the critical faculty necessary to sound historical study in the twentieth. Parliament was spending, said Prof. Pollard, a great amount of money in publishing long series of Patent Rolls, which, after all, mostly dealt with local details, yet the condition of the records of the mother of Parliaments—records unique in the history of the world—was so imperfect as to be a positive disgrace. Parliament ought to undertake the work of issuing a new and critical edition of its own records.

In the ensuing discussion the Chairman (Prof. Firth) and others expressed their concurrence in Prof. Pollard's conviction of the necessity for urging the reissue of its records upon Parliament.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Wed.	Horticultural, 1.—'Irises' Mr. W. R. Dykes	
—	University of London, 5.30.—'The Aeroplane in War,' Major W. S. Brancker	
—	Entomological, 8.	
Thurs.	Chemical, 8.30.—'Studies in the Succinic Acid Series: Part I. The Chlorides of Succinic and Methylsuccinic Acids and their Constitution,' Mr. G. F. Morrell; 'The Dilution Limits of Inflammability of Gaseous Mixtures. Parts I and II.,' Messrs. H. F. Coward and F. Brinsley; 'A Comparative Study of the Absorption Spectra of some Compounds of Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, and Bismuth: Preliminary Note,' Mr. C. R. Cravidge; and other Papers.	

FINE ARTS

Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir: a Study in Early Mohammadan Architecture. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

ONE of the most interesting passages in Miss Bell's 'Amurath to Amurath' was her description of the ruined palace or fortress of Ukhaidir in the Syrian Desert, near the Euphrates, some four hours' ride south-east from Kerbela. The name, which means a "little green" or "dark-coloured" place, is probably modern, for it is not mentioned by any of the early Arab geographers. Yet it seems most improbable that a palace of such extent and magnitude should have escaped notice, especially since the geographers record the names of various desert resorts of the Omayyad caliphs, and earlier still of the Lakhmid princes, many of which have disappeared. Miss Bell was formerly inclined to identify this mysterious palace with Dûma, near 'Ayn et-Temr; but she now gives the preference, tentatively, to Kasr el-Mukâtil, for which there is much to be said; only it amounts really to an explanation of "ignotum per ignotius," for we know nothing of Kasr el-Mukâtil, except that it was rebuilt by 'Isâ ben 'Ali, great-uncle of the Caliph el-Mansûr, in the eighth century, and there is nothing to show that it was a great palace. As to the date of Ukhaidir, Miss Bell relies partly on the evidences she adduces from other Mohammedan buildings, and specially on her discovery of a *mihrâb*, or niche indicating the Kibla or direction of Mecca, in the annexed mosque; for *mihrâbs*, it is argued, were not introduced into mosques, in imitation probably of the Christian apse, till the end of the first decade of the eighth century. Supposing this to be admitted, and the mosque and its niche to be contemporary with the palace, one would put the date of Ukhaidir towards the close of the Omayyad, or the beginning of the 'Abbâsid, caliphate; but by whom it was built is still an unsolved problem.

The mystery of its origin and the desire to correlate its architectural details with other early monuments in the same region led Miss Bell to make a second visit to Ukhaidir in 1911, and to carry out the minute survey which is recorded and illustrated by over a hundred photographs and plans in the present elaborate volume. It is a book intended for students of Oriental architecture, and Miss Bell is throughout severely technical, and never allows herself to stray into those vivid descriptions of manners and records of Eastern chat which made 'The Desert and the Sown' so fascinating. The learned and intricate chapter on 'The Genesis of the Early Oriental Palace' is the most important part of a book in which nothing is insignificant. By comparing a considerable number of

early Mohammedan buildings with Sasanian, Assyrian, and Hittite examples, and with the Roman camp-fortresses of Syria, Miss Bell is able to make out a fairly consistent pedigree for such palaces as Ukhaidir, and her wide and scholarly generalizations form an exceedingly valuable addition to our knowledge of Eastern architecture. That Ukhaidir is "in general terms the fortified counterpart" of the palace of Khusrau at Kasr-i-Shîrîn may be taken as proved by these careful studies, of which the following extract may serve as a brief example:—

"To sum up the conclusions reached with regard to the origin of hîrah and bâdiyah on either side of the desert. And first it is clear that Ukhaidir stands in the closest relations to the Syrian group, not only in general conception, but in details of construction. But Ukhaidir reflects the older Lakhmid hîrahs, those palaces which were supposed to represent an army in battle with two wings, and through them it re-echoes the Sasanian palaces which were contemporary with them....Again, allowance must be made for Byzantine influence in the Sasanian palaces and the Lakhmid hîrahs. Justinian lent artificers to Khusrau; Khawarnaq was built by a Greek. The intercourse, friendly and unfriendly, between the Sasanian and the Byzantine empires was unbroken.... Greek influence, as we know, did not begin with Justinian. It began with a mightier figure than that of the imperial lawgiver—with the mightiest of all, with Alexander. I have already shown that the Mohammadan îwân took to itself a part of the Greek peristyle....The Greek peristyle exists in a Parthian palace at Niffer and in Parthian houses in Babylon. Hatra fronts the desert with a Hellenistic façade; so does Ctesiphon; it adorns the central court at Ukhaidir. But that Byzantine or earlier Western influences affected in any fundamental manner the plan of the palace or hîrah is not borne out by this evidence. No fundamental change can be observed at any time, but on the contrary a steady continuous growth of Oriental methods, on Oriental lines, and a steady development based on developing needs, ceremonial and social."

We are not sure that all Miss Bell's conclusions can be accepted; to examine them in detail would require a volume as large as her own; but there is no question at all that she has greatly broadened our knowledge of a little-explored subject, and that she has supported most of her arguments by a solid mass of monumental evidence. No one will ever write in future on the subject of the origins of Mohammedan architecture without keeping this volume at his hand. The long series of plans and photographs, though devoid of beauty or ornament, forms a most useful collection of architectural materials.

It would, perhaps, be advisable to add a page of corrigenda to a book which makes a point of exact scholarship. "Djamâ'ah" should be Djum'ah; "Qabbah," Qubbah; "Ortukid" (to be consistent), Urtuqid; "Saffah" begins with a *sîn*, not a *sâd*; and "Hasan Kaif" is a rather bad mistake for *Hisn* Kaifâ.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

Mr. Wilson Steer's return to something like his old form is what principally distinguishes the fifty-first exhibition of this society from its immediate predecessors. The warm glow and the sensuous luxury of *A Summer Evening* (196) thoroughly represent the nature of Mr. Steer's most notable artistic gift, and he is a painter who depends more on his unmistakable natural aptitudes than on the thought or training he has brought to their development. He has sometimes shown himself capable in the past of a certain short-lived impulsive energy, but the present languid, rather flaccid composition would hardly suggest it. It shows admirably, however, the more constant element in his artistic temperament, his power of basking unquestioning in the pleasantness of nature. We have never quite agreed with the more fervent of the admirers immediately surrounding Mr. Steer, to whom in their enthusiasm that power appeared all-sufficing, and the very essence of artistry; but we agree much less with the later phase of artistic opinion which finds it an essentially contemptible quality to be abolished from the face of the earth as soon as possible. It is clear that this picture is not in the least masculine, that the form is vague and unstructural, and that as a constant type of painting it would never do. Since modern painting, however, seems incapable of any attempt at balancing the many conflicting demands of the human soul, so that we are doomed to a series of narrow *ex parte* statements, we accept with gratitude the sympathy with one side—a narrow side, doubtless—of life which Mr. Steer expresses once more with his old conviction.

The dislike of Mr. Steer's painting which characterizes the younger generation of artists reminds us of the indignation of an industrious and energetic man who was informed that an amiable parasite of his acquaintance had just profited by a stroke of unmerited good fortune. "Still," he said with a sigh, "I wish there were more people like —— in the world; life wouldn't be so infernally strenuous." Of a like utility Mr. Steer's easy relaxation will appear when his desperately serious successors have no longer the gentle amenity of his flattering art to relieve the cold earnestness of their own pictures. We often hear of forms "caressed" by the light, a phrase of doubtful suitability when applied to real light with its severe logic and perfect impartiality. It applies admirably to Mr. Steer's use of light; he fondles and flatters and tickles his surfaces till the picture seems to purr like a cat in an ecstasy of epidermic pleasure.

We realize how far we have travelled from the "Steer" epoch when we see the stark, almost forbidding aspect of the late Spencer Gore's *Richmond Houses* (194) alongside. Yet among artists more strictly his contemporaries Gore was one of the most distinctively poetical painters—graceful and delicate in sentiment, far removed from anything like brutality. This picture, no doubt, represents for him an extreme of harshness, and it appears to us that certain of the blues of the slate roofs show hardly the careful comparison the artist would have brought to bear had he lived to reconsider the picture. But even so entirely delightful a work as the *Wood in Richmond Park* (185)—the lyricism of our later day—would appear severely monumental beside Mr. Steer's rhapsody. With Gore a rigid method corrected extreme natural sensitiveness, and bred in him ultimately strength; he gained enormously by the training he put himself through. With Mr. Steer technique and temperament are alike pliant, and the spectator to whom hardness of any sort is repellent finds his the more sympathetic vision.

It is by his refusal of a like pliancy that Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. Steer's contemporary in years, finds himself artistically more at home with the later generation. His *Ennui* (164) is on a larger scale than he has accustomed us to in recent years, and perhaps on this account it is, we submit, a picture a little between two kinds. We know Mr. Sickert's smaller pictures—their complex particularity of subject harmoniously rendered by a technique in which the blunt point of the artist's brush, as straitly hedged in with conditions as one of his own homely characters, shows a keen and business-like adaptability in meeting every unexpected contingency. These pictures had a basis of rigid convention which separated them from Mr. Steer's good-natured "art de plaire," yet the convention was worked with an adroit opportunism hardly appropriate except in dealing as subject-matter with some form of activity like our own civilization, which is itself disturbed, complex, opportunist. Moreover, the opulent suggestiveness of Mr. Sickert's facture, which makes it so full of surprise and variety, despite its theoretic simplicity, is largely dependent on the small scale of the painting. Oil paint has a certain "give" in it. It will drag out some way before breaking, stand out a certain distance before falling by its own weight, and a small stroke has thus a certain range within which quality and variety of touch are spontaneous, and, as it were, organic in the material. By using large brushes one may retain something of the exacting demand on the touch which ensures the interest of a tiny picture, but one cannot indefinitely extend the resources we have just described. The conflict between the dead weight of the molecules of pigment and the elastic, sticky medium ceases to contribute the look of life to the surface of the picture, which is the virtue of impasto painting.

The limitations of scale have usually been recognized instinctively by the best painters, the recipe which advised "heroic" subjects for large compositions, and small canvases for familiar scenes, being itself but the perversion of a truth based on technics and philosophy. We recognize that, divorced from the structure of the material he is using, supersubtle variety of touch will, with the painter on a large scale, seem laboured, that intimate variety is the quality of the painter in little, insistence on fundamental similarities, while the more conscious use of repetition and ordered rhythm are necessary to the more difficult art of the painter of large decorations, who has no longer the organic "feel of the paint" to help him by analogy to maintain the balance of the fluid and rigid elements in his design. Hatching on an heroic scale—with the painter of easel pictures adroit and resourceful — becomes more formal; opaque and transparent paints are more consciously distributed. A more generalized subject-matter makes less demand on detailed variety in form or colour.

Mr. Sickert has too much kinship with the art of the past to ignore entirely these considerations. Even the title 'Ennui' gives a hint of the more generalized universal theme, while in the great slow-falling line of the woman leaning dejected on her elbows, in the use of the essentially monotonous circular form in table and glass, in the monotony of colour and insistence on the steady radiation of lighting from a single lamp, there is a distinct tendency to abstract

elements of general significance from a composite scene. Yet Mr. Sickert is shy of setting down his abstractions in anything like a pure form. His line seems too composite, his hatchings not formal enough, and he uses an impasto which we think at once unnecessary and a little lifeless. How much more vigorous and functional is the excessive impasto of Mr. Gilman (269), in which you can almost hear the unctuous suck of the paint as the heavily charged brush springs from the canvas, dragging out its sparkling filaments of paint behind it. In a picture on this scale this shimmer of accidental surface variety has—whether the artist contemplates it or not—a very definite part to play. In a picture the size of Mr. Sickert's it has not.

An eye for sound, ringing colour and solid structure by planes gives undeniable validity to Mr. Gilman's picture. Mr. Henry Lamb's *Islanders, Donegal* (166), full of intelligence, sensitive, and imaginative as it is, is vitiated by the one fundamental misfortune that the artist's eye seems momentarily out of tune. The colour—even in one or two passages the form—is mawkish and false. It is a pity, for the picture is painted with great care, and, indeed, sincerity, but something like a physical malaise seems to have warped it from its maker's intentions just at the moment of completion. His portrait (177) is relatively free from this difficulty, but has not quite the same interest. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Lamb nor Mr. Mark Gertler (*Fruit Sorters*, 271) quite succeeds by the grave and reserved use of paint in establishing himself as a colourist. Mr. R. Schwabe's *Packed Herrings* (231) is similarly a little forbidding in colour, though the movement of the group is well designed. On the other hand, whatever reservations we may make as to their method, which appears to us to carry with it necessarily great limitations, we cannot deny the title of colourist to Mr. Gilman or M. Lucien Pissarro (182 and 184), or to Miss H. R. Middleton in her more serious moments (221). Mr. W. B. Savage's *La Corsa del Palio* (222) is well planned, but, from the difficulties of distemper painting, heavy and without finesse in execution. Mr. Gere's *Quarry on the Cotswolds* (174), also tolerably designed, suffers from the equal fault of being a little too elegantly modulated where modulation was hardly necessary. Mr. Brockhurst's *By the Stream* (219) is quite masterly from a technical point of view, but somewhat lifeless in its original conception, a brilliant example of academic Pre-Raphaelitism, which contrasts curiously with Mr. Tonks's *The Fortune-Teller*—charming in its *naïveté*.

Amongst the water-colours we noticed the landscapes of Mr. Derwent Lees (94, 95, 99); the portrait studies by Mr. McEvoy (104, 107); and the laboured academic joke, which shows, nevertheless, a distinguished taste in form, *Three Combats and a Time-Keeper* (46), by Mr. G. Nelson. The last work is, so far as our knowledge goes, by a new-comer, as are also the freshly inventive *Sunset* (34), by Mr. Claughton Pellew; the dainty *Wax Fruits*, by Mrs. Wilburn White (44); and the still-life of Mr. G. L. Behrend (156), with its sound methods.

Mr. Francis Dodd's etching *George Clausen, R.A.* (15), represents that artist in a pose which we recognize as characteristic, but which looks somehow constrained, as if the sitter had taken it up for the purposes of compact pattern. Mr. Maxwell Armfield's tempera painting *The Pink Cottage* (226) is a work of considerable charm of design, very dettly painted.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

We recognize the work of Mr. Wyndham Tryon now showing at the Carfax Gallery as that of an artist we have previously signalled out for praise in general exhibitions. There is a great deal of difference between his best things, such as Nos. 12, 14, 21, with their delicately built-up structure, or the bold essay in Pre-Raphaelite colour (43), and the duller of the exhibits. He is an executant of some ability, given a theme for which he has authority on which to base a colour-scheme.

At the Leicester Galleries it is inevitable that we compare the paintings of Corsica by Mr. E. Yarrow Jones with the pictures of similar subjects by Mr. La Thangue which occupied the room before them. Mr. Jones gives the gist of his subject-matter with far more directness than the Academician, and has a better gift for putting his subject on the canvas with some idea of space composition: see No. 31, *From the Maquis*, for the latter quality, and *In the Orange Walk* (29) as the most effective example of the former. On the other hand, his range is more limited than that of Mr. La Thangue, and in fewer than forty pictures he repeats himself noticeably.

M. Steinlen is one of the makers of modern illustration in England as elsewhere, his influence having been enormous through the cheap prints of his drawings, eagerly purchased by artists of all classes, many of whom could not too well afford even the few coppers they cost. We recall one of the best-known of English illustrators who for years, at the time when we first made his acquaintance, had no other bed than a rug and a large pile of copies of the *Gil Blas illustré*. All British illustration has not in quite so literal a sense been reared on Steinlen, but he is too well known here for his exhibition at the Leicester Galleries to be in danger of neglect or to call for detailed review, the more so as it is the familiar prints, etchings, dry-points, and, above all, lithographs, which are of interest rather than the looser and slighter charcoal sketches.

At Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery the prints—mainly by French artists of the last century—include a fine lithograph by Forain, *Chez l'Huissier* (8), Millet's *Grande Bergère* (16), Rousseau's *Chênes de Roches* (17), and an unusually normal example (if we may be pardoned the phrase) of Rhops, *Les Champs* (32).

Signor Pilade Bertieri at the Dowdeswell Gallery shows himself a portrait painter of the type of Mr. J. J. Shannon, a half-length portrait of his wife (43) being, on the whole, the most lifelike.

At the Goupil Gallery there is on view, until the Thursday of next week, an exhibition of works by a large number of the better known artists of the younger school in this country, which are to be sold in order to create a fund to defray the initial expenses of the Spencer Gore Memorial Exhibition, which will take place in January under the auspices of the New English Art Club. This interesting collection will be sold by auction on Friday next. We note with pleasure that all the artists constituting what, without offence, might be termed the inner ring of the "New English" are taking an active interest in this tribute to the memory of one who, if they had viewed his conduct in a narrow and material spirit, might have been regarded as a not over loyal member of the Club. He was always inclined to interest himself in the formation of new societies which were possible rivals to it.

Fine Art Gossip.

The National Gallery of Ireland has recently undergone a process of rearrangement. The Spanish and French pictures are now hung in a separate room, the walls of which have been painted black with excellent effect; and two rooms formerly occupied by the Milltown Collection have been rehung with pictures of the Dutch School. In the rooms devoted to the English School there are several additions, the most noteworthy being four portraits, the gift of Sir Hugh Lane. These are: a portrait of a lady, in a landscape, by John Linnell; a portrait of the artist's sister, by Sir David Wilkie; a portrait of the artist's mother, by William Collins; and a portrait of a young girl by an unknown painter. A Holy Family by Jordaens, which many years ago was banished from the collection, has been cleaned and rehung in one of the Flemish rooms. It is a beautiful work, perhaps the finest of the three examples of this master in the Dublin gallery.

The annual exhibition of pictures by members of the United Arts Club, Dublin, is now on view in the club rooms. Amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Dermod O'Brien, Mr. Henry Moss, Mr. Gerald Wakeman, Miss Tatlow, Miss May Guinness, and Mr. Crampton Walker.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy held on the 25th inst., an interesting paper was read by Prof. Macalister on 'The Necessity for the Preparation of a Record of the Ancient Monuments of Ireland,' in the course of which he urged that a Royal Commission be appointed to record the antiquities existing in Ireland on similar lines to those appointed five years ago for England, Scotland, and Wales. It is estimated by Prof. Macalister that there are 1,567 ancient structures to the square mile in Ireland, as against 1,326 in England, 569 in Scotland, and 1,421 in Wales.

Nothing is being done to protect these Irish monuments, except in the case of a small number vested in the Board of Works and in County Councils, and nothing whatever to record them, the more important work from the archæologist's point of view.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, the 22nd inst., the following pictures: J. F. Herring, Sen., Portrait of Lottery, with trainer and jockey, on a racecourse, 315*l*. Madame Vigée Le Brun, Madame Dugazon in the rôle of Nina, ou la Folle par Amour, 420*l*. R. Brompton, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, holding a map of Quebec, 273*l*.

A pair of drawings by Wheatley, The School Door, and The Return from School, fetched 262*l*. 10*s*.

ENGRAVINGS.

Messrs. Christie's sale on Thursday, the 21st inst., included the following engravings:—

After Morland: A Woman selling Fish, by W. Nutter, 194*l*. 5*s*.

After Reynolds: Master Leicester Stanhope, by Bartolozzi, 120*l*. 15*s*. Dr. Samuel Johnson, by W. Doughty, first state, 141*l*. 15*s*. Mrs. Mathew, by W. Dickinson, first published state, 131*l*. 5*s*. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by J. R. Smith, first state, 798*l*. Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, by W. Dickinson, 141*l*. Lady Elizabeth Compton, by Green, first state, 231*l*. Countess of Salisbury, by the same, first state, 273*l*. Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, first published state, 231*l*. Ladies Waldegrave, by V. Green, first state, 252*l*. Duchess of Devonshire and Daughter, by G. Keating, 420*l*.

After Gainsborough: Duchess of Devonshire, by W. Barney, 577*l*. 10*s*.

By J. R. Smith. The Promenade at Carlton House, first state, 651*l*.

After Eastlake: Napoleon on the Bellerophon, by C. Turner, proof before any letters, 152*l*. 5*s*.

After Constable: The Vale of Dedham, by D. Lucas, first published state, 168*l*.

After Hoppner: Sophia Western, by J. R. Smith, 147*l*.

MUSIC

'L'AMORE DEI TRE RE.'

This opera, which was given in England for the first time at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening, is by a young Italian, Signor Italo Montemezzi, who has already written three works for the stage, two of which have been heard in Italy. The libretto of the one in question is a tragic poem by Signor Sem Benelli, and of a very sombre cast.

Archibaldo, an old blind baron, is in love with Fiora, the wife of Manfredo, his son. She does not care for her husband, but loves Avito, a former suitor. The result of such a family discord is depressing. Archibaldo, in a fit of anger, strangles Fiora, and causes the deaths of Avito and Manfredo. These two, baritone and tenor, are stage figures of little interest. At one moment Fiora hesitates between duty and inclination, but gives way to the latter; thus all hope of much-needed contrast is lost.

It is strange that, after repeated warnings of the bad effect of a dull book, a rising composer should not have been more careful. Signor Montemezzi's music is not without promise. Some of his writing in the love-scenes is good, and the scoring is often excellent. He shows influences rather than individuality. The first act is dull; the second contains promise for the future; the third is melodramatic.

An excellent performance was given, with Signori Didur, F. Cigada, and G. Crimi, and last, but not least, Madame Edvina, as Archibaldo, Manfredo, Avito, and Fiora respectively. Signor Roberto Moranzoni, a new-comer, conducted well, though at times the orchestra was rather loud.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

On Thursday in last week Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte' was presented, and, though there was a recent performance by the Carl Rosa Company at the Marlborough Theatre, it is many years since it was given either at Covent Garden or Drury Lane. It was Mozart's last opera, and contains some of his finest music; indeed, Beethoven described it as the greatest of Mozart's operas. The book, it is true, has lost much of its meaning; for the dramatis personæ were types of certain supporters and enemies of the Freemasons, and such allusions were at once understood by the audiences of Mozart's day. Certain things do appear strange in the libretto; but it is not so hopelessly confused as some writers have stated. The music of the comic parts of Papageno and Papagena is certainly not on a level with the rest of the composition; but Mozart did not select the libretto, and expressed doubt whether he could make a success of the opera. It did succeed, but most likely by virtue of those very comic parts of which Schickaneder, the manager who acted them, wrote the words, and even controlled the music. The beauty, refinement, and nobility of most of the numbers in the work more than atone for any weakness.

The performance was remarkably good. Madame Claire Dux, who had appeared as Sophie in 'Rosenkavalier' on the previous night, impersonated Pamina, and her rendering of the part was exceptionally fine. As mere singing it was admirable in tone; but the intelligence—there was earnestness and warmth in her delivery—added materially to the charm. Madame Melitta Heim sang the two songs of the Queen of Night with skill, though scarcely with the desired brilliancy. She may not have been in good voice. Herr Hans Bechstein took the small part of Monostatos, but it did not enable him to show his gifts. Herr Kirchner was a good Tamino. Mr. Beecham's conducting deserves the highest praise.

Musical Gossip.

The programme of the ninth London Symphony Orchestra concert at Queen's Hall last Monday evening opened with Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' Overture, which was followed by Dr. Richard Strauss's 'Don Quixote.' The contrast between these two works is strong: the one is notable for its clearness and charm; the other is intricate, and the passage in which the composer tries to depict the disorder of the knight's brain is a peculiar and not very satisfying piece of realism. Fortunately, there are far better things in the tone-poem.

M. Meytschik, a Russian pianist, gave the first of two recitals at Steinway Hall last Monday evening. He played two familiar Sonatas: Beethoven in E, Op. 109, and Chopin in B flat minor. His reading of the former was very good, while in the latter the tone was sometimes heavy. This, however, was caused by earnestness. His interpretation of the music was the outcome of deep thought. There were little details to which exception might be taken, but they did not spoil the general conception of the Sonatas, which was refined and poetical. He also played with fine feeling some modern Russian pieces. His technique is excellent.

The Directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra announce that Dr. Richard Strauss has accepted an invitation to conduct a Mozart-Strauss programme at Queen's Hall on Friday evening, June 26th. All who were present at the concert last season when he conducted the 'Jupiter' Symphony were unanimous in describing it as a unique performance. This time Dr. Strauss has selected the G minor Symphony, and of his own works 'Don Juan,' 'Tod und Verklärung,' and 'Till Eulenspiegel.'

The first performance of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opera 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' libretto by Mr. Julian Sturgis, founded on Dickens's story of the same name, will be given early in June at the Duke's Hall by the members of the operatic class and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music. The Overture was played at the Royal Philharmonic Society in 1902, under the direction of the composer.

A Souvenir Record of the growth and development of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra during the twenty-one years of its existence (1893–1914) has been compiled and edited by Mr. Hadley Watkins of Bournemouth. It testifies to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Dan Godfrey, who has been municipal conductor from the beginning. The list of standard pieces and of novelties (British and foreign) performed is enormous. Mr. Godfrey has always made a special feature of native works, and is constantly inviting the composers to conduct them. The long list of their names is given in the Record. It is interesting to note that Bournemouth was the first British municipality to establish a permanent orchestra; also that this spirited pioneer policy has been followed in many places, the latest, we believe, being Torquay.

The application of Prof. Niecks to the Edinburgh University Court for permission to retire from the Reid Chair of Music on an allowance has been granted. He was appointed in 1891, after the resignation of Sir Herbert Oakeley in 1890.

A festival in celebration of the inauguration of the Mozarthaus at Salzburg will be held from the 12th to the 20th of next August. Three orchestral concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra: two under Herr Arthur Nikisch, and one under Dr. Muck. The programmes include the three great Symphonies of 1787; also Symphonies by Beethoven, Schubert, and Bruckner (his ninth). There will also be a special Mozart Chamber Concert. 'Don Giovanni' is to be performed three times, and 'Die Entführung' twice. Other works by Mozart, Gluck, Brahms, &c., are in the scheme. It will be a busy time at Mozart's birthplace; and in addition to the music there will be the attraction of the Mozarthaus with its many relics (autograph letters and music, &c.) of the composer.

The 25th of July next will be the centenary of the death of Charles Dibdin, who will long be remembered for such songs as 'Tom Bowling' and 'The Jolly Young Waterman.' His ballad operas and Table Entertainments enjoyed great favour in his day; they are now out of date; many, however, of the sea songs, of which he wrote both words and music, are still sung. Dibdin and Dr. Arne were the two most popular song composers of the second half of the eighteenth century, though the latter was of far higher standing as a musician. They were acquainted with each other. It is, by the way, curious that, when the pianoforte was first used in public (May 16th, 1767) at Covent Garden as accompaniment to the voice, Miss Brickler sang a favourite song from Dr. Arne's 'Judith,' accompanied by Dibdin. In addition to words of songs, opera books, and plays, Dibdin wrote 'A History of the Stage' in five volumes, his 'Professional Life,' and a periodical called *The Bystander* (1787).

The series of books known as "The Musician's Library," issued jointly by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell, is about to receive an addition in the form of a volume on 'Orchestration,' from the pen of Mr. Cecil Forsyth. The author's aim is, first, to describe our modern orchestral instruments: where they sprang from, how they developed, and what they are to-day; next, to trace the types of music which have been reflected in these constructional changes, and in especial the types most familiar from Beethoven's time to our own.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.—Fri. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Tues. Sydney Rosenbloom's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
Wed. Walter Rummel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Dr. Lierhammer's Song Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Don Luis Figuéras's Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
— Paul Draper's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— André de Ribaupierre's Sonata Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Thurs. Madame Tetrazzini's Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
— Claude Pollard's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri. John Powell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Emil Mlynarski's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Benno Moiseiwitsch's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Misalliance, The Dark Lady of the Sonnets, and Fanny's First Play, with a Treatise on Parents and Children. By Bernard Shaw. (Constable & Co., 6*s*.)

As the conversational qualities of Mr. Shaw's plays had already, in some cases, come to dominate their dramatic qualities, so now the plays themselves have degenerated into mere appendixes to their prefaces. Moral instruction is now a matter for readers rather than for audiences. 'Misalliance' has prefixed to it what its author describes as a 'Treatise on Parents and Children'—which might equally well have come before 'Fanny's First Play'—an extraordinarily vigorous and sustained piece of writing, with no sign of Mr. Shaw's recent and obvious efforts *pour épater le bourgeois*. That the 'Treatise' contains a great deal which will come as a shock to many readers is not a surprise. The author has apparently set himself the task of drafting the manifesto of that part of the younger generation which craves for freedom to "live its own life," and by the revolting young he will be the most acclaimed.

Expressed as briefly as possible, Mr. Shaw's thesis is that the education of the young, both at home and at school, is at present primarily conducted with the purpose of preventing children from being troublesome to their parents and teachers; that its method is the use of force; that its principal result is a spurious docility, which in the end produces

"not a self-reliant, free, fully-natured human being, but a grown-up schoolboy or schoolgirl, capable of nothing in the way of originality or independent action except outbursts of naughtiness in the women and blackguardism in the men."

makes natural relationships difficult, depraves the child's taste for art, and finally makes it the prey of bullies, demagogues, and its own lack of imagination. The remedies suggested are comprehensive; they include the entire reconstruction of society, although Mr. Shaw refrains from actually saying so, having already done this at length elsewhere. They also demand communal responsibility for the upkeep of children, and a "Child's Magna Carta" to enable the young to do much as they please, as the reward for having undergone a certain minimum of instruction. Thus Mr. Shaw suggests, in all seriousness, that if a child wants to go to the seaside it should be allowed to do so, provided only that it understands enough about money and arithmetic to buy itself a railway ticket and get the right change. The ideal to be aimed at is the propagation of a spirit of liberty and self-dependence, which is hardly to be achieved by camps and Boy Scouts:—

"There is a movement for making our British children into priggish little barefooted vagabonds, all talking like that born fool George Borrow, and supposed to be splendidly healthy because they would die if they slept in rooms with the windows shut, or perhaps even with roofs over their heads."

It would be easy, and possibly a source of satisfaction to Mr. Shaw, to describe his ideas as impracticable, Utopian, based on an imperfect knowledge of human nature, and so forth. Mr. Shaw's satisfaction would arise from the simple retort he would be able to make:—

"Then why do you regard a knowledge and admiration of my schemes as a necessary part of a gentleman's education? I have merely brought Aristotle's 'Politics' up to date, and you must be perfectly well aware that there are few students of Greek, and none of Political Science who are allowed to escape that work. At the most, I have introduced a few score *obiter dicta*."

The 'Treatise' is, indeed, not to be treated lightly. There are indictments which all must admit to be true, even cruelly true, such as this:—

"You are so careful of your boy's morals, knowing how troublesome they may be, that you keep him away from the Venus of Milo only to find him in the arms of the scullery-maid or someone much worse. You decide that the Hermes of Praxiteles and Wagner's Tristan are not suited for young girls; and your daughter marries somebody appallingly unlike either Hermes or Tristan solely to escape from your parental protection. You have not stifled a single passion or averted a single danger."

If there is an unnecessary bias in the 'Treatise,' it appears in Mr. Shaw's reiterated denunciation of flogging, which is certainly far less prevalent than he would have us believe. All children, he seems to think, are brought up by flogging, and the fear of being flogged. No girls' school, at any rate, is run on these lines. The child spoilt by the absence of any serious restraint or punishment is more common in our experience nowadays.

After this tremendous preface 'Misalliance' comes as an anticlimax. The characters are highly individualized, but their interplay results only in conversation. No pretence is made that they are to do anything but converse. "Let 's argue about something intellectual" is one of the first things said, and "I suppose there 's nothing more to be said" is one of the last. The audience is not even allowed intervals between acts; for, fearing to interrupt the conversation, Mr. Shaw has made it continuous. Not even the action is allowed to assume a dramatic complexion. People throw themselves on the floor and yell; fall out of an aeroplane; hide themselves, armed with a revolver, inside a portable Turkish bath; and smash crockery and glass panes, for no assignable cause or effect. These things are simply thrown in to amuse, just as topical verses are extemporized by music-hall comedians. The elementary jest of making characters mispronounce difficult names is imported from 'Cæsar and Cleopatra.' We are forced to smile, but with a distinct weariness.

A fairly lengthy preface comes before 'The Dark Lady of the Sonnets.' Many years ago Mr. Frank Harris wrote a play, 'Shakespeare and his Love,' which remained unpublished and unacted for some years. It first saw the light only on the eve of the publication in a monthly magazine, and the first performance, of Mr. Shaw's little play, which, like it, makes Mary Fitton the Dark Lady. Mr. Harris employed the opportunity to write a preface accusing Mr. Shaw, with considerable heat, of the wholesale theft of his ideas and discoveries concerning Mary Fitton. In his own preface Mr. Shaw heaps coals of fire upon the head of his accuser. He describes him as having written "the best book of his generation on Shakespear," pays a lengthy tribute to his critical powers, and gives his source of information as Thomas Tyler, a "specialist in pessimism," who published a book in 1886, alleging that the Dark Lady was Mary Fitton. Mr. Shaw, however, is not prepared either to accept or deny this theory: he merely makes use of it. Incidentally, he makes criticisms of certain aspects of Shakespeare's work which should clear him from the consequences of the curious attitude he saw fit to take up a few years ago on the subject. The play itself is a *pièce d'occasion*, on which it is now unnecessary to comment at length.

'Fanny's First Play,' with its rollicking fun, its friendly skit at the expense of contemporary dramatic criticism, and its penetrating study of the inability of strict conventionality to withstand the shock of the entirely unexpected, is modestly described in the briefest of prefaces as "a potboiler." We wish that other artists were able to boil the pot in the same manner.

'PLASTER SAINTS' AT THE COMEDY.

Mr. Zangwill, by his latest play 'Plaster Saints,' almost persuades us to recommend him to revert, for a time at least, to the platform and the pamphlet. It is a most unwelcome change to be bored by listening to one of his stage sermons. We feel little doubt that Mr. Edward Sass, who has been given the chief part in last week's production at the Comedy, must share much of the blame. As a leading provincial minister, a plaster saint whose protests are lengthy, casuistical, and futile, he conveyed a sense of boredom across the footlights in the very first act. It was therefore doubly unfortunate to find him apparently slumbering each time the curtain was raised. As real gems can be made to appear less radiant by a surrounding of tinsel, so the good things in the play suffer from their setting. The character of the wife, who insists on adoring her husband, was almost lost in a maze of verbiage, though we caught the real glint when she told her husband she considered it a duty to forgive. There was an overplenteous derision of theology and theologians which almost lost to us the phrase "You would take the moon out of heaven and make of it a church lamp," which summarizes one of the most stultifying tendencies of to-day—a desire to materialize the greatest spiritual truths.

We are glad to believe that even now, when no cause is too sacred to be advertised by banqueting, many will appreciate the lady who could find no

pleasure in a garden party to advance a crusade against white slavery.

Such were some of the good things. As to the main doctrine of the play, we grieve to find ourselves in disagreement with one who has helped us aforetime. Mr. Zangwill would apparently have us believe that a sinner can best help in the time of temptation. Rather would we turn to a man of deep sympathy —one who recognizes that he himself has escaped either because the temptation was less for him than for his brother, or because he had the good fortune to discover better reasons for withstanding it. Again, Mr. Zangwill would apparently urge that secrecy has its uses. To our mind secrecy in itself bears a condemnation of any cause or person which relies upon it for attainment.

With the failure of the principal male part we would contrast the success in the smallest achieved by Mr. H. K. Ayliff as a manservant. Grace Lane had perhaps the most difficult rôle as the minister's wife, but, at least, tried to convince us. Gillian Scaife does not lend herself to grief; we could only think of her in a recent and more joyous impersonation. Messrs. Clifton Alderson and Harold Chapin, also Ernita Lascelles and Inez Bensusan, as contrasting characters, helped along a dragging play; and Gwendoline Hay as a beautiful and repentant "Lady from London" reproduced adequately the neurotic characteristics of her kind.

'JUSTICE' AND A PARALLEL.

May 25, 1914.

Since I gather from your correspondent's letter, in your issue of the 23rd inst., that the resemblance between my play 'Justice' and Edmond de Goncourt's 'La Fille Élisa' is really striking, it may be as well that I should confirm your correspondent in his surmise that the resemblance "is merely due to coincidence." I am sending for 'La Fille Élisa,' of whose existence, I am rather ashamed to say, I was not aware.

John Galsworthy.

*** Our correspondent's letter drew attention to the resemblance between the dramatized version of 'La Fille Élisa' and 'Justice'; the novel itself, he tells us, has very little in common with Mr. Galsworthy's play.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Great Gamble,' by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, was produced at the end of last week at the Haymarket Theatre. The ancient grove with its statue of Venus, the tuneful piping of the love-god, and the two human figures who first occupied the stage, seemed to presage a more or less idyllic treatment of the intricate theme of love. An unusually wayward fancy on the part of the author, added to an all-pervading belief that nobody past middle age is capable of anything beyond silliness or cynicism, determined otherwise. We are more prepared to tender our thanks to some of the actors in the play than to the author of it. Especially we commend Mr. Edmund Maurice as a Colonel whose sense of chivalry has caused him to elope with the supposedly unhappy wife of his friend, only to find before the train has properly cleared the metropolis that she has no use for him as a permanent cavalier. Mr. Michael Sherbrooke as a popinjay husband coveting a mayoralty gives also a delightful presentment of an outraged husband.

'Dido and Æneas,' a tragedy in four acts, was presented by the Drama Society at the Ambassadors' Theatre for a matinée on Tuesday. The work of the author, A. Von Herder, is very uneven. Only occasionally does the dialogue attain something approaching grandeur, and sometimes its inadequacy is appalling. A good level of artistry was maintained by Edyth Olive as Dido and Mr. Shayle Gardner as Æneas, and the staging achieved a most welcome simplicity.

We could not help regretting that so much thought and talent had been lavished on a play which is none too likely to be seen again. The amount of energy expended seemed rather wasted, in view of the better use to which it might have been put. On the other hand, it is well to remember how much trouble is often lavished on productions totally unworthy and futile.

On Monday, at the Court, the Irish Players will present 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and 'The Playboy of the Western World.' These will be replaced on Thursday by Mr. Bernard McCarthy's 'The Supplanter' and Lady Gregory's 'The Rising of the Moon.'

Miss Horniman is producing 'Love Cheats,' by Mr. Basil Dean, for the last week of her season at the Coronet. The author states that there is a certain similarity between the plots of 'Love Cheats' and 'Hindle Wakes,' but that the former was written two years before the production of the latter.

Mr. Bertram Forsyth, the author of 'The Shepherdess without a Heart,' will produce on June 9th at the Little Theatre a revue of past theatrical events entitled 'As it Used to Be.' The entertainment includes a prologue, the last act of 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' a scene from 'Hamlet' as played in 1760, and the first act of 'The Beggar's Opera.' The scenic effects and costumes are claimed to be exact reproductions of the originals. Kean's sword will be one of the properties used.

The Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier gave last week the first performance of 'Twelfth Night.' As is usual in this small theatre, the stage setting was of the simplest. All the scenes in Olivia's house were performed in a sort of large hall supplied with a few properties. The other scenes were played on the proscenium, a pink curtain and a yellow one indicating that the scenes took place respectively in Orsino's palace or in the open air. Monotony was avoided by clever variations of light.

The Pioneer Players' last performances this season will take place at the Little Theatre on June 21st and 22nd, when three one-act plays will be produced under the direction of Edith Craig. These are 'Idle Women,' by Magdalen Ponsonby, a skit on a feminine committee; 'The Level Crossing,' by Mrs. Cohen, a tragedy; and Mr. John R. Raphael's 'Between Twelve and Three,' in which Nancy Price is playing the leading part. The matinée on June 22nd will be open to the public, and tickets may be obtained at 139, Long Acre, W.C.

We are glad to see that 'Mr. Wu' has reached its two hundredth performance at the Strand Theatre.

To Correspondents.—J. C. B.—M. V.—J. C. C.—A. B. —Received.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 774.]

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (May 30) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—'The Times'—The Chronology of 'Tom Jones'—Poe: a Classical Reference—London Improvements—Macaulay Misquoted—English-speaking Cardinals—Lancashire Proverb.

QUERIES:—John Rush, Inspector-General of Regimental Hospitals—Duke of Wellington Medal—Clack Surname—Whitby's Library of London Books—Rawdon Family—'Chevy Chace' Parody—"Miss Bridget Adair"—Cobbett at Worth, Sussex: Worth Families—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Vineyard Congregational Church, Richmond—Rebellion of 1715: Thomas Radcliffe—Blind Members of Parliament—Rev. Richard Scott—Biographical Information Wanted—Charles I.: John Lambert and Lieut.-Col. Cobbett—Heraldic—"Stile"="Hill"—'John Gilpin' in Latin Elegiacs—Kilgrimol Priory—Military Machines.

REPLIES:—Price and Whitchurch Families—Burton's Quotations from "Loechæus"—Loch Chesney—Octopus, Venus's Ear, and Whelk—Old Etonians—Sir John Sackfylde—William Quipp—George Bruce—"Maggs"—John Douglas Hallett—Pallavicini—"Plowden"—Liverpool Reminiscences—Lord Wellesley's Issue—Brutton: the Earl of Cardigan—Moira Jewel—"Vossioner"—Parry Broadhead—"Blizard" Surname—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—John Swinfen—Wildgoose—Khoja Hussein—Humphrey Cotes and Savage Barrell—Napoleon Upside Down—Last Criminals beheaded in Great Britain.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Hermits and Anchorites of England'—'A History of Leagram'—'Penn's Country.'

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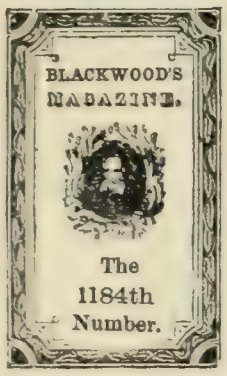
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123, Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 3, 1914.

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STEWART BEATTIE, Secretary to the Committee.

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May 28, 1914.

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LITERATURE

PRAGMATISM AND THE EGO.

THE title of Prof. Caldwell's book, 'Pragmatism and Idealism,' is attractive. Pragmatism is many things to many men, and all things to its enemies. Signor Croce calls it "the school of the greatest confusion," and it is certainly an accommodating doctrine, or shall we say a many-sided one? We have to-day really not one Pragmatism, but several. The Pragmatists are a band of *condottieri*, united in an offensive alliance against Absolutism and Rationalism, rather than a school; and it is thought by some that, having accomplished their original object in some degree, they are even now beginning to display the customary dissidence of dissent, and departing on their separate ways. This may or may not be so; in any case it does not matter now. The important thing is that in the past Pragmatism has presented an amazing variety of doctrine, and a diversity which makes it very hard for an ordinary person to get a complete or connected notion of the ground which it covers. Pierce's famous article will not help him very much, nor even James's California pamphlet. What he really needs is a textbook like the volume before us to supply him with a map and a 'Who 's Who' of Pragmatism.

Pragmatism and Idealism. By William Caldwell. (A. & C. Black, 6*s.* net.)

The Ego and its Place in the World. By Charles Gray Shaw. (Allen & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Prof. Caldwell, without doubt, has written a very useful book, and as impartial a one as can be expected, short of a miracle. The only danger is that such a work makes it too easy for the blockhead to live intellectually like a gentleman without the sweat of the brow, and to astonish his grandmother for weeks together with a knowledge of names and the titles of books and articles from magazines. This, however, is a danger which must be faced, and we must be thankful that Prof. Caldwell has made an enthusiastic study of Pragmatism, and absorbed a good deal of M. Bergson, without forgetting Kant, or losing his respect for the distinction between origin and validity. He finds it necessary to harass Dr. Bosanquet at frequent intervals, to tear in minute fragments the first volume of his Gifford Lectures, and to crow not a little over Mr. Bradley's concessions to Pragmatism. Yet he does not forswear Idealism in every shape and form. There is virtue in this. No one, again, could be more sympathetic towards James, but he lets it be clearly seen that it is not necessary to subject James to the methods of Aristotelian and Biblical exegesis to find out that his theories of knowledge and reality are numerous and unsatisfactory, and that his later doctrine of "radical empiricism"—the discovery that

> "the relations between things, conjunctive as well as disjunctive, are just as much matters of direct particular experience, neither more nor less so, than the things themselves"—

amounts almost to "a new Humism," an attempt to explain knowledge and experience without first principles, and a philosophic *felo-de-se*.

Humanism, in the person of Dr. Schiller among others, holds that the roots of metaphysics lie in ethics, towards which the intellectualist is a very Gallio. But Prof. Caldwell points out the entirely unethical character of many Pragmatist doctrines. Not a few of them tend to the view that life is a series of adventures of one kind or the other, in which the "tough-minded," to use James's own word, come off well by themselves, and the others need some sort of prop and stay—religion, for instance. This is the philosophy of the *picaro*, or, in a cruder form, the doctrine of "seeing life"—a comfortable doctrine, but not peculiarly ethical. Prof. Caldwell condemns the work of Dr. Dewey and Prof. Tufts, as he does that of Dr. Bosanquet also, because it presents no tolerable theory of the distinction between right and wrong. Development, and liberation, and growth, and fruitfulness, and experimentation may lead anywhere; and the answer that anything is moral which makes possible "a transition from individualism to efficient social personality" leaves the question of the standard of efficiency unsolved, and hardly hints at a solution. A good deal of the trouble springs from the fact that, when all is said, the psychology of ethics is not the theory of ethics.

The chief defect of the book, it appears to us, is its scanty treatment of the affiliations of Pragmatism to older philosophies, though there are plenty of sound observations upon its relation to Anglo-Hegelianism and Bergsonism. The chapter on Pragmatism as the philosophy of America we cannot commend. But as a whole the book is a careful and competent piece of work, showing considerable originality and freshness in its treatment of the commonplaces of controversy. The notes are not the least valuable part of it.

Mr. Shaw's book on 'The Ego and its Place in the World' is a more solid work than most of its school. The egoistic philosophers are, for the most part, better at dogmatizing than at arguing. The strength of Herr Stirner, for example, lies far more in the skill and force with which he elaborates the themes of self-affirmation and revolt than in any metaphysical basis. Mr. Shaw, on the other hand, works up to the egoistic conclusion by those means which are at the disposal of the ordinary philosopher. Hence the contrast between 'The Ego and his Own' and 'The Ego and its Place in the World.' How brisk and cheerful is the one! how sober and scholastic the other! Herr Stirner is a fanatic so absorbed in his own ideas that when he speaks he is merely musing aloud; his book has all the virtues and vices of a soliloquy. Mr. Shaw is just as much in earnest, but for his own satisfaction he finds it necessary to state his case in a consecutive and orderly way, and with the dignity which is usually considered proper to philosophy. He is, moreover, as distinctly intellectualist in his habit of mind as Herr Stirner is irrationalist.

His book is of prodigious length, and the stages of the argument could not be adequately summarized in less space than an entire number of this journal. Mr. Shaw's scrupulous honesty in referring to their source those ideas which he has borrowed or illustrated from obscure predecessors—Scotus Erigena, Geulincx, or another—should not blind the reader to the originality of many of his speculations. We must be content to indicate a few of the main characteristics of his book in a general way.

Its purpose is to show that, though "the landscape as such is not a state of the soul, nor is the world-whole at the bottom of the ego's heart," the ultimate meaning of the world is such as to render necessary the participation of the self. Idealism, for instance, fails because it casts doubt on the reality of the world without creating a belief in the self. It is to be noted that Mr. Shaw's world, despite his egoism, is not ego-centric; hence his confident handling of the problem of solipsism, and his escape through activism from the moral solipsism into which egoism may easily fall. The basis of his system is the distinction of three realms of being: appearance, which is associated with the æsthetic type of inner life and the feeling of superabundance; activity, the ethical side of man, with which goes the feeling of sufficiency; and reality, the religious and spiritual side, in which the feeling of want leads from appearance and activity to something beyond. Space he finds to be

phenomenalistic, while time is activistic, and therefore endures through two stages of reality, and gives way to eternity at the third. Thinghood is an active principle, and reality the ability to have states. On such lines he proceeds to examine all the customary problems of metaphysics, and moulds them to fit into his egoistic scheme with a very fair measure of success.

We wonder what will be the fate of this book. Probably it will attract less attention than it deserves, for the egoistic movement has hitherto been literary and not philosophical, and it squares but ill with any of the dominant tendencies of abstract thought. Mr. Shaw's style does not recommend his work. It is pointed and forcible only on occasions; too often his phrasing is clumsy, and he is nearly as diffuse as Dr. Royce. One thing struck us as remarkable in a philosopher who practises in America: he mentions Pragmatism never, and James only once. The style of James would have been a wonderful help to him.

MECHANISM AND CONSCIOUSNESS.

The subject of 'The Problem of Individuality,' which is a course of four lectures delivered before the University of London in October, 1913, is, as has been stated by Prof. Driesch, one which seems to have a special fascination for English students of philosophy. This is the more remarkable since we are considered an essentially practical people, and the problem of individuality is not one that is ever likely to receive a definite scientific solution.

The point at issue throughout is the question whether the manifestations of life can be sufficiently explained on the theory of a machine, *i.e.*, by a mechanical conception of phenomena, or whether it is necessary to postulate a further force, superior to, and independent of, the physico-chemical forces which govern the rest of the Cosmos. It is, in fact, the old question as to the existence of a special vital force which differentiates living protoplasm from all other forms of matter. Of recent years, with increasing knowledge of the causation of some of the phenomena of life, the vitalistic hypothesis has been pushed more and more into the background, one fact after another being found to be explainable by the ordinary laws of nature. Prof. Driesch, however, has been a lifelong supporter of the vitalistic theory, and in these lectures he follows out the same lines of thought as in his Gifford Lectures of 1907–8. It may be admitted that on either hypothesis much remains to be explained; but whereas on the mechanistic theory of life, so far as it goes, we know something of the forces with which we are dealing, those who adopt a vitalistic conception have to postulate a force, *sui generis*, the existence and mode of action of which are purely hypothetical.

In the first two lectures Prof. Driesch reverts to the facts in support of his theory derived from his biological researches into the development of the embryo. These are too technical for description here; but he argues that a "harmonious equipotential system" such as he has demonstrated the blastula to be, in which "*every* cell of the original system can play *every* single rôle in morphogenesis," renders a mechanical hypothesis as an embryological theory an absurdity. But he does not criticize the experiments which suggest that the formation of complete embryos from fragments is due to the spherical form which the fragments assume owing to the surface-tension of the protoplasm. The author is constrained by his line of argument to treat recent Mendelian researches into the material conditions of inheritance as comparatively unimportant:—

"If, now, we have said that, for very important reasons, the egg *cannot* be regarded as the bearer of an embryological machine, that is as much as to say that all Mendelian and cytological investigations about heredity, irrespective of their great and undeniable importance, yet cover but one half of the field. Though there are material units, transferred from one generation to the next ....these material conditions are *not the main thing*. Some agent that *arranges* is required, and this arranging agent in inheritance *cannot* be of a machine-like, physico-chemical character."

There is some slight evidence, however, that it is. It is true that in nearly all cases the chemical substances carrying a character have to be identified, also the mechanism by which they give rise to the character; but in one or two instances this has been tentatively done. The Professor urges, further, that the individual "is the sovereign of the results of his personal history"; it seems more likely to the present reviewer—and here opinions differ to a marked degree—that he is the sum of his "hereditary" history. How a man acts, and what he does in given circumstances, depends more upon what he has derived from his forbears than upon the influence of environment upon himself. Hence it does not seem correct to say that "in action nothing is fixed in the sense of what fixation means in anything like a machine." It is curious to notice that Prof. Driesch puts aside, of set purpose, any support that might be obtained for his views from the psychical side of mental phenomena, such as the work of the Society for Psychical Research. He does not think things are yet ripe for "theory." On the other hand, it has always seemed to the present writer that the emotional and æsthetic sides of life, when impartially studied, almost demand a supernormal explanation, or at least are a real stumbling-block in the way of a mechanical one.

The last two lectures are chiefly concerned with philosophical rather than biological arguments in support of the truth of vitalism. In the third the author develops his general theory of Becoming, as explained more fully in his 'Ordnungslehre' (1912); and the fourth is devoted to a discussion of the problem of Monism. His ultimate conclusion and final sentences are worth quoting:—

"What is not a mere belief and not a matter of feeling is the existence of factual wholeness in Nature, the existence of something that is certainly more than a mere sum. And to have proved this, and thus to have given a sound foundation to all further speculations about natural and metaphysical *wholeness*, is the merit of vitalism."

We lay down this little volume with the reflection that the problem of individuality is still unsolved, but that Prof. Driesch is an illuminating and valued guide along the road he has marked out for himself as the best.

We are startled by the concluding sentence of Prof. Haldane's 'Mechanism, Life, and Personality': "This world, with all that lies within it, is a spiritual world"; for nothing, not even the preceding sentences, had prepared us for it. The four lectures here presented support the theory that the mechanistic conception of life is a delusion and they lead to the idea of personality as "the great central fact of the Universe." Starting from a physiological basis, Dr. Haldane denies that the latest theories tend to verify mechanism, and remarks that

"it does not follow at all that because physiology makes use of physical and chemical knowledge and methods, it must be no more than physics and chemistry."

The first lectures, dealing with biology and physiology in their latest aspects, are good, but the author is more expert in science than in philosophy, and the remaining lectures show this by a certain vagueness and confused wording; and his definitions or descriptions scarcely express his thought. The following—

"Personality is living, suffering, rejoicing, and working existence. This idea is clearly embodied in the Christian conception of God, and when we try to penetrate through the sensuous mist which blurs that conception, we can see that our discussion has brought us very near to it"—

is an example; nowhere else does he mention the "Christian conception of God"; so we remain in the "sensuous mist."

Here and there, however, illuminating ideas, typical of modern philosophical thought, gleam amidst the blur. We are told, for instance, that "the personality of any individual is the spiritual inheritance of ages," and

"just as the organism belongs to the species and can only be understood as participating in its life, so the individual person lives not merely his own individual life, but the life of the race."

The author recognizes that "the progress of philosophy has been as continuous as the progress of science," and he adopts from M. Bergson the theory that "the sciences are built up on ideas which have their roots in practical human needs." However, the book is not arresting as a whole, and chooses a devious way to

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The Problem of Individuality: a Course of Four Lectures delivered before the University of London, October, 1913. By Hans Driesch. (Macmillan & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mechanism, Life, and Personality. By J. S. Haldane. (John Murray, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Concept of Consciousness. By Edwin B. Holt. (Allen & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

enunciate the doctrine that "personality is the great central fact of the Universe."

Mr. Holt, if we remember rightly, was one of the five "New Realists" who issued a collective manifesto not long ago in *The Journal of Philosophy and Scientific Methods*. His book on 'The Concept of Consciousness,' though it was actually written several years before, is quite in the same spirit, though less careful and guarded in its language, and hardly of the same importance. It is a brisk and pleasantly abusive piece of work, showing great vigour and independence of thought, and a considerable power of illustration and exposition—such a work, in fact, as the best of the younger American philosophers have now accustomed the world to expect of them. Mr. Holt has all their scorn of idealism; some things really are mind, therefore all things cannot be. And in the same way he is moved to describe the Cartesian theory of knowledge as too ridiculous to be worthy of mention. After this the more sober kind of reader will be relieved to hear that the influence of Prof. Royce is clearly discernible in the general drift of the book, though not so strongly as the influence of Prof. Munsterberg and William James. Mr. Holt finds that the one universal substance—if, indeed, it be substance—is "neutral"; "the infinite mosaic of being" is neither objective nor subjective, but it is neutral, and

> "that thinking of ours which we call deductive, our coherent thinking, does but follow after the intrinsic activity of the neutral entities. They develope of their own motion those portions of any system which we, in our deductive thinking, call the logical consequences."

It is interesting to see how greatly deduction has risen in the world since the days of Mill, when it was relegated almost to the place of repetition and tautology, or worse. In Mr. Holt's view, any true system of being arises from a certain Given consisting of terms and propositions, which *generate* all other terms and propositions in the system, and the act by which the mind explores those parts of the system which follow from the Given is called deduction.

Consciousness, the nominal subject of this somewhat discursive treatise, is simply

> "a cross-section of the infinite realm of being, and a cross-section that is defined by the responses of a nervous organism."

These views are illustrated and expounded with great diligence, and their general novelty is a sufficient excuse for Mr. Holt's new terminology, though, like most new terminologies, it naturally leaves on the reader's mind the impression that it gets round more difficulties than it gets over. When all is said, the conclusions are original enough to be interesting, and the book stirs up the mind to think about some of the theories which we unconsciously take for facts. That is more than we can say of many books of philosophy.

Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences. By Arnold Ruge and Others.—Vol. I. *Logic.* Translated by B. Ethel Meyer. (Macmillan & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

It was once the opinion of many that the purpose of logic is to make us logical—in the plain man's sense of being tidy, orderly, and consecutive in our mental habits. If this view is still held, it is no fault of the logicians, few of whom support it by their theory or exemplify it in their practice. They have, perhaps, a feeling that logic, unlike charity, should not begin at home—for fear that it should stay there. Certainly we might judge from this book that the editors of the 'Encyclopædia' think so, for we never saw a work which claimed to survey and cover the ground of any science, philosophical or otherwise, and was so lacking in plan and structure. If the editor of *Mind* were merely to print in a single number of his journal contributions on any logical subjects by half a dozen of the best logicians he could get, they would not form less of a unity than this.

We are inclined to think that a real Encyclopædia of Philosophy is impossible unless it be the work of one man, as Hegel's was, or of a body of persons holding similar opinions, whereas in the volume before us the contributors were surely chosen on the principle that no two of them could possibly agree. Herr Ruge in his editorial apology defends this on the ground that, while unity *a parte subjecti* is lost, the unity of philosophy *a parte objecti* is emphasized by the variety and divergence of philosophers. In our early studies of Roman history we heard of a man who had each of his limbs tied to a chariot, and then felt each chariot drive off a different way; but surely he did not feel that his unity was being emphasized thereby. More doubtful still is the editor's plea that the choice of authors was inevitable, as being, in fact, the choice of the present age. Why, in the first place, should he accept its decision? and how, in the second place, does one become aware of it? Any one who is acquainted with current English thought may well feel that room might have been found for Dr. Bosanquet or Dr. Schiller; and other names will suggest themselves to those who are familiar with the work of other nations.

We may say, however, that our dissatisfaction with the structure of the book in no way lessens our appreciation of the individual importance of the six essays which it contains. Herr Windelband opens the symposium with a critical survey of logical principles which covers a good deal of ground, and lays proper stress upon essentials. He looks at logic primarily from the side of Epistemology, and sees in the doctrine of Categories the climax of logical theory. We like especially his clear statement of the three kinds of thought-relation between the particular and the universal in the fundamental forms of special science: that for mathematics it is a relation of magnitude, of part and whole; for natural science the particular is explained when it is shown to be a special case of the universal; while for the sciences of humanity the necessary category is that of the concrete universal. His *obiter dicta*, too, are often good; as, for instance, his remark that Pragmatism with all its rhetoric has its home in a niche at the entrance-porch of Logic—a sort of Cerberus, we suppose, to frighten mortals from the infernal regions of the science.

Prof. Royce, who also writes upon the principles, occupies rather more space to rather less purpose. His treatment of induction is the most interesting part of his essay. Rejecting the Uniformity of Nature and the Principle of Sufficient Reason as inadequate, he follows Pierce's view that generalization and "extrapolation" are based on the presupposition that any finite facts—and so the whole aggregate of them—have "some definite constitution." Given this, we can judge of the aggregate with probability from "a fair sample."

M. Couturat's essay sets forth the principles of that form of Logic which is often called symbolic or mathematical, but which he prefers to call Algorithmic Logic or Logistic. The reviewer must confess to a natural repugnance for symbols, and was relieved to find himself supported by Signor Croce in the succeeding essay.

> "It has long been our intention and habit [says that philosopher] to express ourselves decently and in a comprehensible manner. The austerity of the new formulæ frightens us. We will leave it to a younger and stronger generation to appreciate them."

'The Task of Logic,' by Signor Croce, is a lively and diverting production, but unfortunately so brief that the writer does little more than indicate his doctrine of concepts, and reject the views of his fellow-contributors in detail: Logistic (as above), formal and descriptive Logic, psychological Logic (which is so unwise as to let go of fact and content itself with values), and the Logic which sets store by the Doctrine of Categories.

The rest of the volume is filled by M. Enriques's statement of the problems of Logic in terms of Critical Positivism, and by M. Losskij on 'The Transformation of the Concept of Consciousness in Modern Epistemology, and its bearing on Logic.' The one is a somewhat dry and abbreviated presentation of a view which claims to carry out in its true spirit the programme laid down in Kant's 'Critique'; the other, a bolder and, we think, more weighty piece of work, gives a very acute analysis of the conception of consciousness, and a valuable vindication of "the axiom of Sufficient Ground understood as a synthetical logical law." The essay as a whole is worth the closest study.

It remains to be said that the translation, which in the case of the contributions of Signor Croce and M. Enriques could be made only from a German rendering of the originals, is uniformly excellent.

The Philosophy of Religion. By George Galloway. "International Theological Library." (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 12*s.*)

It is many years since this volume of the "International Theological Library" was first advertised. Its writing was entrusted to the late Dr. Flint, but ill-health prevented him from doing any part of the work. The double task of preparing an expert account of religious philosophy and of wearing the mantle of an acknowledged master of the subject was then assigned to Dr. George Galloway. Without a doubt it has been creditably performed, though it was far from easy.

Had this volume appeared amongst the first instalments of the "Theological Library," it would have been widely different. The last ten or twelve years have made a change in the literature of this science and its methods. The influence of James, and the writings of Prof. Eucken and M. Bergson, cannot be ignored. But Dr. Galloway has been a diligent reader of the latest books published on his subject, and he has followed a method of arrangement which has given room for discussion of the most recent theories. It is almost unnecessary to say that the books referred to in the text and those in the separate Bibliography make an imposing list, for the serious thinker on the philosophy of religion has to master many volumes on many subjects, and Dr. Galloway's range of reading is uncommonly wide. As a rule, one has to discover the school to which a writer belongs by a careful reading of his book, but our author in his Preface is frank enough to admit that he is a "Personal Idealist," and that he has learnt much from Lotze, Dr. Ward, and Dr. Stout. But the significance of the volume by no means rests on its evidence of discipleship; for Dr. Galloway can be constructive and original, though he is at his best when he is summing-up facts and dispassionately weighing their importance.

He takes little for granted, and places small stress upon traditions or revelation—in fact, he is fair-minded and candid, and does not stoop to make partisan points. He does not relish idealism of the Hegelian type, but he is not blind to the service which it has rendered to religious philosophy; and if he has subjected to a searching criticism the identification of the Absolute and Deity, he also admits that "a monadistic type of idealism requires modifications"—in fact, in one place he has not unsuccessfully improved Lotzianism. In his own words:—

> "A speculative theory of religion must be judged mainly by the fairness with which it interprets, and the adequacy with which it explains, the religious experience as a whole."

Tested by this standard, Dr. Galloway's book is a notable success, and he is to be congratulated on writing a volume which should immediately take its place as an authoritative exposition of the philosophy of religion. He is more careful of his philosophy than of his style. Yet attention to matter and form would have lightened the task of mastering 600 pages of by no means easy reading. Those who wish to be read should make their writing attractive. The public cannot be blamed if they prefer what they can grasp without pausing over difficult English.

The Introduction is one of the best parts of the volume, and it consists of sections on the growth of religious philosophy, the problem and method, and the relation of the science to philosophy and to religion. In the body of the book there are three main divisions: the first discusses the nature and development of religion; the second, religious knowledge and its validity; and the third, the ultimate truth of religion. It is impossible to review in detail the points of Dr. Galloway's argument, and we must select interesting matters for comment. One is struck time and again by his ability as a psychologist. He is not an extremist or a faddist, but he has a firm grasp of his subject, and can sift and appraise evidence.

> "When we examine some of the theories put forward to explain the psychical origin of religion, we are struck by the defective psychological analysis on which they proceed,"

he says; and he proceeds to make good his contention by a criticism of several accredited theories of the origin of religious belief.

His first-hand knowledge is apparent in his chapters on religious development and religious knowledge. Dr. Galloway has also the historical spirit in notable measure, though many philosophers are devoid of it, to their great disadvantage; and in his sections on tribal, national, and universal religion gives ample proof of this. It may be interesting to give his definition of religion, not because it is perfect or likely to become famous, but because it is characteristic of the book: sound and satisfactory, rather than brilliant:—

> "Man's faith in a power beyond himself whereby he seeks to satisfy emotional needs and gain stability of life, and which he expresses in acts of worship and service."

In the third part of the book—the ontological—we are in the realm of metaphysic, and view once more the old theistic arguments. It is hard to make the bones live again, but Dr. Galloway has much that is fresh to say before he reaches his final statement of Deity as personal and ethical, a Deity who alone can fulfil the postulates needed to make our experience coherent: "an ultimate Ground of the world and an ultimate Value."

When we have Siebeck and Haering, and now Dr. Galloway, writing on religious philosophy, we can look forward to theological speculation without fear.

KEATS RELICS AT HAMPSTEAD.

The handsome quarto which contains facsimiles of the Dilke bequest to the Hampstead Public Library, with ample annotations and other pertinent matter, is of particular interest to *The Athenæum*. For here, from the earliest days, the greatness of John Keats has been one of the first articles of faith. C. W. Dilke, the wise friend of many men of letters, and an effective leader in the battle for truth and sincerity in criticism, knew and loved Keats. Dilke lived long enough to be a real and abiding influence with his grandson, who to the end of his life scrutinized with a jealous eye any criticism of the poet, as if he were defending a well-loved friend. In 'The Papers of a Critic' (1875) the younger man gathered the best writings of the elder, adding a Memoir in which the feeling peeps through the conciseness and restraint. This excellent book, though often used by serious students of literature, is not known to the average reader of to-day. The Memoir opens with Keats, and prints several letters which did not appear in Lord Houghton's 'Life,' and were bequeathed to Hampstead in 1911. This account is even now worth reading for its personal touches, and we mention it, as Mr. Buxton Forman does not refer to it in his Introduction.

Of course, he knows it (what does he not know of the life and poems of Keats?); and his admirable accuracy in detail and research has made it easy to appreciate this collection of relics. His handy edition of Keats's complete works in five volumes (1900–1) should be in the hands of all students of the poet.

Mr. Forman pays, in his Introduction, an interesting tribute to Sir Charles's zeal for letters. Not long before he died, one of those snappy and superficial character-studies which are the delight of our modern civilization explained, "He lives only for politics." Nothing could be more untrue. Sir Charles's taste for letters was always turning up in unexpected directions, and he had mastered many authors outside politics, though he did not handle their works like a book-lover. Mr. Forman's account of the interview in which he and Sir Charles went over the precious Keats books and papers is characteristic of the latter's direct methods:—

> "Concerning one after another he put the question—'Will you have this away?' Whenever the answer was—'No, it will not be necessary,' the book or document remained upon the table. Whenever I replied—'Yes, if you please,' he turned half round and threw the book, paper, or papers on the carpet, between us and the door."

Mr. Forman adds that, unwilling himself to lend his own treasures, he

> "felt a very worm in view of the large and confiding spirit in which this practical man

Keats Letters, Papers, and Other Relics. Edited by George C. Williamson, together with Forewords by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and an Introduction by H. Buxton Forman. (John Lane, 3*l.* 3*s.* net.)

of the world, who also revered Keats and really loved his own treasures, lent quite a mass of them to me to take away to my house in St. John's Wood, there to retain them as long as I found it needful to do so."

Coming to details, we notice that Mr. Forman speaks of two copies of Lemprière: one in the Dilke bequest, and another which, according to Andrew Chatto's father, had Keats's autograph on the title-page, but has not been heard of recently. It is suggested that Keats may well have had two copies of a book he studied so carefully. The Beaumont and Fletcher given by George Keats to his brother is "incomplete as a book," but "complete as a relic." Not all the Dilke relics of Keats are at Hampstead, as Mr. Forman points out, but there is enough to form a representative collection. Some of our contemporaries have published general remarks on Keats as a review of this volume—a proceeding which may suggest that the facsimiles are lacking in interest in themselves. This is not so. There are several long letters striking in matter as well as manner.

In the first place, it is noteworthy that the admirable reproductions reveal an excellent handwriting, though Keats is not always strong in spelling, and has an odd way of dividing words in the middle. The writing of any man of letters who has achieved classic repute is commonly described as beautiful, and often on inadequate grounds. Keats's contemporaries Byron and Shelley wrote somewhat shambling hands, fluent in the wrong place. Keats keeps a good straight line, writes clearly without flourishes, and—a feat for a poet—is not indifferent to punctuation. The earliest signature, indeed, of 1812, is full of flourishes, but is probably the work of a schoolmaster, or, it may be, an imitation of that master's copperplate hand. Boys notoriously copy the hand of their elders and pastors.

It is clear that Keats did not think it "a baseness to write fair." In 1820 we find him reproving Dilke for a hand which, like his grandson's, was probably due to the hurry imposed by a swift mind, and a strong sense of the value of time:—

"You must improve in your penmanship; your writing is like the speaking of a child of three years old, very understandable to its father, but to no one else. The worst is it looks well—no, that is not the worst the worst is, it is worse than Bailey's. Bailey's looks illegible, and may perchance be read; yours looks very legible, and may perchance not be read."

There are no fewer than seventy-three plates in this volume, and they show the poet in many aspects—as annotating Milton, penning original drafts of song and ode, addressing his friends and his family, laying bare his tortured heart to Fanny Brawne, writing from Shanklin, Winchester, and "Cairn-Something" in Scotland, and composing with the aid of Brown a comic letter. The jokes, like some of Shakespeare's, hardly seem superfine; but we can see, with much of the laughter that might proceed from the unlettered, a growing vein of philosophic thought. In the long letter of May 3rd, 1818, to Reynolds from Teignmouth (not given here), Keats reveals his insight into Milton and Wordsworth, and mythologizes human life in a style worthy of Plato. Even within the limits of his brief life, he was far more than the mere æsthete of beauty. He believed in progress; he wished to get understanding; he was seeking for "the best metaphysical road."

That he learnt much in style from Milton is a commonplace; but the learning itself was not commonplace. How many bards, before his time and since, have been taught nothing by that high style or those delicious early poems which seem to claim the adherent of religion as a deserter from the haunts of Apollo? Plate VII., which has led to two misprints in the corresponding text, "defeat" and "man" (p. 43), shows how Keats underlined and annotated 'Paradise Lost,' and records his verdict that two passages "of a very extraordinary beauty" are "exclusively Miltonic without the shadow of another mind, ancient or modern." If Keats had read Virgil with a mature eye, he might have recognized the source of these beautiful passages, and enjoyed them the more for being in the great tradition. What he did with the masters of poetry he knew was wonderful, and might be profitably recalled by those who rave about Shakespeare's lack of education. Keats is with Shakespeare, as Matthew Arnold said, and Mr. Watts-Dunton in his all too brief 'Forewords' endorses the verdict. He adds, too, some highly interesting words by his friend Rossetti on "the quality of finish in poetic execution," and the mental processes which precede it. How much occult evolution has the poet gone through before he takes pen in hand? How much brainwork is left to the inspiration of the moment or later revision? Swinburne, we are told, was an improvisatore whose hand always "swept from left to right, fiery and final." But with Keats, as with Milton and Tennyson, revision produced those felicities which seem inevitable, once conceived. His text is not overcharged with quick-coming thoughts as Shakespeare's sometimes is.

Besides the papers of Keats himself, there are others which concern his fortunes: a characteristic growl—"the voice of busy common-sense"—from his publishers about his first book of poems; letters from Charles Armitage Brown, Leigh Hunt, and Mrs. George Keats; and a facsimile of Barry Cornwall's elegy on the death of Keats.

Finally, Dr. Williamson has annotated with exemplary care a remarkable collection of portraits of the poet. A bust exhibited at the Academy in 1822 "has been entirely lost sight of." A drawing made by Severn of Keats at sea in his berth, reading, is also regarded as "irretrievably lost." The posthumous portraits painted by Severn and others vary considerably. Severn's memory was defective, and doubtless he idealized the features which he loved so well.

The Age of Erasmus. By P. S. Allen. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 6*s.* net.)

The aim of these lectures, in the author's words, is "to present sketches of the world through which Erasmus passed, and to view it as it appeared to him and to some of his contemporaries, famous or obscure." Mr. Allen's name was assurance that learning would not be wanting; this learning is borne with ease, and the fear of an audience before his eyes has doubtless contributed to the freshness and attractiveness of his presentation. A conscious forethought for his hearers' comfort may be seen, we take it, in a certain literary allusiveness, by which the more cultured ear might at times be pleasantly reminded of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, John Byrom, or Lewis Carroll.

The first five lectures are chiefly concerned with study, education, and the religious life; lectures six to nine describe the general social condition of the period; in the tenth, certain differences between the Italian and the Transalpine Renaissance are touched on, and the antagonism of the Germans to the Italians represented as preparing the ground for Luther. The eleventh describes Erasmus's relations with the early Moravians.

Mr. Allen's opening words are of the importance of biography for the study of history; and the final effect of the book is to leave the reader not only with a more lively picture of the period, but also with a distinct impression of the personality of some of those who assisted at the new birth of learning, such as Butzbach, Ellenbog, and Beatus Rhenanus.

Two of the most entertaining chapters are the second and third, on Schools and Monasteries. Those who know the quaint Swiss-German autobiography of Thomas Platter will be prepared for the appalling difficulties under which knowledge was pursued at the earlier stages. One's scepticism always recurs at a school of 2,200 boys (a loss of 20 by the plague was as nothing); what have the modern enthusiasts for the merits of Renaissance methods to say to this? But for Butzbach, eager to enter the religious life, and sitting down to his elements as a grown man, plenty of parallels could be found in recent years among Welshmen who felt called to the ministry.

We have an interesting sketch of some of the mediæval textbooks not extinct in Erasmus's boyhood. The arrangement of a dictionary by radicals, however, lasted longer than is here stated; it is found, *e.g.*, in the 1749 edition of Faber's 'Thesaurus.' In the third chapter full justice is done to the more praiseworthy side of monastic life. The picture and characters cannot fail to recall some of the quieter scenes in 'The Cloister and the Hearth'—that masterpiece by an admirer of Erasmus.

In the lecture on 'Private Life and Manners' the family is the chief subject. Some curious details of re-marriage are given; but can Mr. Allen be serious when he affirms that

"in Erasmus' day a marriage in which neither side had previously [? contracted] or did subsequently contract a similar relation, must have been quite exceptional"?

though at a later date, to be sure, we have it on Mr. Weller's authority that "more widders is married than single wimmen." But could there be a better statement of the contrast between the size of families and the high infant mortality than :—

"Parents went on their way unthinking, and content if from their annual harvest an occasional son or daughter grew up to bless them"?

For Mr. Allen's purpose, selection was obviously urgent; but it is worth noting that the everyday life of the time might be illuminated by the records of medical cases, such as the 'Observationes' of Felix Platter, town physician to Basel at the end of the sixteenth century.

For the general reader, perhaps the most amusing chapter is that on 'Pilgrimages.' The bond of sympathy is felt across the ages; with tourists in Palestine history must have been repeating itself ever since. Each voyager will recognize the elderly lady

"who ran hither and thither incessantly about the ship, and was full of curiosity, wanting to see and hear everything; and made herself hated exceedingly."

It must not be supposed that in matter or comment Mr. Allen moves along a beaten track. One can point to the details on disputations in the chapter about Universities, and to the acute remarks on printing in chap. x. Throughout we admire his wonderful command of the literature of his subject; his familiarity with libraries; and his knowledge of towns in Germany and the Netherlands. It is rarely indeed that we hesitate to accept his judgment; but his verdict (p. 116) that Erasmus's letters to Batt "are remarkable reading and do credit to both sides" will surely not, as regards the second part, approve itself to all.

In places, we have still on a second reading stumbled at a word or phrase such as "jeoparded" (p. 165), and "We need not go back upon it [=apparently "return to it"] here" (p. 252). Tacitus wrote *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, not "mirifico" (p. 12). On p. 47 we gather that "lucus a non lucendo" is treated as a popular modification of Balbi's words "per contrarium lucus dicitur a lucendo"; but "lucus a non lucendo" is found in the Servian commentary on Virgil ('Æn.,' i. 22), with which, as well as with Isidorus ('Origines,' xiv. 8), the passage of Papias just before may be compared. On p. 153 "the doctors could do nothing, except to suggest that the foot should be taken off," does not agree with the original Latin; and why should the printers confront us with "Munster," "Schurer," "Tubingen," &c.?

But these are trifles. Mr. Allen must be held happy as a scholar who has found his work betimes, and wrought at it year after year with consistent achievement.

The German Lyric. By John Lees. (Dent & Sons, 4*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Is it the case, as Dr. Lees contends, that in this country German poetry is not nearly so well known as French? It is true, of course, that French is studied to a much greater extent than German, but, so far as our own experience goes, we should say that the majority of English people who read French for their own pleasure fight very shy of its verse; whereas those who are familiar with German do generally read and like a certain section at least of its poetry. Dr. Lees goes on to assert that

"there are still, even among cultured people, two fairly strong prejudices against the German lyric. The one is that German poetry is too sentimental; the second that the language is harsh and clumsy";

but surely the latter charge, at any rate, is seldom made nowadays. Indeed, we should rather be inclined to maintain that, ever since Matthew Arnold's famous disparagement of the French rhythms and his ungrudging praise of the German as exemplified in Heine, there has been a tendency amongst us to emphasize the excellence of German verse perhaps a little unduly at the expense of French. But however that may be, the merits of the German lyric are indisputably great, and a history of its development offers a very attractive subject.

The scope of the present volume is sufficiently indicated by Dr. Lees himself. "Its primary object," he says, "is to supply a lucid and concise guide to students of German minor poetry," and that object he has fairly enough attained. His work is clear and well ordered; it is accurate and intelligent; and the English student who wishes to get a conspectus of the history of the German lyric will assuredly find it useful; in fact, no other book of the kind is available in our language. But whether it is likely to "serve a wider public," and appeal successfully to readers who are exempt from academical influences, is doubtful. For one thing, in aiming at conciseness it inevitably becomes somewhat cramped: most of the minor lyrists have to be treated with a brevity that does not admit of much more than a summary statement of the broad facts about them, and a rapid suggestion of the main qualities of their work. For another thing, Dr. Lees lacks the inspiring touch that can make even such cursory criticism vital and enjoyable. He writes soundly, and what he says is generally to the point; his appreciations are honest and sensible, and within their own limits acceptable; but they are seldom illuminating. He does not, we think, present any aspect of his subject in a new light, or by virtue of the intensity of his perception make the reader *feel* the justice of his judgments, and thus his work, regarded as a piece of literary criticism, is of no special significance. But it is a competent manual, and as such deserves a welcome.

Clay and Fire. By Layton Crippen. (Grant Richards, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

In his Introduction Mr. Crippen premises that "we who live now are very far from God"—that we must look not to the new, but to the old, must understand how far we have fallen, "how little the decantated progress of to-day is worth." His book expresses his belief that

"these things, which now sadden us, when viewed in a true light are found to take their places in the appointed order, to be part of the eternal Harmony."

This proportion is by no means observed in the lengthy exposition of impatient pessimism that ensues. The writer begins by exhibiting his despair at the "Great Paradox" that deterioration of soul and body is the inevitable corollary of material progress. This leads him to the theory—apparently novel in his eyes—of a "Golden Age," whereto he evokes ancient Egypt. What preceded Menes? The age "before Death came forth" is his reply; and he takes Dr. Breasted to task for assuming that those who wrote the Pyramid texts had but lately emerged from sheer barbarism.

If Dr. Breasted uses the word "lately" in its commonly accepted sense, we agree with Mr. Crippen; but we base our view on the discoveries at Abydos and examples of pre-dynastic works of art such as may be seen in the Cairo Museum or (more conveniently) in the pages of such works as M. Jean Capart's.

But, after all, time for ancient Egypt is a negligible factor; the four or five centuries that separate one great period from another are as so many generations of later stages of the world's history. Dr. Breasted's "lately" must be so elastic a term as to cover the future awaiting research experts at Memphis, through the Pyramid field, and elsewhere. Nor is the "Golden Age" theory affected thereby. What nation or generation of men has not sighed for a "Golden Age"? It is but the obverse of the medal of Hope, the interior aspect of the lid that closed Pandora's box. The men of the past were, inevitably, "nobler, wiser, nearer God, than the men of to-day."

Mr. Crippen strikes angrily at Science. He detests evolution; Haeckel exasperates him; Dr. Elliot Smith excites his utmost ridicule. He is provoked to think that they and their likes should believe in the non-divine origin of man, and assert that soul is a development from matter. But he is unguarded in his quotation from Rossetti—on the surface, at least, of the words,

Thy soul I know not from thy body, nor
Thee from myself.

Art is, on the same reasoning, a lost art. In the old days men had knowledge of inspiration, of divine ecstasy: they felt the "spark of the golden fire of God." Even in Japan, within Mr. Crippen's memory, *Matsuri*, *ki-in*, *fu-in*, *bo-un*, and *kakoromuchi* lived in and exalted the heart of the craftsman. But all that is dead, or nearly dead, to-day. The beauty of the

past has given place to unspeakably tasteless crudity, to Mr. Crippen's thinking.

Mr. Crippen adduces America as guilty of a somewhat analogous crudity, shown by certain pronouncements on the part of up-to-date American preachers.

This exposition of pessimism concludes with a survey of modern civilization, with its concomitants, excess of luxury, corruption, fear of bodily pain and spiritual damnation, race suicide—all emphasized by the writer from his own special point of view, and leading up to the one faint gleam of hope which, evidently against his own will and better judgment, he vouchsafes to his readers.

This gleam of hope is the possibility that in our laborious and painful wheel of life we are now reaching the nadir, the turning-point of the circle. A new and better day may dawn in some quarter of the globe—in California, he presumes—"that lovely country of sunshine, of palms and orange groves, of vineyards and flowers."

The final suggestion is that man joins to his insatiable appetite for all that life has to give—that is, the "clay"—a yearning for the past, for "the effulgence from the everlasting Light of which he has a dim memory"—that is, the "fire." Some in different ages have seen into the future more clearly than their fellows, have feared even worse descent of the soul; but perhaps the worst has not yet come. Man must pay for his soul's descent, and must pay the full price.

In fact, the past was Heaven, the present is Hell; the future may possibly be Purgatory. That is the best that Mr. Crippen can tell us.

Those who specialize in a point of view fall into the vital danger of losing sight, in their more or less comprehensive survey of the world from that point of view, of details that might invalidate or upset their creed. So it is with the writer of 'Clay and Fire.' Not only has he lost sight in many cases of the precedent examples of much that he deplores in modernity, and assumes to be the outcome of it, but he has also overlooked entirely certain intrinsic and essential laws of humanity. Humanity as such never varies. Man himself, in body, in mind, and in soul, is unchangeable. The change is in his environment, his discoveries of faculties latent in that and in himself. It is not really change so much as revelation and adjustment—or, better, readjustment.

We cannot say that Mr. Layton Crippen has contributed in any great degree either to the progress of humanity or to the record of its past glories. His account of these is now and again picturesque, and, for that reason, of some interest. Indeed, the book would have been far more valuable if the author had filled it with descriptions of these things, and confined his remarks thereon and his personal opinions to a preface—or perhaps an afterword.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1914. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, assisted by M. Epstein. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We have often received 'The Statesman's Year-Book' at an earlier date than on the present occasion, and hope that it is not going to be allowed to come out late, as until we get it we are always at a loss for much of its useful information.

We have checked the book at many places, and have found changes of Cabinets, elections of Presidents, and so on, duly noted. Under the heading of Egypt we looked to see if the law which gave that country a Parliament was properly described, and have found a clear account of the new system of Government. The President of Peru who "assumed office" after a revolution in April last is duly named. The kingdom of Albania is sufficiently described; but, of course, it was impossible to take note of the very recent affair which resulted in the change of a minister, and almost in the change of a king. In the list of books on Albania one of Miss Durham's volumes might have been included. The changes in the government of "United Nigeria," which came into force this year, are all set out; while one of the new maps gives an excellent picture of the alterations in the boundaries of the Balkan States.

The finances of Ecuador are, no doubt, puzzling; but the figures given on p. 803 need further explanation. In each of the most recent years it has been the habit of this handbook to show expenditure and revenue as exactly the same; but we do not believe that even in South America it is possible for Chancellors of the Exchequer to balance their accounts in this fashion. Under the heading of France it has for some years been said that the Chamber of Deputies is elected by "universal suffrage," when what is meant is manhood suffrage.

When we turn to Mexico we are dissatisfied with some parts of the text. We know that it is difficult to get at the truth about army figures, but the old information, repeated year after year, is out of date. We are always told that "the war strength is supposed to be 84,000 of all ranks." We do not know the truth, but recent writers of authority have vouched for the fact that these numbers in 1913 were increased to 150,000.

Some of the little slips which we have pointed out in previous criticisms remain unaltered year after year. For instance, on p. 997 there is an old misprint in the title of Mr. Bent's book. On p. 845 "St. Pier/e" is once more given as the name of the French island of St. Pierre. On p. 974 we still find "Königreigh" for "Königreich." On p. 678 the mistake of quoting the 1907 edition of Baedeker's 'Eastern Alps' is again made, when a later one has long been available. On p. 1093 the author of a book on Montenegro is still called "Seymour," though we pointed out on a previous occasion that his name is Mr. Francis S. Stevenson.

Memories of John Westlake. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s.* net.)

The subject of this little memoir, who died on April 14th of last year, was born in 1828. He received his early education from his parents and at Lostwithiel Grammar School. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1846, he became sixth Wrangler and sixth Classic, and was at an early age elected to a Trinity Fellowship. The list of honours which he received later from learned bodies and foreign Governments covers half a page.

In 1858 he published the first edition of the book which brought him lasting fame, and he was not only a great jurist, but also a considerable practising lawyer.

John Westlake was a man of many sides, who in his time played a leading part in many movements. The volume before us, which is not a formal biography, is written (a good deal of it in French) by several hands. The introductory portion is by Mr. J. Fischer Williams. Mr. A. V. Dicey writes on 'His Book and his Character,' the book being, of course, Westlake's great work on 'Private International Law.' Lord Courtney deals with public affairs, and Mr. A. G. Symonds with the work of the Balkan Committee; while Prof. Ernest Nys contributes a chapter on 'La Science du Droit des Gens,' and Prof. Lapradelle speaks of 'L'Œuvre de John Westlake,' and M. Ed. Rolin-Jaequemyns gives some extracts from an obituary notice which he printed in a learned Belgian review.

Sir Charles Lucas tells us of Westlake's connexion with the Working Men's College, and shows how he took classes in arithmetic, algebra, and trigonometry, and devoted himself to the good of the students as though he were their paid master. Westlake only dropped out of the teaching when public and professional calls on him left no time for other work; but he never lost touch with the College, often gave addresses and made speeches, was always a member of the governing body and a trustee, and no founder was more constant in attendance at annual gatherings.

One of the earliest cases in which Westlake was engaged was the famous one of the Emperor of Austria *v.* Day and Kossuth, in which the Austrian Government sued in our Courts to prevent Kossuth and his English printers from manufacturing and issuing paper-money in the name of the revolutionary Government of Hungary, Westlake being employed by the popular side. Soon afterwards he was acting in another celebrated case—that of Colenso, who in earlier times had been his tutor.

International law, as Westlake interpreted it, was the same for all nations, and he always protested against one version of it for the smaller and another for the greater Powers. His interest in the smaller nations was marked, and he helped Finland and the Balkan countries in a way that will not soon be forgotten in those lands.

He was always strongly on the side of Peace movements, and if his leaning towards Peace and Arbitration is borne in mind, it is the more interesting to find that this great international lawyer

"did not support the proposal for exempting private property from capture by sea, partly from the belief that the proposal would unduly weaken his country's power of offence."

We trust that some who now suggest that we should forgo rights which in the past have proved invaluable to Great Britain will remember what was the view of such an authority as Westlake.

In these days of rush it is something to be able to say, as is truly said of the subject of this memoir, that,

"whatever the occasion, he never either wrote or spoke with haste or superficiality; whatever he wrote bears the stamp of an intellect accurate and profound. In all that he wrote he put forward his full powers."

One of his colleagues at the Hague Arbitration Court said of him:—

"C'était un de ces hommes rares qui cherchent la vérité sans arrière-pensée et qui cultivent la science pour en faire profiter le genre humain";

and Mr. A. V. Dicey writes:—

"The plain truth is that much as Westlake achieved in his life—and he achieved far more than most men—the man was greater than the work which he so well performed; he was in his character, as in his work, all of a piece. He attained to a kind of noble simplicity, or simple nobleness."

The only fault that we have to find with the memoir is that it is too brief, and that the various authors often recount in detail the same facts. A little editorial supervision would have avoided some of this repetition.

Three excellent portraits of John Westlake and one of Mrs. Westlake add greatly to the charm of this pleasant volume; and an Appendix supplies a list of Westlake's writings, which fill eight pages.

The Green Roads of England. By R. Hippisley Cox. (Methuen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Cox takes topography much more seriously than the literary tourist. His 'Green Roads of England' does not, indeed, live up to its title by including a survey of all the old trails in the country; but so far as it goes, it is a carefully compiled catalogue of the grass-grown roads and ancient earthworks in part of the South-West of England. With the aid of its excellent maps and numerous plans, it will enable the wanderer in those parts, if he has an archæological turn, to test Mr. Cox's theories, and perhaps to formulate a new one for himself.

We have got long past the days when all the earthworks on the Southern Downs were lumped together as Roman. The vistas of time have been opened up by the spade of the archæologist and the critical imagination of the biologist. Neolithic man is no longer prehistoric. He has written his records in the tumuli and barrows and camps that are strewn over the land, and we can predicate of him that he worshipped the sun, studied the heavens, believed in a life after death, and knew the use of fire and domesticated animals. Spadework may add much to our knowledge; but we cannot regard as yet proven the main thesis of Mr. Cox's work. Briefly, he suggests that the earthworks of the Stone Age, which are generally regarded as isolated tribal strongholds and compounds for guarding cattle in, were really part of an organized Government, a series of hill-forts arranged systematically along the watersheds, connected by a fully developed scheme of travel ways, and radiating from Avebury, where the great temple and the artificial hill of Silbury seem to him to indicate the central seat of government.

Mr. Cox is led to this conclusion by observing that surviving ring-ramparts are mostly to be found along the watersheds on the high downs, where the operations of agriculture and advancing civilization have naturally left them, and by ignoring the significance of the very numerous ring-ramparts in the lowlands which have been ploughed up and built over and lost or half-lost. It is true that the broad trails, now grassed over, but still clearly discernible in the down country by reason of the fine, close turf, generally follow the line of the hills. But this is what would be expected in the days when the valleys were impassable morasses, or covered with dangerous forest-tangle. Mr. Cox seems to us to bring no evidence of any weight to support his theory of a country occupied by a highly developed civilization of Neolithic men, preserving peace and exercising a wide authority through the land by virtue of their hill-forts and watershed ways. He does not make it clear how far this kingdom is supposed to have extended; but he believes that the Green Roads terminated at various harbours, and linked up the capital of Avebury with the sea-borne trade of Neolithic man. Thus he regards Maiden Castle as a vast warehouse for such commerce, and argues that its great size destroys any idea of a merely trifling trade. Its size is sufficiently accounted for as the stronghold of a pit-dwelling, pastoral people anxious to keep their cattle secure. Men of the Stone Age were, one would have thought, incapable *ex hypothesi* of much commerce, for they could have little to trade in but cattle, flints, and stag-horns; and it is curious that no trace is left of the commodities which the supposed fleet of Neolithic dug-outs brought back across the seas in return.

How flightily Mr. Cox's imagination carries him is shown when he comes to Musbury and Hawkesdown. First he postulates that prehistoric shipping might have found a commodious harbour at the mouth of the Axe, now silted up; then leaps to the conclusion that Hawkesdown Camp and Musbury Castle were depots for goods awaiting the convenience of prehistoric shipping. Why Neolithic man should have deposited his goods at Musbury, two miles inland from Hawkesdown, does not at all plainly appear. The fact is there is nothing to differentiate Musbury or Hawkesdown from Blackbury, or scores of other "burys" among the Dorsetshire hills.

Mr. Cox, we notice, regards King Arthur as a strictly historical personage, and argues that "the fact that he was buried at Glastonbury is the best proof of his having lived." But that fact is hardly established by the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis and the highly suspicious Latin inscription he quotes. The earliest mention of Arthur is, in fact, so late, and the accounts of him are so contradictory, that a scientific writer would hesitate before assigning a local habitation to that legendary hero with such certainty. Nor would he, with Mr. Cox, describe the neighbourhood of Glastonbury and Jack Straw's Castle as "the cradle of the Anglo-Saxon race." But if we cannot regard Mr. Cox's hypotheses as established by the evidence he produces, we have nothing but praise for his lists of earthworks and roads, and the excellent maps and plans which in themselves make his book valuable.

From Russia to Siam, with a Voyage down the Danube. By Ernest Young. (Max Goschen, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Ernest Young's book covers far more ground than his title suggests; for in addition to Russia, Siam, and the Danube, he has something to say of Holland, Corsica, Germany, places "East of Suez," and Finland. The author has a pleasant sense of humour, but, in spite of wide travel, he occasionally makes the common mistake of talking of things in the country where he happens to be as though they are peculiar to that land. Yet experience of countries as near home as France and Switzerland would have prevented him from falling into this trap.

When he writes of Holland, he offers useful suggestions as to the best way of seeing that country, and his advice is to travel by water and carry a knapsack, leaving heavier luggage at some spot where it may be found when necessary. On the occasions when a boat is impossible, a tram is recommended, and all the fares for the journey which Mr. Young has sketched are set out. But apart from these hints, the reader will learn little or nothing of Holland.

About Siam the author is amusing, often at his own expense; but of the country itself he has not much to tell us that is valuable. There is nothing that is really new, and we gather that his Siamese experiences are all some twenty years old. In Corsica he cycled, and saw the various houses in which Napoleon lived, and he interests us in many of his remarks about the island. His description of life in the towns is not calculated to attract fastidious tourists; and, according to him, the system of drainage is so defective that it is likely to drive away all but the most

enthusiastic lovers of the quaint. We note the suggestion of the American in the statement that the smells of the towns are such that they might almost be phonographed.

One of the best parts of Mr. Young's work is that devoted to an account of a camping tour in the Black Forest, which cost only five pounds for nearly a month; and it is good to read of the courtesy and kindness which the campers received at every place. The author was travelling with some English boys, and he notes that officials of all grades gave them a helping hand. Mr. Young has, indeed, nothing but good to say of the Germans, and ends by declaring that in the Black Forest boys do not throw stones and peasants do not jeer, and that to be an Englishman in this land of woods and streams is to be received with open arms.

Some chapters on the Danube also deserve praise, and those who do not know that river might do worse than take Mr. Young as their guide, and let him show them what is worth seeing between Passau, Linz, Vienna, and Budapest, and even further down that great highway. The author talks as one who enjoys river travel, even if on such a stream as the Danube it is apt to be monotonous at times. He points out that in foreign lands there is no virtue in speed; that the Danube steamers may be slow, but are fairly comfortable; and he shows how much we miss when we insist on express trains.

At the end of the book are some chapters on Finland which can be recommended to those who want to learn what that interesting country is, and what it offers to students; while there is comforting information for those who wish to visit it and may have been frightened by the reports of other English writers. The author insists that some of his countrymen who have talked of Finnish inns must have been unfortunate in their experiences, as he himself has found them clean, and, if occasionally bare and unpretentious, places of comparative luxury. We think, however, that his later remarks about food suggest that English travellers have, to put it mildly, some grounds for their tales of suffering.

My Varied Life. By F. C. Philips. (Eveleigh Nash, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

If Mr. Philips has failed to give us a book of great literary distinction or remarkable insight, he has certainly succeeded in providing an abundant and steady flow of pleasant gossip, to which he has added a liberal supply of excellent anecdotes; and though there is nothing startlingly new in his reminiscences, they are of sufficient interest to afford pleasure to those who would familiarize themselves with some of the social and literary annals of the last fifty years. In the respective capacities of soldier, theatrical manager, journalist, author, and barrister, he has touched many points of interest, and, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, he appears to have attained success, not merely in one, but also in all his spheres of activity. After serving for a brief period in the 2nd Queen's Royals, he left the Army to enter into theatrical management, and in this particular province was associated with several successful enterprises, not the least being the production of the dramatized version of his novel 'As in a Looking-Glass,' a play which will always be associated with the name of Mrs. Bernard Beere. Naturally, a man of so many interests met many people of note, and his reminiscences of these are likely to make the strongest appeal.

His brother, Col. George Philips, late of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to whom the book is dedicated, enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Wolseley, and a letter written to Col. Philips shortly after Wolseley was made Commander-in-Chief throws such an interesting side-light on the late Field-Marshal's character that we offer no excuse for reproducing it:—

Commander-in-Chief,
War Office, London, S.W.
28. 1. '96.

My Dear Philips,—In the midst of all the shams of the life I lead, surrounded by the usual crowd of self-seekers who throng the world, it is always pleasant to hear from one who lives for others and for God.

Thoughts of you "almost persuaded me" to try and follow your example, but I find a hundred excuses for my own selfishness and for following in the groove I have sought to attain and at last received; but I follow it knowing the vanity and hollowness and self-indulgence the life entails, and am therefore all the greater sinner. My best thanks for all your good wishes, and believe me that I value the prayers of good men beyond all the praise of those amongst whom I live. Very sincerely yours,
Wolseley.

Deserting his theatrical career for the legal profession, Mr. Philips soon found abundant work on the South Wales Circuit, but, acting on the advice of the late Sir Robert Peel, he gave up active practice at the Bar after a brief period, in order to devote himself to literature and journalism. His reminiscences of legal luminaries, which comprise the greater portion of his volume, are certainly an entertaining feature of the book, and some of his anecdotes will afford unalloyed amusement to those who appreciate a good story. In the days when Montagu Williams and Geoghegan were giants at the Old Bailey, juries were less educated than at the present time, and the perorations of counsel appear to have been delivered with the comfortable knowledge that appeals might be a little visionary without being ineffective:—

"'Gentlemen of the jury,' said the counsel, 'as the great poet beautifully observed—I do not at this moment recollect the name of the poet, nor what it was that he observed; but the moral is the same, and that is that you should acquit my unhappy client, the prisoner at the Bar.'"

This verbiage appears to have been good enough, for the prisoner was released.

The judicial decrees of those days, according to Mr. Philips, were characterized by considerable brevity of language, particularly in the case of Baron Martin, who "never attempted to harrow a prisoner's feelings." A prisoner was tried for murder, and the Baron had summed up to the jury in very adverse terms. Apparently the jury took a somewhat more merciful view than the judge. "Preesoner at the Bar," said the old Scotsman, "you 're the luckiest man I iver cam across. Tak penal servitude for life."

The author, in the evening of his days, at the close of a career marked by wide experience and varied pursuits, now finds peace in the shades of the Temple, and thinks that "a man who lives there and cannot be happy and contented, does not deserve to be happy and contented at all." This is admirable philosophy, much in accord with the pleasant tenor of a book which, in spite of a lack of continuity or cohesion, is of considerable human interest. We are glad to see a useful and comprehensive index.

Mother Mabel Digby: a Biography of the Superior General of the Society of the Sacred Heart, 1835–1911. By Anne Pollen. (John Murray, 12*s.* net.)

The biography of a religious must, in many cases, make appeal only to that somewhat restricted circle of persons who care for the special aims and practices to which its subject is devoted. That of Mother Mabel Digby should, however, interest a considerably wider public. In the first place, the manner of her conversion—while not unexampled, nor perhaps, from the point of view of a nun of the Sacred Heart, to be preferred as a grace from God to many another less startling—has in it those characteristics of the mysterious and the dramatic which cannot fail to set any one musing. Authenticated as the story is, and, what is more, borne out by further cognate experience in Mother Digby's subsequent life, it deserves to be included by the student of religion in his dossier of evidence concerning that department of human psychology. No doubt his ingenuity will find a ready enough explanation of it. In the second place, it fell to this strong and remarkable woman, as the youthful Mother Superior of the house of the Sacred Heart at Marmoutier, to face the perils of war and organize the care of the wounded while the Germans were attacking the neighbouring city of Tours; and then, as Superior General of the Order, in the opening years of this century, to steady its courage, direct its conduct, and safeguard its vows, at the time when the French Government carried through that scheme of relentless persecution which ended in the expulsion of the Congregations from France.

She came on both sides of good blood, and no doubt exteriorly owed much to this and to her early training. Perhaps

she also owed something to the fact that, as a girl, she had been a daring horsewoman, and to the father who idolized her, yet once found it in him to bring the lash of his riding-whip stingingly down upon her childish fingers because she dared clutch at her pommel to save herself from falling off her plunging pony.

Her family had been living for several years in France when in 1857 she entered the novitiate of the Society of the Sacred Heart. She became Mother Superior at Marmoutier in 1865; and in 1872, after the sorrows of the war, and the still greater sorrows of the Commune, was transferred to the house at Roehampton, which she governed until, in 1894, she was summoned back to France as Assistant Superior General. Perhaps the most important public work she achieved during her tenure of office at Roehampton was the foundation of the Wandsworth Training College, to provide Roman Catholic teachers able to fulfil the demands of the Board of Education for elementary schools. In her plans for the extension, especially among the poor of London, of the work of the Society, she was necessarily brought into frequent contact with Manning, who, for some reason or other, showed himself a fairly persistent opponent to her activities.

In 1895 she was unanimously elected Superior General, and thenceforth her life was one of incessant and multiplied care as well as of incessant travelling. The Order has houses in many parts of the world, and the number was increased during her tenure of office. There were comparatively few which she did not manage to visit.

But the great work for which she will be specially remembered was her leadership of the Society during the years of crisis in France. She carried out completely the task then laid upon her. For each of the forty-eight houses she was called upon to close she founded another beyond the borders of France, and not only secured for each of the professed the continuance, in its original conditions, of her life as a religious, but also refused either to disband the novices, or to send away postulants who presented themselves. Her good judgment, her foresight, her powers of invention, and her unalterable serenity proved equal to every demand upon them.

That she achieved so much—nay, merely that she lived to the age of 76—is a thing to be wondered at, since her bodily health was of the frailest. Again and again she was brought back from the very threshold of death, and at the times when she was reputed well and going steadily about her business, she was far more often than not enduring pain which most people would have described as excruciating. A splendid and highly trained nurse, able to do anything required of her at the most difficult operations, she was held in peculiar esteem by doctors, and they more than any one else understood and marvelled at her capacity for enduring severe physical suffering.

She was marked out for a leader by her extraordinary power to sustain others, by her keen intuitive sympathy, and her excellent memory. It is clear, too, that she had the peculiar gift of being able to achieve much and bestow much in short spaces of time. But she made great demands on her daughters; she would endure no hankering after "petty comforts," and, what may often have been more difficult to comply with, no shyness. She spoke rather little, not so much in specially memorable or fitting words as with a singular quiet force, which carried home all she said with unusual effectiveness. A collection of sayings of hers—some of them striking—is given at the end of this book. Her practical wisdom and knowledge of society and of affairs were great; her humour ready, her kindness without end.

Where she was deficient appears to have been in the direction of art and literature—for which she had little feeling, and with which she was little occupied. But if, as Mr. Clive Bell would have us believe, art is one mode of apprehension of the real, and, functionally, interchangeable with that sense by which the mystic apprehends, then assuredly Mother Digby might without privation forgo it. To the eyes of those who lived close to her, her qualities as an administrator, even as a Mother, were lost in her sanctity. She died at the new Motherhouse at Ixelles, near Brussels, in May, 1911, and lies buried at Roehampton.

We should have been glad to be able to praise the workmanship of this book more highly. Mere fine writing would, indeed, have been emphatically out of place, yet without falling into that it should have been possible to handle in a more lively and determined way the three or four scenes in Mother Digby's life which are of quite outstanding interest—such, for instance, as that of her grave yet fiery protest to the liquidators at Paris ("Our rights are *imprescriptible*"); or the earlier story, which it is only fair to say is somewhat better done, of the rising of the Loire. The account of the successive measures taken by the French Government is dull and confused, and an adequate collected statement of the Government's argument is wanting, which, far from weakening, would have defined and concentrated in the reader's mind the case for the Congregations.

Some of the matter included is unnecessary and trivial, and into several pages there has crept what one may call a triviality of tone. Yet in some sort the reader's perception of these defects is a tribute to good qualities in the work, since it is a recognition of real greatness in Mother Digby which leads him to wish that her biography should be of corresponding excellence.

The Romance of the Newfoundland Caribou: an Intimate Account of the Life of the Reindeer of North America. By A. A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Heinemann, 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Radclyffe Dugmore, who has spent nine consecutive seasons in Newfoundland, has in this book supplied a fairly exhaustive account of the caribou (*Rangifer terræ novæ*), illustrated by photographs from life, of varying artistic merit, but full of interest when considered with the text. Two of the illustrations (pp. 38 and 40) are from paintings by the author, and attest his ability with the brush; it would be difficult to convey a better impression of travelling and migrating herds.

The book is divided into seven chapters, in which are included a description of the life and habits of the animal, its mating, its migrations, and its relation to other branches of the reindeer family. There is also a useful short account of Newfoundland and its history, and advice as to camping out; and the game laws are quoted in full. So in all respects except one it is a useful guide for intending visitors—the one drawback being its size and weight, which must bar it when the kit is slender. But that defect is caused by its greatest merits—large type, handsome margins, and lavish illustration.

The name caribou is doubtless of Indian origin, and was used so long ago as 1609; the life of this American reindeer is divided into four periods, corresponding with the seasons, and beginning with summer late in June, when the young are born. During the second period, as the days shorten the animals reach their highest development: the does fat, the young still with their mothers, but able to take care of themselves. This is the mating season, and the time of the migration south. The third period, winter, is that of hardship and trial, for the country is covered with snow, and food is not easily secured. The fourth, spring, is that of hope; the great herds break up, and they return to their summer home.

The author has devoted himself more to the camera than to the rifle, and he justly remarks that stalking with the former is by far the more difficult. He has admirably described his troubles in trying to get a picture of two stags fighting, divided as he was between the desire to see the fight to a finish, and the wish to secure a photograph. The click of the camera set the herd scampering, and ended the fight, which is portrayed at p. 68. We can well believe that there is marvellous pleasure in watching wild animals, free from suspicion, behaving naturally.

Shooting, in this book, takes a secondary place, and, we are told, must be done decently, giving the animal a fair chance; the most deadly weapons must be avoided, otherwise killing is no longer sport. It may be so with caribou, but scarcely with wild deer, goats, and sheep. A safer rule is that, when the sportsman goes out to kill, his weapon and ammunition should be the most effective, which in the long run are the most humane.

FICTION.

The Quick and the Dead. By Edwin Pugh. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s.*)

More than one subject of real and serious interest receives attention in these pages, yet to the author's credit be it said that the book offers excellent entertainment. Having perused some pages which reveal a fishing village in process of becoming a seaside resort, and its fisher-folk and visitors—a description which would have pleased us with its Dickensian flavour if the author had been more sparing in his adjectives—we are led on to consider the question of heredity in relation to marriage. So warily has the author introduced the subject that his readers will be taken unawares. For some time we are merely puzzled by the divagations of Mr. Pugh's heroine in the course of her engagement and subsequent marriage to the young engineer who has come to work out her father's scheme of a harbour for the town. When we find her unpleasantly dominated by men whose artistry is of the neurotic order, and learn that it is a stepmother who ministers to her with loving care, we get an inkling of the ultimate tragedy.

Mr. Pugh has a second and hardly less interesting string to his contrast of the practical and artistic temperaments. The young engineer, having in the course of a quarrel inadvertently caused the death of an essayist whom he regarded as a rival in love, finds himself appointed the dead man's literary executor. Filled with loathing at the unhealthy undercurrent that pervades the man's work, he is agonized to find the dead hand exercising an ever-increasing influence over his wife. Constrained by the fear that his refusal may be misinterpreted, he agrees (as literary executor) to the publication of a book of which he heartily disapproves. His wife thinks it great, and he hates and despises it. Painfully we watch his futile endeavour to win back her affection by material gifts. Inevitably the culminating tragedy closes in, and, like one of Shakespeare's plays, the book ends because there is no one left to continue the action. It would not be difficult to find other faults than the one we have alluded to—for instance, the lack of sequence in time is annoying; but we much prefer to acknowledge that Mr. Pugh has treated matters of real moment with an artistic skill which makes criticism of detail unimportant.

A Mother in Exile. (Everett, 6*s.*)

This book is an autobiography embodied in letters written for her daughter by a mother "exiled" from her husband and children: and the first question prompted is whether it is a true record of actual men and women, or a story with incidents arranged to fit various characters, drawn partly from life. On the whole, the former hypothesis seems to fit the internal evidence better. Nothing save life—stranger than fiction because less artistic—could give such a paradox as Allan Montrose, hidebound by mean and disagreeable conventions; and his wife, "faite toute d'une seule pièce," sacrificing everything for love. Love of what? Of love itself rather than of him or any man? She is one of those rare and poignant types whose sad record, surprising and wounding beyond imagination, may be found in some faded yellow packet of letters, unearthed by chance for the pity and wonder of those who read them.

Being, on this hypothesis, a real person, and of a certain definite generation of thought, she is consistent in many respects. We select one; it may seem petty criticism, but it has a clear and real relation to certain truths of life. She finds constantly aid and expression for her thoughts in the quotation of poets and thinkers, and in sayings trite in themselves—French now and again, but more often German.

We may seem to cavil at such German quotations. In a story, a work of art as such, they would be inexcusable, quite unnecessary to self-expression; the heart should surely hammer and hew out of the rough mass of its own suffering the spontaneous and natural expression of that suffering. But the reality of life does show that the thoughts of others, even in alien speech, have their value—even the more trite thoughts, not necessarily those that embody the true magic.

It is as though men or women, who by much knowledge of life have become atrophied to speech, are glad, relieved, to find some simple saying, or quiet, restful verse, the very commonplace of which sums up their feelings. A young man may revel in Shelley and his like, seeking their atmospheric beauty for his ideals; an older man, knowing the ideal, is content with a far simpler expression of reality.

Again, life-portraiture would certainly explain in this book the inconsistencies and incoherences of events and periods; these are confusing at times, and puzzling, but as the natural confidences of a woman to her letters—those letters that she loves as she could not love the living recipients of them—they are normal, and fully explain her own thought and the manner of its movements.

Such a record as that of the 'Mother in Exile' cannot, however, make any great appeal under its guise of fiction. As fiction pure and simple, a diary or a series of letters cannot well have a universal interest: the art employed must become too evident, must obscure the personal note which alone has weight. That note, unless we can identify it with some real person, loses its force; it is, in fact, a battle between artistic diction and portrayal of temperament; and the result can only be a Pyrrhic victory for the one or the other. Perhaps the final note of the book as a whole is the expression of the last two lines of those quoted as a Preface:—

> And love—it was the best of them,
> And sleep worth all the rest of them.

These two lines are the account of, maybe, one-half of the work of humanity.

Sunrise Valley. By Marion Hill. (John Long, 6*s.*)

Kate Douglas Wiggin must indeed look to her laurels. Here is a book with all the sweetness we have learnt to expect from her, but far less cloying. True, Miss Hill's chief characters are rather impossible people. Her heroine, who goes to take charge of a country school, is no doubt extremely clever and charming, but, had she been our responsibility, we should have considered a good slapping more beneficial than any kissing. The hero also is very wonderful—but, alas! he knew it, and there was no one to tell him what an unfortunate effect the knowledge had on his manners. Much may, however, be forgiven to a man who is striving against odds to make some use of what he owns, while many of those he comes in contact with are wasting what ought to be other people's substance. The secondary characters are, in fact, the best, because they have not so much annoying confidence in themselves. Still, the book has many shrewd and kindly things in it, and the descriptions of the country and country-folk are really alluring.

Margot—and her Judges. By Richard Marsh. (Chatto & Windus, 6*s.*)

Mr. Marsh would apparently claim our sympathy for a girl who feels outraged because a mass of circumstantial evidence makes people regard her as a liar and a thief. Had we any evidence of her having ever proved herself the contrary, or of ever having been worth a pinch of salt, we might have discovered some sympathy with her. As it is, we think she only got what she deserved, and when, at the end, she permitted her lover to befriend her, much more than she deserved.

The book is unfortunately worse than simply absurd; it is harmful, in the sense that it may give renewed currency to ideas which we had trusted were on their way to oblivion.

Desmond O'Connor. By George H. Jessop. (John Long, 6*s.*)

The sequence of adventures in this book is sufficiently vivid, and is put together with lucidity and some spirit. The history (of Flanders in 1708) is not unduly emphasized. We do not meet with those extremes of excitement and instruction with which Mr. Henty used to delight or ruffle boyish imaginations (happily the chapters alternated, and so it was quite easy to know when to "skip"); but we are not wholly disappointed in some of the episodes: an escape by canal from Bruges, a ferocious defence of a woodcutter's hut against whole legions of foemen, and a duel at the end where the villain tumbles off a balcony just as he is going to "pink" the hero.

The speech of the faithful Irish sergeant is overloaded with conventional brogue; we have met those Hibernicisms often before in these heroic environments. We must protest, by the way, against "sabering"; such spelling, even if justifiable on other grounds, does not look well.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Garvie (Rev. Alfred E.), The Joy of Finding; or, God's Humanity and Man's Inhumanity to Man, "Short Course Series," 2/ net.
Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
A study of the teaching of the parable of the Prodigal Son.

Maud (John P.), Bishop of Kensington, Life for Every Man, 2/6 net. Wells Gardner
Addresses given at Great St. Mary's Church during a mission to the und rgraduates of Cambridge University.

Zenos (Andrew C.), The Son of Man, Studies in the Gospel of Mark, "Short Course Series," 2/
Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
Eight essays on various aspects of the character and work of Christ.

LAW.

Dicey (A. V.), Lectures on the Relation between Law and Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century, 10/6 net.
Macmillan
A second edition, containing a new Introduction, in which the author traces "the rapid changes in English law and in English legislative opinion which have marked the early years of the twentieth century." See notice in *Athen.*, July 1, 1905, p. 5.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bibliographical Society of America, Papers, edited by Adolf C. von Noé: Vol. VII., 1912–13, Nos. 3–4.
Chicago, University of Chicago Press
Includes a paper on 'The Sulzberger Collection of Soncino Books in the Library of the Jewish Seminary,' by Mr. Max Radin; and notes and news of the Society.

Boston Public Library, Sixty-Second Annual Report, 1913–14.
Containing the reports of the Trustees, Examining Committee, and Librarian. There are illustrations.

English Catalogue of Books, 1801–1836, edited and compiled by Robert Alexander Peddie and Quintin Waddington, 105/ net.
Sampson Low
This volume completes the series published by Messrs. Sampson Low, and has been compiled from various editions of the London Catalogue, the British Museum Catalogue, old trade catalogues, and other sources.

National Library of Wales, A Bibliography of Robert Owen, the Socialist, 1771–1858, 1/ net. Aberystwyth
Including lists of writings by Owen, books and pamphlets relating to him, and prints and portraits.

PHILOSOPHY.

Stebbing (L. Susan), Pragmatism and French Voluntarism, 2/6 net.
Cambridge University Press
A thesis with "especial reference to the notion of truth in the development of French Philosophy from Maine de Biran to Professor Bergson." It has been approved for the degree of Master of Arts in London University.

POETRY.

Butler (Henry Montagu), Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life, Translations into Greek, Latin, and English Verse, 7/6 net.
Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes
The contents are mainly sacred in character, and include epitaphs and translations from the Scriptures, hymns, and collects. The book is described by the author as "a Chapter....in a fragmentary and very incomplete Autobiography," throwing light "on the leisure hours of a long and busy life."

Crashaw (Richard), The Religious Poems, with an Introductory Study by R. A. Eric Shepherd, 1/ net. Herder
A volume in the "Catholic Library."

Earls (Michael), Ballads of Childhood, $1
New York, Benziger
A collection of verses for and about children.

Esdaile (Katharine A.), Lux Juventutis, a Book of Verse, 3/6 net. Constable
Short pieces, including verses on love and nature, and translations.

Gregory (Padric), Modern Anglo-Irish Verse, 6/ net. Nutt
An anthology selected from the work of living Irish poets.

Rice (Cale Young), At the World's Heart, 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton
There are pieces which reflect the writer's experiences in Eastern countries, love-songs, and miscellaneous verses.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bridges (John Henry), The Life and Work of Roger Bacon, edited, with Additional Notes and Tables, by H. Gordon Jones, 3/ net.
Williams & Norgate
A new edition of Dr. Bridge's Introduction to his edition of the 'Opus Majus,' published at the Clarendon Press in 1897.

Coffey (Diarmid), O'Neill and Ormond, a Chapter in Irish History, 6/ net. Maunsel
A history of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, and the Cromwellian Conquest.

Durham (M. Edith), The Struggle for Scutari (Turk, Slav, and Albanian), 14/ net. Arnold
An account of the main events of the Balkan War, recording the author's experiences while doing relief work. The book is illustrated with her photographs and sketches.

Jervis-Waldy (W. T.), From Eight to Eighty, the Life of a Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veteran, 4/6 net. Harrison
An autobiography, recording some famous campaigns and battles, and describing sport in various countries.

Keppel (Frederick Paul), Columbia, 6/6 net.
Milford
A history of Columbia University, illustrated with photographs.

King (Wilson), Chronicles of Three Free Cities: Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, 10/6 net.
Dent
An account of the development of three Free Cities of Northern Germany, with an Introduction by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy. There are many illustrations, including some reproductions in colour.

Lee (Richard Henry), Letters, collected and edited by James Curtis Ballagh: Vol. II. 1779–1794, 10/6 net. Macmillan
Containing over 290 letters written during the last fifteen years of Lee's life.

Letters of Edward Dowden and his Correspondents, 7/6 net. Dent
These letters, edited by Mrs. Dowden and Miss Hilda M. Dowden, are arranged in chronological order. Mr. John Eglinton contributes an appreciation of Dowden, and to the letters is added a brief Biographical Note.

Masson (Flora), Robert Boyle, a Biography, 7/6 net. Constable
An account of the life and work of the famous chemist.

Montague (Violette M.), The Celebrated Madame Campan, Lady-in-Waiting to Marie Antoinette and Confederate to Napoleon, 15/ net. Eveleigh Nash
The author has based this biography mainly on Madame Campan's memoirs and correspondence and contemporary documents. The book is illustrated with portraits.

Raphael (John N.), The Caillaux Drama, 16/ net.
Goschen
An account of the events which led up to the death of M. Calmette and a discussion of their political significance. There are many illustrations from photographs.

Sandys (Sir John Edwin), Roger Bacon, 1/ net.
Milford
A brief sketch of Bacon's life, and some account of his works.

Statesman's Year-Book, 1914, edited by J. Scott Keltie, assisted by M. Epstein, 10/6 net.
Macmillan
For notice see p. 787.

Tout (T. F.), The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History, 10/6 net.
Sherratt & Hughes
This book is an expansion of the Ford Lectures delivered by the author at Oxford last year.

Weigall (Arthur E. P. Brome), The Life and Times of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, a Study in the Origin of the Roman Empire, 16/ net. Blackwood
A study of the character of Cleopatra and her relations with Rome. There are illustrations and maps.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Buxton (Noel and Rev. Harold), Travel and Politics in Armenia, 5/ net. Smith & Elder
An account of recent travels in Russian and Turkish Armenia, reprinted from articles in *The Contemporary Review*, *The Nineteenth Century*, and *The World's Work*. There is an Introduction by Viscount Bryce; and Aram Raffi contributes three chapters on 'Armenian History, Culture, and Characteristics.' The book is illustrated with photographs and a map.

Cox (R. Hippisley), The Green Roads of England, 10/6 net. Methuen
For notice see p. 788.

New Map of the Balkan Peninsula, with Adjacent Lands and Islands, 5/ Bacon
This map has been compiled under the direction of Mr. William Stanford, and measures 22 in. by 28 in. It is mounted on cloth, to fold in a cloth case, and provided with an Index of names. It may also be obtained in sheet for 3/

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Webster (F. A. M.), The Evolution of the Olympic Games, 1829 B.C.–1914 A.D., 6/ net.
Heath & Cranton
Mr. Webster gives some account of the ancient Olympic games, and describes the growth of the modern movement which has usurped their title. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Duke of Somerset have contributed a Preface and an Introduction respectively, and there are numerous illustrations.

POLITICS.

Bizzell (William Bennett), Judicial Interpretation of Political Theory, 6/ net.
Putnam
This is "a study in the relation of the Courts to the American Party System." All but two of the chapters were delivered as lectures at the Illinois College of Law in 1910.

Woodburn (James Albert), Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States, 10/6 net. Putnam
A second edition, revised and enlarged.

ECONOMICS.

Ketkar (Shridhar V.), An Essay on Indian Economics, 1re. 8an.
Calcutta, Thacker & Spink
A study of economic problems in relation to the political, social, and linguistic conditions of India.

Schreiner (Olive), Woman and Labour, 2/ net.
Fisher Unwin
A popular edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Aug. 19, 1911, p. 214.

Withers (Hartley), Poverty and Waste, 3/6 net,
Smith & Elder
The author's aim is to show how close is the relation between poverty and waste, and point out ways in which private citizens may help to better social conditions.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Jonson (Ben) on Shakespeare's Sonnets, an Exposition in English, by J. M., 1/ net.
Sherratt & Hughes
An examination of Jonson's lines to Shakespeare in the First Folio. The greater part of the booklet is reprinted from 'Shakespeare Self-Revealed.'

EDUCATION.

Craik (Sir Henry), The State in its Relation to Education, 3/6 Macmillan
A third edition.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Black's School Geography: Geographical Pictures from Photographs, edited by S. M. Nicholls, Series II., Packets Nos. 1 and 2, 6*d.* each.
This series illustrates movements of the earth's crust. Each packet contains six pictures.

Ceppi (Marc), Renard le Fripon, 1/ Arnold
A sequel to 'Les Aventures de Maître Renard.' It is written in simple French, printed in large, clear type, and illustrated. A Vocabulary is included.

Grenville (L. W.), Key to Hall's School Algebra, 6/ Macmillan
A key to the examples set in Parts II. and III.

Kleist (Heinrich von), PRINZ FRIEDRICH VON HOMBURG, ein Schauspiel, edited by George Merrick Baker, "Oxford German Series," 3/ net. Milford

The play is provided with an Introduction giving a sketch of Kleist's life; notes, which include a brief synopsis of the contents of each act; and a Vocabulary.

Munro (James), A HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Part I., 1/8 Oliver & Boyd

An account of the chief events of English and Scottish history from the time of the Roman invasion to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are many illustrations from paintings, photographs, &c., and maps.

Sand (George), FRANÇOIS LE CHAMPI, edited by Colbert Searles, "Oxford French Series," 3/ net. Milford

The text is edited with an Introduction, notes, and Vocabulary.

Stanley (H.), PRELIMINARY PRACTICAL SCIENCE, 1/6 Methuen

A textbook dealing with some fundamental principles in physical science. It is illustrated with diagrams.

FICTION.

Betham-Edwards (M.), FROM AN ISLINGTON WINDOW, 6/ Smith & Elder

This volume contains a series of stories—pathetic and humorous. The writer chronicles impressions of her neighbours as seen from windows during the Mid-Victorian period.

Birmingham (George A.), THE RED HAND OF ULSTER, 1/ net. Smith & Elder

A new edition.

Dickinson (Evelyn), ONE MAN'S WAY, 6/ Allen

The hero, who begins life as a fashionable country doctor, and attains eminence as a specialist in London, has a calm professional manner which hides his strong passions. The author describes his relations with various women, including his wife, who dies half-way through the book.

Doyle (Sir Arthur Conan), THE LOST WORLD, 3/6 Smith & Elder

A new edition.

Gibbs (A. Hamilton), THE HOUR OF CONFLICT, 6/ Stanley Paul

Episodes of romance, attempted suicide, rescue, and happy reunion.

Niven (Frederick), JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, 6/ Nash

A study in the clash of temperament between a mother and her son, who chooses the profession of an artist in preference to working in his father's business.

Pugh (E.), THE QUICK AND THE DEAD, 6/ Chapman & Hall

See p. 791.

Ryley (C. L.), THE VOICE ON THE BEACH, 5/ net. Nutt

Ten short stories of the supernatural. That which gives its title to the volume concerns an old Breton legend to the effect that the spirit of a drowned sailor shall haunt the seashore until his body is recovered and receives Christian burial in consecrated ground.

Tynan (Katharine), A SHAMEFUL INHERITANCE, 6/ Cassell

The story of a boy whose life was overshadowed by the tragedy of his parents. The father, a Society man, commits suicide through the misconduct of his wife. This the hero of the tale accidentally discovers on the eve of his marriage with a titled lady.

Warden (Florence), LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND, 6 Ward & Lock

A story dealing with the reformation of a crook.

Wentworth (Patricia), SIMON HERIOT, 6/ Melrose

The love-story of a young man who revolts against the business methods of his prosperous stepfather, and struggles to earn his living in London.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Oxonian, Vol. I. No. 1, 6/ per annum. Bloomington, Indiana

This is the official magazine of the Alumni Association of American Rhodes Scholars, and will be published twice a year—in April and October. The present issue includes 'Oxford's Opinion of the Rhodes Scholars,' by Mr. Sidney Ball, and 'Rhodes Scholars and Athletics,' by Mr. F. J. Wylie.

Blackwood's Magazine, JUNE, 2/6

'The Devil of the Waterfall,' by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson; 'The Lighter Side of School Life: I. The Headmaster,' by Mr. Ian Hay; and 'Maguelone: a Forgotten Island City,' by Miss Louisa Mellor, are included in the contents.

Britannic Review, JUNE, 1/ net. Eyre & Spottiswoode

The articles include 'An Empire Mark of Origin,' by Sir John Cockburn, and 'Canada's Racial Destiny,' by Anglo-Saxon.

British Review, JUNE, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

'The Radical Party of America,' by Mr. A. Maurice Low: 'Small Ownership,' by Mr. M. V. Hay; and 'A North-Country Dialect Play,' by Canon Rawnsley, appear in this number.

Connoisseur, JUNE, 1/ net. 35–39, Maddox St., W.

The articles in this issue include 'Linthorpe: a Forgotten English Pottery,' by Mr. Arthur Moreland; 'Old Lacquer,' by Mr. Egan Mew; and 'From Piano to Piano-Player,' by Mr. George Cecil. The colour and half-tone plates are an important feature.

Contemporary Review, JUNE, 2/6 10, Adelphi Terrace

'Our £200,000,000 Budget,' by Mr. Chiozza Money; 'Myths of the Medicine Men,' by Mr. Stephen Coleridge; and 'Early Play-Houses and the Drama,' by Mr. Wilberforce Jenkinson, are among the features.

Country Life, SUMMER NUMBER, 1/ 20, Tavistock St., Strand

Some of the items are 'The Penguin under Water,' by Dr. Francis Ward, 'The Alaskan Fur Report,' 'The History of Birdcages,' and 'The Spoonbill.' There are numerous illustrations from photographs.

Empire Review and Magazine, JUNE, 1/ net. Macmillan

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke writes an appreciation of Prince Alexander of Teck; a Diplomatist discusses 'Foreign Affairs and British Relations'; and Mr. G. B. Smart contributes a paper on 'Juvenile Emigrants in Canada.'

Harper's Magazine, JUNE, 1/

The contents include 'The First Dictionary of Americanisms,' by Mr. Thomas R. Lounsbury; 'A Visit to Royalty and Days with Franz Liszt,' by Madame de Hegermann Lindencrone; and 'Pan, a Poem,' by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne.

Irish Book Lover, JUNE, 2/6 per annum. Salmond

An appreciation of Joseph Brenan and 'The Men of the North Countrie' appear in this issue.

Mariner's Mirror, JUNE, 1/ net. Hammond

Including 'Patience,' by Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton; 'Ships of 1529,' by Mr. W. B. Whall; and 'The Nydam Boat at Kiel,' by Capt. L. Arenhold.

Nineteenth Century and After, JUNE, 2/6 Spottiswoode

Sir Bampfylde Fuller writes on 'An Ideal Alliance,' Father Bernard Vaughan on 'The Jesuit in Fact and in Fiction,' and Lady Darwin and Miss Constance Tite contribute papers on the work of police-women in America and Germany respectively.

Occult Review, JUNE, 7*d.* net. Rider

Some of the features are 'Investigations in Automatism,' by Mr. James H. Cousins, and 'Algerian Magic,' by Mr. Vere D. Shortt.

Poetry Review, JUNE, 6*d.* net. 16, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn

This number includes 'The Homer of the Isle of Man,' by Mr. Thomas Sharpe, and 'The Latest Adventure in Drama Poetic,' by Miss Dorothy Macardle.

School World, JUNE, 6*d.* Macmillan

This issue contains papers on 'The Certificate in Religious Knowledge in the London University,' by Miss H. L. Powell, and 'Accuracy and the Direct Method,' by Mr. E. Creagh Kittson.

United Service Magazine, JUNE, 2/ Clowes

Includes 'A Study in Defensive War,' by Major G. W. Redway, and 'Signalling in the German Army,' by Mr. R. Raven-Hart.

Vineyard, JUNE, 6*d.* net. Dent

Among the articles are 'The Hand, and Home-Making,' by Miss Edith H. Scott, and 'Some Country Sayings,' by the Rev. R. L. Gales.

World's Work, JUNE, 1/ net. Heinemann

Some of the articles in the present number are 'Out of Ireland, a Prophet,' 'The Fates and Mr. Balfour,' 'The Moving Picture Teacher,' and 'Solving the Servant Problem.'

JUVENILE.

Le Feuvre (Amy), A DAUGHTER OF THE SEA, 3/6 R.T.S.

A new edition.

Page (Alice M.), CURLY HEAD IN SEARCH OF A MOTHER, 2/6 R.T.S.

The story of a stolen child. It is illustrated in colour.

GENERAL.

Gaskell (Lady C. Milnes), FRIENDS ROUND THE WREKIN, 9/ net. Smith & Elder

A book of pleasant gossip, garden lore, and legend, written much in the manner of the author's previous book, 'Spring in a Shropshire Abbey.' There are illustrations.

Gwynn (Stephen), THE FAIR HILLS OF IRELAND, 2/6 net. Maunsel

A new edition. There are coloured and other illustrations from drawings by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

Sepher Maphteah Shelomo (BOOK OF THE KEY OF SOLOMON), 42/ net. Milford

A facsimile by collotype process of the Hebrew MS. in the possession of Dr. Hermann Gollancz. It is now reproduced for the first time, with an Introduction by him. Only 300 copies have been issued.

Trew (M. F.), NOTIONS ABOUT NATIONS, a Psychical Geography, 2/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer

Nonsense rhymes, written as "a gentle recreation for the melancholy mind," and illustrated by Mr. W. H. Toy.

Whelpley (James Davenport), AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION, 7/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The author's aim is "to interpret American opinion upon certain large or more or less international questions." Many of the chapters are reprinted from articles in *The Century Magazine* of New York and *The Fortnightly Review*.

Where shall We Live? A GUIDE TO THE CHOICEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS ROUND LONDON, 3*d.* net. Homeland Association

A popular edition of 'Where to Live round London.'

SCIENCE.

Enriques (Federigo), PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE, Authorized Translation by Katharine Royce, 10/ net. Open Court Publishing Co.

A survey of scientific methodology, with an Introductory Note by Prof. Josiah Royce.

Freud (Prof. Dr. Sigmund), PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY LIFE, Authorized English Edition, with Introduction by A. A. Brill, 12/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A study of the complex problems of human behaviour. The book is translated from the fourth German edition.

Godfrey (Walter H.), GARDENS IN THE MAKING, 5/ net. Batsford

This book deals with the craft of designing and laying-out gardens. The letterpress is illustrated from drawings by the author and Mr. E. L. Wratten.

Ingham (A. E.), GEARING, a Practical Treatise, 5/ net. Methuen

The author discusses the general scientific principles relating to gears and their application, and describes the most approved methods of solving problems associated with them. The text is illustrated with tables, charts, and diagrams.

Marvels of Insect Life, Part I., edited by Edward Step, 7*d.* net. Hutchinson

This work, which will be completed in about twenty-four fortnightly parts, describes in non-scientific language the structure and habits of insects. It has numerous illustrations and a coloured frontispiece.

Thompson (Joseph C.), THE VARIATIONS EXHIBITED BY THAMNOPHIS ORDINOIDES (BAIRD AND GIRARD), a Garter-Snake inhabiting the Sausalito Peninsula, California. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Walcott (Charles D.), CAMBRIAN GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY: II. No. 13; and III. No. 1. Washington, Smithsonian Institution

The former paper contains a classification and description of the Dikelocephalus and other genera of the Dikelocephalinæ. The other includes the Introduction to 'The Cambrian Faunas of China,' published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington last year, and here reprinted with slight additions. Both papers are illustrated.

FINE ART.

Gray (Harold St. George), FIFTH INTERIM REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT MAUMBURY RINGS, DORCHESTER, 1913. Dorchester, 'Dorset County Chronicle'

This report is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Hough (Walter), Culture of the Ancient Pueblos of the Upper Gila River Region, New Mexico and Arizona.
Washington, Government Printing Office
A report of the investigation of ruins undertaken by the second Museum-Gates Expedition. See p, 801.

Young (Hayward), Short Cuts to Sketching, edited by Flora Klickmann, 5/ net. R.T.S.
A series of articles giving suggestions on sketching to beginners. They are reprinted from *The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine*, and are illustrated with reproductions of drawings and paintings by Mr. Young.

DRAMA.

Bunston (Anna), Jephthah's Daughter, 3/6 net. Erskine Macdonald
A play in five acts, written in blank verse.

FOREIGN.

Chateaubriand, Atala, René, Le Dernier Abencerage, 10*d*. Nelson
A volume, including the essay on Shakespeare, in the "Édition Lutetia." M. Émile Faguet contributes an Introduction.

Gall (August Freiherrn von), Der Hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner, 28m. Giessen, Töpelmann
The first part of a work on which the editor has spent twenty years of careful work. It appears in quarto form, and includes Prolegomena, facsimiles, and the text of Genesis, with abundant notes beneath it. The whole is to be complete in five parts.

SONNET.

When these tired eyes are closed in that long sleep
Which is the deepest and the last of all,
Shroud not my limbs with purple funeral pall,
Nor mock my rest with vainest prayers, nor weep,
But take my ashes where the sunshine plays
In dewy meadows splashed with gold and white,
And there, when stars peep from black pools by night,
Let the wind scatter them. And on the days
You wander by those meadow pools again,
Think of me as I then shall be, a part
Of earth—naught else. And if you see the red
Of western skies, or feel the clean soft rain,
Or smell the flowers I loved, then let your heart
Beat fast for me, and I shall not be dead.

Thomas Moult.

CHAUCER AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Muniments Room, Westminster Abbey, May 29, 1914.

The huge Chartulary of Westminster Abbey known as Domesday was compiled in the reign of Edward II., between A.D. 1307 and 1327. It contains transcripts of hundreds of deeds relating to the various Abbey manors throughout England, of which the original documents have almost without exception been since lost or stolen.

Under the heading of 'Hertfordshire: Ashwell Manor,' are two deeds containing the earliest mention yet found of the poet Chaucer's connexion with the Abbey. They are of the year 1306, and relate to his grandfather, Robert le Chaucer (or Chaufecire, as the name is usually spelt), and his grandmother, Mary Heyroun. The text of these interesting and important charters is given below:—

Rubric.

Quietaclamatio Roberti dicti le Chauser de Londone et Marie vxoris sue de tota dote eiusdem Marie in Essewelle. Nouerint vniuersi ad quos presentes littere peruenerint quod nos Robertus dictus le Chauser de London et Maria vxor mea remisimus et quietumclamauimus Domino Waltero Dei gracia abbati Westmonasteriensi et eiusdem loci conuentui totum jus clamium et exaccionem que habuimus uel habere potuimus uel poterimus inperpetuum racione dotis predicte Marie que quondam fuit vxor Johannis Heyron de Londone quondam viri ipsius Marie de omnibus terris et tenementis que fuerunt predicti Johannis Heyron in Aschewelle. Ita videlicet quod nos predicti Robertus et Maria nec aliquis per nos nec nomine nostro uel alterum nostrorum in predictis tenementis nomine dotis ipsius Marie aliquo jure uel clamij alterius tituli decetero exigere clamare uel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti quieteclamancie apud Assewelle sigilla nostra apposuimus die sancte Margarete virginis Anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici tricesimo quarto in presencia Willelmi de Lyre Roberti de Raukedich Willelmi de Stanton Roberti de pratis Johanni filii Thome Ricardi Ottewy et Philippi filii Thome et aliorum.

Rubric.

Quietaclamantio Petri filii Willelmi de Hancestre de vno messuagio cum omnibus terris et tenementis et gardinis ad illud pertinentibus Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris uel audituris petrus filius Willelmi de Hancestre salutem in domino. Noueritis me pro me et heredibus meis remisisse et omnino quietumclamasse Waltero dei gracia abbati Wesmonasteriensi et eiusdem loci conuentui et eorum successoribus totum jus et clamium quod habui uel aliquo modo habere potui in toto illo mesuagio cum gardinis et omnibus terris et tenementis ad predictum mesuagium pertinentibus in villa de Assewelle. Illa videlicet tenementa que quondam fuerunt Rogeri de aqua susspensi et que tenementa quondam Johannes Heron de Londone tenuit ex dimissione eiusdem Rogeri et que idem Johannes Heron sursumreddidit in manus domini in plena curia de Assewelle secundum consuetudinem manorij ad opus meum. Ita videlicet quod nec ego predictus Petrus nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro quicquam juris uel clamij decetero exigere vendicare uel clamare poterimus inperpetuum occasione illius reddicionis seu aliquo alio modo neque in dominico neque in servicio. In cuius rei testimonum presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne vicario de Essewelle Ricardo de Standone Willelmo de Stantone Galfrido Pikeroun Gerino de sancto Egidio Gamelo de Ware Willelmo de Lyre Johanne le Jeofne Johanne de Stanes Ricardo de Raukediche Sansone le clerc Roberto atte Made et aliis.

Edward J. L. Scott, D.Litt.Oxon.,
Keeper of the Abbey Muniments.

JOHN PEPYS, THE FATHER OF THE DIARIST, AND ST. BRIDE'S.

You will need no apology from me for venturing to give to the numerous lovers of Pepys the following facts, which have not, so far as I am aware, been made public before, although the existence of part of them was indicated some years ago.

We know from his petition to the Merchant Taylors' to be admitted a freeman ('Pepysiana,' p. 15) that John Pepys, the father of the diarist, had lived, as apprentice and master man, in St. Bride's Churchyard for thirty-six years, at the time he made the application, that is since he was a boy of 13. He married in 1626, when he was 24, and his first child was born in 1627. Of his six sons and five daughters, in the registers of St. Bride's I have found the entries of all their baptisms but one, that of John the youngest; and there also will be found the entries of the burials of seven of them, three sons and four daughters.

Any doubt which may have existed as to the fact of Samuel Pepys having been born at his father's house in St. Bride's Churchyard may, I think, be set aside after examination of the registers. The regularity with which the registrations follow the dates of the births of his brothers and sisters given by Pepys in the Diary (vol. iv. p. 320, Wheatley) is strong presumptive evidence that all were born there; seventeen days is the longest interval between any of the births and baptisms, and in Samuel's case the interval is only eight days.

The entries are as follows:—

1627, Aug. 1. Mary d. of John Pepes wyef Margaret.
1628, Oct. 5. Paulina d. of James [*sic*] Pepes wyef Margaret.
1630, Apr. 9. Hester d. to John wyef Margaret Peapes.
1631 [/2] Jan. 19. John s. to John Peapes wyef Margaret.
1632 [/3] Mar. 3. Samuell s. to John Peapis wyef Margaret.
1634, June 25 Thomas s. to John Peapes wife Margaret.
1635, Sept. 3. Sarah d. to John Peapes wife Margaret.
1637, May 8. Jacob s. to John Peapes wife Margaret.
1638, Nov. 27. Robert s. to John Peyps wife Margaritt.
1640, Nov. 5. Paulina d. to John Peepes wyef Margaret.

The forename James given in the second entry is, of course, a clerical error for John.

Of the baptism of John, the youngest son, the second to receive that name, I have so far been unable to find the entry.

Then turning to the burials, we find the following entries, which show that all of the diarist's brothers and sisters did not die in infancy, as has been supposed:—

1631, Nov. 23. Hester d. to John Pepys [19½ months].
1632, May 10. Pallina d. to John Peypys [3½ years].
1637, Dec. 15. Jacob s. to John Peapys [7 months].
1640, May 19. John s. to John Peepes [8 years and 4 months].
1640, Dec. 14. Mary d. to John Peepes [13 years].
1641, June 9. Sara d. to John Peepes [5¾ years].

Of the burial of Robert, stated to have died young (Diary, vol. i. p. xvii, Wheatley), I have at present failed to find the record; he may, of course, have died away from home—at Brampton or elsewhere. Then, after many years, we find the entry relating to Thomas, whose death and burial are related in the Diary:—

1663[/4], March 18. Mr. Thomas Pepyes.

We may note the influence of the rising Navy official in the prefix "Mr.," which is not given to any other of the entries.

As well as the above members of the family, there are the following entries referring to the household:—

1641, Nov. 26. Barbara Williams servant to Mr. Peapes.
1644, Sept. 18. Margarett, Peeps lodger. (Plague.)

which are of interest as showing something of his social condition.

Besides the registers, other books in the same place furnish information about John Pepys. In 1645 we find him making request to the vestry to be allowed to move a "partition" in the churchyard standing before his house, "for the better benefitt of his light." After viewing it, the vestry decided to allow him to move it "further in two yards, provided that he would be at the charge of paving that ground," and putting grates to the window for "feare of dainger to children." This proves that his house actually abutted on the churchyard, and was not only nominally situated there. The exact location of the house will, however, I fear, never be determined; much alteration has been made in the neighbourhood, and one possible source of information which might have given valuable clues is not available: the rate-books do not go back so far as the period of his occupation.

In July, 1649, "Mr. John Peapes was chosen scavenger for the year ensueinge." (The scavenger was the officer appointed by the parish to be responsible for the cleansing of the streets, &c.) In the following September we have further reference to this appointment, which I transcribe in full, the side-note being "1649. 18 Sept. Mr. Peapes

fines for scavenger and all other parish offices" :—

"At this Vestrie the comttee of Vestrie appointed to treat with Mr. Peapes lately chosen scavenger for the year ensueinge concerninge his fline for that place and all other parish offices if hee bee pleased, made their report that they had spoken with him to whom hee declared that hee conceived hee had received some affront att St. Sepulchre's his vote being denyed him in choice of publique offices for the cittie being hee was no ffreeman thereof as was alleged and therefore could not be compelled to bear any publique office of the cittie, yett because hee would not bee accounted a Refractory neighbour in doeing something for the parish, hee would freely give 5 pounds to the poore of the place in respect of all offices, all wch and other things being considered if they thought fitt the churchwardens should receive of him the 5 pounds wch they did accordingly. And this Vestrie upon that report did approve of what the said comttee had done therin and ordered that hee should bee for the same discharged from the said office of scavenger and all other parish offices."

And the receipt of the fine appears :—

1649, 13 Sept. Recd of Mr. Peapes his fine for all offices. 005 . 00 . 00.

This incident may probably have had something to do with his petition to the Merchant Taylors' to be admitted a freeman of the Company, for it was but a few months after that his application was made.

After the lapse of some years, we find him again elected to a parish office, of which the following is the record :—

1658, 14 Aprill. John Peepes chose sydesman for the year ensueinge.

I am much indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. W. Peart, the Parish Clerk of St. Bride's, who has most kindly granted me facilities for consulting the parish records, and given me his assistance in making the search.

WALTER H. WHITEAR.

EDMUND BURKE'S LETTERS.

1, Rutland House, 53, Charleville Road,
West Kensington, W.,
June 1, 1914.

I AM engaged in the preparation of a definitive edition of the correspondence of Edmund Burke, and seek the hospitality of your columns in order to ask any of your readers who possess original letters kindly to communicate with me.

LEWIS MELVILLE.

BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S book sales last week included the libraries of the late Capt. Douglas and the late Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick, and the property of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, the chief prices being: Berain, Ornemens, 106 plates, *c.* 1674, 45*l.* Cauvet, Recueil d'Ornemens, 1777, 47*l.* Cuvilliés, Architecture, *c.* 1770, 120*l.* Heppelwhite, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Guide, 1789, 21*l.* Le Pautre, Œuvres d'Architecture, 3 vols., n.d., 22*l.* 10*s.* J. A. Meissonier, Œuvre, *c.* 1730, 115*l.* Neufforge, Recueil élémentaire d'Architecture, 8 vols. in 4, 1757-68, 24*l.* Combe, Three Tours of Dr. Syntax, 3 vols., 1812-21, 32*l.* 10*s.* Dance of Life, 1817, 37*l.* Dance of Death, 1814-15, 50*l.* Dickens, Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, 1836-7, in the original parts, perhaps the finest copy extant, 195*l.*; Pickwick, 2 vols. extended to 4 by extra-illustration, 1887, 25*l.* Library of Fiction, 14 parts in 2 vols., 1836-7, 29*l.* Shakespeare, Works, 7 vols., 1709-10, 35*l.* Surtees, Handley Cross, 1854, 42*l.* Westmacott, English Spy, 24 parts in 2 vols., 1825-6, 145*l.*; another copy, 41*l.* Ackermann, Microcosm of London, 3 vols., 1808, 21*l.* Don Quixote, 4 vols., 1818, extra-illustrated, 25*l.* Ireland, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 4 vols., 1823-8, 45*l.* Ducrest, Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., extra-illustrated, 1894, 35*l.* 10*s.* Mlle. de Montpensier, Memoirs, 3 vols., extra-illustrated, 1848, 24*l.* 10*s.* Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 31 vols., 1894-9, 52*l.* Chodowiecki, a collection of 535 engravings, 28*l.* 10*s.* Girtin, Twenty of the most picturesque views of Paris, 1803, 20*l.* Piranesi, Vedute di Roma, Vasi, &c., 4 vols., 1779, &c., 49*l.*

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN GRIBBEL of Philadelphia has agreed to proposals for the custody of the Glenriddell Burns MSS., which he presented to the Scottish nation. A trust is to be formed consisting of three members: the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Lord Rosebery. The manuscripts are to be deposited for alternate periods of five years in Edinburgh and Glasgow until Scotland has a National Library. When such a library exists, it is to become sole trustee and ultimate depository of the MSS.

THE first volume of the new edition of Dr. Hugh Scott's 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' edited by the Rev. W. S. Crockett, was laid on the table at the recent Church of Scotland General Assembly. Dr. Wallace Williamson explained that it was the work of the Committee in charge to bring the 'Fasti' fully up to date, so that, when completed, it would embrace the biography of every minister of the Church of Scotland from the time of the Reformation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—

"Your review of the last book on Landor reminds me of what has never been published—his remark that he would whip his son if he did not write better verse than Horace—as told me by my father, who met the poet at Llanfairynghornwy Rectory, Anglesey."

This is quite in Landor's vein. "Mine were always the best," he remarked complacently of his Latin verses at Rugby, and they seem to have condoned a good deal of his impertinence in school.

DR. MONTESSORI is proposing to visit England in October in order to give a series of lectures and a short course with practical demonstrations for parents and teachers. This course will be designed to throw further light on the Montessori Method, particularly with relation to its employment in this country; and prospective students and others interested should apply to C. A. Bang, 20, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C., for further particulars.

THE Académie des Sciences has elected Mr. J. Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, to succeed the late Lord Avebury as a corresponding member.

THE Académie Française and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques will be represented at Oxford, on the occasion of the Bacon Commemoration, by M. le Comte d'Haussonville.

THE Prix Jean Raynaud, which is given for the work most remarkable for originality, has been awarded to Prof. Joseph Bédier, of the Collège de France, for his 'Légendes épiques: recherches sur la formation des Chansons de Geste.' This prize, of the value of 10,000 francs, is one of the most important of those distributed by the Académie Française.

MR. GEORGE WATSON, of the staff of the Oxford Dictionary, has for some years past been collecting and noting the errors in Sir Walter Scott's writings. To the *Transactions* of the Hawick Archæological Society he has contributed a paper on the 'Literary Blunders of the Author of Waverley.' To *The Border Magazine* for June, 1912, he contributed a paper on Scott's misuse of words, owing to failure of memory or otherwise; and a second instalment will shortly appear on the same subject in this periodical.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing next week a short work by the Rev. N. S. Talbot, entitled 'The Mind of the Disciples,' in which the writer sets forth so much of the historical foundation of Christianity as is at once essential for those who are bound to teach and explain the Christian religion, and not disallowed by modern criticism.

THE author of 'Night Thoughts' has hitherto been without any such biography as the exhaustive methods of the present day have led us to consider satisfactory. Whether the world has lost much by this we shall presently know, for Mr. Henry C. Shelley has had access to material hitherto out of reach, and is about to issue what his publishers, Messrs. Pitman, call a "full-dress" portrait of Edward Young. "Full-length" is perhaps what was intended, but unless the new letters differ markedly from Young's other productions, they are probably equally well summed up by the former word.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing next week for Mr. J. A. Hobson a book entitled 'Work and Wealth: a Human Valuation.' His purpose is to present a full and formal exposure of the inhumanity and vital waste of modern industry by the close application of the best-approved formulas of individual and social welfare, and to indicate the most hopeful measures of remedy for a society sufficiently intelligent, courageous, and self-governing to apply them.

Messrs. Macmillan will also issue next week a novel by a new writer—Mr. Herbert Harrison—entitled 'A Lad of Kent.'

'THE OXFORD SURVEY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE' is to be published this month by the Oxford University Press. This elaborate work is a description of the Empire and its constituent territories in their geographical, economic, administrative, and social aspects at the present time. It will be issued in six octavo volumes, the last of which will be occupied by a general survey. There will be 210 reproductions of photographs, 27 coloured maps, and 193 figures in the text. The 'Survey' has been edited by Prof. A. J. Herbertson and Mr. O. J. R. Howarth, Assistant Secretary of the British Association, in collaboration with 73 contributors.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Sir Douglas Straight on Thursday last. Born in 1844, he made his way at the Bar at an early age, and, after a period in Parliament and as an Indian judge, took up the editorship of *The Pall Mall Gazette* in 1896 as a temporary duty, but retained it for thirteen years. Sir Douglas was hardly a great editor, but he was a man accomplished in many ways, and so genial as to win the regard of all who knew him.

SCIENCE

THE X-RAYS AGAIN.

Dr. Kaye tells us in the Preface to his 'Introduction to the Study of Röntgen Rays' that this is not a treatise on the rays, but an attempt to give "a notion of the historical trend of events" from Prof. Röntgen's discovery in 1895 down to the end of last year, and we gather, further, that it is particularly addressed to the medical profession. Yet we do not find in it much that is historical. There is, on the other hand, a good deal that is practical, and on the whole we think a medical man with an elementary knowledge of electricity would be able to glean from it what apparatus he should use or avoid in working with the X-rays. That most of the contrivances here recommended are English, and that little notice is taken of the work of French or German manufacturers, is perhaps natural.

With this limitation the book is singularly complete. In practical matters Dr. Kaye supplies many useful hints, as when he tells us that in radiographic work "the kidneys, which are in continual periodic motion," can be "temporarily arrested" by pressing a lead tube tightly on to the abdomen. With regard to the use of bismuth for obtaining radiographs of the intestines in action also, he warns the practitioner that the "pronounced and very soft secondary rays" that bismuth emits may have an injurious effect on the patient. He recommends, too, the taking of "plastic" prints of radiographs, which—to judge from the specimen reproduced in his book—give a stereoscopic effect without the taking of two pictures. As to the curative use of the rays, he lays down that, although they have been successfully employed in cases of rodent ulcer, they do not effect a cure for malignant tumours and large cancerous growths. He declares that, unlike ultra-violet light, they have little or no action on bacteria, and cannot be employed to destroy them. At the same time he quotes with approval Prof. Bragg's contention that the X-ray owes all its activity to the electrons it produces when suddenly stopped by the body against which it strikes, and that therefore its only curative action must arise from its transformation into what he calls "corpuscular" rays and the absorption of these last. As corpuscular or cathode rays can be produced by other means, and without the risk of dermatitis and other dangers arising from the use of the X-rays, it would seem to follow that in his view the main use of the latter in medicine will be confined in the near future to radiography.

As to the nature of the rays themselves, he thinks that the controversy regarding them has been set at rest by the discovery that they can be reflected and diffracted by crystals, and that there can remain "scarcely any doubt" that they are in fact ultra-violet light of extremely short wave-lengths. He even assumes these wave-lengths to be of the order of the diameter of the atom. Yet it is evident that this does not satisfy all the conditions, for immediately afterwards he notes that the X-rays behave more like rifle bullets than waves, and that they seem to be made up of "streams of discrete entities." He quotes, therefore, Sir Joseph Thomson's idea that the ether has a fibrous structure, and that individual light-waves are not continuous, but correspond to "a collection of wires along which the various disturbances travel." But this only gets him into further difficulties, and he has to confess in the end that the problem of the nature of the X-ray cannot yet be dismissed. We think he would get over some of the trouble by frankly accepting Prof. Bragg's theory of the X-ray as a stream of doublets consisting of positive and negative particles neutralizing each other. He admits that this theory has led to a successful forecast and explanation of the transfers of energy between the cathode rays and the X-rays, and we believe that in time it will serve to explain the other phenomena involved. The main difficulty is, perhaps, the unwillingness of English, and especially Cambridge, mathematicians to give up the ether-pulse theory set on foot by Stokes soon after Dr. Röntgen's discovery was first made known.

Dr. Kaye's book is a model of compression.

X-Rays: an Introduction to the Study of Röntgen Rays. By G. W. Kaye. (Longmans & Co., 5*s.* net.)

A Text-Book of Geology. By James Park. (Griffin & Co., 15*s.* net.)

This textbook has been written by a professor in New Zealand with the view, primarily, of meeting the requirements of students of mining, agriculture, and engineering. While, therefore, it covers the ground usually traversed in manuals of general geology—forming, indeed, an excellent introduction to the science—it is distinguished by giving special prominence to the economic bearings of the subject. Thus it describes briefly the way in which metallic minerals occur in veins and other deposits; it explains the nature and mode of occurrence of the various kinds of mineral fuel; it touches on the question of underground water supply and artesian wells; and it does not omit the elements of field geology and geological surveying. It is essentially a solid, practical book, an expansion of the author's lectures at the University of Otago, and the student who is entering on the study of geology will find that Prof. Park offers much wholesome advice. As a notable feature in the work, it may be mentioned that each chapter is brought to a close with a neat summary of its contents.

One of the best chapters in the volume is that which deals with the formation of joints and faults in rocks—a subject which is often not without difficulty to the elementary student, and which is here treated in a clear and comprehensive manner, with excellent illustrations. The genesis of ore-deposits is another subject of supreme interest to the mining geologist, and one that offers a wide field for speculation. If we assume that the ores have been carried in solution, it becomes a question whether they have been conveyed by magmatic waters rising from below, or meteoric waters descending from above, or circulating waters from neighbouring rocks. Perhaps each mode of migration may have operated in different cases. In discussing the ultimate origin of the ores, Prof. Park inclines to what has been called the "ascensional theory," and assumes that the minerals have been brought up, directly or indirectly, from deep-seated sources in igneous magmas. The rival theory of "lateral secretion" supposes that the metalliferous contents of mineral veins have been dissolved out of the surrounding rocks; but although this view has been elaborated with much ingenuity by distinguished chemists, it seems hardly adequate to explain the origin of certain of the larger ore-bodies. At the same time, it may be recognized as a means of concentrating and enriching many ores, though even here the primary origin of the metallic minerals may probably be referred to igneous sources.

That Prof. Park has been mindful of recent views on geological and petrographical subjects is illustrated by his remarks on the Pacific and Atlantic types of igneous rocks, which meet in New Zealand. It is now generally held that the Cretaceous and Tertiary igneous rocks admit of arrangement in two great groups, known from their composition as the alkalic and calcic types, and that these have a distinctive geographical distribution, being representative respectively of two vast petrographical provinces or regions of related rocks—the Atlantic and the Pacific. The former type is held by Suess to be associated with subsidence of parts of the earth's crust, consequent on the radial contraction of the cooling globe; whilst the latter is connected rather with orogenetic folding, brought about by lateral compression. In New Zealand the Pacific or calcic type might fairly be expected to occur, and as a matter of fact it is represented in many parts of the North Island; but, rather curiously, the two groups are associated in the small petrographical province of Otago Peninsula, on the east coast of the South Island.

Many of the illustrations in this volume relate to New Zealand, and the local character thus given to parts of the book is a rather refreshing novelty to the English reader. Others are taken from the publications of the Geological Survey of the United States, whilst others again are old friends derived from Phillips's 'Manual.' It is perhaps by an oversight that the figure of Pterygotus given on p. 281 reappears on p. 339, and again on plate xxxi. There is a Bibliography, which will assist the student who desires to extend his reading; and the excellent Index occupies forty pages.

PROF. KÜLPE ON PSYCHOLOGY AND ÆSTHETICS.

The authorities of Bedford College for Women deserve warm eulogies for their enterprise in inviting Dr. Oswald Külpe, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Munich, to give a set of three lectures on 'Psychologie und Aesthetik,' which were delivered last week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in the Hall of the College. The audience was surprisingly numerous, in view both of the subject and of the fact that the lectures were given in German, and Prof. Külpe met with an enthusiastic welcome.

The first lecture bore a general introductory character. The Professor dealt in it with the position of æsthetics in a general system of sciences, and particularly with its relation to philosophy and psychology. Grouping the sciences according to their objects and their points of view as expressed in their methods of procedure, he pointed out that æsthetics overlaps (as indeed all sciences are bound to overlap) with others, especially with psychology on the one side, and with philosophical theories on the other. All the same, æsthetics retains its character as an independent science, owing to the special æsthetic point of departure of its research, and the æsthetically normative outlook which dominates it. The old-standing pretensions of philosophy to absorb æsthetics as a branch of its studies—one almost feels tempted to add with a certain dog-in-the-manger attitude of mind—based partly upon some vagueness as to the particular aim of æsthetics, and partly upon the unwitting use of psychological analysis by metaphysicians, met with a refreshing protest on the part of Prof. Külpe. Philosophy has no direct concern with æsthetics, in so far as the latter is a study of æsthetic facts, except at one point where their respective domains touch; namely, where æsthetic research issues into a general philosophical discussion of values, to which it can contribute, in its turn, a not inconsiderable share. The counterpart to these philosophical ambitions is the similarly uncompromising claim often advanced by psychology to annex æsthetics as a province of its own. According to Prof. Külpe, whose views are shared, I believe, by a growing number of æstheticians, this demand cannot be legitimately sustained. The psychological claim has, indeed, a prima facie validity, since æsthetics is extensively concerned with mental facts and psychical processes. The opposition to it is mainly based upon the fact that æsthetic research deals only with mental processes and states in so far as they are connected with the peculiarly *æsthetic* questions of appreciation and artistic creation—questions foreign, in their distinctness from other psychical processes, to the scope of psychology as such.

All the same, there naturally is a large percentage of such facts which in their psychological aspect form part of that extensive borderland between æsthetics and psychology which can be cultivated with equal success by both sciences. The failure of a purely psychological treatment of æsthetic problems is, perhaps, most evident in the discussions of æsthetic values. Psychology is just as powerless to initiate or support any such notion of æsthetic values as ethics and religion have been in the past in their attempts to impose *their* values upon æsthetics. Psychology is even less able to do so, since it has, as positive science, no concern with the normative outlook of æsthetics. As psychological facts, "norms" and "values" fall, of course, within the province of psychology, but as criteria of evaluation they belong to æsthetics alone.

This led the lecturer to give an admirable summary of the intricate feud which raged for a long time between the supporters of "normative" and "positive" æsthetics, between the "psychologists" and the "antipsychologists" in æsthetic research. Discussing the views of Meumann, and especially of Volkelt, he was led to the conclusion that even the attempt of the latter to formulate "norms" on a purely psychological analysis of the æsthetic state proved unsatisfactory in the last resort; and he proceeded to sketch what he conceived to be the only feasible means of arriving at a valuation of æsthetic impressions, without having recourse to the method of superimposing either ethical or metaphysical values upon æsthetics, viz., by trying to discover regular correspondences between the nature of æsthetic states and the nature of the objects inducing them, on the principle which he described as that of the "adequacy of the impression to the object."

In the second lecture Prof. Külpe dealt more in detail with the importance which psychology has acquired, and is entitled to claim, in relation to æsthetics. Perhaps the greatest debt of gratitude of æsthetics is due to psychology for having inculcated the value of a definite and steadily pursued method. It is method which, after all, distinguishes æsthetics from the sometimes brilliant and profound, but fundamentally barren aphoristic habits of criticism and of writers on art. It is this methodical research which has made it possible to accumulate slowly a common and steadily growing stock of knowledge, accessible to all and verifiable by all, as the foundation of a science in the full sense of the term. After a short description of the various methods employed by æsthetics, and largely borrowed from psychological precedent, the lecturer devoted the rest of the hour to the discussion of certain problems of æsthetics and the contributions by psychology to their solution. They were the problems presented by the *object* of æsthetic appreciation, and by the *subjective states* involved in æsthetic effects, both intimately connected according to the formula which he suggested, that æsthetic effect is the function of the object and of the subjective states induced by it.

That even the nature of the object depends largely upon the manner in which we apprehend it accounts for the wide fluctuations of impressions which we actually find in our experiences with art. "There is nothing beautiful or ugly, but thinking makes it so," as Prof. Külpe said. Foremost among the problems of the subjective state as affecting the conception and very meaning of the object, he discussed the importance of the "initial adaptation" of the subject to an æsthetic effect. The beauty of an object depends, as he pointed out, upon an adequate *Bewusstseins-Einstellung* being reached by the subject, *i.e.*, an adaptation adequate to the intentions and peculiarities of the object to be appreciated. After a long total neglect of this important "gate" to the æsthetic state, a beginning of its experimental investigation has at last been made by the contributions of Bullough and Geiger. Other interesting suggestions for experimental work on it were made by Prof. Külpe concerning the latency or actuality, spontaneity or induced nature, of such adaptations.

Psychological investigation has further cast a new light upon the traditional demand made upon æsthetic objects to be concrete, imaged, and non-abstract. Since the time of Kant, and even since the middle of the eighteenth century, the view has been held, for instance, that the effects of poetry are necessarily based upon the images evoked by it. Recent experiments have, however, cast doubts on this stock idea of æsthetic theory, and have shown that a large number of æsthetic effects (including poetical impressions) do not depend upon their imaged character, but may be produced quite as much by non-imaged ideas, imageless meanings, or abstract knowledge of fact.

A similar revision of accepted notions of the object of æsthetic impressions has affected the old-fashioned privilege of the "higher" senses as "æsthetic senses" *par excellence*. Guyau already had claimed that the distinction was invalid, and recent experimental work by Miss L. Martin has gone to show that reproduced sensations of the "lower" senses are capable of enhancing, if not of primarily constituting, æsthetic objects.

The intricate progress of modern æsthetic research was happily illustrated by Prof. Külpe in the analysis of the so-called "direct" and "associative" or "relative" factors of the æsthetic impression. Suggested at first by Fechner, their analysis, especially that of the relative factor, represents a very considerable advance in our knowledge, due largely to the greater accuracy and minuteness of psychological discrimination, and its emphasis of the functional interdependence, as against the atomistic isolation, of psychical states. With the help of lantern-slides of well-known classical and modern works, the lecturer illustrated the meaning and function of the reproductive, animistic, active, symbolic, teleological, and reactive strands entering into the complex web of the relative factor.

Lastly, in a short discussion of the theory of æsthetic illusion, he explained its inadequacy as a description of the æsthetic state in view of the irrelevancy of the distinction between appearance and reality from the æsthetic point of view—an irrelevance first pointed out by Lord Kames in the eighteenth century in his theory of "ideal presence."

The third lecture was concerned with the discussion of the *æsthetic state* from the point of view of its psychological analysis. The lecturer passed in review the modern results in this direction, and explained the phases which have come to be regarded as distinct, though interdependent within this state of æsthetic appreciation.

Under the name of "contemplation" he discussed the initial phase of the æsthetic state, including the adaptation previously mentioned. Comprising the mere intellectual apprehension of the "meaning" of the object, the combined effects of the "direct" factor of line, colour, shape, or composition, and of the "relative" factors of the knowledge about the object, the contemplation presents problems largely identical with those of perception as investigated by general psychology. Interesting differences between persons, due to differences either of adaptation or of response to the significance of the object, have been brought to light by recent experiments. In particular, the tests with varied time-exposures undertaken by Dessoir, Külpe, and Miss von Ritook offered valuable suggestions.

The second phase is well known under the name of "empathy" (*Einfühlung*). Most of the researches of the last twenty years have been concentrated upon it, and our detailed knowledge of it is one of the most valuable advances in the study of æsthetics. By "empathy" is meant the projection of inner, specially emotional, states into the object, endowing it with the appearance of an inner life of its own—an emotional

content and expression. Passing from "objective" empathy, the mere cognitive apprehension of the temperament, mood, and expression, say, of a portrait, to the "subjective" empathy, viz., an actual participation of the spectator in such states, empathy presents a variety of forms and phases which analysis has tried to separate and distinguish. Especially the psychical mechanism by which empathy is brought about has attracted attention in recent years. Probably no other æsthetic problem has led to so much discussion and controversy as this. It is summarized both in the large work of Volkelt and in a report presented by Geiger at the Fourth Congress for Experimental Psychology, and suggests that almost endless varieties of empathy exist, habitual to differently constituted persons. This variability is further increased by the freedom of the æsthetic state from practical needs and consequences, which admits of a far wider range of empathy into emotions and moods than actual experience does. "Our determinability," said Prof. Külpe, "is far greater than our determination," thus allowing an æsthetic realization of emotional states far more varied than those of actual practical life of the individual person. This would seem to represent one of the most valuable functions of art, namely, that of mediating experiences ordinarily unattainable. The systematic investigation of the different forms of empathy was pointed to by Prof. Külpe as an imperative necessity for further research. What in the meantime, however, appears as certain is that the importance given to empathy as the central fact of æsthetic appreciation—as, for instance, by Th. Lipps—is much exaggerated.

Concerning the next aspect of appreciation—our feelings of "participation" and of value, *i.e.*, of our personal sympathy or antipathy towards the object and its emotional content—very little is so far known. That "enjoyment" and "value" are not necessarily identical, that we may be conscious of the inferiority of a work which we nevertheless enjoy, has been pointed out by Geiger, and is a matter of general experience. This question might, indeed, prove a fertile subject for experiments; the little that is known concerning these processes is mainly due to tests carried out in former years, though not with this particular object in view.

The same uncertainty—due to a lack of evidence—is attached to our knowledge of the processes involved in æsthetic judgments. Prof. Külpe distinguished between judgments upon each of the phases of the æsthetic state, viz., judgments of the understanding of the objective features, judgments of the reaction produced, judgments of taste—*i.e.*, of pleasure and displeasure, and judgments of value.

Lastly, as one of the most comprehensive and as yet practically unexplored problems, he described "æsthetic receptivity." It is, of course, well known that people differ considerably in their sensibility to æsthetic effects. But no accurate information is available on the different forms of receptivity or on any correlations between it and other temperamental features. It is obvious that differences in sensibility must exist in respect of each of the phases of the æsthetic state—of empathy, participation, taste, and judgment; but nothing is known of the peculiarities of such differences, of their bearing upon individual appreciation as a whole, or of the extent to which they influence individual behaviour and reaction to æsthetic stimulation. This varying receptivity offers unquestionably the most exhaustive explanation of varieties of taste in matters of art. And these varieties, their dependence upon personal factors and the freedom of their individualism, appear as one of the most marked characteristics of æsthetic experience. Contrasted with the consolidation of experience in matters of truth, moral conduct, and social life, into Logic and Science, Ethics and Law, this individualism marks a place apart from all these for art and art-experience, and causes the common identification of Truth, Goodness, and Beauty to appear as but pompous nonsense.

In his happy response to the vote of thanks proposed by Prof. Hobhouse, and seconded by Prof. Dawes Hicks, Prof. Külpe remarked that the presentation in this country of some of the results of German æsthetic research was, after all, but a tribute of gratitude for benefits formerly received. For the England of the eighteenth century was the birthplace of modern psychological æsthetics, which affected so profoundly the German literature and culture of that time. It is, indeed, an almost pathetic reflection that in this country of Shaftesbury and Burke, Hutcheson and Lord Kames, hardly one in a hundred educated persons knows even the very meaning of the word "Æsthetics," and this in spite of the labours of so illustrious a psychologist as Prof. James Sully, or of so distinguished an historian of the subject as Dr. Bosanquet.

E. B.

SOCIETIES.

British Academy.—*May* 27.—Lord Bryce, President, in the chair.

Sir John Sandys, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'Roger Bacon, 1214–1914.' After a summary account of his works, the paper dealt with Roger Bacon's relations to (1) Literature and Language: Hebrew and Arabic; the Latin grammarians and Latin poets; Cicero and Seneca; Greek grammar; Plato's 'Phædo'; Aristotle's 'Organon,' 'Physics,' 'De Cælo' (Spain and India), 'De Generatione et Corruptione, Meteorologica' (the Milky Way), 'De Anima' (the velocity of light), 'De Somno et Vigilia,' 'Historia Animalium,' 'De Sensu et Sensato,' 'Metaphysics,' and 'Ethics'; Bacon's indirect knowledge of the 'Politics,' 'Rhetoric,' and 'Poetic'; and the fortunes of Aristotle in the University of Paris, 1210–54.

(2) The Sciences: theology, philosophy, mathematics, geography, astronomy, physics, optics, chemistry, experimental science, and moral philosophy. Bacon "came very near to a satisfactory theory of scientific method." While he was familiar with each of the several sciences, he was conscious of their mutual interdependence, as parts of one great whole. In the fourth chapter of his 'Opus Tertium' he tells us that "all the sciences are connected, and foster one another with mutual aid. They are like parts of the same whole, every one of which accomplishes its own work, not for itself alone, but for the others also."

Sir John Rhys, Fellow of the Academy, read a paper on 'Gleanings in the Italian Field of Celtic Epigraphy.' He said that that field was a little wider than that of last year's paper, which was headed 'The Celtic Inscriptions of Cisalpine Gaul,' for this time he wished to include a group of very curious monuments from the valley of the river Magra, anciently "Macra," in that part of Liguria which is in the Riviera di Levante. The monuments number fourteen, and three seem to have been inscribed, of which one has a legible inscription and is now preserved in the Civic Museum at Genoa. Most of the others are in the Spezia Museum, the energetic director of which, Dr. Ubaldo Mazzini, was the excavator of no less than nine of them. He published his accounts of them all in 1908 and 1909, in the *Giornale Storico e Letterario della Liguria* (*anno* ix.) and in the *Bullettino di Paleetnologia Italiana* (for 1910) respectively. They have recently been the subject of important articles in the *Revue Celtique* by Prof. Vendryes of the Sorbonne and M. H. Hubert of the National Museum at the Château St. Germain. The author of the paper was principally concerned with the inscription and the alphabet in which it is written. He gave an interpretation of the legend differing from previous ones, and remarked that, in a field where such a vast deal is at present only tentative, the hope of arriving at permanent results depends largely on its attracting more workers.

Early in September last the Professor called on the well-known Como archæologist Cav. Giussani, who gave him the last archæological news, namely, that of the discovery of a Celtic tombstone at a place called Banco, in the previous July. Banco is in the hills to the north of the Tresa, the wild stream which empties the waters of the Lake of Lugano into Lago Maggiore. From Lugano he found the pleasantest way of getting there was to take the recently finished electric railway, and to go by it as far in the direction of Ponte-Tresa as a station called Magliaso, near the shore of the Lake of Lugano, and at Magliaso to get into a postal vehicle which goes up the hills to a place called Novaggio. This he did, but when the road to Novaggio twisted round to the right he got out and walked straight up until he came to a path which he was recommended to take on the right, and which led him past some peasants engaged in carrying home a late crop of hay. This made him speculate on the race to which they might possibly belong. Among other things, he and his companion were much interested in the appearance of the strength which the women displayed, for they would kneel on the ground with a sort of tall creel on the shoulders of each, like the inverted cone baskets which one sees on the backs of chiffoniers in the streets of Paris. They remained kneeling until huge loads had been piled on their backs, and then they would get up on their feet slowly and irresistibly, as if their lower limbs had tendons of very steel. Such men as were to be seen engaged in the loading were too old or too young to bear the burdens with which the women walked away with admirable steadiness. That peasantry, he thinks, possibly represents an early population which may have never been disturbed wholesale in those difficult hills. From the harvest scene to the village of Banco proved about a quarter of an hour's walk, and the examination of the inscribed stone did not take long, for it turned out to be a fragment measuring in length about 71 centimetres, which seemed to be less than half of the stone before it was broken—it is hoped the bigger piece may yet be found. What remains of the inscription consists of perfectly plain Etruscan letters, reading from right to left, conforming completely with the longer Lugano formula, and ending with the word *pala*, meaning "a burial plot or grave." Returning leisurely on foot to Magliaso and enjoying the rough scenery of the glen of the Magliasina, he could from several points on the road identify the village of Aranno, where he had been in 1912 to see fragments of Celtic inscriptions. So he felt doubly assured that he was, epigraphically speaking, not outside the district of Lugano when visiting Banco.

But the joy of his inscriptional quest was his identifying the vessel which announces in most ancient Gaulish a present of "Naxian wine to Latumaros and his wife Saponta." It is in the Bianchetti Collection at Ornavasso; but the year before he had accidentally failed to find it, which marred his happiness, though he found another with words saying "A feast for Amaseos," which the original discoverer had failed to read or interpret.

Royal Numismatic.—*May* 21.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The Rev. Edward H. Sydenham was elected a Fellow.

Exhibitions: By Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, an unpublished copper coin of the Achæan League of Psophis. By Mr. Percy H. Webb, three copper coins of Constantine I. (rev., altar, SAPIENT. PRINCIPIS; Mars holding trophy, FUNDAT PACIS; two Victories, r., GLORIA PERPET.). By Sir Arthur J. Evans, a didrachm of Tarentum from a die altered by the introduction of a small pegasus, the symbol of a new magistrate; a didrachm of Metapontum with inscription ΟΔΥΛ behind head; a tetradrachm of Katane, with signature of Procles beneath the head of Apollo, of which only one other is known (in the Luynes Collection); and a tetradrachm of Syracuse with the large head and Ⲙ, probably the signature of Kimon, forming with the reverse type a combination unknown to Tudeer.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on 'Greek Coins recently acquired by the British Museum.' Among the most notable pieces were three coins of Melos from the recent find with reverses, four-spoked wheel, triskeles, and crescent; an electrum coin of Ionia, with obv. Pegasus, rev. two incuse squares; a copper coin of Praxippos, King of Lapethus (Cyprus); a tetradrachm of Timarchus, the usurper who ruled in Babylon in 162 B.C., of which only two other specimens are known; and a tridrachm of the Barcid coinage of Carthago Nova.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON.	Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Annual Meeting.
—	Aristotelian, 8.—'The Treatment of History by Philosophers,' Mr. D. Morrison.
TUES.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Celestial Spectroscopy,' Lecture II. Prof. A. Fowler.
—	Zoological, 8.30.—'A Report on the Fauna of the Monte Bello Islands,' Mr. P. D. Montague; 'Cephalopoda from the Monte Bello Islands,' Mr. G. C. Robson; 'Stalk-eyed Crustaceans collected at the Monte Bello Islands, Miss M. J. Rathbun; and other Papers.
—	Geographical, 8.45.—'The Australian Antarctic Expedition,' Dr. D. Mawson.
WED.	Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'A Settlement of the Hanseatic League at Bergen in Norway,' Dr. P. Norman.
—	Geological, 8.—'The Geology and Glaciation of the Antarctic Regions,' Dr. D. Mawson.
THURS.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Faraday and the Foundations of Electrical Engineering,' Lecture II., Prof. S. P. Thompson.
—	Faraday, 8.—Presidential Address on 'Advances in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.
FRI.	Astronomical, 5.
—	Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Aspects of the American Democracy,' Mr. W. H. Page.
SAT	Royal Institution, 3.—'Studies on Expression in Art: II. Right Expression in Modern Conditions,' Mr. Sigismund Goetze.

Science Gossip.

THE terrible catastrophe on Friday in last week on the St. Lawrence seems to indicate the futility of the various improvements in construction regarded as safeguards in big liners. The Empress of Ireland, rammed in a fog by the Storstad, a collier of comparatively insignificant size, sank in a few minutes, her engines being put out of action.

Science at least was responsible for material assistance in the shape of wireless telegraphy. There was just time to send one message which brought up two vessels to the rescue. Otherwise the appalling loss of life—over 1,000—might have been still heavier.

The accident seems the more strange because the Storstad was sighted two miles away and signals were exchanged. But we must wait for the Committee of Inquiry to sift the variety of evidence already offered by the captains of the two ships.

ON Thursday next the Croonian Lecture, at the Royal Society, will be delivered by Prof. E. B. Wilson of Columbia University, on 'The Bearing of Cytological Research on Heredity.'

NEXT Friday evening Dr. Mawson is to give his first public lecture on his Antarctic expedition, at the Queen's Hall. It will be illustrated by lantern-slides and kinematograph films. Sir George Reid will preside.

A "GIGANTIC COUNTRY FAIR" is to be held at the Botanical Gardens next Friday and Saturday, being "a prodigious attempt" on the part of "Our Dumb Friends' League" to acquire 5,000*l.* wherewith to replenish a scanty treasury. The examples of the work of the League given in the notice sent round to the press—in which all "sympathy that savours of sentimentality" is emphatically disclaimed—are not without interest from the general social point of view. We hear of free ambulances, an Animals' Hospital, shelters, and lethal chambers; and a drivers' and horsekeepers' branch to supply oatmeal and water for horses during the summer, loincloths for the winter, and trace-horses for steep hills—activities which, no doubt, will dwindle as time goes on, and the motor drives the horse off steep hills and levels alike. This much is well, and better still is "assisting all poor people with their animals"; but the "rewarding all who perform deeds on behalf of animals" seems, ethically, a doubtful proceeding.

IT is curious that the study of the phenomenon of "multiple personality" offered to our readers in the report of Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall's recent lectures at Crosby Hall should have been followed so promptly by a striking exhibition of the phenomenon in actual life, which has been commented upon at length in the press. A girl of 22, employed as governess in a family at Hove, received letters of a most offensively libellous type, which she gave reasons for supposing to have been written by an elderly officer—a man of ability, much respected by his acquaintance—who, with his family, occupied a "flat," or division, of the same house. Not the least curious part of the affair, in view of the real truth, is the fact that she not only concocted and worked out her plot with skill, but also gave such a rational and persuasive account of the grounds for her suspicions as entirely to convince a well-known firm of local solicitors and the local magistrates of their credibility. It was not until the man she had accused had had the unpleasant experience of being remanded without bail that the truth came to light, and the girl was discovered to be the victim of dissociation of personality—a state fundamentally the same as that described by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall.

It is natural, in the first instance, to dwell on the disastrous nature and the horrifying possibilities of this morbid condition, as well as to point out examples of it—identical or cognate—in history and in legend; and this journalists have not been slow to do.

But—for the non-scientific observer—the descriptive side of the matter is hardly so important as the question how far both education and the general plan of modern life tend to promote dissociation. It can hardly be doubted that the writer in Wednesday's *Times*, who maintains that the best way to avoid obsessions is to hold oneself open to a multitude of suggestions, is perfectly right; and he who avoids obsessions avoids a main opportunity of dissociation. But in a society where division of labour and the severance between home life and work are continually on the increase; where different standards of morality are—tacitly, if not openly—allowed to be applicable by one individual to his different spheres of activity, or his relations with different sets of people; and where there is a notable absence of any one central idea or belief to which life as a whole is referred, it would seem that the general pressure of circumstance makes more and more in the direction of dissociation, and is intensified rather than diminished by the monotonous, though fairly numerous devices by which we seek to escape it.

It is a question whether the systematic separation of a child's school and home life may not be equivalent to the thin end of the wedge, and it is worth reflecting on the fact—often humorously noted—that many children are good at school and naughty at home, or vice versa. At any rate, it would seem that from this danger of the dissociation of personality, together with the corresponding insight it affords into the richness of potentiality in each individual, there should be drawn a body of principles in the light of which much of our educational practice, and not a little modern educational theory, would have to be thoroughly revised.

THE Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India for 1912 is, as usual, full of interesting matter, and its general purport may be described as encouraging. The Report relates only to the part of India administered by the British, which in the year under notice contained in round numbers a population of 238,661,346. The births during the year reached a total of 9,295,296, and the deaths 7,090,991, the former being at the rate of 38·95 per 1,000, as against 38·04 for the average of the previous quinquennial period, and the latter falling from 34·28 in the preceding five years to 29·71 in 1912. Madras has the lowest death-rate, and the Central Provinces the highest; the greatest increase in population is recorded in the Punjab and the United Provinces, while in Bombay the births and deaths almost equalize each other. Of all the causes of mortality, plague is the one which shows the most marked decrease as compared with the previous year, the totals being 263,937, as against 733,582. Fevers account for the greatest number of deaths in India, but even with these the figures fell from 4,207,356 in 1911 to 3,936,085 in 1912. On the other hand, deaths from cholera increased from 354,005 in 1911 to 407,769 in 1912, and those from small pox from 58,535 to 89,357. But in these cases, as in others, the fractional increase in view of the growth of the population, was small. The diminution in plague was specially notable in Bombay, one of the chief plague centres of former years.

There are five Colleges affording a course of instruction for medical degrees, and a sixth is proposed for Lahore. The number of women students is steadily increasing, but the accommodation of the Colleges is not equal to the demands upon them. Of 544 applicants in 1912 to the Calcutta College, only 153 could be admitted. The Indian Research Fund has published during the last two years a *Journal* edited by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and the Sanitary Commissioner, which meets a real want, and has been accorded a gratifying reception on all hands.

THE death is announced of Prof. George Dean, who had occupied the Chair of Pathology in Aberdeen University for about six years. After being for nine years bacteriologist in charge of the Serum Department of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, he was appointed in 1906 Chief Bacteriologist at the Lister Institute. He was a Lecturer on Bacteriology in London University.

FINE ARTS

MORE ANTIQUITIES FROM ABYDOS.

THE Thirty-Fifth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund, which is the third devoted to 'The Cemeteries of Abydos,' serves to show how valuable a site for excavation Abydos still is, and how inexhaustible is the stock of antiquities to be found there. The most important of the present finds—or, at any rate, those to which Mr. Peet, the chief author of the present volume, gives the most important place in it—are certain jars of coarse pottery, about two feet high, supported on fire-bricks, and built into the ground under a mud roof, evidently with the purpose of applying fire underneath. These, which Mr. Peet calls grain kilns, were, according to him, used for the purpose of drying grain, either for storage, or to make it easier to grind. In proof of this, he cites the evidence of "lumps of carbonized organic matter" found among the sand in small cups placed in the pointed base of the jars, which turn out on analysis to contain grains of common wheat. On the whole, the hypothesis seems well founded; but it is difficult to see why the Egyptians should have thought it necessary to use fire—and fire at a low heat, as Mr. Peet

The Cemeteries of Abydos.—Part III. 1912–1913. By T. Eric Peet and W. L. S. Loat. (Egypt Exploration Fund, 1*l.* 5*s.*)

shows—for the parching of grain, when the fierce midday sun would have done all the parching wanted without expenditure of fuel. Nor do Mr. Peet's reasons for supposing the practice to have been pre-dynastic and to have disappeared with the First Dynasty seem convincing. The custom of calling everything pre-dynastic that is found on sites barren of inscriptions has surely gone far enough, and there is really no test by which early dynastic objects and their predecessors in date can be distinguished.

For our own part, we should say that Mr. Peet's greatest find was a new, or nearly new, form of burial under large inverted pots. This seems to be associated with fair closeness with the Second and Third Dynasties, and to form a link between the contracted or "crouched" burials of very early times, and the extended burials in coffins found under the Fifth and Sixth. Those at Abydos seem to have been mainly of children, but that adults were thus buried appears from instances occurring at El Kab and Regagneh, the first of these containing a seal of King Sneferu. As this king was probably one of the last of the Third Dynasty, the burials in question cannot be before that period, although they may be a great deal later. Mr. Peet may be right in supposing that this form of burial does not extend later than the Fourth Dynasty; but it should be noted that Prof. Garstang found on another site at Abydos very rich burials in wooden coffins, with skeletons having a small beautifully glazed red shallow dish inverted over the centre of the body. These coffins were dated by a cylinder of Pepi II. found in one of them, and the dish may well have been a ceremonial survival of the older custom.

Among the other objects found during Mr. Peet's excavation were a clay figure of a dancing girl bending backward till her body makes an inverted arch of which her feet and her hair are the two bases, a limestone triad of a mother and her two sons, and some stelas with *suten dy hotep* formulas to "Osiris, Lord of Abydos, and Apuat, Lord of the Sacred Land." The names of the dead seem to belong to the Twelfth Dynasty, and the inscription, therefore, shows that by this time there was no trace left of the identification of Osiris with Apuat, which some have thought likely.

Mr. Loat's fine series of ibis mummies in pots, with elaborate and sometimes beautiful binding in coloured linen, should not be forgotten, and do much to give interest to this volume. The hieroglyphic inscriptions are translated by Dr. Alan Gardiner, who insists on spelling the well-known names of Sebekhotep and Apuat "Sebk-hotp" and "Upwawet"; the Coptic by Sir Herbert Thompson; and a useful new feature is the list of museums among which the different objects found have been distributed. Altogether the volume is worthy even of the high standard of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

The Landscapes of Corot. By D. Croal Thomson. Parts V. and VI. ('Studio' Office, 2*s.* 6*d.* net each.)

The 'Souvenir d'Italie, Castel Gandolfo,' Plate XXI. of Part V., with its cool tonality and draughtsmanship somewhat more compact than usual, makes one of the best prints of this series. In Part VI. there is also a plate, 'Route d'Arras, Village de Sin-le-noble,' near Douai, which has some charm, though it is in deliberate compositions like the former that Corot's design best survives translation into another medium. It is pictures of the latter type, however, which have made Corot the most imitated of artists, the father of half the landscapes we have seen in popular picture exhibitions of the last twenty years. In the 'Route d'Arras,' or 'The Boatman,' Plate XXVI., and, indeed, in most of the subjects selected, we see the artist's familiar tricks for adapting a naturalistic landscape into the semblance of design by an even distribution of small shimmering detail—tricks which have now been so generally assimilated that it would not surprise us to see in contemporary shows the counterparts of any of these compositions, as they are displayed here. The quality of Corot's actual paint has not, of course, been acquired to the same extent. Plate XXVII. is perhaps as good an example as any of the degree to which Corot's serenity is the result of gently whittling down sharp contrasts, till an even ripple of very quiet vibration pervades the whole picture.

When one reviews the contents of the complete series, one realizes the need of a Post-Impressionist movement to break the somnolence of this somewhat negative and mechanical harmony—the result of a gift for taming Nature for the purposes of art. We are familiar with the work of popular illustrators who secure a certain suavity of type and expression in the hands they draw by the simple expedient of making every feature rather smaller than it appears in nature, so that, instead of combining vigorously in the only way possible for forms of that character, they float inertly side by side in a sea of vacant space. There is something analogous to this in Corot's treatment of landscape, and the resultant watering-down of characteristics has contributed not a little to the popularity of his work with that large section of the public whose paradise is a place of easy relations.

The text of these last numbers is mainly biographical, and Corot's uneventful career is of interest principally as showing that his importance was under-estimated by his contemporaries. It is probably a little over-estimated to-day, if we take prices as a measure of esteem. The younger generation of painters, it is true, render him scant homage, his refined mastery of the technics of painting being a virtue which hardly appeals to a school distrustful of accomplishment as a thing dulling the edge of impulse. It is the day of raw talents now.

SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A momentary pause in the stream of other exhibitions enables us briefly to review the sculpture at the Royal Academy. To achieve even that implies a prolonged study of the exhibits, for it is undeniable that the initial impression is one of a show of works all by the same hand, none of which has a greater claim to consideration than its neighbour. The sculpture is more crowded and worse arranged than usual, and before so large an annual crop of commonplace busts, all executed in the same way, it would at first appear that the preferable ones were simply those in which the artist had rather better luck in his model. Compared with the more recent developments in the art shown in the work of Messrs. Epstein, Brzeska, Modigliani, and Gill, even the *A. C. Ross, Esq.*, of Mr. John Tweed (2047) does not appear very different from the others, except in so far as it shows a more individual head. In part, doubtless, this is a mistaken impression. To the critic who had suffered a long course of the Academy, Mr. Epstein and his friends would have the same aspect of close family likeness. Between the impressionistic statement of Mr. Tweed and the rather tighter method of the older Academicians there is not, however, any fundamental difference of conception as to the function of sculpture. Both aim at more or less literal representation, though Mr. Tweed would rather appeal to the sense of sight, the Academicians to that of touch. Perhaps Sir George Frampton in the extreme smoothness of *Sir Arthur Liberty* (2159)—which recalls certain early German painting of the period of Quentin Matsys—passes the usual ideal of reproducing identically the degree of relief of nature, and by modelling his detail in low relief makes a concession to the eye as definite as does Mr. Tweed with his slightly broken and "atmospheric" surface. Here Sir George renders a shrewd and characteristic head far more successfully than when dealing with an equally picturesque type in *Sir Nathaniel Dunlop* (2072). Both artists are frankly realistic, but the former gains by his greater tact, not in the reading of character, but in use of his material.

This, for an artist, is the more important point. To produce a bust which as character appears comic is frequently by the layman regarded as a crime which definitely abolishes the sculptor; yet, after all, since sculpture is one of the liberal professions, a satiric view of mankind remains for him a possible one. Moreover, the heroic type of one age becomes the burlesque of the next, and vice versa. With much of the portrait sculpture at the Royal Academy the psychologic condition of the artist is one of the most interesting questions which arise, and amongst such works Mr. Pomeroy's statue of *Earl Curzon of Kedleston* (2008) might be singled out as a perfect and typical instance of a perennial enigma. W. E. Henley once recalled an occasion when Stevenson's approach was greeted by a mocking spirit with the exclamation, "Here comes the gifted boy." Did Mr. Pomeroy, we wonder, when he designed this Prince of Ruritania and pattern of schoolgirls' heroes, intend a similar gibe? or is he gravely rebuking the scepticism of an age which looks askance at the perfectly noble type, and demands always some admixture of baser clay? We incline, though somewhat dubiously, to the latter opinion. Probably idealism in the Royal Academy is still a simplification on the lines of the Victorian young lady's novelette. *Capt. Cook* (2015),

by Sir Thomas Brock and even *Robert Burns* (2018), by Mr. F. W. Doyle-Jones show distinct tendencies to revert to that early abstraction—the "good boy" of the Sunday-school book. Yet it is hardly for us to say that future generations will smile at them as we do. Perhaps it is by insistence on the principle of "keeping our stations," current in those earlier days, that Sir Thomas Brock has sternly cast *Mr. Gordon Selfridge* (2157) as a shopwalker rather than as the heroic reformer which, we are daily assured, he is.

When we come to ideal figures, the choice of a model is not of such paramount importance, because, however photographic the artist's vision, questions of treatment are bound to be more important. Yet the element of subject-matter enters to a degree in our judgment of Mr. Nicholson Babb's *Phryne before her Judges* (2011), in which he has chosen to design the figure of a hard, businesslike woman, who, nevertheless, would probably be more attractive to many than the soft and sentimental type chosen for the *Dawn* (2025) of Mr. Charles Hartwell. Crispness, freshness of impulse, which we should have looked upon as qualities characteristic of Dawn, are conspicuously absent in this figure—certainly sleepy enough in an artistic sense—who languidly stretches her vaguely rounded limbs. The purchase of this work for the Chantrey Collection is in accord with the traditions of the past, but the statue cannot be said to represent either its author or modern sculpture in general at other than a low ebb. The use of drapery and the treatment of details like the feet are "monumentally unmonumental." As solutions of the perennial problem of making decorative statues with none but a vague significance (suitable for use at exhibitions like those at Earl's Court), Mr. Albert Toft's *The Bather* (2014), and, still more, Mr. Broadbent's *Genius of the Garden* (2029), are more satisfactory; while in a vein of more intimate prettiness Mr. Charles Rutland's *Youth, Time, Immortality* (2200), is to be preferred. Here the head has a certain charm, and, as all too rarely at Burlington House, the marble is of a texture tolerably suited to the design. Two small reliefs—*The Mourners*, by Mr. Gilbert Ledward (2063), and *Cathal and the Woodfolk*, by Mr. Sargeant Jagger (2073)—have the same gift for careful exploitation of well-worn motives. With Mr. Jagger the gift is the more noticeable, but the inspiration more completely rhetorical.

Mr. Albert Hodge's work, *Scene from Tam o' Shanter* (2051) and *The Plough* (2245), has of late years increasingly suffered from the latter defect. He has still decision of hand, and a sense of stone as a material unique in Burlington House, but his designs approximate to academic exercises.

Among the smaller works, the bird studies by Mr. Krieger (2044, 2099, 2152) recall certain later phases of realistic Japanese metal-work, while Mr. F. M. Bose deserves special mention for his little bronze *Boy in Pain* (2167), a well observed, vivacious figure on a suitably modest scale. Mr. Havard Thomas's *Thyrsis* (2185) was noticed at length last year. It appears in very clean bronze, which will look better out of doors than here, where it reflects such violently different lights and darks. Mr. Thomas deserves credit for being almost the only modern sculptor who faces the test of a clean surface of metal. In the present instance, however, his bronze, somewhat mechanically tooled in a horizontal direction, has not quite the perfection of that of the 'Lycidas.'

At the premises of Messrs. Harrod, Brompton Road, the work of the veteran sculptor Stephan Sinding is amply displayed. It is very similar to the average exhibit at the Royal Academy, except that it shows slightly more enterprise in the naturalism of the subject-matter.

Fine Art Gossip.

At the Little Theatre on the 23rd inst. Mrs. Roger Watts is giving a lecture with demonstrations concerning the method of physical culture and ideal of life put forward in her book 'The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal,' which we reviewed a fortnight ago.

An exhibition of modern and antique embroideries at the Library Hall, High Street, Walthamstow, will be opened by the Ranee of Sarawak on Friday, the 19th inst.

Bulletin 87, published by the United States National Museum, consists of an account by Mr. Walter Hough of the 'Culture of the Ancient Pueblos of the Upper Gila River Region, New Mexico and Arizona.' The details of pottery given in this monograph are worth careful attention, illustrating as they do both the expressiveness and delicacy of the forms employed, and the effective, though often highly bizarre, principles of decorative design. The most interesting thing, however, about the latter is the method of convention. There is a bowl decorated with a background of black and white checker, diminishing by a curiously skilful scheme towards the centre, having on it a design of three plain lobes, bordered with black lines, which terminate at the inner angles in whorls. This is a plumage motive which, the writer tells us, may be taken for a "three-bird convention." Two other curious conventions illustrated here are that for a bird sitting, and that for a mountain lion, where the figure is reduced to straight lines, with a form of double fret as convention for the head and the feet set as if in perspective. The sculpture is slenderly illustrated, but there are some characteristic carvings of birds on the heads of ceremonial staffs which are decidedly interesting, as is also the painted bird offering—here reproduced in colour—found in Bear Creek cave, which, in brilliant and most effectively combined colours laid on two crossed strips of wood, is taken to represent a woodpecker in flight.

In Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings last week the portrait of Sir Walter Scott by C. Turner after Raeburn fetched 70*l.*

We are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Edward Dillon, a distinguished connoisseur in art, and a leading member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. The high standard of the Club's shows and catalogues owed much to his care. Mr. Dillon wrote an excellent book on 'Glass,' an elaborate monograph on 'Rubens,' and a little book on the 'Arts of Japan,' where he lived for some time before coming to London. A man of retiring manners, he was much liked by all who knew him.

M. Henri Roujon, Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, died on Monday last. Born in Paris in 1853, M. Roujon, besides his artistic interests and his official services to the Fine Arts in France, had been a member of the Ministry of Public Instruction, political secretary to more than one French statesman, and private secretary to M. Jules Ferry. He was the author of 'Miremonde,' a novel crowned by the French Academy, and of a work entitled 'Au milieu des Hommes,' as well as a frequent contributor to periodicals, especially on matters connected with art.

MUSIC

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

When Moussorgski's 'Boris Godounov' was produced during the Russian season at Drury Lane last year, surprise was expressed that a work of such importance and interest should have been so long in finding its way to this country. We are accustomed to regard Wagner as the most powerful dramatic composer of the second half of the nineteenth century, and during that period only a few of his contemporaries—Verdi among the number—had a chance of distinguishing themselves. While, however, Wagner was proclaiming his theories and producing his earlier operas—'The Flying Dutchman,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin'—a group of young Russian composers—Glinka, Dargominsky, Moussorgski, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and a few more—were establishing a school of their own; but their works, in the overthrowing of conventions, showed a similarity to Wagner's, probably due to some extent to his influence, though in other respects they were radically different. Of those named, Glinka was the founder, and his 'Life for the Tsar' was given in Italian at Covent Garden in 1887, also in the same year in Russian at the theatre in Great Queen Street. Rubinstein's 'Demon' and Tschaïkowsky's 'Eugene Oniegin' have also been heard in London; neither composer, however, belonged to the special school of which we are speaking.

The success of 'Boris Godounov' was not ephemeral. It was performed again at Drury Lane last Saturday evening, and proved no less impressive. M. Chaliapine's wonderful acting and singing were notable for their total absence of anything approaching to sensationalism. His power was not merely felt at certain high moments of the tragedy, but even so long as he was on the stage. M. Rogdiestwensky as the False Dimitri was excellent, while the scene at the inn, with Mlle. Nicolaiewa, and MM. Belianin and Ernst, the two vagabond monks, a characteristic Russian *cabaret* picture, was most effective. The whole performance was remarkably good. The choral singing was splendid, and the importance assigned to the chorus is a striking feature of the work. It plays a real part in the action, and this fact gives unusual life to the piece. This feature is all the more welcome because Wagner in his later works, with the one exception of 'Götterdämmerung,' virtually abolished the chorus. Moussorgski treats it, one might say, as the chief *persona dramatis*. It stands for the populace itself; it is no Italian opera chorus standing in a row and, while singing, delaying the action, as was the case in the Bellini-Donizetti type of opera which, when 'Boris' appeared, was still in vogue.

The music is another prominent element. Wagner certainly did not mean to make his music the most attractive element of his later works; nevertheless,

it has proved so. Torn away from its context with the dramas, it has been for years a powerful magnet in the concert-room. The Russians seem to have obtained just the right kind of balance. Their music is always interesting; away from the stage, most of it would be meaningless. Of those who contributed to the artistic success of the performance last Saturday, M. Émile Cooper and his fine orchestra must not be forgotten.

On Wednesday evening Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Ivan le Terrible' was given. This music-drama differs in some respects from 'Boris Godounov.' There is plenty of nature in both, but more art in 'Ivan.' We do not say this at all by way of depreciation. The folk-element is not thrown into the background, but felt throughout the work. Rimsky-Korsakoff died only six years ago, and was acquainted with the great modern orchestral works; moreover, he had a natural genius for orchestration. The way in which he blends the new with the old is wonderful; of that the first tableau of the second act gives striking evidence. A second hearing of the work increases our interest in the drama and our admiration for its composer.

The performance was excellent, and M. Chaliapine was exceptionally impressive. His singing and declamation are perfect, and his acting is masterly.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

'Un Ballo in Maschera,' Verdi's delightful opera, was performed last Thursday week at Covent Garden. The principal parts were taken by Mlle. Destinn and Signor Caruso, and both sang admirably. The latter, as previously noted, in his appearances earlier in the season was not altogether convincing; on this occasion, however, he was quite in the vein, and the Ricardo music—so ably written for the voice—evidently inspired him. At one moment there was loud applause, which, though resented by some, was continued in the hopes of an encore. Signor Caruso, however, plainly showed that he did not intend to comply with the request. If all great artists would only follow this praiseworthy example, there would soon be an end to such untimely interruptions. Mlle. Alice Zeppilli was very good in the florid Page music. Madame Bérat impersonated Ulrica, and sang well, though the music does not quite suit her voice. Signor Polacco conducted with ability.

On the following Monday M. Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila' was given. That work has become a favourite, and the music, if it does not reach high inspiration, shows consummate art; the composer achieves simplicity without a touch of the commonplace. In the first act the voices of Madame Kirkby Lunn and of M. Franz were not in the best order, but their duet in the second act was rendered with dramatic power. M. Dinh Gilly was most impressive as the High Priest. Signor Polacco's conducting was good, though at times too energetic.

Musical Gossip.

Mr. Sydney Rosenbloom played Beethoven's Sonata in E at his pianoforte recital last Tuesday afternoon at Steinway Hall, but there was not sufficient poetry in the reading, and in saying this we refer specially to the Variations. The rendering of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques' which followed lacked warmth, breadth, and clearness; as regards the last two qualities the pianist was heavily handicapped by the speed at which he took many of the Études. It must not be inferred that Mr. Rosenbloom is an unsatisfactory player. On the contrary, he has good command of the keyboard and a pleasant touch, and was heard to advantage in his own cleverly written and refined Scherzo in B flat minor.

Complaint is often made of pianoforte recitals which are more or less of a stereotyped order. M. Walter M. Rummel's programme of his recital at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday was, however, of a new kind. It consisted of two duets for two pianofortes: Mozart in D, and Brahms's Variations on a theme by Haydn; and in these he was assisted by Madame Chaigneau-Rummel. The arrangement of the latter work is by Brahms himself, but part of its charm—orchestral colour—is, of course, lost. There was also a group of Debussy solos, and of that composer's music M. Rummel is an able and sympathetic interpreter. He also played the seldom-heard Schumann 'Humoreske,' Op. 20, a work of inordinate length. As a piece of programme music, it probably had a meaning for Schumann; as abstract music, it is loose in structure and too unequal in merit to sustain interest to the end. Moreover, the rendering of it was of too modern a character.

A course of lectures (with illustrations) by Mr. Edwin Evans on some of the Russian operas and ballets to be given during the Beecham season at Drury Lane began last Thursday at the Aldwych Theatre. The second, on the 11th inst., will be devoted to Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Coq d'Or, 'Midas,' and 'Papillons'; and the third, on the 16th, to Stravinsky's 'Le Rossignol' and Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Nuit de Mai.'

M. Emil Mlynarski announces three interesting orchestral concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall. The first takes place this afternoon, when the programme will be devoted to M. A. Glazounov. It will include his Symphony, No. 8 (Op. 83), a new Pianoforte Concerto (Op. 92), a Violin Concerto (Op. 82), and 'Stenka Razin,' a Symphonic Poem (Op. 13). At the second, on the 18th inst. (evening), will be performed three works by Russian composers, two of which are new to London: a Symphony, Op. 17 ('In Memoriam'), by A. Wischnegradski, and a sketch for orchestra, 'The Enchanted Kingdom,' by N. Tchérépnine. In the second part Polish music will be represented by M. Paderewski's 'Polish Fantasy' for Piano and Orchestra (soloist M. E. Schelling) and M. M. Karlowicz's 'Lithuanian Rhapsody.' On the 24th inst. (evening) there will be Polish, Russian, and Bohemian music, a Suite (Op. 9) by S. Stojowski being the only novelty.

The Fifth Congress of the International Music Society is taking place in Paris this week and will continue until Wednesday next. The scheme includes the production of Monsigny's opera 'Les Aveux Discrets,' and a concert of chamber music of the eighteenth century given in the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles.

Madame Labori (*née* Okey) was in former days an excellent pianist, and the composer of a sonata for violin and pianoforte, also some refined pianoforte pieces. A lyric drama in two acts from her pen has just been produced at the Paris Théâtre-Lyrique (Gaîté). It is entitled 'Yato.' The libretto is by MM. Henri Cain and Louis Payen. *Le Ménestrel* of May 30th describes the music as clear, elegant, and emotional.

The centenary of the death of Abbé Vogler, a curious figure in the musical world, occurred on the 6th of last month. His music is now forgotten, though his name lives in Browning's fine poem, but in his day he had a good reputation as organist, theorist, and teacher. Among his pupils were Weber and Meyerbeer. He came to London in 1790, and gave successful organ performances at the Pantheon; and paid homage to Handel by composing an organ fugue on the themes of the 'Hallelujah' Chorus.

'MUSICAL INTERPRETATION.'

While thanking you for your very kind review of my 'Musical Interpretation' in your issue of May 16th, may I be allowed to point out a rather serious error?

Your reviewer quite misrepresents me in saying:—

"Mr. Matthay includes an *accelerando* followed by a *ritardo* as an instance of Rubato, but this is a different means of expression, and one in which the *tempo* of the piece undergoes change."

What I have said is the very opposite! For on pp. 60–62 I insist that if constantly recurring *true ritardos* or *accelerandos* are employed in a continuously built-up composition, this tends to break it up. And on p. 71 I point out that many composers have often marked a *ritardo*, when in reality they have meant a large swing of Rubato, the *ritardo* noted in their text forming but the swinging back of the rhythm after a previous, but by them unnoted, *accelerando*, and thus forming a true Rubato, without any break of continuity in *tempo*. I should feel obliged if you could find room for this correction. Tobias Matthay.

*** The quotation from Schumann's 'Carneval' on p. 71 of Mr. Matthay's book is given as an example of "inverted *rubato*." It begins, to quote Mr. Matthay's words, with "a pushing-on or hurrying the time." Hence there is change of *tempo*, and another when "we must follow up by retarding the subsequent notes of the phrase." Mr. Matthay properly marks this natural pushing-on and retarding by a "poco accel." and "rit."; but what I still maintain is that such means of expression is not in any sense a Rubato as understood by Mozart and Chopin.

The Reviewer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.–Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.–Fri.	Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon.–Fri.	Mackenzie's 'Cricket on the Hearth,' Duke's Hall.
Mon.	Alexia Bassian, Adelina de Lara, and Kreisler's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Eileen Nicolls's Vocal Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Ulick Brown's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Felia Dorio's Evening Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall
Tues.	Julia and Steffi Goldner's Pianoforte and Harp Recital, Steinway Hall.
—	Jacques Thibaud's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Brabazon Lowther's Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Mrs Aylmer Jones's Morning Concert, 3.15, Arts Centre.
—	London String Quartet, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Marc Meytschik's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Mary Zimmer's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Thurs.	Lula Myez-Gmeiner's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall
—	Walter Scott's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Campbell McInnes's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Trio de Lutece, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Jean Waterston's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Sat.	Paul Kochanski and Arthur Rubinstein's Sonata Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Polyxena Fletcher and Marie Motto's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

The Origin of Attic Comedy. By F. M. Cornford. (Arnold, 8s. 6d.)

Mr. Cornford is already known to us, and has been reviewed in these columns as the author of a very ingenious, though not perhaps very convincing, essay on Thucydides. He has since joined the goodly company of the speculators on primitive religion as expressed in its fantastic survivals, and now offers a theory on the origin of Greek comedy. The writers of his school are Miss Jane Harrison, Mr. A. B. Cook, and, above all, Dr. J. G. Frazer, whose 'Golden Bough' is the Testament of this new creed. Recently they have got a great stimulus, if they wanted one, from the rude festivals Messrs. Dawkins and Wace have found among the mountaineers of Thessaly and Thrace. They call it a Fertility Drama, in which the death and resurrection of the year are symbolized by personages, and after a conflict in which one of them dies and rises again, there is a rude marriage scene, with its physical side accentuated by the accompaniment of a phallic chorus. This is the scheme into which our author fits the comedies of Aristophanes, showing that there are stock figures, stock masks, stock devices, which are all survivals of the old Fertility Drama, or mummery, common among the rude peasants in Greece, probably since pre-Hellenic days. For we are also confronted with analogous mummeries among all manner of savages, which indicate primitive cults.

We have already spoken in these pages of the loose logic shown in some of these speculations: cf. the doubtful psychology of reducing the many varieties of primitive religion to two or three elements. It is only fifty years since similar simplifications of the Greek epic poems were just as fashionable. According to Max Müller and his school, the phenomena of the dawn, the rising and setting sun, and the victory of night followed by a resurrection of day, were enough to account for all the richness of Homer's story. Mythology was only "a disease of language." Because, *e.g.*, the word Helen corresponded in sound to the Sanskrit Sarama, she could not be a real person; the whole war of Troy was a mere personification of the play of Nature's forces. This idea has vanished into smoke long ago. The story of the 'Iliad' represents human history, and Mr. Leaf has even shown that the war of Troy had a commercial basis—the struggle to keep a trade route open! This remarkable *Umschwung* in Homeric criticism might serve as a warning to the modern mythologers.

Mr. Cornford knows well, and tells us in one of his best pages, that his analyses of the survival of the Fertility Drama do not for a moment touch the genius and brilliancy of its finished outcome in Aristophanes. But in fitting the various scenes into his frame he is, we think, too free and easy with his secondary characters, his sudden transformations of a character into its opposite with almost Hegelian facility, his striving to fit every feature into the Procrustean bed of theory.

We readily admit that there is some ground for his hypothesis, and more for this reason than any other, that all Greek art developed in an orderly way from historical antecedents; that no artists were ever more bound by precedent and authority; that any originality which meant a break with the past was despised. The *autodidact*, the so-called genius of modern times who springs up without a school and affects to follow no teacher, was by them neglected. Even as Phidias was content to take the triangle of his pediment as the necessary boundary of his great groups in action, so Aristophanes may have been quite content to end his play with a merry and licentious marriage feast without seeking for an original ending. Yet even here Mr. Cornford's analysis of the plays shows considerable variety. Still less are we satisfied that the Agon, or contest of two characters, representing opposing principles, requires any remoter origin than the talkative and litigious nature of the Athenian people, who loved this kind of thing in the courts and in the market-place. It might as well be argued that the pleading and counter-pleading of the principal characters in Euripides's plays points back to some early origin, and perhaps Mr. Cornford or his school would declare that it is so. To us it is enough that the litigious temper of the audience liked this kind of intellectual display. It is well that the orations of Demosthenes have a firm historic basis, for had they not we can easily conceive the conflict 'De Corona' masquerading as the survival of an old ritual about a garland that had lost its value, and the absurd goal for so great a contest.

With this school that explains everything from one source the origin of Tragedy cannot be separated from that of Comedy, and accordingly Mr. Cornford tells us, in italics, that "Tragedy is the exceptional phenomenon that calls for some special explanation." Of course, it must come out of the same ritual drama as Comedy, but its peculiarities are such that not even a supple folk-lorist can twist himself out of the puzzle. Mr. Cornford tells us that Prof. Gilbert Murray has begun to solve the question in a brief essay in Miss Harrison's 'Themis,' yet there ought to have lain before him a remarkable book, a new book by a remarkable author, discussing this very question from the aspect of the ritual drama. How did he escape noticing Prof. Ridgeway's 'Origin of Tragedy,' produced in his own University four years ago? Prof. Ridgeway even starts from the same modern phenomena, the rude plays in Thrace, which he describes at full length, and goes on to place the origin of Tragedy, and not either in the worship of Dionysus, a later deity, or in any importation from Doric societies. But he refers it to another ritual, that of the worship at the tombs of heroes or ancestors, and shows, exactly as Mr. Cornford does in Comedy, the stock features in tragedy which seem to be survivals of its prehistoric condition. It is not our business now to go further into Prof. Ridgeway's book, but we think that the ignoring of it is a blemish in the work before us.

Regarding stock masks the author has many clever things to say, but he goes not far enough or too far. He believes that certain typical forms, the emaciated philosopher or the learned doctor, were taken bodily from the mimes of Epicharmus by the Attic comedy. But except that he thinks the Pythagorean ascetics offered a convenient type to Epicharmus, he does not analyze that Sicilian mime any further. Why should Epicharmus have been more original than Cratinus? When he goes on to tell us that the Socrates and Euripides who appeared on the stage of Aristophanes were hidden behind character masks which did not, and were not intended to, represent their features, he goes beyond all the probabilities of the case. We do not believe that any Attic audience would have tolerated an elaborate parody of a figure familiar in the streets of Athens under a guise that spoilt its verisimilitude at every turn. And so of Euripides. The mask may well have been intended to disguise the actor, but surely was intended to suggest the object of a personal lampoon. Mr. Cornford's evasion from the instance of Cleon and what is said of his mask by the poet seems more ingenious than convincing, and the allusions in the 'Apologia' of Plato show that the 'Clouds' was a personal attack on Socrates, and not merely on the type of pale ascetic philosophy.

On all these difficult literary questions the author shows his usual acuteness and resource, and he does well in supplying constant quotations from the Greek texts in his foot-notes. His book is excellent reading, the more so as the reader is often tempted to quarrel with him. This is the "general point" we make on his book, to use his own phrase. A point may be singular or particular (one of many), but how can it be general? But this is a lesson of common logic, a science not in fashion nowadays.

'PLASTER SAINTS.'

June 3, 1914.

Is *The Athenæum* also among the Philistines? Its review of 'Plaster Saints,' with the assumption that the dramatist is responsible for the motives and arguments of his characters, seems to me utterly unworthy of our leading literary organ. Egotism might, of course, lead me to a mistaken view of my own share in the production at the Comedy Theatre—though in the opinion of some of my most eminent contemporaries 'Plaster Saints' is my best and most absorbing play; but when you write that Miss Gillian Scaife "does not lend herself to grief," then I know your criticism is unjust, for is not the last part Miss Scaife has played the most tragic figure in Tchekov's 'Uncle Vanya,'

and has not her impersonation been acclaimed as a masterpiece of acting by the entire British press ?

Israel Zangwill.

*** Our critic may have erred in not considering Mr. Zangwill's characterization more from the point of abstract creation, though we are sure he would gladly have done so if it would have helped him to more favourable comment. We cannot, however, acknowledge any injustice intentional or unintentional in his views. It was not possible for him to go to the matinée performance of Tchekov's 'Uncle Vanya,' and he could not therefore speak of Miss Scaife's performance in that piece.

Dramatic Gossip.

'Love Cheats,' with which Miss Horniman's company has occupied the stage of the Coronet Theatre this week, is announced as a "modern" play by Mr. Basil Dean. The theme of a townsman on a holiday seducing a fisherman's daughter and offering money as compensation might as well—or as unfortunately—be called novel as "modern." The treatment has little of originality either. The play was far too long-drawn-out, and obvious points for pauses in the action were passed over in favour of others which were annoying in their lack of appropriateness. Irene Rooke gave a clever study of a girl vaguely desiring things denied to those in her position. Hilda Bruce-Potter had too contradictory a character-study to enable her to be convincing: a mother, sympathetic, but entirely without anything approaching maternal intuition. Something of the same contradiction was apparent in the seducer, played by Mr. Milton Rosmer. After behaviour as callous as it was imbecile, he gave signs of sound sense and some decent feeling, which seemed almost to betoken a dissociated personality. The other male characters were more credible, and were well acted, and we have again to thank Mr. Horace Braham for a very clever bit of work.

We note with pleasure that H. F. Rubinstein's 'Consequences' is to fill the bill at the Coronet during the extra week that Miss Horniman's company will be there. Our appreciation of that play will be found in our issue of May 9th.

During the first week of their season at the Court Theatre, the Irish Players have given four performances of Mr. Yeats's 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and J. M. Synge's 'The Playboy of the Western World.' Both plays are difficult, demanding a perfect sympathy between actors and audience which, we felt, was hardly granted adequately. The "mystic touch" of Sara Allgood's Kathleen hesitated at the footlights and impinged lightly upon the emotions of the audience, although we can imagine no one better qualified to fill the part. In 'The Playboy,' a cast differing in some important respects from that which appeared before at the Court. The actors succeeded perfectly in preserving a balance between the tragic and the comic elements of the play; Mr. Arthur Sinclair, if our memory is not at fault, has added a good deal of "business" to his original Michael James Flaherty, and Eithne Magee's Pegeen Mike is a shade weaker than Maire O'Neill's. But the whole production, was well worthy of the Abbey Theatre Company.

Robert Marshall's 'Duke of Killiecrankie' was revived at the Playhouse last Wednesday night. Marie Tempest, who takes Eva Moore's place as Lady Henrietta, is also responsible for the production, which preserves most of the features we appreciated at the end of January, 1904, when the play was first produced. The cast is almost identical with the original exponents, and Mr. Weedon Grossmith shows no falling-off in the principal part.

The Globe and Queen's theatres have been acquired by Mr. Alfred Butt.

Mr. Israel Zangwill's comedy 'Plaster Saints,' the production of which at the Comedy was noticed by us last week, is to be published immediately in volume form by Mr. Heinemann.

On Friday week last 'Macbeth,' translated into French verse and prose by M. Jean Richepin, was produced at the Comédie Française. Madame Bartet played Lady Macbeth, M. Paul Mounet Macbeth, and M. Mounet-Sully Duncan. The translator has made a serious effort to follow the text faithfully, but he has omitted several of the warlike episodes. The staging and costumes were impressive, but a little incoherent.

On the same day Lady Gregory's 'The Gaol Gate' was also produced in Paris—at the Théâtre Idéaliste. The play was translated by M. Claude Varèze.

The Adelphi will reopen early in June with 'The Belle of Bond Street,' a musical play from New York, in which place it has had a successful run.

Sir George Alexander has accepted for production in the early autumn a four-act play called 'Those Who Sit in Judgment,' by Mrs. J. T. Grein.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore is about to issue through Messrs. Macmillan an English translation of his play 'The King of the Dark Chamber.'

The death of Mr. Laurence Irving, who was drowned in the terrible catastrophe of the Empress of Ireland, and was last seen making heroic efforts to save his wife, is a great loss to the stage. The younger son of Henry Irving, he started on the stage in Mr. F. R. Benson's company in 1891. Later he was with Toole, and took parts on tour in popular plays.

His 'Peter the Great,' written for his father at the Lyceum (1898), was a piece of high aims and considerable promise. His other original plays made no great mark, except 'The Unwritten Law,' produced at the Garrick in 1910. He won success as Iago in 'Othello' at His Majesty's (1912), and of late years had developed into a thoughtful actor of considerable power. His finished performance in 'Typhoon,' of which he was part author, was generally recognized as masterly last year in London.

His wife (Mabel Hackney) made her first appearance at the St. James's in 'The Masqueraders' (1895), and played subsequently with Charles Warner and Mr. F. R. Benson, also with Irving, taking the place of Ellen Terry as his leading lady, both in England and America. She figured frequently in her husband's plays.

One of her best performances was as Alice Maitland in 'The Voysey Inheritance' (1905). A clever actress, she was apt to over-emphasize her parts. She was, however, at her best in difficult scenes, such as that in 'Typhoon' where she goads the hero to the point of strangling her.

To Correspondents.—A. M.—H. A. W.—E. S.—B.—W. D. B.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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Francis Bacon, "The world's a bubble"—Bacon and Ben Jonson—Giorgio Baffo's Poems—Barham a Cardinal of St. Paul's—J. M. Barrie and Kensington Gardens—Beldornie Press—William Bennet's 'King of the Peak'—Sir Walter Besant: Pronunciation of his Name—Bevis of Southampton—William Blake and Coleridge—Private Reprint of Blake's 'Songs'—Remarkable Cancels in Dr. Bliss's Edition of Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses'—Earliest Book Auctions—Lines on Book-Borrowing and Book-Stealing—British Provincial Book-Trade—Books sold by the Ton—Cure for Mildew in Books—First Books of Authors—Bookseller's Motto—Bibliography of Bookselling and Publishing—Borrow's 'Turkish Jester'—Bradley's 'Highways and Byways in South Wales'—'Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables'—"Breese" in 'Hudibras'—Anthony Brewer's 'Lovesick King'—Errors in Cobham Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable'—Brightwell's Tennyson Concordance—British Museum Catalogues—John Britton's Shakespeare Memorial Project—Shirley Brooks and Du Maurier—Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Centenary Celebration—Robert Browning and Wordsworth, Literary Parallel—Passages in Browning's Poems—Burns: English Commentators; "Her prentice hand"; Letters to George Thomson—Robert Burton: Errors in Shilleto's Edition; Meswinde the Fair—Byron: called "the Pilgrim of Eternity"; Passages in 'Don Juan' and 'Childe Harold.'

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (June 6) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Bishop Jewel's Library—"Rumford" Chimney—Webster: a Question of Authorship—"Garrett Johnson, Tomb-Maker"—"Shipshape and Bristol fashion"—Christ Hospital—Richard Johnson's Epitaph—Governor Eyre: Bishop Westcott—New Allusion to Shakespeare—"Sterling."

QUERIES:—Burnap alias Burnett—Navy Arms in Soho—Christopher Columbus: his Nationality and Religion—Staffordshire Poets—"At that"—De Tavarez of Bayonne—Capt. Richard Pechell—Old Etonians—"Henry Hase"—Addison's Letters—Privy Councillors—Dubber Family of Gloucestershire—Biographical Information Wanted—Threefold Twist in Turning: Stethoscope—Malcolm Stodart—Author of Quotation Wanted—'Anecdotes of some Distinguished Persons'—Oxford Coptic Dictionary—'Bon Gaultier' Ballads and Kenny Meadows—Folkard, Animal Painter—"Egoism" *v.* "Egotism"—Alexander Smith's 'Dreamthorp'—Colour-Printing *c.* 1820.

REPLIES:—Hautville Family—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter, Mrs. Hartop—"Billion," "Trillion"—Lombard Street Bankers: Sir Stephen Evance—Hydon's Ball, Surrey—Old Etonians—Sir Richard Birnie—Joseph Branwell—Parish Registers—"Bushel and Strike"—G. Quenton—Centenary of the Cigar—"Trod"—A Book of Fables—General Beatson—Feast of Shells—Grimol—Age of Country Bridges—"Blizard" as a Surname—Missionary Ship Duff—Dr. John Samuel Phené—Casanova and Henriette.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Coroners' Rolls of the City of London'—'The Bodleian Quarterly Record'—Reviews and Magazines.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (May 30) CONTAINS:—

NOTES:—'The Times'—The Chronology of 'Tom Jones'—Poe: a Classical Reference—London Improvements—Macaulay Misquoted—English-speaking Cardinals—Lancashire Proverb

QUERIES:—John Rush, Inspector-General of Regimental Hospitals—Duke of Wellington Medal—Clack Surname—Whitby's Library of London Books—Rawdon Family—'Chevy Chace' Parody—"Miss Bridget Adair"—Cobbett at Worth, Sussex: Worth Families—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Vineyard Congregational Church, Richmond—Rebellion of 1715: Thomas Radcliffe—Blind Members of Parliament—Rev. Richard Scott—Biographical Information Wanted—Charles I.: John Lambert and Lieut.-Col. Cobbett—Heraldic—"Stile"="Hill"—'John Gilpin' in Latin Elegiacs—Kilgrimol Priory—Military Machines.

REPLIES:—Price and Whitchurch Families—Burton's Quotations from "Loechæus"—Loch Chesney—Octopus, Venus's Ear, and Whelk—Old Etonians—Sir John Sackfylde—William Quipp—George Bruce—"Maggs"—John Douglas Hallett—Pallavicini—"Plowden"—Liverpool Reminiscences—Lord Wellesley's Issue—Brutton: the Earl of Cardigan—Moira Jewel—"Vossioner"—Parry Broadhead—"Blizard" Surname—Birmingham Statues and Memorials—John Swinfen—Wildgoose—Khoja Hussein—Humphrey Cotes and Savage Barrell—Napoleon Upside Down—Last Criminals beheaded in Great Britain.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'The Hermits and Anchorites of England'—'A History of Leagram'—'Penn's Country.'

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Head Master—Mr. POLLARD WILKINSON, B.A. B.Sc. F.R.A.S.

An ASSISTANT MASTER, Grade A, is REQUIRED, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. Scale of Salaries: Grade A, 125*l.*, rising by 10*l.* per annum to 175*l.*; Grade B, 150*l.* to 200*l.*; Grade C, 175*l.* to 225*l.* A Graduate with good qualifications in English is desired. Physical Exercises a recommendation. Canvassing is prohibited.
The School is an Endowed School under a scheme of the Board of Education. Number of boys on roll 404. The appointment will be made by the Governors on the recommendation of the Head Master.
A copy of the Conditions of Appointment will be sent with the Form of Application. Applications must be made on the prescribed Form (for which apply at once), and be delivered to the undersigned not later than JUNE 24.
GEORGE BILLAM, Secretary to the Governors.
Tower House, Tower Street, Ipswich, June 8, 1914.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

STOWMARKET COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT MASTER (Graduate) qualified to teach Geography and Botany on modern lines, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 14. Ability to teach Swedish Drill a recommendation. Commencing salary 120*l.* to 150*l.*, according to experience, in accordance with the Committee's scale. Candidates must have had experience in Secondary School work.
Applications on the prescribed Form 23, a copy of which will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, to be sent to the undersigned before JUNE 23.
W. E. WATKINS, Clerk to the Governors.
Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich, June 8, 1914.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF MERTHYR
TYDFIL.
CYFARTHFA CASTLE MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, to commence duties in SEPTEMBER, a MISTRESS to teach Commercial Subjects (including Shorthand and Type writing). Preference given to candidates with University training. Experience of similar work in a recognized Secondary School essential. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.* per annum, according to qualification and experience.
Application forms will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. RHYS ELIAS, Director of Education.
Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil, May 30, 1914.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the following positions in Secondary Schools. The candidates appointed will be required to start work if possible in SEPTEMBER, 1914, but in any case not later than JANUARY, 1915.

(a) ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

Salary 120*l.* to 170*l.* a year, according to previous experience, rising to 220*l.* by annual increments of 10*l.*

Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and have had experience in Secondary Schools.

(1) THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach French and German. The Degree qualification may be relaxed if the candidate is otherwise specially qualified.

(2) THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, SOUTH HACKNEY.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach German and either History or Mathematics.

(b) ASSISTANT MASTER

Salary 150*l.* to 200*l.* a year, according to previous experience, rising to 300*l.* by annual increments of 10*l.* Candidates should generally have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, but this qualification may be relaxed provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified.

SLOANE SCHOOL, CHELSEA.

ASSISTANT MASTER to teach French, with ability to assist with German or English. Secondary School experience desirable.

(c) DRILL MISTRESSES.

Candidates must be capable of giving instructions in Gymnastics and also in Games and Dances.

(i) FULL TIME. Salary 130*l.* a year fixed.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, FULHAM.
2. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, PLUMSTEAD.

(ii) PART TIME.

1. THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN, for not more than fifteen hours' work a week. Salary 4*s.* an hour, for actual work done.

Applications must be on forms (a separate form being used for each appointment) to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H.4." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify a candidate. No candidate who is a relative of a member of the advisory Sub-Committee of the School for which application is made is eligible for appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
June, 1914.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE AND COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

A MASTER for FRENCH will be REQUIRED on the staff of the above School, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 21, 1914. Salary 160*l.* per annum, non-resident, rising by increments of 10*l.* to 200*l.* Applications to be sent on or before JULY 1 to

AUSTIN KEEN, M.A., Education Secretary.
County Hall, Cambridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors invite applications for the Post of Head Mistress of the above School, which will be opened in JANUARY, 1915. Accommodation 226. Salary 250*l.* per annum, together with a Capitation Fee of 1*l.* for each scholar over the first 75. Applicants must possess a Degree from a British University or its equivalent. Twelve copies of each application, which should include copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than JULY 1, 1914. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Clerk to the Governors.
Shirehall, Hereford, June 10, 1914.

BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKEWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, a FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in English; Good French (direct method) and Scripture as subsidiary subjects. Honours Degree and Secondary Training or experience essential. Salary 120*l.* per annum. Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than June 18, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANBY, M.A. (Oxon), Director of Education.
Education Offices, Batley, June 4, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL, CHATHAM.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS with University Degree, training, and experience. Subjects: Mathematics and English in Middle School. Latin on Modern lines a recommendation. Salary 120*l.* per annum, rising according to the County Scale to 170*l.* per annum.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. L. WILLS, 2, Military Road, Chatham, and should be returned to the Head Mistress, Miss C. WAKEMAN, County School for Girls, Chatham, not later than JUNE 22.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, June 8, 1914.

GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOKE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

An ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED specially qualified to teach Physical Exercises.

Salary: initial salary, 100*l.*–125*l.*, rising to 160*l.* 170*l.* per annum Further particulars may be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, to whom applications should be addressed not later than WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1914.
High Street, Gosport.

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The Libraries and Arts Committee are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of a JUNIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Salary 80*l.* per annum. A knowledge of Cataloguing, Dewey Classification, and Public Library Methods essential. Preference will be given to candidates possessing the Certificates of the Library Association. Applications in writing, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, endorsed "Library Assistant," must be sent to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, June 20, 1914.

THOMAS W. HAND, City Librarian
Public Library, Leeds.

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Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berwick-on-Tweed; the Musical Library of the late SAMUEL REAY, Esq., Mus.Bac., &c.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., at the END OF JUNE, VALUABLE BOOKS, including the above Libraries, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

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[Classified Advertisements continued p. 838.]

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SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

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LITERATURE

SOME ASPECTS OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

WHEN considering the power of a nation to bear increased taxation, we must bring into view the changes in the number of persons on whom the taxes fall, and in their incomes. In any broad view we should think of income, not in terms of money, but of the goods and services purchasable by it; but, since it is extremely difficult to make any definite measurement of the change of purchasing power, it is best to select for comparison dates at which the level of prices was the same. Sauerbeck's index number, representing the general change of prices of unmanufactured food and materials, was the same in 1881 and 1913, having fallen and risen 28 per cent in the interval; and, if we may balance increased productive efficiency against increased cost of services, we can assume that the purchasing power of money was approximately the same at these dates.

During these thirty-two years, the aggregate of the annual incomes of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is estimated to have increased by 900,000,000*l.* or 1,000,000,000. Of this sum about two-fifths would be necessary to provide for the increase of population at an unchanged standard of living. The remainder has been available for raising that standard, or for saving or wasting, or spending in common. In 1881 about 105,000,000*l.*, and in 1913 about 255,000,000 was paid in rates and taxes. These sums being subtracted, there remains an increment of 400,000,000*l.* for the raising of the standard of individual expenditure sufficient for a 30 per cent increase. In other words, if the whole of rates and taxes were simply wasted, average expenditure would still have risen in thirty-two years by nearly one-third. The great part, if not the whole of this gain, is found, if we are allowing for the recent rise in prices, to have taken place before 1900, and since that date the increase in taxation has been sufficient to neutralize further advance. Thus, while real wages have been nearly stationary, the advantage of higher profits has probably been negatived by the rise in prices and in taxes. The question remains whether the increased burdens have fallen on the more progressive incomes.

If, then, we take an historical view, we need not doubt that the new scale of common expenditure can be afforded by the nation as a whole, without lowering the average level of personal expenditure; but since the various classes of income (wages, rents, profits, and fixed money incomes) have grown at unequal rates and at different dates, it has been difficult to collect the enhanced sum without injury to any class; and it must be doubtful whether the alteration of the relation between direct and indirect taxation, the methods of graduation and differentiation, and the institution of new taxes on property and income, have combined to place the burden only where it could be borne. The present effort to meet the latest increase in expenditure at the cost of a very limited number of the wealthy is perhaps justifiable, on the ground that taxation of any other kind might set back the standard obtained by classes whose pressing wants are still imperfectly satisfied.

The total sum withdrawn in rates and taxes from individual spending is allotted to many purposes, among which five classes may be distinguished. Nearly one-third of the whole is used for the Army and Navy, and is thus removed from any economic end, except to the extent that the arts of peace may be helped by inventions made primarily for war. A second part, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, is spent as organized charity—in poor relief, maintenance of asylums, old age pensions, &c.—and keeps alive persons whose services, in most cases, have no longer any economic value. The scales of expenditure for defence and for charity are not determined by economic considerations. A third part, about one-tenth of the whole, is devoted to interest on and repayment of debt, and is mainly a simple transference from one group of citizens to another. A fourth class consists of expenditure on those objects which a civilized community deals with corporately, such as government, justice, order, sanitation, and upkeep of roads. These expenses increase as population becomes congested, but there is in general little serious objection to meeting them. The fifth class, which cannot be completely distinguished from the second or the fourth, contains expenditure made with the intention of improving the efficiency of the *personnel* of the nation or of the developing its resources. Here are included education, insurance against sickness or unemployment (so far as they are national charges), housing and improvement schemes (so far as they do not pay for themselves), and the various objects on which the new development grants are spent. These will be justified if two conditions are fulfilled: (1) that the part regarded as capital expenditure yields in the long run more than the same sums invested privately or (as in the case of education) makes good deficiencies which private expenditure would leave; (2) that the general balance between consumption and saving is not altered by spending too much for future generations at the expense of the present. Since the nation, as an organization, is a trustee for the future, it is bound to divert some funds from present to future needs.

This is not the place to discuss the incidence of taxation, or the ability of the civil and local services to administer its yield, or the political intentions which determine its amount and nature; but some questions of a purely economic nature arise. Does any part of taxation result in a transference of money from one group of people to another? For example, are rents and profits taxed to subsidize wages? To some extent this is a question of definition. If all rates or taxes were removed from the wage-earning class, except those for local expenditure of direct use to them, the immediate effect would be the same as a rise of real wages, but nothing would actually be transferred to them. The amount actually paid by the working-class as a whole could obviously be spent on them without transference from a richer class; but there would be transference from those wage-earners who paid to those others who benefited. At present there are several grants which only just escape this criticism (insurance, housing, pensions, feeding of children); but perhaps no certain case can yet be made out. As soon as any one class is favoured on account of the nature of its employment, dangerous tendencies are set up. Nevertheless, expenditure which preserves a worker in health and strength may easily pay for itself; but it ought strictly to be chargeable to the person who reaps the benefit.

A second question is, How would the money be used if not paid in rates or taxes? If it is withdrawn from immediate consumption by the rich, the effect is that there are, for example, more builders of men-of-war, and more providers of food for the poor, and fewer builders of motor cars, fewer footmen and waiters. If it is withdrawn from investment, there are fewer persons producing capital goods to aid future production, while if the money is

wisely spent (in the fifth class enumerated above), there are more people building schools, more training the young, and more developing resources whose yield is too remote to attract the individual investor. There is no method of determining how much would be saved and how much spent if an all-wise autocrat governed the allotment, nor do we know at all certainly, how much is invested at present; but it must remain doubtful whether any government can hold or redress the balance. If the combined wisdom of the nation is greater than the total of the wisdom of its members, and if it can be made available, there is a case for corporate action in capital expenditure. If, on the other hand, money is withdrawn from investment and spent in immediate consumption by specially favoured classes, future produce will be less, the demand for labour will be curtailed, and real wages will be checked. These distinctions are hard to draw even in theory, and it is evident that the path of reform by corporate expenditure is beset with difficulties, and needs great discretion on the part of those who would tread it safely.

THE LAND: NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

The application of economic and historical tests to current proposals for dealing with agricultural problems distinguishes the two first books before us. Both authors are content to write in a judicial capacity, and to call upon the plethora of recent works on the land for evidence, instead of adding to the already superabundant mass.

Mr. Reginald Lennard in his 'Economic Notes' confines his attention to the consequences of the establishment of legal minimum agricultural wage rates. In order to do this, he first examines local differences of wages. Why is it that the wages paid in one county may vary considerably from those in the next, after payments in kind, &c., have all been allowed for? To a certain extent it is true to say that the less-paid labour is less efficient. Mr. Lennard finds that, after a few recent studies of the life of the agricultural labourer, it is impossible to dismiss the conclusion that, in some counties at least, inefficiency is simply a result of underfeeding, which a higher wage might remedy. He then turns to the consideration of the effects of a rise in agricultural wages upon unemployment. He finds that a reduction in the volume of agricultural employment is an inevitable consequence of a minimum wage while cultivation is carried on as at present. Authority after authority is quoted to the effect that much, if not most, land is under-cultivated, and that up-to-date methods are not in general favour. To a certain extent this backwardness is remediable by State action, as the example of Belgium has shown, and to that extent unemployment may be prevented by the reabsorption of those displaced by minimum-wage legislation. Security of tenure to good farmers and the development of small holdings are also shown to exert an influence in the direction of keeping men on the land, and so counteracting unemployment. Lastly, Mr. Lennard pleads for care lest the displaced men should be the old men, and suggests that a lower rate should be fixed for those over 50 or 55. The book is thoughtful and dispassionate, and written by a man who, wearing a cloak of many academic quotations, is obviously no townsman in his heart.

Sir Thomas Whittaker, in his book on 'The Ownership, Tenure, and Taxation of Land,' offers an encyclopædic survey of problems, but pays special attention to the Single Tax. Although this project has evoked many attentions, these have more often taken the form of imprecation than of reasoned argument. The author assails the doctrine of Henry George from many sides, and, in the reviewer's opinion, with complete success. He quotes freely from economists and theorists, but we seem to notice a general inclination to segregate their utterances, and use them merely as interesting exhibits. He seldom pits an economist against the object of his attack; he prefers to argue from facts. Thus he meets the contention that the price of building land would be reduced if land values were taxed by estimating the actual proportions of a few working-class rents which represent the cost of the land on which the houses in question are situated. The conclusion is that, if the land had cost nothing at all, the rents could have been reduced in those cases by hardly more than 2*d.* a week. This figure, which strikes us as exceptionally low, has been calculated from interest at 4 per cent on 400*l.*, the price per acre.

The author applies a form of reasoning in his criticism of land-taxers which is common, but, we think, largely futile. The collection of mutually contradictory statements made by one's opponents leads nowhere, particularly when the author does not mention the statements with which he is quarrelling. Again, the failure of the late Joseph Fels's experiment at Mayland, Essex, although frequently adduced as evidence of the weakness of his views, proves nothing. Fels was mistaken when he thought that town labourers could learn to support themselves on small holdings within a year, and he was misguided in his belief that the heavy clay soil of Mayland was suitable for the purpose. But the Single Tax can be resisted on entirely different grounds.

In discussing grants-in-aid, Sir Thomas Whittaker suggests the establishment of a National Local Taxation Fund from which payments should be made to local authorities towards the cost of "onerous" services. He, however, goes no further than to propose that the cost of Education and the Poor Law should be more evenly distributed than at present. He omits from consideration the fact that grants-in-aid from the National Exchequer can be made conditional on the efficiency of the services supplied by the local authorities, as is already the case with Police grants. Education is at the present day subsidized by the Government in an unsatisfactory manner, and no definite standard of efficiency is demanded in return. Housing, especially in rural districts, and public health might well be controlled more strictly from Whitehall. Although the author deprecates the payment of larger sums in grants-in-aid by the Treasury, in view of the all-round increases in the national outlay, we cannot help thinking that increases in this class of expenditure have at least as much to recommend them as in any other.

A proposal which Sir Thomas strongly favours is the limited rate on land values, similar to that recommended by the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, 1901. The 1909 Budget has removed the difficulty of valuation which made such a rate an impossibility at the time the suggestion was brought forward. The main argument of the author is that the rate would fall "directly, immediately, and obviously upon the class of persons upon whom it really falls now." But we are convinced that other advantages would follow than the mere demonstration that the site-owner, not the occupier, indirectly pays the rates, or, at least, a substantial proportion of them.

This is a most valuable work. There is no other to-day which deals with the whole body of land questions from so many different angles or so thoroughly.

The second and final part of the 'Report of the Land Enquiry Committee' is, like the first, a model of its kind; it exhibits those qualities of research, arrangement, and impartiality without which any fruitful sociological study must be an impossibility.

Finding that the supply of small houses fit for habitation is inadequate, the Committee deals with the problem of planning the provision of the necessary number. It is common to look to local authorities to undertake this duty, but we would point out that, in spite of all that we hear of municipal housing, and in spite, too, of the great extension of it which has been a consequence of the Housing and Town-Planning Act of 1909, the number of publicly owned houses under 20*l.* in annual value is only a quarter per cent. of the total. The Committee looks forward to a considerable growth of municipal housing, but,

"after full allowance is made for this, it may safely be assumed that, for a long time

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Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages. By Reginald Lennard. (Macmillan, 5*s.* net.)

The Ownership, Tenure, and Taxation of Land: some Facts, Fallacies, and Proposals relating Thereto. By Sir Thomas P. Whittaker. (Same publishers, 12*s.* net.)

The Land: the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee.—Vol. II. *Urban.* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1*s.* net.)

to come, the great bulk of new dwellings will be provided by private and co-operative enterprise in one form or another."

This being the case, it is curious to find that the Committee recommends

"that it shall be a statutory duty resting upon all local authorities to see that adequate and sanitary housing accommodation is available for the working-class population employed, or reasonably likely to be permanently resident, within their area."

It is suggested that a rate on the site values of undeveloped land would bring more land into the market, and that cheap facilities for transit would further increase the available building areas; but even so, and with grants-in-aid from the Government, it is doubtful if Southwark and Bermondsey, for example, could be made into satisfactory districts—from a sanitary point of view—within a lifetime. The task is enormous. We fully agree with the Committee's proposals to enable local authorities to anticipate the demands of a growing population by acquiring land in advance; but the present reviewer, who spent some years in one of London's slum areas, is not sanguine as to the practicability of adding to the responsibilities of the Borough Council in question.

The acquisition of land for building purposes opens up a thorny array of problems. In the first place, local authorities wishing to buy are generally regarded as fair game by the owners; and numbers of illustrations are given in the 'Report' of the excessive prices demanded. Compulsory powers exist, but it is expensive to put them into operation. It is therefore recommended that the Order of a Government Department should be substituted for the present arrangements. The Judicial Land Commissioners promised by the Government are to act as the tribunal for assessing payments. The same body is to fix terms for the compulsory acquisition of easements and wayleaves for any purpose by private individuals, especially in the interests of mining and quarrying.

The 'Report' next proceeds to an examination of the different forms of land tenure and the relations of landlord and tenant. Copyhold tenure is condemned, and Lord Haldane's Real Property Bill of last session for its abolition is accepted with a few qualifications. The short leasehold system is severely criticized; the existing powers of lessors are to be restrained by the Commissioners whenever they are exercised contrary to the public interest.

The final section of the 'Report' deals with Rating. The principal recommendation is that

"all future increases in local expenditure that are chargeable on the rates should be met by a rate on site values,"

a proposal which is discountenanced by the majority of the recent Departmental Committee on Local Taxation, and which differs in some important respects from the recommendations of the minority.

Early in the 'Report' a proposal is made which, though apparently unrelated to the housing question, is now coming to be recognized as a *sine qua non* of any scheme of social reform. There is little to be gained by the provision of decent houses for men who cannot pay the rent for them.

"We therefore recommend that the Government shall take means to ensure that within a short and defined period a minimum wage shall be fixed for all low-paid wage-earners."

Furthermore, the Committee lays down the requirement that the minimum fixed for men of normal ability

"must be at least the sum necessary to maintain a family of moderate size in a state of physical efficiency and to enable them to pay an economic or commercial rent for a sanitary dwelling."

The decencies of life should be a matter above party; we therefore hope the Government will not let this admirable scheme become a derelict, like many other plans of its kind.

FOREIGN VIEWS.

The 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' by M. Charles Gide, has long been known and valued by students of economic science. The style in which it is written is a model of clear and objective exposition. It is based throughout on a wide and exact erudition, which is, moreover, lightly borne. The interest of the work, too, is as great as its competence. For in our author's hands the "dismal science" gains in lightness and in concreteness from the number and variety of facts cited in illustration, gathered from a multitude of widely separated sources, ranging from the Almanach of the Basel Mission to the regulations of the Corporation of Glasgow.

M. Gide approaches his subject without prejudice, and has no thesis to defend. He is no apologist for the existing social order or any of its proposed substitutes. Hence it is impossible to classify him among any of the exclusive schools of economists. He never forgets, and will not permit us to forget, that a single economic phenomenon may be the effect of many co-operating causes. He therefore opposes any artificial simplification of the problems of political economy, whether in the form of the dogmas of the classical School or the large generalizations of Collectivism. We may notice, for example, his treatment of the conception of value. There are those who assert that value is determined by subjective utility. We measure the value of any article of commerce by its desirability in the eyes of the purchaser as shown in the sacrifice which he is willing to make to obtain it. On the other hand, many economists, including those of schools so diverse as the Classical and the Socialist, assert that value is determined by the labour either of production or reproduction. M. Gide, however, refuses to choose between these rival theories. If value is determined by utility, the final utility of any object of commerce is determined by its scarcity, which in turn is determined by the labour of production or reproduction. Between utility and cost of production "value comes and goes like a shuttlecock between two battledores."

Similarly on the question of Free Trade, the attitude of M. Gide is not likely to satisfy dogmatists on either side. He states the advantages and disadvantages both of Free Trade and of Protection with admirable impartiality. Ultimately, he inclines to the belief that economic progress is less dependent on either of these policies than is commonly supposed, and is due rather to commercial capacity, education, geographical situation, and natural resources.

In his attitude to the social problem, M. Gide is equally cautious and reserved. No more than any other economist of our time does he defend the inequalities which result from the competitive system. To reduce these inequalities he apparently looks most to the extension of the co-operative movement, both in consumption and in production. We regret that we cannot altogether share his optimism. On the one hand, at the present rate of progress this policy would take too long to produce any noticeable effect. On the other, while co-operative societies have done much to reduce prices and raise the quality of goods by eliminating the middleman, many societies in their thirst for dividends have abandoned the true co-operative idea and have become indistinguishable from capitalist trading societies. In the sphere of production, moreover, co-operation has scarcely as yet won its spurs in the open market. In our search, therefore, for a remedy for existing inequalities, it may be wiser to look to an extension of the function of the State in the sphere of distribution, an extension to which M. Gide is wholly favourable.

This English translation has been thoroughly well done by Miss Archibald. Naturally enough, she has sometimes been betrayed into Gallicisms, and her rendering of technical terms is not always happy. But, if something of the verve and neatness of the original is lost, its meaning has always been interpreted with lucidity and fidelity. It is scarcely to be expected that this rendering will ever take the place among English students which the 'Cours d'Économie Politique' holds among the corresponding class in France, since it demands a knowledge of French conditions, history, politics, and law which few possess. Yet, used in

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Political Economy. By Charles Gide. Authorized translation from the Third Edition (1913) of the 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' by Constance H. M. Archibald. (Harrap & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Where and Why Public Ownership has Failed. By Yves Guyot. (Macmillan & Co., 6*s.* 6*d.*)

The Economic Synthesis: a Study of Laws of Income. By Achille Loria. Translated from the Italian by M. Eden Paul. (Allen & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

conjunction with our English textbooks, it will serve to correct the insularities of our thinking.

The views of M. Yves Guyot on the questions 'Where and Why Public Ownership has Failed' lead to a book that will promote much controversy, and may, incidentally, serve as a useful tract on behalf of the forces opposed to the theories of Collectivism. M. Guyot is a rigid individualist and an uncompromising apostle of Free Trade, and in this latest work he has drawn up a formidable indictment against municipal and national undertakings that is supported by an array of statistical illustrations almost bewildering in range and origin.

His work is divided into four parts, or books, and opens with a number of constructive definitions that serve as a foundation for the author's general deductions. In the second part M. Guyot gives us an exhaustive list of experiments in Government and municipal ownership dealing with railroads, gas, electricity, tramways, and the housing of the working classes, his particular aim in this portion of the volume being to show the financial results, and in Book III. the administrative consequences that he attributes to the intervention of the State in the domain of economics.

In the latter part of his work his conclusions are summarized, and these may be best indicated by his own words when he states :—

(1) "Public monopolies kill the spirit of initiative by destroying competition. The ultimate result is fatal industrial lethargy."

(2) "Public opinion emphasizes the special demands of the community, rather than fundamental necessities, and provides opportunities for nepotism, graft, and corruption."

Much as the general reader may be impressed with the force and vigour of the author's arguments—advanced, of course, from an individualistic point of view, that admits of no elasticity or compromise—many will be disinclined to accept his general conclusions as a gospel of finality. Industrial undertakings worked by governments and municipalities are so limited in scope and so young in development that the time is too early to pronounce anything like an enduring judgment on them. Though the record of experimental nationalization of public utilities—a very different matter from collective or co-operative ownership—may, to some extent, be marked with failures, on the other hand, the principle involved has been generally accepted as a fundamental necessity, both of social and political progress. In stating that "neither national nor local government should attempt that which can be done by individuals," M. Guyot rules out of all consideration the comprehensive interests of the community in favour of the economic freedom of individuals to impose private monopoly in preference to any system approximating to an ultimate ideal of real national ownership. How far the interference of the State in the economic evolution of the nation can be carried out without the disintegration of the social order is a problem to be decided by statesmen, that is, if economic law is to be controlled by the force of moral authority, and be subservient to the general interests of all classes in the community. The industrious application of M. Guyot to statistical arguments, solely used to point out the mistakes incidental to municipal and national ownership, has led him to adopt an attitude of absorption in the economic view of a problem which has other and more vital aspects. Thus his treatment of the question affords no help to the sociologist, but is merely a frank concession to the philosophy of the counting-house. He would have us accept his dictum that, when Parliamentary Government is not confined to what he terms "the fundamental duties of a State," it is paving the way for anarchy. Surely it will be conceded that, if the fundamental duties of a State must only comprise legislative enactments that are built on economic theories of rigid individualism, then all hope of social order based upon social reorganization is at an end, and anarchy becomes a more probable consummation.

By the adoption of an elastic system that combines individual service with collective aims we shall probably realize the happy medium that is desirable both for the citizen and the State. In the meantime, despite all M. Guyot's strictures, some regularization of monopolies must and will be effected by a form of State or municipal control. We agree with many of his deductions, particularly when he limits his conclusions to obvious facts, as, for instance, "Neither States nor municipalities should attempt tasks specially adapted to individual efforts," to which we add that the individual efforts should be regulated in accordance with public welfare. Again we admit the strength of much that M. Guyot says concerning the corruption and inefficiency of movements identified with public ownership or control, but it would be a simple task to present an indictment of individual monopoly equally as convincing and more damaging than M. Guyot's charges against collective effort. He appears to us to lay far too much stress upon the economic waste of bureaucracy instead of dealing with the relentless fact that everything must be paid for by individual service applied to collective ends. The book is written in that delightfully clear style—essentially French—which distinguishes the work of the famous author, and might well serve as a model for writers on political economy. The whole arrangement of the subjects is consecutive and logical, and the value of the volume is enhanced by an excellent Index.

Although Prof. Loria's reputation as an economist is well over thirty years old, he is in this country known only by the translations of a few relatively unimportant works on various aspects of Socialism. 'La Sintesi Economica,' first published in 1909, contains many original ideas, expressed with an exhilarating disregard of orthodox opinion. In the course of this substantial work Prof. Loria trails his coat before the feet of virtually every economist who has ever expressed views on the subject of income and its distribution. The main thesis of the book is that economic science is now sufficiently advanced to permit the formulation of a general law of social stability. Economic and historical research directed, however unconsciously, towards this end, first studied the bundle of phenomena which enter into the conception of rent. The next stage of progress in economics elucidated the nature of profits. The third and final stage explains what income is. As social stability directly depends upon the distribution of income, it is at last possible to come to a general conclusion. Prof. Loria traces the unstable equilibrium of our social order to what he terms "the coercive association of labour," due to the internal struggles and readjustments of capitalism. He sees the omens of the future order of things in the extraordinary developments to-day of voluntary organization, especially of the spontaneous associations of labour. Indeed, he goes so far as to say :—

"To-day, it is true, all such phenomena are no more than exceptional and sporadic; but they possess a high symptomatic value, as heralds of a new era, or as precursors of *that spontaneous association of labour which will be the fundamental economic institution of the coming centuries.*"

What Prof. Loria calls "final equilibrium" appears to be identical with the Syndicalist state.

The chapter on 'The Distribution of Income' is undoubtedly the most stimulating in the book. He deals graphically with the different forms taken by the "struggle between incomes." The contention that, on the whole, incomes and deserts are bound together receives a lengthy and detailed examination, and is condemned entirely. Admirers of Prof. Smart's views may be recommended to read this chapter. The chapters on the Determination, Forms, and Kinds of Income are on relatively orthodox lines, although on matters of definition the author agrees with few of the recognized authorities. Occasional foot-notes containing the names of, perhaps, a dozen opponents of any particular view of Prof. Loria's are, indeed, among the most enlivening features of the book.

It is, however, with Prof. Irving Fisher that the author seems to have most differences of opinion. Prof. Fisher, for example, regards a life annuity as income; Prof. Loria regards as income that part only which may be taken as an ordinary profit on invested capital, considering the remainder as capital. He also falls foul of Prof. Fisher's distinction between realized and earned income, and so on. We welcome this work as containing the sort of generalization which economic science appears to us to need. Analysis has by this time been carried far enough to justify a deliberate effort at synthesis.

MODERN IDEAS.

We have travelled far since Carlyle thundered forth his warnings that the existence of society depended upon solving the problem of the organization of labour, and with the wider recognition of this fact has come a clearer perception of its complexity. When Carlyle was writing 'Past and Present,' and even twenty years later when Ruskin was writing 'Unto This Last,' the organization of labour to higher social ends implied something of benevolent autocracy in individual employers and the State. Even with the rise of a Socialist party, it was the State and the Municipality—captured to that end—which were to reorganize industry in the interests of the wage-earner. The ideas of co-operative production, profit-sharing, co-partnership, were soon regarded as old-fashioned, out of date. The thing was still to be done from above—by power and authority.

Syndicalism came as a reaction, startling in its repudiation of all Collectivist doctrine and traditions, as well as of common Socialist policy. Nothing was to be done by law or by authority; everything by the direct action of the associated workmen themselves. The *New Age* writers—who have produced, under the editorship of Mr. Orage, the work before us on 'National Guilds'—enter on a radical revision both of analytic and constructive economics, seeking the base of our social problems, and propounding a solution by means of Guilds of Industry which, under the ægis of the State, shall yet be in the hands of the whole of those actually concerned in the necessary work of that industry, whether as managers, clerks, mechanics, labourers, &c. By this means it is proposed to eliminate rent, profit, interest, useless competition, and many other sources of waste, and to secure the ends generally aimed at by Socialism.

The first part of the book is devoted to an analysis of productive methods, which are found entirely uneconomic so far as they are based on the wage-system—here styled "Wagery." Wages is the price paid for the commodity called "Labour." The conception of Labour as a mere commodity is fatal to the emancipation of the worker. A new one is consequently needed. It should be conceived as sanctified human effort, replete with the personality of the worker, dignified in its social ends, and given directly to organized society. The raising of wages is a futile policy so long as labour remains a mere commodity sold outright in the market. Political reforms are to-day similarly useless. Economic power must precede political power. The workers must rely on the trade unions, not on the Labour Party.

The conclusion of the authors, then, is that the wage-system is the root of industrial evils, and that no reconstruction, whether by Collectivism or otherwise, can avail if the wage-system remains. Therefore (they say) the wage-system must be "smashed," swept away into limbo. To this end the trade unions must become "blackleg-proof" by special efforts to increase their membership. Parliament being of little or no use so long as the workers remain wage-slaves, the funds now lavished on political action must be spent on sweeping every grade of worker into the trade-union net, and the trade unions themselves must coalesce into industrial unions—the nucleus of the future Guilds. When the rank and file of the workers are masters of the supply of labour in their respective industries, they will be in a position to dictate terms, not in the shape of some modification of hours or wages, but for the purpose of transferring the ownership and control of the industry into the hands of a joint partnership of the State and the new Guild, the present receivers of rent and dividends being pensioned off or otherwise compensated, short of becoming a perpetual charge on the community.

The eighteen chapters which constitute the second part of the book are devoted to the constructive side of the subject, the industries most susceptible of such organization, the approaches towards it which already exist, the effect on education, art, and all forms of culture, and upon invention — the writers advancing many facts and contentions to show that invention would be immensely stimulated and inventors far better treated. The financial basis of the guilds, their district and national organization, foreign trade and international relations generally are also explored, and some useful Appendixes outline the probable developments in certain industries — *e.g.*, 'Towards a National Railway Guild,' by a railway expert.

Those who are seeking light on the baffling problems of industry can hardly fail to find this book highly stimulating and suggestive. We are glad to find that it includes an exhaustive and well-conceived Index.

Mr. Cecil Smith calls his book 'Clear Thinking.' Such thinking implies, or should imply, the faculty of arriving at conclusions drawn from clear premises, and, if Mr. Smith's premises are often debatable, he manifestly succeeds in establishing the fact that clear thought is a necessary antecedent to the conception or performance of public duty. Though he has written on such varied subjects as Education, Syndicalism, Feminism, and Tariffs, the principal articles of his creed are a belief in Imperialism and in Hereditary Monarchy, the method he adopts in his general treatment of subjects being to illustrate the antithesis between the Natural and the Artificial in politics. Judging by existing examples, we think it would be difficult to establish a definite or convincing line of demarcation. It is, perhaps, in the field of domestic politics that the author suggests the highest ideals, particularly in regard to the problems of Peasant Proprietorship and Industrial Co-operation, concerning which he sketches a sound and constructive scheme well deserving of attention. Referring to the "professional politician," the author is unsparing in his condemnation, but he fails to explain in what manner or in what hands the process of Government is likely to become wholly altruistic. After all, perhaps, what the country really suffers from is not so much the professional as the unprofessional legislator — the man who lacks administrative training, sociological knowledge, and intellectual capacity, the man who is merely an accident of the caucus.

The author has written a book largely characterized by clear ideas and reasoning, but in summarizing his conclusions he frankly reveals his partisan point of view, He dreams of "The All-for-England-and-Empire League" or "The New Tory Imperialists," the members of which must pledge themselves to oppose Radicalism. We have heard this kind of political philosophy before in the polemical atmosphere of contested elections, and, when Mr. Smith has discovered the essential difference of principle, if any, that divides the parties he condemns or praises, he will probably give us a more informing and sounder volume.

Sir Arthur Clay's Introduction to the late Mr. Mackay's 'Studies in the Economic Questions of the Day,' shows an inadequate comprehension of present problems, for he pictures an England where wealth is widely distributed, and where all the well-to-do seem bent on ruining themselves for the sake of the poor! The pages of almost any Socialist organ would have informed him that there is a distinction between bureaucracy and State Socialism, and that the National Insurance Act was condemned by Socialists as strongly as by himself. To make the excuse that the present Government "is as irresistible morally as it is physically" rather gives away the principles of those who offer it. One sentence in the Introduction has our entire approval:—

> "Any attempt to deal with social questions scientifically by the light of experience and the lessons of the past is repugnant to members of both the great political parties, who feel that the result might very probably be the condemnation of a policy which now provides them with a popular platform and a means of bidding against their rivals for popularity."

The essays selected from Mr. Mackay's writings are interesting as landmarks, but their place is in the nineteenth century. It is late in the day to quote Spencer's philosophy as a guide in economics: or to repeat, with approval, the idea that working men have more to fear from gambling and drinking than from

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National Guilds: an Inquiry into the Wage System and the Way Out. Edited by A. R. Orage. (George Bell, 5*s.* net.)

Clear Thinking: or, An Englishman's Creed. By L. Cecil Smith. (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The Dangers of Democracy: Studies in the Economic Questions of the Day. By the late Thomas Mackay. Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir Arthur Clay. (John Murray, 6*s.*)

all the capitalists; or to say that "women wage-earners are not the helpless victims of economic forces as is sometimes alleged." The essays offer a one-sided view, and many statistics; they show disproportion in the arrangement of material, and no sign of a wide grasp of modern tendencies. To speak of the "notorious Herr Bebel," and "the crudities of Marx," and of Parnell as being "by no means able," savours of the atmosphere of party politics. We are informed that "Socialism is Protection" (in trade), and that the "Socialist ideal is based entirely on force."

The first essay on the 'Methods of the New Trade Unionism' practically contains the main line of thought; throughout there is a retrograde tendency, and we could wish for more consideration of real human needs and less distrust of human nature. The effect of the book is negative.

HISTORY.

Mrs. Bosanquet has written a 'History of the Charity Organisation Society,' a body which has done useful work, but hardly attracted the popular imagination. Its energies may be illustrated by a typical case. During the South African War the distribution of the funds collected for keeping up the homes of the reservists devolved mainly on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. The members were so inexperienced in social investigation that they did not know how to ascertain whether applicants for relief were indeed relatives of reservists or not. Hence they secured the co-operation of the Charity Organisation Society, the District Committees of which, at a prodigious cost of time and money, made a thorough study of no fewer than 2,257 cases in two and a half months. Their researches naturally involved the rejection of spurious claims for assistance. *The Daily Chronicle* commented adversely on the Society; but they quietly proceeded with their task, until the Association, alarmed at the odium which the inquiries had aroused, resolved to administer the funds without external aid.

That series of incidents forms a miniature history of the Society. They have such a well-disciplined corps of experts in applied sociology at their command that they can always meet exceptional distress; but they have seldom accomplished the work of relief without creating misunderstandings as to their intentions. They have been as efficient, indeed, as science could make them, but they have been deficient, perhaps, in the kind of knowledge that arises from imagination, and results in tact. These characteristics are faithfully reflected in Mrs. Bosanquet's book, which consists for the most part of extracts from the Reports of the Society and Parliamentary Bills. It is dull reading, and one turns with relief to a biographical chapter on 'Some Past Workers,' only to find that it is a collection of obituary notices from *The Charity Organisation Review* and the Annual Reports.

By way of contrast the book reminds one of 'Notes of a Son and Brother,' and the reader wonders how much he would have known about William and Henry James if that narrative had been a record of incontrovertible facts. We doubt if any one who does not belong to the Charity Organisation Society will derive much knowledge of it from Dr. Bosanquet's well-selected quotations. But persistent study will show the outsider that almost every movement which has made for social advance in England within the last half-century owes its origin or its competence, or both, to Mr. C. S. Loch and his predecessors and co-workers. The more is the pity that they have not studied the impression which their proceedings make on the people at large. Owing to their scorn of the dramatic presentation of truth, which they describe as "sensationalism," their firm-based sociology has been less effective than that of organizers like General Booth and Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The Society might surely find a *via media* between academicism and popular sentimentality in sociological propagandism.

No work previously published in the English language on Russia has been on such an extensive scale as Prof. Mavor's 'Economic History.' The author follows his Russian sources with some closeness, but also uses to advantage his own observation. The ground covered is enormous. After a brief survey of social Russia before the reign of Peter the Great, we enter upon a long study of the extensive reforms initiated by that monarch, which leads the way to a consideration of the life of the serfs, and the efforts made to improve their condition before the Emancipation of 1861. By that date the revolutionary movement had already come into being, and the rest of the work largely consists in describing its course up to the great outburst of 1905–7. In the latter part we read less of the actual economic evolution of the country than, perhaps, we might expect, nor are the sections dealing with Siberia and the position of the Jews at all complete. But, on the other hand, the 1,200 pp. before us contain much that will be new to most students of Russian affairs.

In the year of the death of Louis XV. a series of riots in France might have served as auguries of the coming Revolution. During the same year, in somewhat similar circumstances, the first significant popular outbreak was taking place in Russia. Emilian Pugachev, a Cossack of the Don, succeeded in raising large armies among the disaffected peasantry, and for a whole year waged a guerilla war in the south-eastern provinces. Although the romantic element in human nature was largely responsible for the support he received—for Pugachev gave himself out to be Peter III., who had died in 1762, after the shortest of reigns—the revolt must be regarded as essentially economic in its origin, and due mainly to the continual demands imposed on the serfs. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, travelling in the province of Samara exactly a century after the rising had been suppressed, found that the memory of Pugachev was still fresh in the minds of the peasants.

Yet at the date of that journey Emancipation had already been an established fact for a decade. Serfdom had left traces which to this day are far from obliterated. The peasants' strikes of 1905 were all but spontaneous; they were the direct consequences of their hardships. The Law of November 9th, 1906, which virtually established individual property in land, has not helped the peasant appreciably.

The most striking difference between the economics of Eastern and Western Europe lies, perhaps, not so much in the difficulties encountered as in the attitude adopted towards the remedies proposed for them. While land nationalization is hopefully regarded by many in this country as a part, at any rate, of the solution of the rural problem, in Russia the State is already a huge landowner. While Socialists here clamour for the nationalization of industries, in Russia the State was the original capitalist, and is to-day one of the largest employers of labour—in its mines and factories, and on its railways. The factories established by Peter the Great early in the eighteenth century were, literally, workhouses. The labour was supplied by serfs, criminals, and a few wage-earners, who were for all practical purposes enslaved by virtue of a ukase of 1736. Skilled labour naturally was scarce. These facts did not allow the revolutionists of 1824–5, 1830, and 1848–50 to regard State ownership in the light of a solution; democracy was therefore placed on their programmes before economic reforms. It is significant that the petition which Gapon attempted to lay before the Tsar on that fatal day in January, 1905, contained a demand—placed first among the "Measures against the oppression of labour"—for the abolition of the factory inspectorships. It was believed, says Prof. Mavor, that the factory inspectors favoured the employers. Here, again, the point of view is the reverse of that we recognize in this country.

One of the strangest features of the revolutionary movement in recent years has been the number of people who played the "double game"; the *agent provocateur* has never been so much in evidence as in Russia. Whether Gapon himself belonged to this category has never been completely elucidated. Concerning Azev there can be no doubt; this man actually appears to have "provoked" more assassinations of high officials in his double capacity than he did while he was a mere militant revolutionist. The part played

Social Work in London, 1869–1912: a History of the Charity Organisation Society. By Helen Bosanquet. (John Murray, 8*s.* net.)

An Economic History of Russia. By James Mavor. 2 vols. (Dent & Sons, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* net.)

by Zubatov in building up a bogus Labour movement in Moscow under police supervision was even more patent. The murderer of Stolypin was in the pay of the police, and similar examples of double-dealing might be cited. This curious psychological trait illustrates the ever-changing perplexity of Russian politics.

We notice a few errors of dating: Stepniak died in 1894, not in 1897, and Dostoevsky in 1881. Pobedonestsev died in 1907, but from vol. ii. p. 135 it would appear that he is still alive. These, however, are trifles in a work which bears the obvious marks of painstaking research. We trust that its bulk will not deter those interested in Russian problems from reading it.

TWO AMERICAN SOCIOLOGISTS.

A certain superficiality of treatment is discernible in the method of dealing with various questions adopted by Prof. Münsterberg in his 'Psychology and Social Sanity,' and we feel that he argues rather with the view of proving his point than with the disinterested intent of reaching an unbiased decision. A psychological survey of matters immediately concerning present-day society, such as Sex Education, Socialism, Thought Transference, Advertising, the Jury System, and other kindred subjects, should, however, balance the pros and cons impartially, after a due consideration of all the factors involved. Prof. Münsterberg sometimes adopts the expedient of combating the mistakes, or the imaginary programme of his opponent, and partially ignoring the real issue. This method is specially noticeable in the first chapter, that on 'Sex Education,' where the author assumes much that its advocates do not propose, and refuses to recognize their best efforts. Curiously enough, he also speaks as though, without definite sex instruction, youth would not meditate on the facts of birth, nor obtain any knowledge thereon. His own conception of sex is scarcely one we should care to endorse, and his advice to one who has the care of young people declares it :—

"He will point to those hidden naturalistic realities as something *not over-important*, but as something which a *clean* boy and girl do not ask about, and with which only the imagination of *bad* companions is engaged. An instinctive indifference and aversion to the contact with anything *low and impure* can easily be developed in every healthy child amid clean surroundings [the italics are ours]."

Prof. Münsterberg's faith in human nature is limited, and his prophecies are startling. He says :—

"The hope that men will become sexually abstinent outside married life is fantastic, and the book of history ought not to have been written in vain....If we proceed in that rapid rhythm with which we have changed in the last ten years, ten years hence we may have substituted the influence of mistresses for the influence of Tammany grafters, and twenty years hence a Madame Pompadour may be dwelling not far from the White House and controlling the fate of the nation with her small hands."

Sex education, according to him,

"means to fill the atmosphere in which the growing adolescent moves with sultry ideas, it means to distort the view of the social surroundings, it means to stir up the sexual desires, and to teach children how to indulge in them without immediate punishment."

A psychologist should be cognizant of the fact that a sane reply to questions which inevitably arise in the child mind will satisfy and prevent unhealthy brooding, and thus will induce a normal attitude to what should be treated with due reverence, but not shrouded in unnatural mystery.

The chapter on 'Socialism' exhibits the same tendency to disregard the explicit aim of Socialists, also to ignore many existing facts in industrialism. What poverty means is seemingly unknown to Prof Münsterberg, for he makes the amazing statement that the "man with fifty-thousand-dollar expenditure" feels the same dissatisfaction at not possessing what the multi-millionaire enjoys as the working man with a bare subsistence does at not possessing the rudiments of comfort. In fact he believes that "there are endlessly more working men with a comfortable income than ever before," and that the labourer "has essentially the same foundation of education" as his employer. Prof. Münsterberg appears to cherish the impression that human minds and motives are to-day what they have been for the last five thousand years. This implies a social stagnation that would rob all pioneers of hope of it, were it true.

We have treated these two chapters in some detail, as they are the first, and more argumentative than the others which follow; but in all we detect a reactionary tendency, and a flavour of fifty years ago; and in most some factor of importance is omitted in the discussion, and thus the conclusion is vitiated. In the chapter on 'The Mind of the Juryman,' for instance, the process of estimating and comparing the numbers of dots on sheets of paper is taken as analogous with that of judging human motives and actions, with all their complexity and movement. This point fairly illustrates the kind of psychology practised by the author; it is mechanical, and not sufficiently elastic for a mobile and, as yet, not fully understood entity like the human mind.

The work is well written, in a style superior to many American publications, and is of interest as indicating a type of mind which is, perhaps, increasing to-day.

Mr. Adams in 'The Theory of Social Revolutions' puts forward the suggestion that a social revolution occurs every three generations; but he is inclined to judge society in a rigid manner by looking upon it as "a living organism, working mechanically, like any other organism," and he speaks of what "Providence intended" for humanity. The laws and institutions of nations, he believes, are only fitted to new conditions by those "painful and conscious efforts we call revolutions." This is the result of regarding civilization as "nearly synonymous with order," and omitting the idea of gradual progress in social evolution. The study of history he considers to be not a practical study, though it may teach some useful lessons, one of which is the mechanical idea that,

"if men move in a given direction, they do so in obedience to an impulsion as automatic as is the impulsion of gravitation."

Throughout the book the author insists on the importance of law, and over-emphasizes its influence. Thus he says, "I fix the moment of flux, *as I am apt to do*, by a lawsuit." But no lasting theory of society can rest on living facts which does not regard human civilization as a growing creative evolution, and the following remarks do not carry us far :—

"Yet if society be, *as I assume it to be*, an organism operating on mechanical principles, we may perhaps, by pondering upon history, learn enough of those principles to enable us to view, more intelligently than we otherwise should, the social phenomena about us."

The italics in both quotations are ours.

His second theory is that the extreme complexity of modern industrial conditions is "beyond the compass of the capitalistic mind," and he regards the American courts as not competent or impartial enough to deal with such conditions. The "clothing of the judiciary with political functions" has not been successful, and in two chapters crammed with instances Mr. Adams seeks to prove this. The scathing indictment of the capitalist rule is made in no personal spirit, as is shown by his remark that

"neither capitalists nor lawyers are necessarily, or even probably, other than conscientious men. What they do is to think with specialised minds, and....apparently modern society, if it is to cohere, must have a high order of generalising mind—a mind which can grasp a multitude of complex relations—but this is a mind which can, at best, only be produced in small quantity and at high cost."

The third point that can be discovered in the book is that it is necessary for the ruling class to accept reforms in time, and so prevent their own downfall :—

"Unless capital can, in the immediate future, generate an intellectual energy, beyond the sphere of its specialised calling, very much in excess of any intellectual energy of which it has hitherto given promise, and unless it can besides rise to an appreciation of diverse social conditions, as well as to a level of political sagacity, far higher than it has attained within recent years, its relative power in the community must decline."

In a lengthy sketch of the French Revolution Mr. Adams shows the fate of those who do not adapt themselves to new conditions when necessary; but he draws no comparisons, and, though interesting

Psychology and Social Sanity. By Hugo Münsterberg. (Fisher Unwin, 5*s.* net.)

The Theory of Social Revolutions. By Brooks Adams. (The Macmillan Co., 5*s.* 6*d.* net.)

as an historical account, the sketch scarcely justifies its insertion.

The first chapter on 'The Collapse of Capitalistic Government' and the third on 'American Courts as Legislative Chambers' are good, and give the gist of the book.

The work expresses the American interest in social phenomena, but it gives no definite proposals for the amelioration of a society under the thumb of the capitalist.

EUGENICS AND SEX.

Dr. Saleeby's book on 'The Progress of Eugenics' is essentially modern. The twentieth century will be called upon to acclaim much progress and many "reforms" certainly unexpected by the nineteenth, but nothing can excel in importance the business of reaching a real basis of problems and building thereon. An attempt in this direction is the growing science of Eugenics, which begins its researches with the two germ-cells that develope into a body, and desires to neglect no influence, material or spiritual, that will affect that body during life; in this way Eugenics aims at preparing a fit dwelling-place for the soul. The point of importance is that the *foundation*, the material basis, is not neglected. Allied to the science of Eugenics is the subject of sex, and here, again, the twentieth century seems likely to establish an attitude unknown in the nineteenth except to the very few. Beyond the half-defiant, open expressions of some young reformers, whose diatribes are often born of ill-digested knowledge divorced from experience, there is a steadily growing tendency to discuss sex-subjects sanely. This tendency is evinced in the discussions regarding sex-instruction in schools, discussions which are taking form in suggestions and a syllabus by the Moral Education League. The number of books on sex-subjects issued within the last few years also indicates the healthier point of view.

There is but a hazy conception in the mind of the general public as to what the term "Eugenics" denotes, and vague notions of "the methods of the stud-farm," enforced celibacy, marriages arranged by red tape, &c., are apt to dominate the average reader. Dr. Saleeby's book is primarily suitable for the interested inquirer, and forms a good introductory manual, giving a plain interpretation of common-sense Eugenics. He is careful to explain what Eugenics is not, though the advocacy of much that he denounces is pressed by some "who call themselves Eugenists."

According to Dr. Saleeby, the real Eugenists believe that "the soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul," that,

> "since individuals are mortal, the quality and quantity of parenthood are the dominant factors in the destiny of any people; that the culture of the racial life is the vital industry of mankind....that every child who comes into the world should be planned, desired, and loved in anticipation; that the function of government is the production and recognition of human worth, and the extirpation of human unworth; and to these incomparable ends....all forces of man and of nature, spiritual and material, must be made subservient."

The author thinks the difference between Eugenists and all other people lies in the fact that the former recognize the factor of nature or heredity, as well as the factor of nurture or environment, in the making of human beings, and insist that to "nurtural" eugenics must be added natural eugenics; but they do not grade the importance severally of nature and nurture. He realizes that the difficulties are many and deep-seated in the working of this youngest of the sciences, and that it must encounter human instincts and prejudices, including "the great fact of love." He believes love to be a friend of Eugenics, and thinks we must

> "search out and destroy all those heathen deities, such as Mammon, Bacchus, and Priapus, which are apt to pervert it, and make it useless for the eugenic cause."

Dr. Saleeby dissociates himself from some of the theories of Prof. Karl Pearson, notably his assertions as to the genetics of tuberculosis, and his conclusion that,

> "for a constant environment, the higher the infantile death-rate, the more resistant will be the surviving child-population."

He also advocates the Mendelian school as against the biometricians, and accepts a modified view of Darwinism.

Galton's early definition of Eugenics—wherein he included the influences that develope the qualities of the race as well as those which improve the inborn qualities—is the one adopted and exemplified in this book, and Dr. Saleeby discusses eugenic nurture from the expectant mother to the period of adolescence and the housing problem. He may, perhaps, attach overmuch importance to the erection of model dwellings by a few landlords, and give too high a place to the Mental Deficiency Act, which he regards as providing "the right care" of the feeble-minded adolescent; but in general his aim is to present the whole of the problem in due perspective, though it is soon seen that the foundations of Eugenics must be as wide as science itself, and must include anthropology, genetics, medical sciences, dietetics, civics, and sociology.

With regard to parenthood, Dr. Saleeby distinguishes between the right to live and the right to be a parent, also between marriage and parenthood. What Eugenics is concerned with is the latter. "Expectant motherhood should and must be the first charge upon the resources of any nation," he claims; but he does not limit parenthood to the mother, for he deprecates the so-called endowment of motherhood as a proposal to "serve motherhood by discharging fatherhood from its duties"; for the essence of marriage as a social institution is that it provides *common parental care* for the offspring. In the author's picturesque phrase, "the child is the growing-point of the future," though adults at this hour "rule the world and determine its destiny."

The permanent value of the book would have been much enhanced by a more dignified style: several passages savour of mere journalism, and are unworthy of a serious subject.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Geddes in their volume on 'Sex' in the "Home University Library" explain their purpose thus:—

> "There is too much mystery about the life-journey, from its origins and at its climax—mists dark and unwholesome favouring errors of judgment and errors of conduct, and of the ever brightening lights of science, there can be few better uses than here and there to guide the wayfarer, even though they may not serve to clear all the mists away."

In this light the authors meet the objections of those to whom the study of sex—either because they have no hold of scientific analysis, are loth to dig at "the roots of the Mystic Rose," or are fearful of arousing a morbid self-consciousness—is repugnant. Of the three paths of investigation—the historical, the anthropological, and the biological—the last, supplemented by psychological and social interpretation, is chosen. Then follows a chapter in which the steps of the evolutionary ladder, the differences as well as the resemblances between man and the animals, are traced. in a manner which brings the subject well within the comprehension even of those unversed in scientific phraseology. The authors adhere to the thesis set forth in 'The Evolution of Sex,' that the deep constitutional difference between the male and female organism is due to an initial difference in the balance of chemical changes—a subject which was vividly handled in 'Biology in Relation to Education.' The "growing pains" attendant on adolescence are wisely discussed, and counsel given which parents would do well to assimilate thoroughly. 'Falling in Love' is a sub-heading which evokes one of the frequent warm-hearted passages which lifts this book far above the dusty atmosphere of pedantry, and make it a valuable possession. The most scrupulous care, we should add, is taken to avoid giving unnecessary offence. The chapter headed 'Corruptio Optimi Pessima' is admirably balanced and sane. There is, as the authors truly say, no evidence that scientific treatises have supplied the appropriate stimulus to vice. They depict it, as does the best drama, as anything but a path of roses.

The problem of sex-education is approached, with due moderation and recognition of the impossibility of giving a dogmatic answer as to whether it is desirable to instruct young people in reference to the facts of sex. Since even a tiny link in the chain of experiment is of some value, the reviewer notes that quite pathetic gratitude was exhibited by a large

The Progress of Eugenics. By C. W. Saleeby. (Cassell & Co., 5*s.* net.)

Sex. By J. W. Thompson and R. Geddes. "Home University Library."

gathering of the mothers of the elder girls when the lady managers of a South Coast school recently held a meeting to help the mothers with advice on this matter.

The authors are emphatic in maintaining that in such instruction as is given—whether direct or indirect, through hygiene or Nature study, whether given by the parent or the head of the school, by the science teacher or by lending booklets—care must be taken not to anticipate interest; but there is surely also something to be said for those who think that children should hear of these things before they have any emotional significance for them, rather than after.

It is not surprising in such a book on such a subject to find a reference to the risk that the increasing personal and political freedom of women may lead them to attempt to "force the pace" of moral evolution; the authors are too clear-sighted to mistake the mainspring of the Woman's Movement, which undoubtedly lies here. But the key which controls it is racial wellbeing, and in this the biologist and the woman have a common interest. The serious difficulties that confront us in the alleged relatively great infertility of types and stocks of high intellectual and social efficiency—sometimes regarded as "the nemesis of higher education and of individualism generally"—are considered, but no mention is made of a contributory cause—the economically unsound and unjust tendency in many salaried professions to enforce upon women resignation on marriage. Cases, for instance, have been known when the demand that a doctor shall retire on marriage has led to a decision against matrimony. It is a general rule throughout the Civil Service that a woman must retire on marriage, with the result that of these women of selected health and intellect only 9 per cent, according to statistics published, leave annually to get married. Miss Clementina Black puts the annual marriage rate among women in the Post Office at 2—3 per cent.

It would have been strange if the authors had let slip an opportunity for a tilt at present cherished school and university arrangements. Coupled, however, with the suggestion that Estimation *v.* Examination should be the slogan of revolt is much sound advice to parents as to the paramount importance of sleep and nutrition. We cannot quite follow the desire expressed that boys may be made more courageous and girls more gentle—cannot Nature be trusted to see to that?—but think the time is ripe for what the authors call "the next step"—boys also more gentle, girls more courageous, too.

In conclusion, we hope that amongst the valuable publications in the "Home University Library" this, with its admirable lucidity, its delightful ease of style, and its broad human interest, may find its way all over the country.

Early Memories. By Henry Cabot Lodge. (Constable & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Lodge's Preface to these 'Memories' is a defence of writing them, and adduces the sanction of high authorities as well as his own sense of a sufficient reason for the act. This last serves his turn best, we think, if only because it leaves other people free to think or do as they please. Herr Sauerteig's impressive assertion that "the life, even of the meanest man, is a Poem, perfect in all manner of Aristotelean requisites," &c., seems to impose a heavy obligation on the serious reading public, and might, if attempts were made to enforce it, provoke a revolutionary reconsideration of the status of Poetry among the arts. Even Sir Leslie Stephen's dictum that "no autobiography is dull" can only be taken to refer to the autobiographies which have been found readable. Its fault is that, if it does not, like the Sauerteig pronouncement, impose a sort of moral obligation to read every autobiography respectfully unless we would be considered frivolous, it does hold out a promise of entertainment that will not always be made good. Wherefore we think Mr. Lodge would have done well to stop short of citing Sir Leslie, and to be content with his own simple view, that a man writes his autobiography because he likes to talk about himself, the satisfaction not being diminished by "the inexorable necessity of seeming to talk about other people." Nor, let us add, should that inexorable necessity be grudgingly submitted to. For it may even happen that the talk about other people is what chiefly keeps the labour of self-love from being lost on the world.

Here, for instance, the amount of actual autobiography is small, and the interest of that small amount is fairly thin. There is a pedigree, as in so many American biographies, which has you back in Tudor and even in Plantagenet England almost before you have had time to say Boston. We even gather that the Lodges "call cousins" with Chaucer through the mediation of the Rev. Francis Higginson, first minister of the first church of Salem, Mass. Mr. Lodge, however, unlike his kinsman and fellow-senator, Mr. Hoar, who pointed it out to him—lays no store by the connexion. The maternal Cabots, again, are of Jersey-Norman descent, with Italian and other branches. In general history they are represented by the navigators, but more importantly in New England history by the writer's great-grandfather, that George Cabot who led the Federalist party after Hamilton's decease and presided over the Hartford Convention. This relationship carries more significance than appears on the surface. Politically, the Federalists doubtless had hold of as large a morsel of the truth as the Democrats of their day. But morally and temperamentally they were people lacking in generosity and expansiveness, and more prone to be actuated by apprehensions and dislikes than by enthusiasms and sympathies. The Party had gone, or had disguised itself (as people in the South averred), long before Mr. Lodge was born. But the narrow, inherently middle-class type, with a bias towards apprehensions and dislikes, remained, and was especially endemic in New England.

Mr. Lodge's account of the Boston of his boyhood (he was born in 1850) is lacking in broad social characterization, but it contains some pen-portraits which would be interesting were the subjects better known or more important. One early recollection which is well rendered is almost a contribution to history: the glimpse of Charles Sumner standing up in his carriage to receive the greetings of Boston shortly after the assault made upon him in the Senate. Another episode was the kidnapping from school of Allen Rice, in later years proprietor of *The North American Review*. It was the occasion of a famous lawsuit, in which the author, having been an unobserved witness of the capture and abduction, gave evidence, and came off with great credit, to say nothing of a gold watch ("an English Frodsham with a hunting case") from his father, and a seal ring from the father of the stolen Allen.

These are the only incidents that stand out from the rather flat record of the author's boyhood, which resembles that of his Harvard days in being concerned more with his amusements than with his mental life. In consequence, we learn a good deal about the plays and players of that time and place, besides getting glimpses of some artists of less local and fugitive renown. For instance, the dramatic reading of Fanny Kemble is admiringly recalled and well described, while Dickens's reading of his own work is praised with more discrimination than many will like:

> "You never forgot for a moment that Mrs. Kemble was a lady. You were haunted by a suspicion that Dickens was not quite a gentleman."

It sounds unpleasant; but, to do Mr. Lodge justice, it must be taken with the entire context, which places it beyond doubt that here, at any rate, no deep disparagement is intended, and that he is as full of the right faith and love as any reasonable Dickensian could require. It is only Mr. Lodge's intellectual provenance—the caste *milieu* of New England—which makes him a little more apprehensive of faults in the matter of personal form than an English aristocrat would be.

We wish it were as easy to avoid severe judgment of Mr. Lodge's general references to this country, but he has made it impossible. He tells us (or rather his readers, who, in the first instance, are Americans) that as a small boy he had "a wholly vague, but none the less deep-rooted hostility to England." The feeling, he says, was traditional and in the air, "but I am sure that I derived mine from my father." We take leave to consider the fact a blot on the generally admirable character of that father as it is revealed in this book. No satisfactory reason for

it is shown. The war of 1812, to which reference is made, will not serve. For the wrongs were all the other way on that occasion. In leaping on the back of England when she was left to grapple alone with the all-conquering Corsican the United States were striking a dangerous blow at human freedom. The fires of Moscow averted the full consequences of that mischief; but it is none the less true, as a recent American historian has said, that

"England's cause was the cause of mankind, and from 1812 to 1815 the United States fought on the wrong side."

As to the "contemptuous abuse heaped on us by her writers" (another of the things which seem to have rankled in his father), we fancy there was a pretty active and equal interchange of these favours, but we should have thought that wise men took little interest and no part in them. England's attitude at the time of the Civil War intensified, we are told, this feeling in father and son. But, as the father died in 1862, the son must answer alone for the store of rancour towards this country which he seems to have laid up in those years. It is likely to last his time, without serving his country. It gives to many of his pages such a disagreeable, and to some even a repulsive, character, that we, being ourselves thoroughgoing admirers of his country and her people, would not wish his book to be read by any Englishman who has not already a confirmed goodwill to America. That Mr. Lodge actually means to be so offensive to British (and Canadian) readers as he really is we find it difficult to believe. We are fain to recall his own explanation of the debauches of oratorical bitterness in which Charles Sumner was wont to indulge, while thinking that he was only being reasonably frank or even strikingly moderate. It was, his friend gives us to suppose, because Sumner's peculiar general state of mind, his inability to place himself at another person's standpoint, and his organic lack of a sense of humour, kept him from realizing the force and character of the things he was saying as they would be felt by other people.

This reminds us that we have left ourselves no space to discuss the "talk about other people." As we hinted, it is this that gives the book its best hold on existence. The people being nearly all fellow-countrymen and friends, the talk is genial, and shows the author in a different mood from that which possesses him when his thoughts are of England and Englishmen in the mass. Mr. Lodge is a good observer and a good depicter of figure and character, and even within the short period covered by these 'Memories' could count a large acquaintance among men of local and wider celebrity. Amongst the latter were the historians Bancroft, Motley, and Parkman, and the men of philosophy and letters Emerson, Longfellow, Howells, and Aldrich. His reminiscences of each of these are well rendered and worth having, though yet higher value belongs to the pages devoted to such men as the inexhaustibly witty Secretary Evarts, the bookish, humorous, and epigrammatic Francis E. Parker, and others whose excellence was of a more serious cast. A considerable chapter which compares the past with the present shows more readiness to apprehend impending ruin in several departments (including those of literature and good manners) than seems seasonable at 64, unless one were born predisposed to the mood. Let us hope, however, that when Mr. Lodge continues his 'Memories,' which here stop when he is leisurely starting in life at the age of 25–30, he will resume his retrospect and pen in some calm Indian Summer of the mind, with more sense of the afternoon and less of the evening, and so may even find some streaks of sunlight, pleasant to look upon, resting somewhere on the name of England.

Round the World in a Motor Car. By J. J. Mann. (Bell & Sons, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Whilst we have no wish to discourage motorists from giving their attention to this book, it is only fair to state that the car plays but a subsidiary part in Mr. Mann's narrative of his journey to Australia via the East, and home again across British North America. The publishers announce that the volume should appeal "particularly to the motorist." The reviewer would say that it should appeal to most lovers of simple, chatty chronicles of modern travel, and only incidentally to the motorist. For the average reader, who would be bored by more or less technical dissertations upon motors and motoring, this will probably be an advantage. In any case, it is a fact that the author, beyond a brief introductory description of the simple contrivance for slinging and hoisting his car on board steamships (which figures in an Introductory Note), tells us little or nothing about his motoring, a good deal about the many ships which carried him over different stages of his journey, and much of his impressions of peoples and places visited. We think the book might easily have been improved by the introduction of more descriptive notes dealing with actual road travel, and this none the less because it might have involved the deletion of some of the author's more obvious reflections regarding life on passenger steamers, and the appearance of places so well known as Cairo, Bombay, Rangoon, and the like.

With the exception of the frontispiece, which is a reproduction in colour of the author's motor-car as foreground to a view of the capital city of New South Wales, the numerous illustrations from photographs are quite interesting. Mr. Mann's car was of comparatively small power—a 15–20 h.p. six-cylinder machine, of 27 h.p. by R.A.C. rating. Apparently it served its owner well upon many kinds of roads and in varying climates. But enthusiasts will say that the tour was hardly a test of mechanical endurance when they read such passages as these:—

"It is possible to motor from Adelaide to Melbourne, but one has to cross the ninety-mile desert, which is a large area of land, covered with soft shifting sand, which is blown about by the wind, and in which the wheels of an automobile are likely to sink sometimes to the hub....We decided to put our Delaunay-Belleville on the P. & O. steamer at Adelaide, and proceed to Melbourne in that manner, a three days' journey....It is possible to motor from Melbourne to Sydney—some thousand miles—but there are bad places to negotiate, and, unless one is wanting a novel experience, it would perhaps be better to put the motor on the boat and have it delivered in Sydney."

As a matter of fact, the road between Sydney and Melbourne presents few difficulties to the experienced driver, and particularly in springtime offers a delightful little easygoing week's tour. But the country districts of Australia as a whole are apt to tax both the resisting powers of a car's mechanism and the endurance of a driver pretty severely—a fact which makes it the more remarkable that even the cheapest kinds of American machines stand the work they are given in Australia so well as they do.

Mr. Mann's book has a good deal of charm of a simple sort, and this is due in no small measure to his innocence, from a literary point of view, and the youthful freshness, not to say *naïveté*, of his outlook upon men and things. He sometimes achieves without conscious effort an effect which such artists as Stevenson have striven with endless cunning to produce: the description of quite familiar things as though they were sights never seen before. He describes with high-spirited gusto, and one can imagine his letters home from foreign parts being the delight of a large circle of the comparatively untravelled. Not all his information would pass the test of statistical examination. He writes, for example, of the city of Winnipeg as being "situated on a vast plain at the foot of the Rocky Mountains"! We have noted many another equally guileless remark. He comes on some trifling characteristic of life in a port he visits, and roundly calls it "Australian" or "Indian," as the case may be. Some of his references to foreign languages are delightful. Thus:—

"The traveller quickly learns that *piggy-plan-plan* means 'go slow,' and *la casse* means 'go fast,' &c.; though even these magic Malay words are Greek to many coolies."

Again, in Egypt, more magical words are discovered:—

"'Imshi' means 'go away,' 'be off.' 'Mafeesh' means 'I have nothing.' 'Moos-house' means 'I don't want anything.' And they all three mean that you are not a tourist and that you may know Arabic, and that you may live in Cairo, and that it is waste of time following you."

The closing touches here are typical of many in this book, and they lose nothing from the fact that their humour is often unconscious. It is a cheery, entertaining production, and should have, as we have hinted, a considerable audience, not necessarily devoted to motor-cars.

Concise Dictionary of Proper Names and Notable Matters in the Works of Dante. By Paget Toynbee. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This work is offered as a useful handbook to students and readers of Dante in place of the larger Dictionary, which has for some time been out of print. By a very convenient arrangement, it is uniform in size and price with the Oxford edition of the complete works of Dante. We presume that this means that the larger volume is not to be reprinted, which there are good reasons for regretting. It has long been recognized as an indispensable aid to serious Dante study, and it is one of the few dictionaries which are not merely works of reference, but can also be read with pleasure for their own sake. In time we might have hoped for a cheaper edition which would have involved no sacrifice of illustrative matter. Dr. Toynbee warns us in his Preface that such sacrifice was inevitable in the present volume; and we fear that for this reason, while "no less useful than its predecessor," it will be found much less interesting.

The long extracts from Villani and other chroniclers and commentators are necessarily omitted; but the promise in the Preface of substituting references, which would have been some compensation, is not fulfilled—at least, in many instances. Even a fact so illuminating as Chaucer's adaptation in the 'Second Nonnes Tale' of St. Bernard's Invocation to the Virgin is suppressed; and some valuable features in the 'Notable Matters,' as the general scheme of the 'Paradiso,' are unfortunately omitted. About forty of the articles on 'Notable Matters' have disappeared; but only one of these—that on the 'Processione Mistica'—is of capital importance. Its absence, however, is a serious loss; and we fail to understand why Dr. Toynbee should class the interpretation of one of the most difficult parts of the 'Commedia' as "controversial matter." No doubt there has been much difference of opinion as to details, but the recording of such difference seems a most useful function of a Dante Dictionary; and though some of the details may be found in other articles, it was a gain to have them marshalled with the fulness and lucidity of the larger Dictionary. If Dr. Toynbee should be disposed to plead the limits of space, we can only say that a plain statement in the Preface of his principles of reference would have enabled him to dispense with a large number of cross-references which at present seem of little use.

The 'Dictionary' has been carefully revised throughout, and there are some indications of change of view, but the reasons for such change, together with other critical questions, appear to be excluded as "controversial matter."

While constrained to make these small criticisms, we cordially welcome the book as containing, in a cheap and compact form, the greater part of the matter comprised in the larger work.

FICTION.

One Man's Way. By Evelyn Dickinson. (George Allen, 6*s.*)

As a study this book reaches, in places, excellence. The men and women are forcibly drawn, but without exaggeration, clearly and consistently represented. But the book, on the whole, gives an impression—a very strong impression—of unevenness. This is due to the insistence of the author on the "story" side of it. The first few pages, for example, lead us to expect the utmost banality; all this disappears as soon as she really "warms to work," and gets into close touch with the psychology of her personages.

The curious poisoning theme — interesting in itself—is overdone, and the final episode where it is worked in with the death of one of the characters seems to show too much mechanism. The incidents again are, perhaps, too numerous to preserve the balance of the whole; but in themselves they are striking and well told. The description of the sea-earthquake in the Red Sea is particularly vivid. There are many clever touches and phrases. "All science is Pickwickian," would surely please Mr. Bernard Shaw; and "cigars and Russia leather, and not too strong," is a good rendering of "odora virum vis" (if we may adapt the quotation). The Old Bailey trial of the woman poisoner is also well told. In fact, Miss Dickinson has certainly drawn her incidents, and probably her characters, from life, and with great care. Had she observed the proportion of things with more strenuous attention, she might have achieved a really notable work.

Justice of the Peace. By Frederick Niven. (Eveleigh Nash.)

The fact that we are at times by no means at one with the author does not detract from the merit of his work. He has depicted sympathetically—and, we should say, from a fund of direct knowledge—the friendly relationship between a Glasgow merchant and a son who, wishing to fall in with his parent's desire that he should take up his business—feels the call of art too insistently, and succeeds ultimately in gaining not only his father's consent, but also his good will in his career. The mulish obduracy of his other parent is exceedingly well conveyed, though we may differ from Mr. Niven in thinking that she had some justification for her dislike of certain phases in her son's life. There are one or two minor details in which, we suspect, the author's pen has run away with him. Were horse-trams still in use in progressive Glasgow when motor-buses had ceased to be anomalies in more conservative London, and is not a mention of window-smashing spinsters a forecast of events? Catfish, moreover, are usually credited with useful functions, though, no doubt—like everything else in life—they sometimes misuse them.

Simon Heriot. By Patricia Wentworth. (Andrew Melrose, 6*s.*)

This book was good enough to arouse our curiosity as to the reason of its being written. We should have dismissed at once the idea that it is a tribute to art had we overlooked the Preface, which explains that the author is responsible for her chapter-headings. However, after a momentary doubt, we looked elsewhere. Was the book written to advance Christian Science? If so, the preparation through three hundred pages was as inadequate as the thirty at the end, which deal with a cure effected by faith from injury to heart and limb in a railway accident. More likely that was adopted as the way to the happy ending what had begun to look impossible. Finally, we decided that it was a character-study, somewhat marred by the author's introduction of her views on religion and social reform. We do not say that these views are lacking in soundness any more than the characterization; the fault lies in the mixing of the two. For her apt similes at any rate the author deserves high praise.

Grizel Married. By Mrs. George de Horne Vaizey. (Mills & Boon, 6*s.*)

At the outset this study of certain men and women is a little tame in its movement, and confused in its introduction of various characters who seem vague at first appearance. Reading in a prefatory note that one of the principal characters has been the subject of a former novel, we feel a tinge of resentment, of fear, that that other novel has annexed the chief interest.

But as the study develops it offers a series of portraits well and carefully done. The incidents of the story are slight, but sufficiently marked to justify and explain the continuous development of the whole, and it is an additional merit that they seem natural, thanks to the treatment. A ceiling crumbles and threatens to spoil a dinner-party, but the episode is so well related as to provoke all possible amusement without the slightest incitement to disbelief or mockery. Another occurrence—all but a tragedy in its consequences—would have been a melodramatic absurdity in less skilful hands. In fact, the author has a distinctly artistic sense of proportion.

The minor characters are even better than the principals. In particular the Mattison family stand out well—four admirable portraits. The Vicar's wife is also excellently sketched. We note many subtle and essentially feminine touches.

Lovers of sensation or intensified psychology will probably find little enough in the book, but those who have a taste for delicate and accurate workmanship will find it worth reading.

We, ourselves, frankly own that we prefer a carefully worked-out study to a hurried collection of sensational incidents, even if the former be slight and the latter exciting.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Burkitt (F. Crawford), JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN APOCALYPSES, 3/ net. Milford
The three Schweich Lectures for 1913, with Appendixes and Index.

Creencias Antiguas y Conocimientos Nuevos, por el Reverendo C. L. Drawbridge, 1/ S.P.C.K.
A translation into Spanish of 'Old Beliefs and New Knowledge.'

Forms of Prayer Authorised for Use in Church on the Day Appointed for Humble Prayer and Intercession, in Conection with the Proposal for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales, 1*d.* net, 1/3 per 50. S.P.C.K.
This leaflet contains collects from the Communion Service and special prayers to be used this week.

Gayford (S.), ACTUAL SIN, "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6*d.* net. Longmans
A discussion of sin in relation to Christian belief, and of the modern attitude towards it.

Kidd (J.), HOW CAN I BE SURE THAT I AM A CATHOLIC? 6*d.* net. Longmans
One of the "Modern Oxford Tracts."

Langdon (S.), TAMMUZ AND ISHTAR, a Monograph upon Babylonian Religion and Theology, 10/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
A study of the Babylonian cult, containing extracts translated from the Tammuz Liturgies and the Arbela Oracles.

McClure (Edmund), MODERN SUBSTITUTES FOR TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY, 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.
A second edition, containing a new chapter on 'Modernism and Traditional Christianity.'

McDowall (Stewart A.), EVOLUTION AND THE NEED OF ATONEMENT, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press
A second and enlarged edition. The author has added to his discussion of original sin and treats more fully the problem of pain. A new chapter has been inserted on the theory of the Atonement.

Milner (Rev. G. E. J.), PLAIN NOTES ON THE HOLY COMMUNION, "Churchman's Penny Library." Mowbray
An annotated edition of the Communion Service, with Appendixes.

Neligan (Right Rev. Moore Richard), THE CHURCHMAN AS PRIEST, 6*d.* net. Mowbray
A little book containing three "instructions," entitled 'Priesthood of the Body,' 'Sacrificing Priests,' and 'Serving Priests,' and in an Appendix a form for the Order of Confirmation, as used in the Diocese of Auckland during the writer's term in that See.

Oraciones (Las) de la Familia por una Semana, UN MANUAL, compilado de Diversos Fuentes en Ingles, y publicado para Jorge Pitman, London, 6*d.* S.P.C.K.
A little book containing family prayers in Spanish, translated by Canon E. B. Trotter for the use of English heads of households having Spanish servants.

Porqué Nosotros los Christianos Creemos en Cristo, RESUMEN DE LAS CONFERENCIAS DE BAMPTON, por el Reverendísimo Obispo Gore, condensadas para Uso Popular por el Reverendo T. C. Fry, 2/ S.P.C.K.
A Spanish edition of Bishop Gore's Bampton Lectures on 'Why we Christians believe in Christ,' abridged for popular use.

Pullan (Rev. Leighton), THE INFALLIBILITY OF OUR LORD, "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6*d.* net. Longmans
A discussion of the infallibility of Christ's teaching.

Randolph (Rev. B. W.), THE HOLY TRINITY, "Churchman's Penny Library." Mowbray
A small devotional book.

Shaw (J. M.), CHRISTIANITY AS RELIGION AND LIFE, 2/ net. Edinburgh, Clark
Four lectures which were delivered last March on the Pollok Memorial Foundation at Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Surat Sambeyang, 2/6 S.P.C.K.
The Book of Common Prayer and hymns of the Sea Dyak Mission.

Thomas (Rev. W. H. Griffith), THE PRAYERS OF ST. PAUL, "Short Course Series," 2/ net. Edinburgh, Clark
A series of nine sermons, based on St. Paul's personal expressions of prayer and thanksgiving.

Whitham (A. R.), IS THE BIBLE TRUSTWORTHY? "Modern Oxford Tracts," 6*d.* net. Longmans
The author's purpose is to prove "the general trustworthiness of the Bible as the record of God's historic revelation, and as the guide to man's salvation."

Wood (Michael), THOUGHTS ON CONFIRMATION, 6*d.* Mowbray
A devotional booklet for those who are preparing for Confirmation.

LAW.

Emery (H. C.), PARTNERSHIP, 5/ net. Wilson
A manual on the law and practice of Partnership and Limited Partnership, including the text of the Acts of 1890 and 1907 relating to the subject.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Wigan Public Libraries, QUARTERLY RECORD, Vol. II., No. 15. Wigan, R. Platt
Containing the conclusion of the 'Wigan Local Catalogue' from R to the end, and classified lists of additions to the Reference, Lending, and Pemberton Libraries.

PHILOSOPHY.

Broad (C. D.), PERCEPTION, PHYSICS, AND REALITY, an Inquiry into the Information that Physical Science can Supply about the Real, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press
The writer's aim is "to discover how much natural science can actually tell us about the nature of reality, and what kind of assumptions it has to make before we can be sure that it tells us anything."

Glover (William), KNOW YOUR OWN MIND, a Little Book of Practical Psychology, 2/ net. Cambridge University Press
A manual for general readers dealing with first principles and their practical application.

Jevons (F. B.), PHILOSOPHY: WHAT IS IT? 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
Five lectures on the nature of philosophy, given to a branch of the Workers' Educational Association. They are written in non-technical language.

Johnstone (James), THE PHILOSOPHY OF BIOLOGY, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press
The writer describes his work as an "attempt to understand the descriptions of the science in the light of its later investigations."

POETRY.

Beowulf, a Metrical Translation into Modern English by John R. Clark Hall, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The author's aim is to preserve the rhythm of the original, and at the same time to make the rendering attractive to persons unfamiliar with Old English verse. There is a brief Introduction.

Boccaccio's OLYMPIA, edited, with an English Rendering, by Israel Gollancz, boards 6/ net, vellum 12/6 net. Chatto & Windus
The Latin original and English translation are printed on opposite pages, with red lettering and wide margins. Prof. Gollancz adds a Postscript, in which he discusses the debt of the author of the 'Pearl' to Boccaccio. This edition is limited to 500 copies for sale.

Book of Ballads, Old and New, selected by Adam L. Gowans, 6*d.* Gowans & Gray
An anthology containing fifty old ballads, and fifty modern ones from the writings of Cowper, Southey, Wordsworth, Scott, and others.

Crabbe (George), POETICAL WORKS, edited by A. J. Carlyle and R. M. Carlyle, "Oxford Editions of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford
This volume includes the posthumous tales and 'Juvenilia' and 'Occasional Poems,' reproduced from the edition of 1834. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and there is an Introduction by the editors.

Haworth (Edwin P.), SUNSHINE AND ROSES, $1.25 Kansas City, Rockhill Art Publisher
A collection of songs and short pieces on personal themes, making an appeal to the sentiment. There are marginal decorations and a frontispiece.

Patterson (J. E.), THE SEA'S ANTHOLOGY, cloth 2/ net, leather 3/ net. Heinemann
The selection is made from poems of the earliest times down to the middle of the nineteenth century, and is edited with notes, Preface, Introduction, and Appendix.

Pratt (Tinsley), WAYFARING BALLADS AND SONGS, paper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Mathews
A small volume, containing 'Narrative Ballads,' 'Songs of the Open Air,' 'Songs of the Past,' and miscellaneous pieces, several of which are reproduced from *The Manchester Quarterly* and other papers.

Sharland (Rose E.), BALLADS OF OLD BRISTOL, 1/ net. Bristol, Arrowsmith
Ballads celebrating, for the most part, events, places, and people associated in history with the city of Bristol.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Bellot (Hugh H. L.), THE TEMPLE, "Little Guides" Series, 2/6 net. Methuen
This little book is in part an abridgment of the author's 'The Inner and Middle Temple.' It is illustrated with drawings in the text by Miss Wylie, photographs, and a plan.

Bryce (William Moir), HOLYROOD, ITS PALACE AND ITS ABBEY, an Historical Appreciation, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Schulze
An account of the chief events associated with the royal palace of Edinburgh, illustrated with over thirty plates.

History of Northumberland, issued under the Direction of the Northumberland County History Committee: Vol. X. THE PARISH OF CORBRIDGE, by H. H. E. Craster, 31/6 net. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid
This volume includes the results of excavations carried out in the district since 1906 under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Knowles. In the form of a Supplement Prof. Haverfield contributes a chapter on the 'Roman Remains in Corbridge Parish.' The book is illustrated with a map, plates, plans, &c., and contains three pedigrees printed on folding linen sheets.

Holland (A. W.), GERMANY, "The Making of the Nations" Series, 7/6 net. Black
An account of the development of the German nation from the earliest times to the present day, illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

Lawyers' London Temple (The), ITS TRUE ORIGIN AND REAL MEANING, a Brief Treatise dedicated to Gentlemen learned in Equity, 1/ W. Stewart
A booklet on the foundation and history of the Temple.

Macaulay (Lord), THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES THE SECOND, edited by Charles Harding Firth, Vol. III., 10/6 net. Macmillan
This volume covers the period from 1688 to 1689. As in the two former ones, the illustrations are an important feature.

Morritt (John B. S.) of Rokeby, LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE OF JOURNEYS IN EUROPE AND ASIA MINOR IN THE YEARS 1794–1796, edited by G. E. Marindin, 10/6 net. John Murray
These letters by the friend of Scott give an account of a journey to Constantinople at the time of the French Revolution and Polish Insurrection, and a description of famous sites and archæological remains in Greece and Asia Minor.

Nicolson (John), ARTHUR ANDERSON, a Founder of the P. and O. Co., 2/ net. Paisley, Gardner
A sketch of the life of Anderson, who began life as a "beach-boy" in the Shetland Islands, and ultimately became a founder of the P. and O. Co., and a member of Parliament.

Pride (David), REMINISCENCES OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR, 1840–1914, 4/ net. Paisley, Gardner
A record of the writer's memories, which go back to the Bread Riots in Glasgow of 1848.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dickinson (Duncan), THROUGH SPAIN, 7/6 net. Methuen
An account of a journey through Spain from St. Petersburg by way of Paris, illustrated with photographs and a map.

Hecht (Henry J.), THE MOTOR ROUTES OF GERMANY, edited by Gordon Home, 5/ net. Black
A practical handbook for motorists. It gives descriptions of routes through North-Eastern France and Holland to the Rhine, the Moselle, the Black Forest, the Thuringian Forest, the Taunus, and Bavaria. Distances are given and hotels recommended, and the text is illustrated with reproductions in colour, plans, and maps.

Marcuse (Walter D.), THROUGH WESTERN MADAGASCAR IN QUEST OF THE GOLDEN BEAN, 7/6 net. Hurst & Blackett
The author describes the general characteristics of the south-western portion of the island, and gives an account of the cultivation of the Madagascar butter-bean, the raising of cattle and gathering of rubber, with notes on the fauna and flora. The book is illustrated.

Philip (J. B.), HOLIDAYS IN SWEDEN, 6/ net. Skeffington
An account of travels in Sweden, with chapters on the economic conditions, national characteristics, and customs of the people. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Switzerland, Revisited by A. S. Forrest and Henry Bagge, 2/ net. Griffiths
A recital of the adventures of an artist and an author in Switzerland, illustrated by the former.

POLITICS.

Haig (J. C.), The Federal Solution: How it has Worked Elsewhere, 6*d.* net. Griffiths
A discussion on the working of the federal system in Canada, the United States, Australia, Switzerland, and Germany.

National Political League, Third Annual Report. 14, St. James's Street, S.W.
This report gives an account of the activities of this non-party association in "furthering necessary reform, to give expression to the interests and political aspirations of women." It includes a financial statement and a list of members and subscribers.

ECONOMICS.

Hobson (J. A.), Work and Wealth, a Human Valuation, 8/6 net. Macmillan
The writer's purpose is "to present a full and formal exposure of the inhumanity and vital waste of modern industry by the close application of the best-approved formulas of individual and social welfare."

PHILOLOGY.

Angus (James Stout), A Glossary of the Shetland Dialect, 4/6 net. Paisley, Gardner
In this vocabulary the author indicates the common pronunciation, and gives quotations of colloquial phrases to show the idioms of the vernacular speech. At the end of the book there is a list of phrases and maxims.

Passy (Paul), The Sounds of the French Language, their Formation, Combination, and Representation, translated, with Special Texts for English-Speaking Students, by D. L. Savory and D. Jones, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
A second and revised edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 14, 1907, p. 299.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Curle (Richard), Joseph Conrad, a Study, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul
A study of Mr. Conrad's writings "written both for the students of his work and for those who know nothing about it."

Lamb (Walter R. M.), Clio Enthroned, a Study of Prose-Form in Thucydides, 10/ net. Cambridge University Press
The author examines the literary influences under which Thucydides wrote his history, and studies "his aim and method of setting the Muse of history upon her rightful throne."

Sampson (Alden), Studies in Milton, and An Essay on Poetry, 8/ net. John Murray
Containing three essays, entitled 'From "Lycidas" to "Paradise Lost,"' 'Milton's Confession of Faith,' and 'Certain Aspects of the Poetic Genius,' and Appendixes.

Smith (H. F. Russell), Harrington and his 'Oceana,' a Study of a Seventeenth-Century Utopia and its Influence in America, 6/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The writer gives an account of Harrington's life and the origin and history of his political ideas. He then discusses how they affected English thought, and traces the influence of 'Oceana' upon American political institutions and the theories of the French Revolution.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Lamb, Tales from Shakespeare (Second Series), edited by A. R. Weekes, 1/4 University Tutorial Press
An edition with notes and a general Introduction, designed for junior and middle forms.

Pine (H.), English Composition, a Systematic Course for Use in Schools, 1/6 Ralph & Holland
A book for teachers, in which the writer pays special attention to the construction of complex sentences. Dr. F. H. Hayward contributes a Preface.
The exercises and instructions may be bought separately in two parts at 6*d.* each.

Regional Geography of the Six Continents: Book I. Europe, by Ellis W. Heaton, 1/ Ralph & Holland
The series is complementary to the author's 'Comparative Geography of the Six Continents.' Mr. S. R. Haselhurst contributes exercises and questions on the text, a sketch-map, and atlas. There are many diagrams and maps.

Robertson (J. Logie), Nature in Books, a Literary Introduction to Natural Science, 2/ Oxford
The writer's aim is "to attract the young mind to the scientific study of Nature by the presentation of facts in a literary or at least picturesque manner," and he quotes frequently from descriptive passages in the works of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Gilbert White, and others. Explanatory Notes and Exercises are given.

Swaine (G. R.), Environment, a Natural Geography, 1/9 Ralph & Holland
A textbook of scientific geography, in which the author has taken for his subject 'The Influence of Environment on Man.' There are illustrations and maps.

Weekley (Ernest), The School French Grammar, 2/6 University Tutorial Press
This book is a separate issue of the portion dealing with grammar in Prof. Weekley's 'Matriculation French Course.'

Woolf (E. Alec), La Guerre de Cent Ans, 1/6 net. Dent
A sketch of the Hundred Years' War, written in French, and supplied with foot-notes, questions, exercises, and a résumé. There are illustrations.

FICTION.

Becke (Louis), Edward Barry, South Sea Pearler, 7*d.* net. Nelson
A new edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, Nov. 24, 1900, p. 681.

Bedford (H. Louisa), The Ventures of Hope, 6/ R.T.S.
A story of the ups and downs of a family under the guidance of an elder sister.

Bordeaux (Henry), The Fear of Living, Authorized English Version, by Ruth Helen Davis, 6/ Dent
This translation of 'La Peur de Vivre' is published, with a Foreword, by M. René Doumic, and a Preface by the author.

Christina (S. M.), Lord Clandonnell, 2/ Washbourne
A mid-Victorian romance of the North of Ireland. The writer records the changes in the religious beliefs of the Clandonnell family of Castle Dysart, Donegal.

Craik (Dinah Maria), John Halifax, Gentleman, 1/6 net. Milford
A volume in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," with illustrations by Mr. Warwick Goble.

Foster (Maximilian), The Whistling Man, 6/ Appleton
A romance of Wall Street.

Fletcher (J. S.), The Three Days' Terror, 6*d.* Long
A new edition. See notice in *The Athen.*, April 27, 1901, p. 525.

Francis (M. E.), Our Alty, 7*d.* net. Long
A cheap reprint.

Groves (Freda Mary), My Lady Rosia, 3/6 net. Washbourne
An historical romance of the fourteenth century. The hero has many adventures in London, Avignon, and Sussex.

Harrison (Herbert), A Lad of Kent, 6/ Macmillan
A story of adventure in the time of smuggling, sheep-stealing, and the press-gang.

Harrison (Marie), The Woman Alone, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
A study of a lady doctor whose instincts led her to seek motherhood without marriage.

Leighton (Marie C.), The Silver Stair, 6/ Ward & Lock
A story concerning the love-affairs of a Society woman and her fugitive brother.

Mathers (Helen), The Juggler and the Soul, 6*d.* Long
A new edition.

Munro (Neil), The New Road, 6/ Blackwood
A romance of the Western Highlands, dealing with the historical period between the risings of 1715 and 1745. The author describes the making of the great road into the heart of the Highlands.

Thurstan (Frederic), The Romances of Amosis Ra, 6/ Griffiths
A story of ancient Egypt at the close of the Eighteenth Dynasty.

Willis (W. N.), The Life of Lena, a Girl of London Town, 1/ net. Long
This account of a girl's life is told in the first person "as a serious warning to ignorant and perhaps innocent girls."

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal, Vol. XX. No. 1, 1/6 Reading, Slaughter
This number includes the first instalment of Mr. Charles E. Keyser's paper entitled 'Notes on the Churches of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Hatford and Shellingford, and the Chapels of Goosey and Baulking,' which is illustrated with sixteen photographic plates.

Comment and Criticism, Vol. II. No. 1, 6*d.* net. Longmans
Mr. W. Spens writes on 'The Creeds and Current Controversies,' the Rev. J. K. Mozley on 'The Atonement,' and there are other articles and reviews.

Constructive Quarterly, June, 3/ net. Milford
Canon Scott Holland contributes a paper on 'The Religion of a Moving, Changing World,' Father Puller discusses 'The Eastern Orthodox and the Anglican Communions,' and Dr. J. Augustin Leger writes on 'Wesley's Place in Catholic Thought.'

Cornhill Magazine, June, 1/ Smith & Elder
Some of the features of the present number are 'With Mistral in Provence,' by the Hon. Margaret Amherst, an appreciation of Alfred Lyttelton by Mr. Bernard Holland, and a hitherto unpublished poem, entitled 'An Epistle to a Canary,' by Mrs. Browning.

Dickensian, June, 3*d.* Chapman & Hall
Mr. F. Gordon Roe contributes 'Some Remarks upon the Copperfield Controversy'; Mr. G. Bernard Shaw writes a short paper 'On Dickens'; and Mr. W. T. Freemantle gives an account of Dickens's visits to Sheffield.

Geographical Journal, June, 2/ Royal Geographical Society
Includes 'Antarctica and Some of its Problems,' by Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David; 'The Lake System of Westralia,' by Prof. J. W. Gregory; and 'The Indo-Russian Triangulation Connection,' by Lieut. Kenneth Mason.

Librarian and Book World, June, 6*d.* net. Stanley Paul
In this number Mr. Robert W. Parsons concludes his paper on 'Public Library Reform,' and further additions are made to Mr. A. J. Hawkes's annotated and classified catalogue of 'Best Books.'

Monthly Musical Record, June, 3*d.* 18, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Prof. Frederick Niecks writes on 'The Twentieth-Century Music School,' and Mr. D. C. Parker has an article on 'The Spanish Revival.'

National Review, June, 2/6 net. 23, Ryder St.
Includes 'Germany and Ourselves,' by Capt. Bertrand Stewart; 'The Territorial Army in History,' by Earl Percy; and 'Pond Insects,' by Miss Frances Pitt.

Open Court, June, 6*d.* 'Open Court' Publ. Co.
Some of the items are 'The Survivals of Personality,' by Mr. Charles H. Chase; 'Mysticism and Immortality,' by Dr. Paul Carus; and 'The Boldest of the English Philosophers,' by M. Jourdain.

Pedigree Register, June, 2/6 net. Sherwood
This number includes the pedigree of the Clarke family; a reprint of notes made in 1795–6 by the parish clerk in the register books of Beaulieu, co. Southampton; and other matter.

Russian Review, May, 2/6 Nelson
'The Revival of Political Thought in Poland,' by Mr. Zygmunt Balicki; 'Correspondence of Count Heyden,' by Mr. Dmitry Shipov; and 'Russian Literature since Chekhov,' by M. Jean d'Auvergne, are features of the present number.

United Empire, June, 1/ net. Pitman
'The Timber Resources of the Empire,' by Dr. J. Watson Grice; 'A Visit to King Solomon's Mines,' by Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun; and 'German Colonies, 1912–1913,' by Mr. Louis Hamilton, are among the contents.

JUVENILE.

Life and Adventures of Lady Anne, the Little Pedlar, by the Author of 'The Blue Silk Workbag,' 'Harcourt Family,' &c., 1/6 net. Mowbray
A new edition of this story, which was published in 1826 "to show the melancholy and forlorn state of children who are deprived of the care and support of parents and kind friends." In her brief Introduction Miss Wordsworth describes it as "*the* most popular book that can be read at a 'Mothers' Meeting.'"

GENERAL.

Belloc (Hilaire), THE FOUR MEN, a Farrago, 1/ net. Nelson
A new edition.

Carpenter (Edward), LOVE'S COMING-OF-AGE, 1/ net. Methuen
A new edition.

Chelsea, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS, 1913–14. Pite & Thynne
An illustrated report, including a list of donors, tables, and financial statement.

Corbett-Smith (A.), THE PROBLEM OF THE NATIONS, 1/6 net. John Bale
This book deals with the "causes, symptoms, and effects of sexual disease, and the education of the individual therein."

Foot (Lieut. P. B.), TRAINING OF THE TERRITORIAL SCOUT, 1/6 net. Gale & Polden
A little handbook setting forth a course of instruction in scouting.

Routledge's New Dictionary of the English Language, edited by C. Weatherly, 3/6
A work based partly on Webster's Dictionary and containing over one thousand pages. The Appendixes include lists of abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, weights, measures, &c.

Rowsell (Rev. Herbert), DIVORCE AND RE-MARRIAGE, 6*d.* net. Stock
A discussion of the attitude of the Church towards divorced persons who wish to marry again.

Social Guide, 1914, edited by Mrs. Hugh Adams and Edith A. Browne. Black
A handbook giving information regarding social functions of the year, sports, the regulations for Their Majesties' Courts, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

Eucken (Rudolf), THE TRANSIENT AND THE PERMANENT IN CHRISTIANITY, translated by W. Tudor Jones, 1*d.* Lindsey Press
This address was prepared for the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, and its purpose is to show that "a universal Christianity is possible only if a differentiation be made between the transient and the permanent elements within the Christian religion."

Fedortchouk (Yaroslav), MEMORANDUM ON THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION IN ITS NATIONAL ASPECTS, 1/ Griffiths
This pamphlet has been compiled on behalf of the "Cercle des Ukrainiens," Paris, and the "Ukraine Committee," London, and is issued simultaneously in English and French. The first part sets forth the claims of the Ukrainian educated classes, and the second gives an explanatory memorandum of the question.

Tremenheere (Rev. G. H.), THE ATHANASIAN CREED, 2*d.* Mowbray
A defence of the Creed, in reply to recent correspondence in *The Times*.

Wiener (Harold M.), THE PENTATEUCHAL TEXT, a Reply to Dr. Skinner, 6*d.* net. Elliot Stock
A reprint from the 'Bibliotheca Sacra.'

SCIENCE.

Dyar (Harrison G.), REPORT ON THE LEPIDOPTERA OF THE SMITHSONIAN BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PANAMA CANAL. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A paper dealing with the so-called Macrolepidoptera, collected mainly by Mr. August Busk. It is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Rathbun (Mary J.), NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AMERICAN BRACHYRHYNCHOUS CRABS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum, and illustrated with diagrams and plates.

FINE ART.

Allan (John), CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF THE GUPTA DYNASTIES AND OF SASANKA, KING OF GAUDA. British Museum
In his Introduction Mr. Allan discusses the history, chronology, and metrology of these coins, their types, and the legends associated with them. In the description of the coins, the size in inches and tenths, and the weight in English grains, are given. The Catalogue is illustrated with twenty-four plates.

Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, PRESERVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, by Freeman O'Donoghue, Vol. IV., 22/6 net. British Museum
This volume includes the letters S–Z, and is arranged according to the same general principles as the previous volumes, the first of which was published in 1908. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 5, 1908, p. 275.

Catalogue of the Important and Valuable Collection of Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, including a fine Series of English Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coins, the Property of George Jonathan Bascom, 2/6 Sotheby
An illustrated, descriptive catalogue. The sale will take place on June 15th and 16th.

Day (Lewis F.) and **Buckle (Mary)**, ART IN NEEDLEWORK, a Book about Embroidery, 5/ net. Batsford
A fourth, revised edition.

Gordon (E. O.), PREHISTORIC LONDON, its Mounds and Circles, 10/6 net. Elliot Stock
A study of the ancient monuments and other remains of London which afford evidence of its religion and civilization in pre-Christian times. The Rev. John Griffith contributes the Appendixes, and there are many illustrations.

Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelæ, &c., in the British Museum, Part V. British Museum
This part contains fifty plates, being copies of funerary stelæ and other inscribed monuments dating from the eleventh to the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The drawings have been made by Mr. E. J. Lambert, and the inscriptions copied by Mr. H. R. Hall.

Johns (C. H. W.), SURVEY OF RECENT ASSYRIOLOGY, PART III., 1/6 net. Edinburgh, Schulze
This survey covers the years 1910–13, and includes an Index of Authors.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Vol. IX., No. 5, 10c. New York
Including short illustrated papers on 'The Bequest of John L. Cadwalader,' 'A Late Egyptian Sarcophagus,' and 'A Panel by Sano di Pietro.'

Richards (Fred), ROME; and VENICE, 1/ net each. Black
Two sketch-books, each containing twenty-four reproductions of pencil drawings by Mr. Richards.

Weber (F. Parkes), ASPECTS OF DEATH IN ART AND EPIGRAM, illustrated especially by Medals, Engraved Gems, Jewels, Ivories, Antique Pottery, &c. 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
A second edition, revised and much enlarged.

MUSIC.

Bowie (Percy), CRADLE SONG (What Does Little Birdie Say?), the words by Tennyson, 1/6 net. Novello

Carse (A. von Ahn), THE VOYAGE OF LOVE, Song-Cycle, the words by Harold Simpson, 2/6 net. Novello

Forsyth (Cecil), ORCHESTRATION, "Musician's Library," 21/ net. Macmillan
The writer describes the modern orchestral instruments, and traces their development and constructional changes, and the types of music which these have reflected, particularly since Beethoven's time.

Handel (G. F.), SONATA IN A FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE, Op. 1, No. 3, the Pianoforte Accompaniment (arranged from the original figured bass), the Moods of Expression, and the Violin Bowing and Fingering by C. Egerton Lowe, 1/6 net. Novello

Harty (Hamilton), THE RANN OF WANDERING, Song, the Words by Padraic Colum, 2/ net. Novello

Johnson (Noel), THE GLORY OF THE MORN, Song, the Words by Marshall Roberts, 2/ net. Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ (NEW SERIES), No. 31: FESTAL PRELUDE, Composed by Thomas F. Dunhill, 1/6 net. Novello

Sharp (Cecil J.) and **Butterworth (George)**, THE MORRIS BOOK, PART V. Novello
The authors describe twenty-one dances "as performed by the Morris Men of England," and in the Introduction discuss their æsthetic value and origin.

Sharp (Cecil J.) and **Butterworth (George)**, MORRIS DANCE TUNES, collected from traditional sources and arranged with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Sets IX. and X., 2/ net each. Novello
These tunes are issued to accompany 'The Morris Book,' Part V., mentioned above.

Wells (H. Wharton), A SUMMER SONG, Four-part Song for A. T. B. B., words by Sir William J. Lancaster, 3*d.* Novello

Wilson (C. Whitaker), FOR YOUR DREAMING, Song, the Lyric by G. Douglas Furber, 2/ net.; THE HUNTING SQUIRE, Song, the words by Edward Teschemacher, 2/net. Novello

DRAMA.

Bagge (Henry) and **Milburn (Hartley)**, THE TRUTH FOR AN HOUR, a Comedy in One Act, 6*d.* net. Griffiths
The hero, a member of Parliament, makes a bet with his friend that he will speak the truth for an hour.

Brighouse (Harold), LONESOME-LIKE, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6*d.* net. Gowans & Gray
A play in one act, which was first produced by the Glasgow Repertory Company in February, 1911.

Carroll (John S.), THE LOOMS OF THE GODS, 3/6 net. Constable
A poetic play based on the Platonic myth of Er, the Pamphylian soldier who revived on his funeral pyre and related his vision of the Underworld.

Chapin (Harold), THE DUMB AND THE BLIND, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6*d.* net. Gowans & Gray
A one-act play produced by the Scottish Repertory Theatre Company in Glasgow in November, 1911, and afterwards in London.

Colquhoun (Donald), JEAN, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6*d.* net. Gowans & Gray
A Scottish play produced at the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow, in May, 1910.

Down (Oliphant), THE MAKER OF DREAMS, a Fantasy in One Act, "Repertory Plays" Series, 6*d.* net. Gowans & Gray
This little play was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre in August, 1912. See notice in *The Athen.*, Sept. 7, 1912, p. 255.

Stephens (Walter), CHARLEY'S UNCLE, a Farcical Comedy in Three Acts, 1/6 net. Griffiths
Concerns an impecunious young man who, disguising himself as his uncle, marries the latter's fiancée, a wealthy heiress.

Tagore (Rabindranath), THE KING OF THE DARK CHAMBER, 4/6 net. Macmillan
This play has been translated into English by the author.

FOREIGN.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Omont (M. H.), RECHERCHES SUR LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ÉGLISE CATHÉDRALE DE BEAUVAIS, 3fr. 80. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale
Containing three studies on 'L'Ancienne Bibliothèque,' 'Les Manuscrits....pendant le Moyen Age,' and 'Dispersion des Manuscrits,' with eight Appendixes.

PHILOSOPHY.

Vesper (Noël), ANTICIPATIONS À UNE MORALE DU RISQUE, 3fr. 50 Paris, Perrin
Contains 'La Morale de l'Invention,' 'La Théologie du Risque,' and 'La Malléabilité du Monde.' M. Jules Bois contributes a Preface.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Apponyi (Comte Rodolphe), JOURNAL, Vingt-Cinq Ans à Paris (1826–1850), publié par Ernest Daudet: Vol. III. 1835–1843, 7fr. 50 Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A second edition.

Claretie (Jules), LA VIE À PARIS, 1911–1912–1913, 3fr. 50. Paris, Fasquelle
This is the twenty-first volume of 'La Vie à Paris,' containing the last of Jules Claretie's weekly causeries in the *Temps*, which were begun in 1880. It is published with a Preface by his son, M. Georges Claretie.

Coynart (Ch. de), LE CHEVALIER DE FOLARD (1669–1752), 3fr. 50 Paris, Hachette
M. de Coynart sketches a portrait of the scholar and courtier of Savoy, and describes the famous campaigns in which he took part.

Fain (Baron), SOUVENIRS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE FRANCE (Manuscrit de 1814), 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
A new edition, with a Preface by M. G. Lenotre. There are foot-notes and illustrations.

Halphen (Louis), L'HISTOIRE EN FRANCE DEPUIS CENTS ANS, 3fr. Paris, Colin
In the Preface the author describes his aim as being "seulement de marquer les grandes directions du travail accompli par nos historiens et l'évolution de leurs méthodes."

Madelin (Louis), Danton, 7fr. 50
Paris, Hachette
A study of the great Revolutionist in the collection "Figures du Passé." There are illustrations.

Mignet (F. A. M.), Histoire de la Révolution Française depuis 1789 jusqu'en 1814, 2 vols. 1/ each. Nelson
A cheap reprint.

Waddington (Henry), La Guerre de Sept Ans, Histoire Diplomatique et Militaire, Tome V.
Paris, Firmin-Didot
The present volume covers the period fr m the Battle of Vandavachy to the Siege of Schweidnitz. It is illustrated with four maps.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Association Normande pour prévenir les Accidents du Travail, Bulletin Trimestriel, Mai.
Rouen, 86, Rue Ganterie
Includes a report of the meeting of the Association held last April.

ECONOMICS.

Pasquet (D.), Londres et les Ouvriers de Londres, 12fr. Paris, Colin
A study of the influence of the geographical, historical, and economic conditions of London upon its working-class population.

BELLES LETTRES.

Ibsen (Henrik), Œuvres Complètes, traduites par P. G. la Chesnais: Tome Premier. Œuvres de Grimstad (1847–1850), 10fr. net.
Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française
This volume contains 'Poèmes,' the fragment 'Le Prisonnier d'Akershus,' and 'Catilina,' an Introduction on 'La Littérature et la Société en Norvège vers 1850,' an account of Ibsen's life up to 1850, Appendixes and notes. The work will be completed in seventeen volumes.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Rocheblave (S.), Le Goût en France, Les Arts et les Lettres de 1600 à 1900, 4fr. Paris, Colin
A study of the evolution of French taste in art and literature during three centuries. It is illustrated with sixteen plates.

FICTION.

Foulet (Lucien), Le Roman de Renard, 13fr.
Paris, Champion
A study of the origin and authorship of the 'Roman.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 1er Juin, 1fr. 25 net.
Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
Some of the items in this number are 'Un Romancier Réaliste: C. F. Ramuz,' by M. Jean Choux; 'De Genève Française à Genève Suisse,' by M. Edouard Chapuisat; and 'Bolivar: Aspects de son Génie,' by M. R. Blanco-Fombona.

GENERAL.

Adunanza Solenne del 14 Aprile, 1914, tenuta nell' Aula Magna della R. Universita di Palermo
Resoconto compilato per cura del Segretario del Comitato Locale, Dr. Michele de Franchis.
Palermo
Contains six addresses and a poem celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Circolo Matematico of Palermo, and the services of its founder, Prof. G. B. Guccia. A reproduction of the medal struck for the occasion and a record of the letters and telegrams received are added.

PAMPHLET.

Schütte (Gudmund), Pan-Germanism and Denmark (Altyskerne og Danmark).
Copenhagen, Hagerup
This pamphlet is "a pictorial and cartographic supplement to the volume published last year by the 'Society of 17th January, 1908,' as an answer to Pan-German calumnies against Denmark." It is written in Danish and English.

FINE ARTS.

Duportal (Mlle. Jeanne), Étude sur les Livres à Figures, Édités en France de 1601 à 1660, 25fr.
Paris, Champion
A study of the illustrations in books published in France during the first sixty years of the seventeenth century, with an account of the designers and engravers. The book is illustrated with forty-five reproductions of old engravings.

Marestaing (Pierre), Les Écritures Égyptiennes et l'Antiquité Classique, 7fr. 50
Paris, Paul Geuthner
A monograph on the evolution of letters and writing in ancient times.

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

We much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Watts-Dunton. He had been in poor health for some time, and on Saturday afternoon last passed peacefully away in his sleep. He had reached the patriarchal age of 82, and survived most of his contemporaries and friends. He spoke more than once in recent years of looking down an Appian Way of tombs, but his wide and keen interest in life was unabated, and he was always ready to welcome a new reputation in letters. He made a happy marriage in 1905 with Miss Clara Reich, whom he had known from girlhood.

Theodore Watts (he added his mother's name of Dunton in 1897), was born at St. Ives, Huntingdon, in 1832. As a small boy, he went to a school at Cambridge, and there as well as later at home, he laid the foundations of his singularly wide range of knowledge. His father had a passion for science, particularly geology and geography, and at one time he proposed to be a naturalist. His interest in nature and country life—beyond that of most poets and critics—left a strong mark on his verse, and late in life he was ready to discuss the science of Darwin no less than the philosophy of Plato, or the poetry of Shakespeare. Country life brought him to a fruitful acquaintance with gipsies before he was articled to his father as a solicitor. He practised for a time in London, but already he had begun to write poetry, and to take a keen interest in art, music, and letters, and to exercise those great gifts for friendship which would alone have made him a name.

Literature and friendship were henceforth the two main interests of his life. A man of the kindliest and most generous nature, he was always ready to sacrifice himself where a friend was concerned. The world knows of his tireless devotion to Rossetti and Swinburne, but many a lesser man owed his beginnings, or encouragement in times of difficulty to his pen. He was singularly free from jealousy, and he never used his intimacy with the eminent as a means of writing the sort of gossip about them which the world loves, and which like De Quincey's account of the Lake Poets, is more personal than friendly. "On ne doit jamais écrire que de ce qu'on aime," as Renan said, and it is quite possible to be vivid without being spiteful. Mr. Watts-Dunton's memoirs of his dead friends in our own columns show this.

It was in *The Athenæum*, after a short period on *The Examiner*, under the editorship of Minto, that he made his reputation, though he did not sign his articles, and never, in spite of repeated requests, gathered them into a volume. Such a reticence seems strange to an age which believes, above all things, in personal advertisement. But careless as Mr. Watts-Dunton was about the recognition of his work, it attracted the widest attention, and it brought him the admiration of many younger men who imbibed his principles, and in their turn, enunciated views now so long established that they seem commonplaces.

As for the matter and manner of these criticisms, Mr. James Douglas in his book on Mr. Watts-Dunton as Poet, Novelist, and Critic, says happily that they have "the personal magic of the living voice." Their writer was a remarkable talker, and there is a good deal of spontaneous charm in his criticism, with some of the ebullition natural to talk. It was often unbusinesslike reviewing, as he himself admitted, the book being the peg on which weighty things were hung. Mr. Watts-Dunton was concerned with first principles, with meditating on literary art and its laws, with a range of illustration and comparison beyond the average reviewer. How much more profitable this was for every one except, perhaps, the author under treatment, we need scarcely affirm. But Mr. Watts-Dunton did not hesitate to speak plainly on the greatness of work which was comparatively unknown, such as that of Meredith in earlier days, and he laid his opinion on a firmer basis than the brilliant advocate who has the art of discovering genius just because the world neglects it. As a critic of fundamental things, Mr. Watts-Dunton was of the lineage of Coleridge, reminding us in his range from the East to German, and from Greece to modern science of that strangely divagating mind. A little more philosophical generalization, and a good deal less about the personalities of authors would do no harm to English criticism to-day. The best of Watts-Dunton's work is unassailable because it goes deeper than literary fashion or the prejudices of taste. His masterly article on 'Poetry' in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' has retained its place throughout the years, and we hope that its republication will not be delayed by his death. 'The Renascence of Wonder,' the phrase he invented to indicate "a great revived movement of the soul of man, after a long period of prosaic acceptance in all things, including literature and art," is a happy piece of literary shorthand, but was overrated as a shibboleth at the time of its appearance. There is more in that definition of Zoroaster which Mr. Watts-Dunton often quoted and explained, "Poetry is apparent pictures of unapparent realities."

When Mr. Watts-Dunton at last, at the age of 68, published his romance 'Aylwin,' he showed that critics were not always failures in literature. The success of the book was immediate and overwhelming, and edition has followed edition. It has a striking metaphysical side as well as passion, an exposition seldom attempted of the influence of Romany blood on its possessors and their surroundings, and a portrayal also novel of the Cymric side of the Celtic character. Perhaps for the ordinary reader the fine descriptions of Welsh scenery and some admirable portraits derived from well-known prototypes were more potent attractions. The style is a little Early Victorian in its slow movement, though there are admirable touches of humour. Of the two heroines Sinfi Lovell, the gipsy girl, is the more attractive, and the reader cannot share the critic's regret that, like some of Scott's wild characters, she has insisted on her way with the author, and somewhat dislocated the structure of the book. Mr. Watts-Dunton was at his best whenever he was dealing with the Romany, and his introductions to Borrow's books make us regret that he did not find time to write at large on a subject no one understood better than he.

Another novel of his, dealing with Hungarian life and entitled 'Carniola,' was finished some time since, but his zeal for revision prevented him from publishing it.

Rossetti acclaimed Mr. Watts-Dunton as "the most original sonnet-writer living," and in this form his work has a charm and an effectiveness which are all his own. Close-packed with thought—over-packed, perhaps, sometimes—his best sonnets have that subtle, fine, intangible something which is poetry.

In 'The Coming of Love,' the most considerable in length of his poems, some of these sonnets are introduced and intermingled with lyrical poems in various measures—often of notable ingenuity—and there are some highly interesting experiments in homely realism, partly written in

gipsy dialect. An attempt was made here, with the aid of numerous descriptive headings, to unite the form of the novel with that of the poem, but the result was not sufficiently coherent. Mr. Watts-Dunton got nearer to success than the author of 'Aurora Leigh,' but, if both hold their place in English verse, it will be in spite of rather than on account of their form.

With all his cosmopolitan culture Mr. Watts-Dunton was thoroughly English, and his 'Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain' is one of the few patriotic pieces worthy of the subject. His sympathy with Shakespeare, on whom he wrote some fine criticism, and his imaginative power are well shown in 'Christmas at the Mermaid.'

Tennyson, Rossetti, Swinburne, Meredith, Borrow—a crowd of shining names illuminate the career of Watts-Dunton. He was the last of those great Victorians to whom the present world owes more than it is aware. He lived on to see the twentieth century, and was untouched by its groping pessimism, its denial of beauty and order. Full of years he has left us, but he was to the end as one loved by the gods, young and vigorous in spirit.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON.

Sir William Anson, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, died on Thursday of last week, after a brief illness, at the age of 71. A Sussex man by birth, educated at Eton and Balliol, he was Vinerian Reader in English Law from 1874 to 1881, and had been Warden of All Souls since the latter date. Since 1899 he had been Member of Parliament for Oxford University. His literary works, so well known as authorities on their subject that it is barely necessary to mention them, are 'Principles of the English Law of Contract' and 'Law and Custom of the Constitution.' From 1902 to 1905 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Fully as well worth remembering are the offices he filled in local administration—serving, for example, as Alderman of the City of Oxford 1892–6, and as Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Oxfordshire 1894.

His gifts were such as could more advantageously display themselves in academic organization and the management of local affairs than amid the conditions which now prevail in Parliament. It is Oxford which will longest keep the memory of his capacity for affairs, his tact in the management of men, his sound judgment, and his skill in the guidance of controversy. He was a reformer in practice and a Conservative by temperament, and the skill with which he directed the fortunes and development of All Souls, as well as his influence on the University as a whole, came doubtless from some special felicity in the combination in his case.

Those who knew him as a friend have much to say of the charm and kindness and humour which, at first sight, were half-concealed beneath a somewhat shy and shrinking demeanour. Those who worked with him knew his punctuality and precision, his readiness in every business with some positive contribution, and mastery of detail.

To his will to serve, his high conception of duty, and the range of his knowledge and activity, the work he has done itself bears sufficient witness. He will doubtless be more missed, and prove more difficult to replace, than many a man whose part in life has been what is called more dramatic.

DID JONSON WRITE A THIRD 'ODE TO HIMSELF'?

On f. 237 of MS. Harl. 4064 occurs the following poem :—

Ode

If men and tymes were now
of that true face
as when they both were great, and both knew how
that ffortune to embrace
by Cherishing the spirits, that gave their greatnes
grace
I then would rayse my notes
Loud to the wondring throng
and better blazon them then all their Coats
that were the happy subiect of my song.

But Clownish pride hath got
so much the start
of Civill vertue, that he now is not
nor can be of desert
That hath not Courtly impudence enough to laugh
at Arte
whilst like a blaze of strawe
he dyes wth an ill sent
To every sence, and scorne to those that saw
how soone wth a selfe tickling he was spent.

Breake then thy quills, blot out
thie long watch'd verse
And rather to the ffyer, then to the rout
theire labor'd tunes reherse
whose ayre will sooner Hell, then their dull sences
peirce
Thou that dost spend thie dayes
to get thee a leane face
and come forth worthy Ivy or the bayes
and in this age, canst hope no other grace.

Yet since the bright and wise
Minerva deignes
uppon so humbled earth to cast her eyes
wee 'll rip our ritchest veynes
and once more strike the Eare of tyme wth those
fresh straynes
as shall besides delight
and Cuning of their ground
give cause to some of wonder, some despight
but unto more despaire to ymitate their sound.

Throw holy virgen then
thy Christall sheild
About this Ile and charme the round, as when
thou mad'st it [in] open feild
The rebell Gyants stoupe, and Gorgon envy yeild :
Canst [Cast] reverence if not feare
throughout their generall brests
And by their taking let it once appeare
who worthie come, who not, to be witts Pallace
guest[s].

Can these lines be conclusively proved to be Jonson's? If not, his authorship can be made probable in a very high degree. In the first place, any one who knows Jonson at all well will forthwith admit that, if they were not written by him, they were at least written in his manner. They are clearly in his style. In the second, any such person will admit that these are distinctly Jonsonian ideas—ideas to which he has frequently given expression, and which accurately represent his attitude toward himself and his public. Thirdly, what other poet would have been likely to write such a piece? Fourthly, Jonson wrote, as your readers are well aware, two 'Odes to Himself' closely paralleling this in thought, and one of them—the ode on the occasion of 'The New Inn'—much like this in stanzaic structure. Fifthly, in each case Jonson begins by attacking those who are not favourable to him, and ends by promising to write additional poems to shame his censurers. Sixthly, this piece conforms to Jonson's inveterate habit of borrowing from his own productions. With lines 19–21, 24–7, 32–6 of the poem above compare the following extracts from the 'Apologetical Dialogue' affixed to 'The Poetaster':—

O, this would make a learned and liberal soul
To rive his stained quill up to the back,
And damn his long-watched labours to the fire.

I that spend half my nights and all my days
Here in a cell, to get a dark pale face,
To come forth worthy ivy or the bays,
And in this age can hope no other grace.
Once I 'll say
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains
As shall, beside the cunning of the ground,
Give cause to some of wonder, some despite,
And more despair, to imitate their sound.

Seventhly, this poem occurs in the MS. immediately after the 'Ode to Himself' printed in 'Underwoods' (No. xli.). Eighthly, in this last-mentioned poem Jonson also quotes from the same 'Apologetical Dialogue.'

William Dinsmore Briggs.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: LONDON HEAD-QUARTERS.

For some years past the institution of an American historical students' bureau in London has been contemplated by several influential scholars "on the other side." This has now been established under the title of a London Head-quarters of the American Historical Association. Temporary rooms in Holborn have been secured, and these will be opened on June 15th by the American Ambassador in the presence of Viscount Bryce, the first Chairman of the Head-quarters. There will be a Committee of senior students, with Dr. Frances Davenport as Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Percival Newton as Hon. Secretary. Mr. Hubert Hall will act as Vice-Chairman.

The affairs of the London Head-quarters will be under the control of a Committee of the American Historical Association, which is now the largest and most active historical society of our own time. It is hoped that before long the American students, like the members of the English Historical Association, will be able to find accommodation in the premises of the Royal Historical Society. Amongst those already at work on London archives may be mentioned Prof. C. H. Hull, Mr. G. L. Beer, and Miss Scofield, besides Dr. Wallace, who is always with us. Prof. Osgood and other well-known scholars will arrive during the summer.

BOOKS IN BELFAST.

Kensal Lodge, N.W.

Your reviewer's assertion (May 30th) that Mr. Frankfort Moore's remarks apply to an earlier period than Mr. Beatty's only makes matters worse. When Mr. Moore was a schoolboy in Belfast in "the sixties" there were at least five good booksellers' shops where he could have bought his books, even as his schoolfellows did. There was Wm. Mullan in Donegal Place, who had a branch publishing house at 4, Paternoster Square, and published the works of Prof. Freeman, Edward Jenkins, and others; John Henderson of Castle Place, who published editions of Burns, Wilson, and Tannahill; opposite him Christopher Aitchison, a scholar and bibliographer, who compiled 'The Irish Librarian,' a work in five folio MS. volumes, now in the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; Wm. Henry Greer, a cultured gentleman, in the High Street, almost opposite Mr. Moore's own door; and round the corner, in Victoria Street, Mr. James Reed, poet and printer and bookseller too. To me it is extraordinary how Mr. Moore can have forgotten all these.

Mr. Beatty errs in saying "the country never produced a systematically issued second-hand catalogue." Carson's 'Bibliotheca Hibernica' was for years the best compiled second-hand catalogue on the market. Clery's, Hinch's, and O'Donoghue's existed for years, and to-day few provincial catalogues can compare with those issued regularly by Hodges & Figgis and Hanna & Neale of Dublin, Massey of Cork, and Taggart of Belfast.

Editor 'Irish Book Lover.'

Literary Gossip.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace is among those who are to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University on Commemoration Day, June 23rd.

The seventh Erewhon dinner will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, July 3rd. Ladies are to be included, and the date has been fixed by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, who, with her husband, intends to be present.

On Wednesday last the birth of Roger Bacon in 1214 was commemorated at Oxford by the unveiling of a marble statue in the University Museum and various addresses. There was also an exhibition of Bacon MSS. at the Bodleian. The statue, which is the work of Mr. Herbert Pinker, was unveiled by Sir Archibald Geikie. Bacon is shown at full length in the habit of a Franciscan friar, holding in his hands an astrolabe.

An Educational Conference, organized by a committee drawn from a number of well-known societies, is to meet during the last three days of next week at London University, South Kensington. Its general purport is 'Next Steps in Educational Progress,' and this is to be elucidated by papers on the functions of the School Clinic; Children's eyesight and books; sex instruction; training of the emotions and æsthetic faculty; civics; the training of the adolescent; and several other subjects. The readers of papers are, for the most part, well known to those interested in education.

An exhibition to illustrate modern methods of teaching history is to form a feature of the Conversazione which, on July 1st, will close the Session at King's College. The exhibition will be kept open on July 2nd and 3rd from 5 to 8 p.m., and on July 4th from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and on these three days admission will be free, and teachers will be invited to listen to addresses on aspects of the teaching of history by Prof. J. W. Adamson, Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Mr. A. P. Newton, and Mr. A. A. Cook.

Mr. Collison Morley writes:—

"Your Gossip last week on Landor as a writer of Latin verse reminds me of a story which has never been printed. Soon after the death of her husband, Marion Crawford's mother was spending the summer near Siena, where Landor used to visit her nearly every day. When she asked him what he had been doing, he invariably answered that he had been writing Latin verse. She was very much afraid of the terrible old man, but one day summoned up courage to ask him why he did not write English instead of Latin. 'Madam,' was the reply, 'I am sure of my Latin.'"

In correction of the opening statement contained in the report of Prof. Külpe's lectures on 'Psychologie und Æsthetik,' given in our last issue, the authorities of Bedford College ask us to state that the lectures were delivered at the invitation of the Senate of the University of London, under the scheme for advanced lectures in the Faculty of Arts.

The Grand-Duke Michel Michaïlowitch has presented to the Institut de France several manuscripts by Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée. These documents will form an addition to the collection known as the Spoelberch de Lovenjoul MSS., preserved at Chantilly.

The works of Prof. Bergson have been put upon the Index—on the ground, it is said, that their plausibility is not less dangerous than frank materialism.

Mr. S. Richard Fuller gave an eloquent address on 'Cleopatra and her Children' at the Lyceum Club on June 10th. The manner was of more interest than the matter, for he showed a fine sense of words, and read his paper with much feeling.

Messrs. Putnam have in hand 'Judicial Interpretation of Political Theory,' by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, a study in the relation of the Courts to the American party system; and a new edition of 'Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States,' by Prof. James A. Woodburn. The latter book has been not only thoroughly revised, but also enlarged, in order to give space to the recent development in American party history.

Messrs. Constable are about to publish a political novel entitled 'Tributaries,' the work of a well-known author, who, in order to express more freely his views on politics, religion, and other engrossing subjects, has chosen, in this case, to be anonymous. The central theme of the story is the life of a man of humble origin, a dissenter in religion, and an ultra-radical in politics, who rises to fame and Cabinet rank, and subsequently—it is said—discovers the part that "tributaries," *i.e.*, sex, class, hindrances, and money, play in life. It is claimed for the book that it is not only a thorough-going study of modern politics and of the various schools of religious thought, but also an entertaining story, so that both the serious and the frivolous may be expected to like it.

Messrs. Duckworth are about to publish a work by Dr. Wu, entitled 'America and the Americans from a Chinese Point of View.' On the face of it this is rather a promising enterprize. We are afraid that Dr. Wu hardly represents the ancient, traditional fossilized Chinese whom we used to learn about in our childhood, and whose criticism of America would have been delightful as a meeting of extremes. He has been popular in American society. Still, we trust that the accommodation which made him so is only superficial, and that he will turn out to be a genuinely Chinese critic of the most ebullient portion of the Western world.

The Committee of the British Academy, which is undertaking, with the help of a Parliamentary grant in aid, the publication of a series of 'Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales,' will shortly issue their first volume, the 'Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334,' edited by Prof. Vinogradoff (who is Director of Publications) and Mr. Frank Morgan. The series will bear the imprint of Mr. Humphrey Milford, publisher to the British Academy; and it is proposed, as far as possible, to bring out three volumes every two years. The Black Book of St. Augustine, Canterbury, will probably be the second work published.

To the series of "Schools of Philosophy," edited by Sir Henry Jones, and published by Messrs. Macmillan, is about to be added a work from the pen of Prof. John Burnet on 'Greek Philosophy—Part I. Thales to Plato.'

Mr. Graham Wallas, author of 'Human Nature in Politics,' is publishing a new work called 'The Great Society.' By this term he means social organization on the scale made possible by modern mechanical inventions; and he is attempting a psychological study of the conditions of success in such an organization. The book will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan on June 19th.

The ninth and last volume of Sir James Balfour Paul's 'Scots Peerage' is now completed, and will be published immediately. It contains 170 pages of Addenda et Corrigenda—new information which has come to light since the publication of the previous volumes. An elaborate index, the work of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, extends to 748 pages, and contains between forty and fifty thousand names, all of which are sufficiently described to enable them to be identified individually.

Dr. W. W. Tulloch is engaged on a book to be called 'The Compleat Scotsman.' He hopes to tell all the well-known Scots stories and many others hardly known at all.

The 1914–15 volume of 'Who's Who in America,' an invaluable work of reference first published in 1899, is to be issued in this country by Messrs. Stanley Paul. It contains nearly 3,000 pages, and includes 20,000 men and women.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons will publish an international Peerage, to be called 'The Titled Nobility of Europe,' compiled by the Marquis de Ruvigny. It will be issued hereafter annually in December. The historical notice and all titles will be given in English, but biographical details will usually be in the language of the family to which they refer.

We are sorry to notice the death of Jules Troubat, Sainte-Beuve's last secretary. He was born in 1836, and had known the literary world of the Second Empire intimately. The greater part of his works are devoted to the author of the 'Causeries du Lundi.' He edited, for instance, Sainte-Beuve's 'Correspondance,' the unfinished book on Proudhon, a series of uncollected articles, and 'Les Chroniques Parisiennes.' He also published under his own name 'Souvenirs et Indiscrétions,' 'Souvenirs du Dernier Secrétaire de Sainte-Beuve,' and 'Sainte-Beuve intime et familier.'

SCIENCE

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

'Greater Profits from Land' should attract attention. A fundamentally important question (underlying social reform) is the relation of the food supply to the needs of the population of to-day and of the future. It has been variously answered. On the one hand, we have the almost universally accepted belief that the world's food supply would be ample for the needs of its inhabitants if it were only properly distributed, and the assertions of Prince Kropotkin as to the possibilities of agricultural development; on the other, the Malthusian-Darwinian doctrine, which teaches us that human life, like that of the lower animals, continually increases with, and presses upon, the food supply; the statistical investigations of M. G. Hardy, who has demonstrated that the world's food supply, even if ideally distributed, would only provide a ration of proteid equal to two-thirds of that required for physiological efficiency, and the warnings of Prof. Crookes and Prof. Dixon as to the growing scarcity of fertilizing material and the prospect of its early exhaustion. When we turn to agricultural experts themselves the case is little better. Many agricultural chemists tell us that ordinary soil contains sufficient nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium to allow full crops to be taken from it for many decades without refertilization; while practice, backed by more recent scientific investigation, shows that these constituents appear to become available only at an extremely slow rate, and that one gets very little out of the soil, after a few years of working, in excess of what one puts in as manure. The comparatively few experimental farms which have been started appear frequently to have given misleading results, because they were too far detached from practical considerations; while, on the other hand, the practical farmer has frequently condemned valuable fertilizers as useless because he has employed them without sufficient scientific knowledge.

Few people have apparently done so much to evolve order out of this chaos as the writer of this book, and, although some of his conclusions are already incorporated in standard agricultural treatises, a study of his volume will well repay the practical, trained agriculturist. It contains a most painstaking and laboriously compiled record of the experiments carried out between 1895 and 1903 on Lord Rosebery's farm at Dalmeny, started on the basis of the "new soil science" of biological chemistry inaugurated by Hunter and McAlpine in 1879.

Mr. Drysdale in an interesting introductory chapter sketches the history of scientific agricultural development, showing the impetus given to it from the chemical side by Liebig in 1841, and the rise of experimental research. His criticisms of the Rothamsted and other experimental farms are extremely drastic, and will no doubt receive attention from their upholders, but it must be said that they are worthy of full consideration, and that he makes out a very good case for the methods followed at Dalmeny. He credits Messrs. Hunter and McAlpine with having made by 1880 the following important discoveries: (*a*) The existence of bacteria in the nodules of the leguminosæ with a power of absorbing nitrogen from the air; (*b*) the various kinds of bacteria engaged in the work of nitrification; (*c*) the necessity for lime as an adjunct to bacteriological action; (*d*) the prevention of this action by excess of lime; (*e*) the formation by lime in the surface soil of insoluble silicates; (*f*) the production by nitrifying bacteria of carbonic acid which must be removed by drainage.

The great importance of these points is now acknowledged by agricultural experts, although credit for them is frequently given to other workers. Mr. Drysdale claims for his experimental farm at Dalmeny, not only that it was founded with this "new soil science" as a basis, but also that it was the first to unite scientific with practical agricultural considerations.

It is impossible to follow the great number of experiments with various fertilizers carried out by the author, but a glance at the book will satisfy any one of the advantage of studying it. From a number of experiments with mixtures of various kinds the author deduces by a process of elimination the results of each constituent, these being completely set forth in a long series of tables.

It may, perhaps, be urged that it would have been better to express more of the quantities in weights rather than in pounds, shillings, and pence, in these days of varying prices. It is unfortunate, also, that no mention is made of two important modern electrically produced "artificials"—calcium nitrate and calcium cyanide—which have the advantage of combining nitrogen and lime. Probably Mr. Drysdale's experiments were completed before the advent of these fertilizers. Nor do we find much consideration of the important question of sub-soiling and weathering, or the effect of free carbon such as is found in soot or nitrolin. But we must be grateful to the author for the work he has done. His book should give a considerable impetus to agricultural science—not least in the controversy which it seems likely to provoke. If by following out his directions others are able systematically to obtain results as good as his, the era of profitable farming is at hand.

Greater Profits from Land: The Secret of Successful Farming: A Practical Treatise on the Land, and an Exposition of Agricultural Research, including a Complete Report of the Dalmeny Experiments, with Scales of Unexhausted Manurial Values applicable to Various Systems of Farming, &c. By A. L. Drysdale. (Edinburgh, The Edina Publishing Co.; London, Fisher Unwin, 10*s.* net.)

The Antiquity of Man in Europe: being the Munro Lectures, 1913. By James Geikie. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd; London, Gurney & Jackson, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Whatever the archæologist and the anthropologist may have to say about the antiquity of man, it is after all the geologist, and he alone, who has a right to speak when it comes to a question of probable dates. Not that the geologist possesses any general chronometer whereby he can register the flux of time in terms of our ordinary units. When he unearths a stone implement, it is not to be expected that he should estimate its age in years, or thousands of years; but he has a chronology all his own which enables him in many cases to fix its relative age. This, however, is no easy matter. It depends on such data as the nature and superposition of the neighbouring deposits, and the character of any associated remains of plant and animal life. It is believed by most authorities that prehistoric man probably lived through a long succession of climatic changes, but this conclusion is based on evidence of a complicated character, to be interpreted only by one who has specially studied the later periods of geological history. Prof. James Geikie is well known as having been for many years an enthusiastic student of the sequence of geographical and climatic changes during the Pleistocene period, and any work from his pen on man's antiquity should command immediate attention.

Although he tells the familiar story of early man as revealed in cave-deposits and river-drifts with much mastery of detail, it is not this that gives individuality to his present work; it is the relation of man to the Great Ice Age that forms its central theme. Glacial geology is a subject bristling with difficulties, but Prof. Geikie has never hesitated to handle it with much boldness. Even those who find themselves unable to accept all his conclusions will admire his ingenuity and industry in seeking to trace a chronological sequence in the glacial and interglacial deposits of this part of the world. It is believed that the Glacial period, so far from having been a long uninterrupted time of arctic severity, was subject to important fluctuations of temperature; and a study of the organic relics from glacial deposits has led certain observers to conclude that the rigorous conditions were so far ameliorated from time to time that glacial and genial climates may have alternated. Prof. Geikie recognizes a succession of no fewer than six glacial stages separated by five interglacial episodes, and for these successive periods he proposed, some twenty years ago, a nomenclature, which with some modification he follows in these lectures.

It becomes a question of supreme interest to ascertain at which of these climatic stages man made his first appearance in Europe. Prof. Geikie believes that the oldest human remains yet discovered on the Continent may be referred

to the epoch that he calls the Norfolkian, or First Interglacial epoch. It is to this stage that he is disposed to assign the famous mandible of simian type, with human teeth, found a few years ago near Heidelberg. The Piltdown skull, about which so much has lately been written, is probably as old as the Heidelberg specimen, perhaps even older, but still early Pleistocene. Prof. Geikie's First Interglacial epoch coincides with that of the Norfolk Forest-Bed series, which, in the opinion of many geologists, fits in between the Pliocene and Pleistocene periods. The recent discovery of flints presumably worked by man under the Red Crag of Suffolk should carry his antiquity far back into the Pliocene age—a conclusion which, the author admits, is probable, but to which, with the evidence before him at the time of the lectures, he hesitated to give unqualified assent.

The Chellean stage of culture, followed by the Acheulian, he places in the Second Interglacial epoch, now known as the Tyrolian epoch, though formerly called by him the Helvetian. Interglacial conditions, after having prevailed for a protracted period, gradually gave way to a revival of glacial conditions, culminating in the Polonian or Third Glacial epoch. This period, notwithstanding its severe climate, appears, in the author's view, to have witnessed the advent of the Mousterian culture, which extended into the following Dürntenian or Third Interglacial epoch. The Aurignacian, the Solutréan, and the Magdalenian men were associated with the Fourth Glacial epoch, known as the Mecklenburgian, when at length the palæolithic age came to a close.

It has always seemed strange to those who believe in the gradual evolution of culture that there should be apparently an abrupt break in prehistoric chronology between the early stone-using age and the later stone age. Many attempts have been made to span the gap. Certain implements, for instance, have been called mesolithic on the assumption that they are intermediate between palæoliths and neoliths. The late Prof. Piette described many years ago some prehistoric deposits that he considered transitional in this respect, and since these occurred near Mas d'Azil, at the foot of the Pyrenees, the stage of culture which they were supposed to represent has been termed Azilian. The author, however, hesitates to accept this view of their age, and holds that the hiatus has not yet been bridged.

Whatever view may be taken of Prof. Geikie's ingenious rendering of a complicated chronology, it will be admitted that his Munro Lectures are a valuable contribution to anthropological geology. They are admirably written, well printed in bold type, and amply supplied with illustrations. Among these are four coloured maps showing Europe during successive glacial and interglacial epochs.

SOCIETIES.

Society of Antiquaries.—*May* 28.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. A. L. Radford, exhibited some panels of English regal heraldic glass. Most of it was of the period of King Henry VIII., and showed the arms of that king; of Edward VI. as Prince of Wales; and of Queen Jane Seymour, and also a panel with the badge of the latter. Most of the shields are surrounded with wreaths of foliage or of classical designs, all of exceptionally fine execution. Another panel was made up of quarries with R crowned and the boar's head, the badge of Richard III.

Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a paper on the recent excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hants.

Hengistbury Head is situated to the east of Bournemouth, and south of Christchurch Harbour. In prehistoric times it had been converted into a promontory fort by the throwing up of large earthworks. The area actually explored amounted to about forty-two acres. Three barrows, two of them 100 feet in diameter, were also dug; these yielded some fine examples of Bronze Age pottery. With one of the burials was an incense cup, a bronze and amber pendant, some amber beads, and two gold bosses. The settlement was situated on a gently sloping tract of land bordering the harbour, on the north side of the Head. The inhabitants lived in huts composed of wattle and daub, with clay and gravel floors. There was evidence of working in gold, silver, bronze, iron, glass, and Kimmeridge shale. The presence of loom weights and spindle whorls shows that they knew the art of weaving. They also appear to have minted coins to a large extent, over 4,000 gold, silver, and bronze examples being found, as well as metal in the crude state. The greater part of the coins were British, with a sprinkling of Gaulish and Channel Islands examples; many of them were new types. A large number were of a type that has only once been found before, and in the same locality. These were all in mint condition, and appeared to have never been in circulation. About 100 Roman coins were found in connexion with these British examples. The latest of these belonged to the reign of Antoninus Pius of the middle of the second century A.D. That British coins should have been minted in the second century A.D. is of extreme interest, as it shows that the inhabitants of this part of the island, at any rate, had been little affected by the Roman occupation that began nearly a hundred years before.

Many small objects were also met with, including a bracelet of thick twisted gold wire, part of a gold torque, many brooches and other articles of different metals, also glass beads and bracelets of different colours.

The occupation of the site must have begun at an early period, as a large number of flints were discovered, most of them belonging to the Neolithic period. The latest objects found may be placed in the fourth century A.D.

It has been very difficult to fill the gap between the end of the Bronze Age and the period immediately preceding the Roman period in this island. The excavations at Hengistbury have added considerably to our knowledge in this respect.

This period has been divided into two sections on the Continent, which have been named after sites where a large number of objects have been found, viz., Hallstatt, in the Austrian Tyrol (800 to 400 B.C.), and La Tène in Switzerland (400 B.C. to the Roman period). At Hengistbury a complete series of pottery, including the Hallstatt and La Tène periods, has been found. Many of the Hengistbury types have direct parallels in such places as the Armorican peninsular, the valley of the Aisne, Bavaria, and the south-west of France and the Pyrenees. Their prototypes may, in many instances, be traced back to the Illyro-Italic people, who inhabited the north of Italy and the lands north of the Adriatic. The Hengistbury examples include some fine specimens of the pedestal and cordoned urns, as well as pottery decorated with running scrolls, the Greek fret and wave patterns.

British Numismatic.—*May* 27.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Major John Henry Leslie and Mr. Charles Henry Heathcote were elected members.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Touchpieces,' in which, after passing in review the evidence concerning "the royal ceremony of healing" in Mediæval and Tudor times, she produced new matter from contemporary manuscripts relating to the rite as practised by the Stuarts. She proved that a brass medalet ordered in 1635 from the chief-graver at the Tower was not, as had lately been believed, a substitute for the gold angel of Charles I., but was a pass (or tally) given to the patient by the surgeon-in-chief to ensure his admission to the King's presence, and to certify that he was a sufferer from the disease known as "the King's Evil." Miss Farquhar thus removed the mistaken impression that Charles I. resorted to a token of base metal as a touchpiece whilst the mint in London was still available for the production of the gold coin: and she instanced in corroboration the fact, now known, that angels were there coined until the actual outbreak of the Civil War. She also drew attention to certain documents which showed that suggestions were made for reducing the weight of the gold touchpieces, which had been substituted for the coinage of angels under Charles II., because of the great numbers resorting to that King to be touched. Although the suggestions were not then accepted, the reduction was made in the following reign; and later, in the days of his poverty in exile, James II. was further compelled to substitute silver for the traditional gold piece.

Amongst the exhibitions were a series of touchpieces, by Miss Farquhar, and of angels from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles I. by the President. Three specimens of the medalet, or pass, of 1635 were shown by Miss Farquhar, Mr. Henry Symonds, and Mr. J. O. Manton. Its device was: obverse, the Hand of Providence issuing from the clouds over the heads of four men below; legend, HE TOVCHED THEM; reverse, Rose and thistle beneath a royal crown; legend, AND THEY WEARE HEALED. Mr. Lawrence showed part of a set of silver counters illustrating the cries of London tradesmen.

Linnean.—*June* 4.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair. The President announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents during the ensuing year:—Prof. W. A. Herdman, Prof. E. A. Minchin, Mr. Horace W. Monckton, and Mr. H. N. Ridley.

The Rev. George Henslow gave an address on 'Darwin's Alternative Explanation of the Origin of Species, *without* the Means of Natural Selection.'

Mr. Guy C. Robson gave an abstract of his paper, 'On a Collection of Land and Freshwater Gastropods from Madagascar, with Descriptions of a new Genus and new Species. The affinities of the species examined were found to be mainly Oriental and not African.

Mr. James Lomax exhibited series of sections of the entire vertical thickness of a seam of coal, also shown by photographs of sections in the lantern.

Prof. H. H. W. Pearson contributed a paper, 'Notes on the Morphology of Certain Structures concerned in Reproduction in the Genus *Gnetum*.' This account was of an investigation of (1) Androgynous and Pseudoandrogynous spikes of *Gnetum Gnemon*; (2) The young embryosac of *G. africanum*.

The last paper was by Prof. C. Chilton on '*Delo*, a Subantarctic Genus of Terrestrial Crustacea.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'Certain Aspects of Plants in Relation to their Environment.' Prof. J. B. Farmer.
— Palestine Exploration Fund, 3.30.
— Asiatic, 4.—'On Central Asian Studies.' Mr. S. Lévi.
— Statistical, 5.—'Economic Relations of the British and German Empires.' Mr. E. Crammond.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Cheddar Man, a Skeleton of late Palæolithic Age.' Profs. C. G. Seligmann and F. G. Parsons.
— Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Early History of the East African Coast.' Mr. R. C. F. Maugham.
Wed. Meteorological, 4.30.—'The Rainfall of the Southern Pennines.' Mr. B. C. Wallis; 'The Relation between Wind Direction and Rainfall.' Mr. H. G. Bartlett.
— University of London, 5.30.—'Approach Marches.' Lieut.-Col. Neill Malcolm.
— Folk Lore, 8.—'Roumanian Popular Tales and Legends of Birds, Beasts, and Insects.' Dr. Gaster.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—'Trypanosome Diseases of Domestic Animals in Nyasaland: Part III. Development in *Glossina morsitans*; Trypanosomes found in wild *Glossina morsitans* and wild Game in the Fly Belt of the Upper Shire Valley; the Food of *Glossina morsitans*, Infectivity of *Glossina morsitans* in Nyasaland during 1912 and 1913.' Surg.-Gen. Sir D. Bruce, Maj. A. E. Hamerton, Capt. D. P. Watson and Lady Bruce; 'On the Relation between the Thymus and the Generative Organs, and on the Influence of these Organs upon Growth.' Messrs. E. T. Halnan and F. H. A. Marshall; 'The Vapour Pressure Hypothesis of Contraction of Striated Muscle.' Mr. H. E. Roaf; and other Papers.
— Geographical, 5.
— Chemical, 8.30.—'Nitrogenous Constituents of Hops.' Mr. A. Chaston Chapman; 'The Isomerism of the Oximes: Part IV. The Constitution of the *N*-methyl Ethers of the Aldoximes and the Absorption Spectra of Oximes, their Sodium Salts and Methyl Ethers.' Mr. O. L. Brady; 'The Wet Oxidation of Metals: Part III. The Corrosion of Lead.' Messrs. B. Lambert and H. E. Cullis; 'Studies in the Camphane Series: Part XXXV. Isomeric Hydrazoximes of Camphorquinone and some Derivatives of Aminocamphor.' Messrs. M. O. Forster and E. Kunz; and other Papers.

FINE ARTS

Six Centuries of Painting. By Randall Davies. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The title of this work brings home to us the brevity of the history of European painting. We may ourselves witness half a century of artistic activity, and there are but twelve of such periods included in this chronicle. It is a reflection which revives our sense of our own potentialities : the contemporary painter and, in hardly less degree, his patron are seen in something like their true importance. The book would have gained in utility if some such practical moral had been more obviously traceable as arising from the perusal of the many scores, if not hundreds, of brief biographies of which it is made up. If the biographical form does not bring home to us the value of the individual artist, and the importance of supporting him, it has, indeed, few merits to put against its disadvantages. Doubtless, it is difficult to interest the general public for whom Mr. Davies is writing in the art of painting, rather than in the personalities of the artists ; but to embark upon and drop picturesque personalities, at the rate sometimes of two in a page, implies a loss of continuity just as tiresome as technical explanations, and, perhaps, less useful. The traditional gossip about artists, with which this type of popular history is full, is surely trivial and, when delivered in this scattered form, is not attractive.

As a purveyor of gossip of such a kind, with a running commentary of casual criticism, Mr. Davies is more careful and exact than many of his predecessors. He is modestly inclined to quote other people's opinions on, and even descriptions of, pictures rather than give his own, averring that "in some cases a dead lion is decidedly better than a live dog." Some of his "lions" roar gently enough, as when, for the space of twenty-seven lines, he quotes "Smith" in a descriptive inventory of the subject-matter of a Wouwerman which is hanging at Hertford House for any Londoner to see if he pleases. In an historian who devotes nineteen lines in all to Vermeer, and fourteen and thirteen respectively to Chardin and Cotman, and cuts out the brothers Le Nain altogether, this seems an excessive deference to Smith's power of cataloguing. The quotation of published opinions of a known picture at various dates is, however, sometimes of interest when used to mark the changes taste undergoes. Mr. Davies publishes a curious extract (p. 107) from a letter from the Countess of Carlisle, in which she says :—

"I saw the gallery at Castle Howard in 1850. The three Maries (Caracci) was then regarded as one of THE great pictures of the world, and they told the story of how Lord Carlisle and Lord Ellesmere and Lord ——, who shared the Paris Purchases (after the Peace of 1815) between them, had to cast lots for this, because it was thought to be worth more than all the rest of the spoil."

Mr. Davies deprecates criticism by admitting that his work may appear "imperfect or ill-proportioned to the specialist of any particular school." For our own part, we are far from complaining if he occasionally gives more attention to these parts of his subject which he is best qualified to write about. To our regret we find him hardly ever guilty of a definite personal contribution, vanishing, indeed, so completely behind respectable authorities that his book is almost an example of how by much reading one may become a writer. We look in vain for any reversals of judgments. Even his statement (p. 306) that Turner "would be included by anyone in a list of twenty, or, perhaps, a dozen of the greatest painters of the world," is less a revision of accepted opinion than a failure to recognize that in some quarters there has been a revision ; and such little generalization as serves to bind together his array of biography and "sale room" information is of the customary and rather obvious order. The "revolt" of nineteenth-century painting, the corrupting effect of Italian ideals on northern painters from Mabuse onwards, &c., are all gone through once more with a stolid devotion to duty which suggests that Mr. Davies is writing a primer to enable students to pass some of the examinations in art adumbrated by the University of London. Perhaps, from the standard of a University examiner, we should find too much stress laid on Rubens as a profound student of classical art. Surely he treated it much as the elder Dumas treated history, and was accordingly not hampered, as were others who approached it with less knowledge of their own requirements and less impudence in selection. If our suggestion of the function of the book is justified, it will be amusing to see the candidates for examination cheerily declaring the Royal Academy to be the enemy of art in England, or being plucked for their ignorance of historic fact.

The fifty coloured illustrations are of the usual type, making tolerable prints in inverse ratio to their degree of resemblance to the picture : Botticelli's 'Nativity' from the National Gallery (Plate IV.) is one of the most successful.

A Short History of Italian Painting. By Alice van Vechten Brown and William Rankin. (J. M. Dent, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

The authors of this book have endeavoured to compile

"a guide to the study of Italian painting sufficiently clear and detailed for the beginner, and yet embodying the results of modern criticism."

They may fairly claim to have achieved this ; the book is simply written, well illustrated, and embodies the now generally accepted judgments on the various artists and their schools. As is truly observed in the preface, these judgments are now quite other than they were forty years ago. The pre-eminence of Raphael and Michangelo, so long unquestioned, is now no longer assumed. They share their fame to-day with the masters of the other Italian cities, and are often disparaged in favour of artists previously almost unknown. Ruskin, in spite of his pomposity and unscientific methods, rendered invaluable services to art criticism in drawing attention to the great beauty of primitive painting, and the glories of the School of Venice. His work, and that of subsequent critics, have established a tradition which it is as anarchistic to question to-day, as it was to maintain it fifty years ago.

Stated briefly, the present tradition is this : primitive painters—notably those of Florence and Siena—are held to be good ; so also are the painters of the Renaissance in all the cities. After the middle of the sixteenth century, all Italian painting is held to be bad ; a slight exception being sometimes made for the eighteenth century painters of Venice, Guardi and Canaletto, these artists being, however, treated as "modern." The critics arrive at these general results by various routes, according to their personal tastes and temperaments. Some base their admiration for the primitives on their obvious religious enthusiasm and sincerity, and they apply this, with some stretch of imagination, to the painters of the Renaissance ; others discourse of their rhythm and sense of dignity, others of their childlike love of nature, of their search for the naturalistic, or of their qualities of imagination. Miss van Vechten Brown and Mr. William Rankin do not state definitely how they arrive at the accepted judgments, nor is it, perhaps, necessary in a book of these dimensions that they should do so. They are on the safe side, the side of the official critics of the moment, and they have not set out to do more than put forward the tradition in a concise form.

What is yet to be written is a history of Italian art from the painter's point of view, where painting shall be considered essentially as such. Here we should see Italian art continually torn between two ideals ; on the one hand, the men who regarded painting primarily as the covering of a space with beautiful surfaces and rare colours ; on the other, the men who regarded it primarily as a means of imitating the appearance of natural phenomena. In Florence and Siena the primitives, in Venice the great painters of the Renaissance, belonged to the first class. From this point of view, we put together such artists as Duccio, Simone Martini, Fra Angelico, Carpaccio, Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto—to take names at random—and, on the other side, we group as painters with the imitative ideal such men as Giovanni Bellini, Rafael, and Michelangelo. Occasionally, isolated artists occur who do not fit into these categories. We find, for example, Botticelli, with a morbid love of line ; and Leonardo, with a morbid love of light and shade ; but these are the two main channels of Italian painting. There is great beauty in the actual texture of painting by the "decorative" artists, a beauty analogous to the beauty of porcelain or embroidery ; sometimes it is delicate and finely wrought, as in the primitives of Florence and Siena ;

sometimes it is sumptuous, as in the Venetian masters; and this beauty is absent from the work of the "naturalists." From this point of view, certain of the eclectics—Caravaggio and Guercino, for example—carry on the decorative tradition. Their colour, it is true, is heavy, and the forced light and shade a less pleasing convention than the earlier one of diffused light; but both these artists handled paint as painters rejoicing in their medium, and they often achieve an agreeable and intelligently varied surface.

The authors of this history appear inclined to imagine that all the Italian painters, from Cimabué to Canaletto, were striving continually towards the "naturalistic." They frequently employ phrases such as art "freeing itself" from conventions. This is as fundamentally false as to suppose that Chinese artists or Japanese were striving to become naturalistic. The naturalistic ideal in painting—the ideal which would be fulfilled by colour photography—is a specifically European one, limited to a certain section of European painters, and, in the case of Italy, to a certain number only of her painters.

The book is well arranged, although the dividing of the Renaissance period into four sections: the Proto-Renaissance, Early Renaissance, Renaissance, and High Renaissance — seems unnecessarily academic; and there is an excellent bibliography, as well as a useful index to painters and their works.

MR. LAVERY'S RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION.

The collection of works at the Grosvenor Gallery is one of which it is peculiarly difficult to make a just estimate. We would not fall into the vulgar error of depreciating Mr. Lavery just because he is successful, and there are certain of his smaller works, like *The River* (100) or the *Japanese Switzerland* (97) of last year, which are gracefully designed and painter-like in handling, and clearly indicate an eye for colour; while his large *Royal Portrait Group* (1), also of last year, confirms, on a second view, our first good opinion of it. It is, perhaps, the best of the artist's compositions, instead of one of his worst, as one might expect. On the other hand, there is much dull painting in the show—*Mrs. Harry Wallis* (98) is a typical example—and if a deputation of unsuccessful painters should represent that this man, who has made a fortune out of his art, has done nothing which might not be paralleled from the output of such of his confrères as have failed to make a bare living, the conscientious critic could hardly differ. He might defensively urge that the element of chance could no more be eliminated from this phase of human activity than from any other, and that if one refused to recognize the talents favoured by fortune it would only mean that no artists would emerge at all. Yet at bottom we must recognize that the tendency of appreciation to fasten on the painter rather than the picture exaggerates such favouritism, and that Mr. Lavery's extraordinary success illustrates the natural law, "To him that hath shall be given." For the unfortunate, the harshness of this law is usually palliated by another almost as general, by which success is paid for by rapid deterioration. Mr. Lavery seems largely to have escaped this as yet; indeed, as will be seen, we have cited two of his pictures of last year as among his best work. To a reviewer of his career as here set forth there seems to be throughout an unsensational, but recognizable advance in artistic power.

There are several examples of Mr. Lavery's earliest style of smooth, rather tight painting with the square brushes then in fashion in Paris studios. *A Tennis Party* (71), from the Munich Neue Pinakothek, is the best known, and shows the gawky angularity and indifference to spacing which Mr. Lavery was so slow to shake off. It shows also, however, a certain attention (rather of the nature of a timidity) to quality of paint which he was also soon to shake off, though it survives sometimes in smaller works, developing in the *Interior* (50) to a subtlety somewhat reminiscent of Alfred Stevens. *Alice Reading* (40) is another example of admirably artistic genre painting, disturbed only by certain sporadic outbursts of irrelevant impasto. In these works we have the Whistlerian use of muffled colour, owing its beauty to the fact that each stroke places a simple body of paint of one colour over a ground of a slightly different hue which it does not entirely conceal. This delicate conflict is the life of the pigment, and we can remember, many years ago now, the appearance at the Academy of the canvas here shown under the title of *The Sisters* (78), which, for all its large scale, had something of the same interest of technical structure. It no longer possesses that interest; the upper part of the picture, with the further of the girls, which we remember as of the lightest texture, almost a glaze, and which furnished an admirable foil for the graceful figure in the foreground, has been repainted in opaque pigment, closing the pores of the canvas, and making something like a wall in which the principal figure is buried. There are very few of Mr. Lavery's larger works which do not suffer from his peculiarly degraded use of paint: the plastering of a coat of opaque paint of neutral hue over an already heady body of pigment of almost the same colour. The tooth of the first system of brush strokes contradicts that which overlays it. As a material, the substance of the picture becomes heavy, despite the parade of a rapid and fluent hand. One of the most obvious instances is to be found in the oft-exhibited *Equestrienne* (94), wherein the light, direct painting of the horse denounces the oil-caked clay of the heavier passages of the picture.

As a fashionable portrait painter Mr. Lavery had one great gift. His taste, to a large extent, coincided with that of his contemporaries. His taste in beauty is for the kind sometimes called "thoroughbred," a type of creature hard and thin, and inclined to be restless in its movements. He is happiest in his profiles, as in *Princess Aaye* (12), or the *Lady in Black* (18), from the Royal National Gallery, Berlin, or in 'The Sisters' already cited, the difficulties of modelling a face seen from the front and securing a likeness remaining always somewhat formidable. To deal with these difficulties, he relies largely on a tremendous emphasis on the oval contour of a woman's face. The exhibition is, on the whole, amply representative, though we recall, in addition to the two here, a third, *Bridge at Grès* (shown at the Academy about 1890), which a memory, perhaps, of a flattering sort records as one of the artist's best works.

Fine Art Gossip.

At the Little Gallery in Great Marlborough Street Mr. Albert Lipczinski shows work much influenced by Mr. Augustus John in his many phases. *Spital Park* (12), a small landscape, well constructed of simple elements, is much the best of the paintings; while among the drawings the most academic are the best, such as *Study in a Mirror* (38), or *Greyhounds* (49), which are like those of Mr. John in his early "Rubens" manner. The portrait sketch *Vernie* (41) is also delicate.

At the Baillie Gallery the most striking contributions, but also the slightest, are those of the four French *aquarellistes* in the end room. MM. Henri Doucet, Marcel Fournier, Paul Emile Pissarro, and Ludovic Rodo. All have something definite to say on occasion, and a deft, yet modest way of saying nothing in particular at other times. The romantic composition *Douarnenez* (20), by M. Fournier; the *Labourage Riec* (25) of M. Rodo (the most vigorous of the quartet); and the snow scene, *L'Epte Eragny* (45) of M. Pissarro, may be mentioned as the best of these attractive sketches,

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries the work of the artists of the *Gazette du Bon Ton* (published in London by Mr. Heinemann) reaches a considerable level of distinction, the most famous of them, M. Léon Bakst, being far surpassed in artistic quality by many of his confrères. The work of MM. Georges Barbier and Maurice Tacquoy deserves special notice. We wish the paper every success. It remains to be seen whether artistic simplicity will convert ostentatious luxury, or luxury corrupt the artists.

Sir Hugh Lane, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, has just presented a further gift of valuable pictures to the gallery. Foremost among these is an important work by Gainsborough, 'The Gamekeeper,' a large landscape with figures in the manner of Teniers. This picture, which was formerly in the Rev. H. S. Trimmer's collection, belongs to the painter's middle period when he had attained complete mastery over his material. It is a fine addition to the two examples of Gainsborough already in the collection.

The head of a man by Jacopo da Ponte ('Il Bassano'), also presented by Sir Hugh Lane, is in all probability a portrait of the painter. It represents a man of middle age, with a beard.

Three French pictures are included in this generous gift. Two are still life pieces by Alexandre François Desportes, the well-known painter of hunting scenes and animals, who was Court painter to Louis XIV. In treatment these two pictures of game, birds, and fruit suggest the influence of the Flemings, but the line of departure is shown in the simplification of the background and the elegance of the design. The third French picture, a portrait of Madame Lætitia Bonaparte, by Mlle Nanine Vallain, is by a little-known painter of the school of David. The portrait is an interesting acquisition both from the historical point of view and as a characteristic example of the neo-classical period. The recent purchases for the collection include two pictures of special interest—a work of the Ferrarese school, and a Spanish picture long known as 'The Robinson Velasquez.' The former, by Mazzolini (or Mazzolino) di Ferrara is a large canvas representing Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea. Full of dramatic incident and vivid with rich hues, this brilliant example of Ferrarese quattro-centist art is a

welcome addition to the early Italian pictures in the collection. The 'Jael and Sisera' which was exhibited as a Velasquez at the Spanish Exhibition in the New Gallery in 1896, and which then belonged to Sir J. C. Robinson, is now attributed to Jacinto Geronimo da Espinosa, who was born in Valencia in 1600. The work is finely conceived, the stately figure of Jael being especially notable, while the painting of the armour is exceptionally good.

A remarkable discovery has been made by the new Director in the cellars of the gallery of a fine portrait by Vandyke. This work, which was purchased in 1866 from the Northwich collection, seems to have lain neglected for nearly half a century. It is a portrait of a young man with long hair, pointed beard, and wearing a lace collar. The best experts agree that it is a genuine early Vandyke of the Flemish period, and the gallery is to be congratulated on bringing it to light.

The Civic Exhibition to be opened in Dublin next month will include a special section dealing with the antiquarian and historical associations of Dublin. The exhibits will include paintings and views of old Dublin, specimens of Irish-made silver, ornamental metal work, municipal plate, and other objects bearing upon the municipal life and industries of Dublin. Mr. W. G. Strickland is in charge of the section.

A memorial statue to the late Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, has been placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), held on Wednesday last, it was announced that the first volume dealing with Essex would be published in the autumn. It was also announced that the experiment would be made of compiling the next two volumes simultaneously.

The system of piecemeal publication which prevails in Germany is not regarded with favour in this country, and has its disadvantages.

A new illustrated quarterly called *Blast*, edited by Mr. Wyndham Lewis, is to make its appearance on Thursday next. The Bodley Head, acting the part of Æolus, is to let it out, and, to judge from the prospectus we have received, has had the fateful bag tampered with in the legendary way, for there seem to be a great number of "blasts" about simultaneously to issue forth. Fortunately, the atmosphere is deep, as well as wide, and we should not wonder if it turns out that the discomforts of a hurricane are avoided by the fact that some of them fly a long way over people's heads.

The collection bequeathed by M. de Camondo to the Louvre is now open. It contains, besides fine specimens of Japanese art and masterpieces of the eighteenth century (Falconet's 'Pendule des Trois Grâces,' being among these), a great number of pictures by modern artists, such as Cézanne, Renoir, Claude, Monet, Degas, Manet, Toulouse-Lautrec, and Sisley.

The death is announced of M. Gabriel Ferrier, the painter. He was born at Nimes in 1847, studied with Pils and Hébert, and obtained the Prix de Rome in 1872. His pictures, now, perhaps, not well known, but not deficient in charm, include 'Scène de l'Inquisition en Espagne,' 'L'École arabe,' and 'Le Printemps.' Of late years he had been successful as a portrait painter.

MUSIC

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

Sir Joseph Beecham is adhering, as he did last year, to the programme he first issued. One night, however, was left open, and then (May 30th) Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte' was repeated. There was a new Queen of Night, namely, Madame Frieda Hempel, of whose success in 'Rosenkavalier' mention has already been made. In 'Die Zauberflöte' it was principally as a *coloratura* singer that she could be judged, and even then her voice was not quite in as good order as it was in the Strauss opera. The delivery of her two songs was, however, very clear, except the highest note in the second, which was a shade flat: a small shortcoming of that kind is, indeed, only named to justify our statement about the condition of her voice on this particular evening. Mr. Frederick Ranalow assumed the part of Papageno, and was very good both as singer and actor. The part is not easy, and he never let the comic element degenerate into farce.

Last Monday evening Borodin's 'Prince Igor' was presented for the first time, not only at Drury Lane, but also outside Russia. It is not easy to judge a work of this kind definitely after a first hearing. One thing, however, is certain: the composer who wrote the Konchakovna Cavatina and the admirable Polovtsienne Dances based on Tatar folk-tunes was a genius. He however left only a vocal score; but certain portions were arranged for orchestra by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and others by Glazounov. The Overture, it is stated, was not even put on paper in any form by Borodin, but Glazounov—who had heard it many times played by the composer—wrote it out from memory. It is fortunate that it was even thus preserved. The music, bright and well scored, though somewhat formal, is largely based on themes or figures from the opera. Rimsky-Korsakoff, as we know, had a special gift for scoring. Some of it is delightful, though occasionally the brass seemed to us to spoil the *naïveté* of the music. The short phrases, which are often repeated (though on different degrees), and which occur, for instance, in the opening choruses, give the music a certain rudimentary character. That, together with music typically folk-like, as in the admirable second act, is refreshing after the developments in Wagner's 'Ring,' which, if wonderful in their way, are very elaborate. Throughout 'Prince Igor' one is fascinated by the freshness and naturalness of the music; and we say once again that we find in these Russian operas most interesting attempts at music-drama, from which present-day composers can learn much.

The performance of the work was very fine. Madame Kousnetzoff impersonated Princess Yaroslavna, and her rendering of "Where have ye fled, ye happier days?" was most artistic: this lament, by the way, is a true bit of Russian music. Madame Petrenko's Cavatina, when seated among the Polovet Maidens, is exquisitely delicate, and was beautifully sung. M. Chaliapine as Prince Galitzky has a fine part, and, certainly made the most of it. MM. Charonoff and Nicholas Andreev, the two Goudok players, were admirable in the delightful scene at the opening of the first act. The whole thing—the gestures and singing of the crowd—was a piece of character-singing and acting which is surely only possible to a company of Russians. M. Paul Andreev was excellent as Igor. M. Leon Steinberg conducted in a firm, spirited manner. The music being familiar to him, he was able to present it with the right colour and character. The orchestral playing was magnificent.

The following evening was devoted to ballets. Two, 'Thamar' and 'Scheherazade,' effectively presented, were old favourites. 'Daphnis et Chloë,' by M. Maurice Ravel, was the novelty. Incidents in the idyll of that name suggested the stage action to M. Fokine. Though the ballet is a trifle too long, the music is delightful, and notable for delicate fancy and colouring. M. Ravel, in his instrumental works, often seems to be—and, indeed, probably is—working to some picture in his mind—but, he does not offer any clue. In the present instance, the reason for every change was perfectly clear. The ballet itself is interesting, and might almost be called an opéra-ballet. It was beautifully mounted, and admirably performed, Chloë and Daphnis being impersonated by the excellent artists Madame Tamar Karsavina and M. Michel Fokine.

Musical Gossip.

Madame Tetrazzini justified to the full the enthusiasm of her audience at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday night (June 4th). "Ah! Fors e lui," Eckert's echo song, David's 'Mysoli' couplets, and several encores were given with that brilliant technique with which her name is associated, and were marked, moreover, by unusual beauty and clarity of tone. Admirable assistance was given by Mesdames Ada Crossley, Helen Blain, Isolde Menges, Marjorie Wigley, and Messrs. Robert Radford and Ben Davies. We may, perhaps, give special commendation to Madame Ada Crossley for the perfect enunciation and restraint of tone by which she enhances expression and emotion to the fullest extent.

Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford gave a concert at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, their first public appearance since their return from a long and successful tour round the world. Madame Butt sang "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's 'Don Carlos,' the old Breton 'Angelus,' and Brahms's 'Mein Mädel hat einen Rosenmund,' while her fine rendering of Beethoven's 'Creation's Hymn' led to an encore. The same composer's 'In questa Tomba,' though so different in mood, was equally well rendered. Mr. Rumford's delivery of a favourite Strauss *Lied* was notable both as singing and interpretation.

M. Jacques Thibaud, the excellent French violinist, gave a recital at Bechstein Hall on Tuesday afternoon. We have often referred to the unsatisfactory effect of violin concertos with pianoforte accompaniments. For

one number of a programme it would scarcely be worth while to engage an orchestra. M. Thibaud, who performed M. Nachez's Concerto in A minor, had, however, the accompaniment played by a double string quartet and organ, a fair, and on this occasion satisfactory compromise. It also served for the Bach Concerto in E. M. Thibaud's programme included Chausson's delightful *Concert* for violin, piano (M. Georges de Lausnay), and string Quartet (Op. 21).

M. Camilieri of the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris, appeared here as conductor for the first time at a concert at the Queen's Hall on the 4th inst. He is able and intelligent, and with the assistance of the London Symphony Orchestra, interpreted some Wagner excerpts. His programme included a cleverly written Overture, the thematic material of which consisted of three characteristic Greek popular themes. Miss Florence Macbeth, who recently made her début in London, sang the Mad Scene from 'Lucia,' with clear voice, and excellent skill. There is good promise for her future.

The London String Quartet (Messrs. E. Sammons, W. Petre, W. Warner, and C. Warwick-Evans), was the first to play Herr Arnold Schönberg's sextet in England, music which was sane and interesting. About the same time the Five Orchestral Pieces were given at Queen's Hall, a later work, which proved a mass of discord and dullness. Last Wednesday afternoon the same body of players performed, also for the first time, a quartet with two vocal solos forming part of the last two movements, by the same composer, Op. 10. All the music up to, and including the first vocal solo was rambling, and what some musicians, not having futurist ears, might consider ugly. The connexion between the vocal solos, which were interpreted skilfully by Miss Carrie Tubb, and the instrumental portion was not evident. The music of the second solo is, in places, clearer than the first, and fairly impressive.

Charpentier's 'Louise,' which was given at Covent Garden on the 10th inst., is one of the few modern works in which the action on the stage is so interesting that at first the music does not attract sufficient attention. As, however, the opera becomes familiar, the great skill, and one may even add, inspiration of the music are recognized. The performance was very good. Madame Edvina and M. Franz were excellent as Louise and Julien; while M. Aquistapaca impersonated the father with good ability, and Madame Bérat the mother *par excellence*. The clever second act was effective; and there was enough light to see what was taking place on the stage. M. Dua was a very good Pape des Fous. Signor Polacco is a spirited conductor, though at times he does not sufficiently consider the singers.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opera, 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' was produced last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music by the members of the operatic class and by the college orchestra, the composer conducting. Every one knows Dickens's story of Dot and John, so that there is no need to tell the plot. Sir Alexander has written music quite in keeping with the subject, and provided accompaniments which show both good taste and knowledge, and therefore deserves praise. The overture is very bright. Of the solos may be mentioned as refined specimens, the 'Lullaby' in the first act, the blind girl's song, and of concerted music the trio in the Final of Act I. The rendering of the work was excellent. It was repeated on the first five days of the following week.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.—Sat.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.—Fri.	Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon.	Nora and Frederica Conway's Dramatic and Musical Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Brabazon Lowther's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Hegedus's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
—	Florence Shee's Evening Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Bluebell Klean's Concert of her own compositions, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Tues.	Frieda von Vukovic's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Gabriel Fauré and Robert Lortat Festival Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Eva K. Lissmann and Gerhard Jekelius's Brahms Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Thomas Dunhill Chamber Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	York Bowen and Sylvia York Bowen's Pianoforte and Song Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
Wed.	Fanny Davies's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	Mary O'Sullivan's Song Recital, 5.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Anton Maaskoff's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Ursula Nettleship's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Thurs.	Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Elly Heschelin and M. Grigorowitsch's Pianoforte and Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Agnes Nicholls's Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Winifred Smith's Violin Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
—	Francesco Vigliani's Violin Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri.	Frieda Hempel's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Emma Barnett's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
—	Gabriel Fauré and Robert Lortat Festival Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Maud Pargeter, Doris Oldroyd, and Ethel Martin's Trio Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Sat.	Alma Gluck's Song Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Whitney Mockbridge's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE IRISH PLAYERS.

There are the makings of a dramatist in Mr. J. Bernard McCarthy, whose play 'The Supplanter' the Irish Players produced last week at the Court, and who, we learn, is a postman. The piece has a simple directness which is refreshing, and apart from one disturbing jar in the mechanism—which might, by the way, easily have been avoided—it ran smoothly to the final curtain. Here and there, moreover, there was a hint of that poetry of diction which is Synge's chief charm.

Although, baldly stated, the plot may sound somewhat ghastly, there is nothing repulsive in the play. It is a careful study of a situation in itself neither impossible nor improbable. Briefly, a lad has worked hard after his father's death to improve his mother's farm. Some years later, when the fruits of his toil are beginning to show themselves, she marries, in spite of his bitter protest, a man whom every one except herself knows to be a dissipated scoundrel. In a few months the farm is on the way to ruin, and the unhappy wife is in addition constantly harassed by the ever-increasing hatred between her quick-tempered son and her drunken husband. At last, stung to hot-headed rage by the theft of his savings, the young fellow shoots his brutal stepfather, and the curtain goes down on his rushing back to the house pursued by the shouts of the mob.

The acting was worthy of the traditions of the company. Mr. Sydney J. Morgan made a sinister figure of the stepfather; the right touch of impetuosity and honest anger was given to the son by Mr. Fred O'Donovan; and Eileen O'Doherty presented a polished character-study in the tragic part of the wife. The acting of Mr. Philip Guiry and Eithne Magee as a pair of lovers—though the writing of the love scenes was not strong—and of Ann Coppinger as an amusingly garrulous old body was on a correspondingly high level.

The piece was followed by Lady Gregory's delightful little comedy 'The Rising of the Moon,' in which the inimitable Mr. Arthur Sinclair as the Sergeant of police and Mr. J. M. Kerrigan as the Ballad Singer gave of their best.

The one-act play 'Sovereign Love' by Mr. T. C. Murray, produced for the first time in London at the beginning of the present week, is a sketch, a study of a certain phase of Irish peasant life, rather than a drama in any ordinarily accepted sense. Its theme resolves itself into the sale of a farmer's daughter to the highest bidder. In no sense farcical, though making for laughter by reason of the shrewd, crude, businesslike cynicism of the match-makers on both sides, it is also in no sense tragic; the instinctive search for a high price outweighs the chance of sorrowing for love disappointed. The girl herself, looking forward with anxiety to her chance of settlement in life, is furious at losing the first offer; yet we can foresee her acquiescence in the alternative that comes from the higher bid of a "returned Yank": he, for all his acquired sense of business, is but a babe in the hands of the girl's father.

The treatment is excellent and convincing, wholly devoid of pretension or cliché; the people before us are actual living beings, not problem-puppets. Mr. Murray does not attempt to improve upon life or nature. For these reasons the play should be difficult acting for "professionals," but it brings out in full force the qualities of the Irish Players. Their business is to present to us types of whom they have their own national and intimate knowledge; and they do this successfully and spontaneously: the latter qualification applies here far more than in Mr. Murray's other play, 'Maurice Harte,' that followed 'Sovereign Love.' The problem is, of course, obvious in 'Maurice Harte.' The actors are no longer representing; they are interpreting. Even this is not beyond them: they are excellent, but, in a way, they are taken beyond the natural sphere of their talents. This reasserted itself, however, in the last "item," Lady Gregory's delightful farce 'Spreading the News,' where one and all let themselves go in the sheer natural riot of the episode.

Mr. O'Rourke deserves praise for his quiet, but convincing realism; first of all as Tom Daly in 'Sovereign Love'—here he seems to be the broker for the marriage (a species of Irish version of the Breton Bazvalan?)—and then in the part of Owen Harte.

Mr. Arthur Sinclair has a distinct gift all his own of immobility of body and face that served him royally, not only for the tragedy of 'Maurice Harte,' whose father he represents, but also for the fun of Bartley Fallon in 'Spreading the News.'

Eithne Magee was admirable as Mrs. Fallon; also Kathleen Drogo as the vindictive scandal-tongued Mrs. Tully in the same play. But it is almost unfair to single out one or another when all were excellent. To actors who know how to be natural versatility is easy: they have studied the many characters whom they have to represent rather than the one special mode to which they might adapt all representation.

Dramatic Gossip.

In 'As It Used To Be' at the Little Theatre we found both instruction and amusement. The theatre of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the subject: a series of scenes in which impersonators of Garrick, Kemble, Mrs. Siddons and the "Infant Roscius" each performed one of their principal parts, was loosely strung together, while an "atmosphere" was suggested by the presence of an orange-girl who at times broke forth into "Who 'll buy my sweet China oranges?" a "Royal Personage" and his suite, who were conducted to their seats by Kemble, and various fashionable ladies and gentlemen who sat on the stage, annoying Garrick extremely, and were at last driven off by him. A harpsichord, originally bought by Napoleon for Marie Louise, and a few stage properties of historical interest also aided in the illusion.

The last act of Home's 'Douglas' was the first of the reconstructed scenes. Della Pointer, representing the "Infant Roscius" as Norval and Marjorie Patterson representing Mrs. Siddons as Lady Randolph acted their parts with absolute seriousness, in the declamatory manner which by no means died out with Garrick. Mr. Bertram Forsyth as Kemble's Randolph attitudinized like a pantomime pirate, and so introduced an element of burlesque into a performance of which the audience was ready to see the amusing side. Della Pointer must be specially commended for her excellently sustained heroics.

Then followed part of the graveyard scene from 'Romeo and Juliet,' in which that eccentric amateur "Romeo" Coates was impersonated by Mr. Nigel Playfair. Here burlesque was permissible, and Mr. Playfair made the most of his opportunities, in a performance strikingly like his recent Bottom. Incongruity often passes well enough for real fun, as it certainly did in this case. While Paris acted, Romeo paid attentions to the orange-girl. When Romeo had taken poison, he stood about waiting for Balthasar to bring in a mattress before collapsing! The closet scene from Garrick's Hamlet, acted by Mr. Bertram Forsyth, was a more serious affair: the more natural style of acting introduced by Garrick made Mr. Forsyth's impersonation contrast correctly with his Kemble. In this scene the cross-talk between the playgoers on the stage, the adoration of the women, and the jealousy of the men provided an amusing setting. Mr. Stafford Hilliard's Ghost was a great success. A word of praise must be added for his rendering of a bored stage-hand, whose duties range from the control of the harpsichord player to the filling of subordinate parts.

The *pièce de resistance* of the evening, however, was the second act of 'The Beggar's Opera,' with which the performance concluded. Here were no attempts at burlesque, and Gay's lines seemed extraordinarily modern. Hannah Jones was admirable as Mrs. Peachum, and Evangeline Hilliard did well as an *ingénue* Polly. But we could not help wishing for a reproduction of Hogarth's picture, with the Duke of Bolton in a side-box on his knees before the all-conquering Lavinia Fenton.

An experiment, which deserves the support of those interested in English dramatic literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was successfully concluded on Tuesday evening last, when a company of amateur players—under the style of "The Venturers"—gave their second presentation of Dryden's 'All for Love' at the small Cosmopolis Theatre in Holborn. The aim of the promoters was to present plays of "some significance in dramatic literature," which are not otherwise to be seen in actual performance, their first season including the old morality play 'A Looking Glass for London,' Addison's 'The Drummer,' and Dryden's masterpiece in tragedy. The support so far accorded has encouraged Mr. Otto Sallmann—the moving spirit of the company—to look forward to a more extended plan next autumn, and he will be glad to receive at 4, Caithness Road, West Kensington, any suggestions as to plays suitable for production.

If Mr. Felix North has written his play 'Compensation,' produced at the Court Theatre for a series of performances extending from last Tuesday to next Friday, with a view to presenting some definite point of view, we can only say that we have quite missed it. The key may be in the title; if so, it has failed to fit the lock of our understanding. Though the author seemed to us so inconclusive, the actors did their best to prevent puzzledom becoming boredom. Mr. Cowley Wright, whether he meant to or not, convinced us afresh that a genius let loose among more ordinary mortals plays an amount of havoc which has little compensation in usefulness, especially if he has a somewhat neurotic temperament. Dora Harker ably presented a sister who has rendered herself almost invertebrate by merging her identity in that of her brother. Mr. Fred Lewis got a good deal of fun out of the part of a rotund lover, and Frances Dill played with some power the type of woman who is a little too willing to prove her love by suffering martyrdom.

On Wednesday evening next Mr. Frederick Harrison will present at the Haymarket 'Driven,' a new four-act play by Mr. E. Temple Thurston.

On June 17th and 20th the Dunmow Players will produce 'The Furriner,' a play in the Essex dialect by S. L. Bensusan. The performance will be given in the Barn Theatre, Little Easton, under the auspices of the Dunmow and District Progressive Club. The protagonist is Father William, a nonagenarian worthy, familiar to readers of the author's sketches of rural life in Essex. The scenery is by Mr. Bernhard Sickert and Mr. Ralph Houghton. The cast includes Lady Mercy Greville and Mr. H. Cranmer-Byng. Philologically, the play is of considerable interest, as it puts on record turns of speech that are passing away. Most remarkable is a highly condensed form of the conditional sentence, *e.g.*, "Did, I'd have went."

To Correspondents.—H. C.—E. B.—E. D.—Received.

M. D.—Anonymous abuse without argument is not convincing.

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THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

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Lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

An ADVANCED LECTURE, entitled 'WHERE WOMEN RULE: THE MATRIARCHAL SYSTEM OF THE NAIRS IN MALABAR,' will be given by Sir CHETTUR SANKARAN NAIR, C.I.E., at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, Clare Market, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 5 P.M. Admission free, without ticket.
P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

QUEEN'S HALL, W.
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Lecture by
Mrs. ANNIE BESANT,
TUESDAY, June 23,
8.30 P.M.
WOMEN AND POLITICS:
How to Solve the Present Difficulty.
TICKETS:
5s., 3s., 2s. (numbered), 1s. and 6d. (unreserved).
All applications for Tickets must be accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope.
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Educational.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880), Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application personal or by letters, stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3627.

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Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the part-time Post of UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF TOWN PLANNING tenable at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. The salary will be 400*l.* a year. The Engineering aspects of Town Planning are dealt with by the Chadwick Professor of Municipal Engineering.
Applications, twelve copies, together with the names of not more than four references, must be received not later than by first post on MONDAY, June 22, 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. Testimonials are not required.
HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

LIVERPOOL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
CITY SCHOOL OF ART.
The Managers of the above-named School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of HEAD OF THE ANTIQUE, STILL LIFE, AND PRELIMINARY DEPARTMENT, at a salary of 175*l.* per annum rising by annual increments to 225*l.* A statement of further particulars may be obtained from THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byrom Street, Liverpool, to whom applications together with copies of three recent testimonials must be sent so as to reach him before noon on WEDNESDAY, June 24. E. R. PICKMERE,
Town Clerk, and Clerk to Education Authority.
June 11, 1914.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.
NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.
Applications are invited from candidates qualified to fill the Post of DIRECTOR OF THE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES (to be established in Sydney under the authority of the Hon. The Minister of Public Instruction). Candidates must be thorough practical and theoretical Musicians, and preference will be shown to those experienced in Orchestral and Opera work. Evidence of age and of attainments and experience must be submitted. Ability to teach in English indispensable. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of five years, and the salary will be 1,250*l.* per annum. Cost of travelling up to 100*l.* will be allowed.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, accompanied by four copies of each testimonial submitted, will be received up to JULY 14, 1914.
AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
123, Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 3, 1914.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.
CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.
The CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY in this University in the patronage of the University Court will become VACANT by the retiral of Prof. F. R. Japp on SEPTEMBER 30 next.—Applications for the office, together with sixteen copies of testimonials (should the candidate think fit to submit any), are to be lodged with THE SECRETARY OF THE COURT on or before JULY 1.
DONALDSON ROSE THOM, Secretary.
University of Aberdeen, June, 1914.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.
(University of London.)
ENGLEFIELD GREEN, SURREY.
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.
Applications are invited for the Post of RESIDENT DEMONSTRATOR in PHYSICS. The post is open to Women only. Three copies of applications, accompanied by three copies of not more than three recent testimonials or references, should be sent by WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1914, to THE PRINCIPAL, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.
TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A. B.Sc.
Applications are invited for the Position of LECTURER in ENGLISH and SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN STUDENTS at a commencing salary of 175*l.* per annum. Further particulars on application to T. THORP, Secretary.

THE CITY OF CORK CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD.
THE CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The Governors invite applications for the Post of HEAD MASTER in this School of 138 Pupils at present—18 Boarders and 120 Day Boys.
Applicants must be members of the Church of Ireland or England, under 40 years of age, and have a University Degree in Honours, with good experience in recognized Secondary Schools.
Salary 150*l.*, with a capitation allowance of 10*s.* per year for each Pupil on the average attendance, and 10 per cent of the Results Fees derived from the Intermediate and Technical Boards, together with the residence and premises at Sidney Place (free of rent and taxes) and the privilege of taking Boarders.
Further particulars and form of application, to be returned on or before JUNE 24, 1914, may be obtained on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope from
Rev. R. T. HEARN, LL.D., Hon. Secretary.
Edmonton, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork, June 6, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, RAMSGATE.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to take English and History. Ability to give help in Vocal Music or Nature Study would be an additional recommendation. The Master appointed must be prepared to give active help in School Games (good Association Football and Cricket essential). Initial salary 130*l.* 150*l.* per annum according to qualifications and experience, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 220*l.* The Master appointed may be required, as part of his work, to teach for a limited number of hours in Evening Classes, but the hours of work per week, in Day School and Evening Classes combined, will not exceed those usual in a Secondary School.
Forms of Application and Scale of Salaries may be obtained from Mr R. K. GOOCH, 5, Clarendon Gardens, Ramsgate. Applications should be forwarded to the Head Master, Mr. H. C. NORMAN, County School for Boys, Ramsgate, not later than JULY 7. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, July 11, 1914.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DOVER.
REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a MISTRESS to teach French and Latin. Residence abroad and previous experience essential. Initial salary 100*l.* to 120*l.*, according to qualifications and experience, rising to 170*l.* per annum.
Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from Mr. R. F. KNOCKER, 69, Castle Street, Dover. Applications should be forwarded, as soon as possible, to the Head Mistress, Miss J. CHAPMAN, County School for Girls, Maison Dieu Road, Dover.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee,
FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, June 15, 1914.

GOSPORT AND ALVERSTOKE SECONDARY SCHOOL.
An ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED specially qualified to teach Physical Exercises.
Salary initial salary, 100*l.*—120*l.*, rising to 160*l.* 170*l.* per annum. Further particulars may be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, to whom applications should be addressed not later than WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1914.
High Street, Gosport.

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HEREFORDSHIRE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.
HEREFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Governors invite applications for the Post of Head Mistress of the above School, which will be opened in JANUARY, 1915. Accommodation 226. Salary 250*l.* per annum, together with a Capitation Fee of 1*l.* for each scholar over the first 75. Applicants must possess a Degree from a British University or its equivalent. Twelve copies of each application, which should include copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than JULY 1, 1914. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Clerk to the Governors.
Shirehall, Hereford, June 10, 1914.

SOUTHLANDS TRAINING COLLEGE (FOR WOMEN), BATTERSEA.
Applications are invited for the Post of RESIDENT SCIENCE TUTOR to enter upon duty in SEPTEMBER next. Qualification to teach Botany essential.—For particulars and form of application apply THE SECRETARY, 130, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.

WANTED in SEPTEMBER for the MERTHYR TYDFIL (Dual) INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL a MASTER to teach Classics and English. A good Degree and good experience essential. Salary 160*l.*, rising to 200*l.*—Apply HEAD MASTER.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.
WANTED, in OCTOBER, for SECONDARY SCHOOLS under the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:—
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 295*l.* per annum (L.Eg.24 per mensem), rising to 393*l.* per annum (L.Eg.32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.
SCIENCE MASTER. (Experimental Physics and Chemistry.) Appointment under contract. Length of engagement, two years. Salary 369*l.* per annum (L.Eg.30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.
Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Training will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.
Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 4, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

VACANCY for an ASSISTANT-MISTRESS at the HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRETORIA.
The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa requires an ASSISTANT-MISTRESS for the HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT PRETORIA.
The appointment will be to Grade B of the Transvaal classification for High Schools. The salary is 230*l.*, rising by annual increments of 10*l.* to 300*l.* a year.
The Mistress may be required to be resident, and in this case she will be provided with board at a moderate charge. The type of Mistress, the special qualifications desired, and the duties to be performed are as follows:—
MIDDLE SCHOOL FORM MISTRESS, teaching Elementary Practical Physics and Chemistry. The Mistress will also take Geography throughout the School. She should be a B.Sc. with Geographical training, and should have experience in teaching Practical Science and the charge of a Science room.
Applications should be submitted as soon as possible, in covers marked "C.A.," to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W. Scottish candidates should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W. The selected candidate will be required to take up duty at Pretoria as soon as possible.

COUNTY OF LONDON.
The London County Council invites applications for the following positions vacant as from SEPTEMBER next:—
(1) VISITING TEACHER of ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS at the L.C.C. HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. The person appointed must have had previous teaching experience, and will be required for Two Evenings a Week, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* an Attendance.
(2) VISITING TEACHER of LIFE DRAWING and ANATOMY at the L.C.C. PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART for Three Evenings a Week, at a fee of 12*s.* 6*d.* an Attendance.
(3) VISITING TEACHER of LETTERING AND ILLUMINATING at the L.C.C. CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgeley Road, S.W., for One Evening a Week, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* an Attendance.
Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on SATURDAY, June 27, 1914. Every communication must be marked "T 1" on the envelope.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNCIL GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Head Mistress—Miss A. F. EDWARDS.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an experienced ENGLISH MISTRESS. Salary 120*l.* to 130*l.*, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application, which should be returned by JULY 4, may be had from the Secretary. Further particulars may be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS.
Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.
ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.
Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead.
June 16, 1914.

BOYS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL,
ABERDARE, SOUTH WALES.

An ASSISTANT MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT TERM to take charge of the Commercial Department of the School. He must be well qualified to teach Book-keeping, Shorthand, Type-writing, and Office Routine, and should be prepared to teach in addition one or more of the subjects of the usual school curriculum. Preference will be given to a candidate with experience of teaching.

Initial salary offered 130*l.*–150*l.*, non-resident, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be had from the HEAD MASTER, to whom applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded not later than 30th instant.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ART,
REGENT STREET.

The Post of MODELLING MASTER will be VACANT in SEPTEMBER next.

Salary 150*l.*, rising to 200*l.* per annum. Good Modelling from Life and Design essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, The Polytechnic, 309, Regent Street, not later than JULY 3.

ROAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GREENWICH.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL MISTRESS REQUIRED SEPTEMBER. Honours Degree, training and experience desirable. Salary, non-resident, 120*l.*–150*l.*, rising by 10*l.* annual increments to 220*l.*—Apply, before JULY 1, to the HEAD MISTRESS.

Situations Wanted.

AS CUSTODIAN, or Assistant to Curator, in Museum, or any position of trust. Twelve years' unimpeachable references. Experienced. Age 38. Married.—C., 49, Brocklehurst Street, New Cross, London.

Miscellaneous.

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THE SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. Tel.: 5691 Victoria. Miss PETHERBRIDGE (Nat Sci. Tripos), Official Indexer to H.M.'s Government. Private Libraries Catalogued and Arranged. Research Work, Foreign and English. Private Secretaries and Indexers trained. 'THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING,' 2*s.* 9*d.* net, post free.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller, of 14, Charles Street, Haymarket, S.W., and formerly of No. 1, Haymarket, S.W., begs to give notice that, owing to his lease expiring at Midsummer and the fact that his present premises are about to be pulled down, he is REMOVING on JUNE 27 to larger and more convenient premises at
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TO LET for Three Months, from middle or end of June, thoroughly WELL-FURNISHED FLAT—3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bath, gas stove, electric light, porter.—3, Rugby Mansions, Addison Bridge. Write or call 11–4.

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FOR SALE, PORTRAIT of the Duke of Marlborough and the Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, both in Armour and Wig, and others. Best offer.—H. S., 154, Adelaide Road, London, N.W.

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Valuable Silver, Furniture, and Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, June 22, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable WORKS OF ART, comprising the Property of Major Sir MATTHEW WILSON, Bt., M.P., of Eshton Hall, Gargrave, Yorks; of M. K. M. POWER, Esq., of Aston Court, Ross, Herefordshire; of the Right Hon. the EARL OF MORAY; of J. O. PELTON, Esq., of Croydon; of Mrs. BRIDGE; of the Right Hon. the EARL OF NORTHESK; and other Properties.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 5 Plates, price 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Roman and English Coins, &c.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ROMAN AND ENGLISH COINS; ENGLISH SILVER CROWNS, the Property of Mrs. STACEY of Norwich; a small LIBRARY of NUMISMATIC BOOKS, from the Collection of the late Capt. R. J. D. DOUGLAS, R.N.; and other Properties.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

A Selected Portion of the renowned Library of the Right Hon. the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, a Selected Portion of the renowned LIBRARY at WILTON HOUSE, SALISBURY, the Property of the Right Hon. the EARL OF PEMBROKE, consisting of the Illuminated Manuscripts, Block Books, and magnificent Early Printed Books, collected by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, 1656–1733, and catalogued by Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely, in 1776.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 8 Plates, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Two Valuable Illuminated Manuscripts, the Property of H. YATES THOMPSON, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, immediately after the conclusion of the first day's sale of the Pembroke Collection, provided that Collection is sold by public auction, TWO VALUABLE ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, the Property of H. YATES THOMPSON, Esq.

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Baxter Colour Prints, including the Property of a well-known Collector, and from various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, June 23, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, BAXTER COLOUR PRINTS, as above.

Valuable Books, Manuscripts, and Autograph Letters, including a Portion of the Musical Library of the late SAMUEL REAY, Esq., Mus.Bac. Oxon, and from various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, &c., including the above Library, comprising rare Books on Music—Books with Coloured Plates—First Editions of Modern Authors, &c.—Rare Proclamations—Autograph Letters, including James I., Montesquieu, David Garrick, Thomas Gray, Lafayette, Washington, Marat, Napoleon I., Nelson, Byron's original Note for Marino Faliero, George III., Scott, &c.

Engravings, including the Property of the late Rev. A. COOPER, of 20, Chesham Place, Brighton (sold by Order of the Executors); of a Gentleman, removed from Hampshire; of a well-known Collector, removed from Folkestone; and various sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, June 26, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, comprising fancy subjects of the Early English and French Schools, including La Reunion des Paisirs, by Janinet, after Le Clerc, a brilliant impression of the first state, before all letters, aquatint, in colours—The Promenade in St. James's Park, by Soiron, after E. Dayes, in colours—An Airing in Hyde Park, by Gaugain, after the same—Girl and Pitcher and Fruit Girl, by Eginton, after Wheatley, in colours, &c.—Portraits in mezzotint, line, and stipple including Pompone de Bellievre, by R. Nanteuil, after Lebrun, second state—Elizabeth, Consort of Alexander I., by C. Turner, after Monier, a fine impression, mezzotint, in colours—Lord Robert Manners, by W. Dickinson, mezzotint, first state—The Alpine Traveller (Miss St. Clair), by J. Ward, after Northcote, mezzotint, in colours, first state—subjects after Morland, including The Hard Bargain, by W. Ward, and Rustic Conversation, by S. W. Reynolds, mezzotints, in colours, fine impressions—Louisa, by Gaugain—Ovals, in colours, a pair—Rest from Labour, by T. Burke—Turnpike Gate, by W. Ward, a brilliant impression, mezzotint, and many others—rare American, Colonial, and European Views, and Water-colour Drawings, including an interesting portrait of Keats, by J. Severn—others by and after T. Allom, G. Elgood, Nicholas Pocock, Capt. Brenton, Cleveley, J. Downman, Carl Vernet, and many others.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berwick-on-Tweed.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., EARLY IN JULY, VALUABLE BOOKS, including the above Library.
Catalogues in preparation.

Rare and Valuable Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 1 o'clock, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, including Incunabula and other Early Printed Books from the German and Italian Presses, some with Woodcuts—Hilsey's Primer, black letter, 1539 — a fine copy of Jugge's Edition of the New Testament, 1565—Shelton's Don Quixote, 2 vols., 1620, and other Old English Books—A Set of the Huth Library, 29 vols.—Bullen's Old Plays, 7 vols., and English Dramatists, 16 vols.—Dodsley's Old Plays, by Hazlitt, 15 vols.—Dickens's Pickwick Papers, First Edition, in the original parts—Thackeray's Vanity Fair, Pendennis, &c., First Editions, 6 vols., morocco extra—Presentation Copies of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, and Dodgson's Sylvie and Bruno, 2 vols.—The Writings of Oscar Wilde, First Editions, 22 vols., uniform half morocco, &c. To be viewed and Catalogues had.

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MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, June 25, and Following Day, the above VALUABLE LIBRARY, comprising Rare Books in 16th and 17th Century Literature—Le Roy's Briefe Instruction to learne the Lute, 1568—Shelton's Don Quixote, first part, 1612—Thornley's Daphnis and Chloe, 1657—First Edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, 1669—Grimm's Kinder und Haus Marchen, first issue, 1823–6—Thackeray's Vanity Fair in parts, with wrappers—A Collection of Books in Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic Literature, formed by RICHARD TAYLOR, F.S.A. (1781–1858)—Baber's Edition of the Codex Alexandrinus, printed on vellum, 6 vols., &c., also NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS, including a fine copy of Dresser's Birds of Europe, 9 vols., morocco—Buller's Birds of New Zealand, 2 vols.—Books on Entomology—Curtis's Flora Londinensis, coloured, 5 vols., 1817–28 — Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico, &c. To which are added other Properties, including Booth's Rough Notes on British Birds, 3 vols., and other Natural History Books—Library Sets of Standard Authors, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, June 22, and Three Following Days, the NORTHWICK COLLECTION OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGRAVINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, June 24, JEWELS, the Property of Her Grace, LILY, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, deceased, and from various sources.

On FRIDAY, June 26, Important PICTURES by OLD MASTERS and WORKS of the EARLY BRITISH SCHOOLS, the Property of A. M. GRENFELL, Esq., and others.

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Established 1760.
Curiosities.

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LITERATURE

INDIA IN VARIOUS LIGHTS.

In many current comments on the problems of India it is too readily assumed that, whatever may be the feeling among the masses of the people, the men of higher education who have learnt our tongue are united in political conceptions and aspirations in relation to British rule. The other day a contemporary dwelt on the emergence of "a new university caste" spread all over India, and said that there was a growing alienation between its members and the British officials. The Chief of Ichalkaranji's 'Impressions of British Life and Character' comes as an opportune reminder that such generalizations are too sweeping, and leave out of account some influential factors. A generation has gone by since the late Sir Richard Temple carefully analyzed the sentiments of the people towards our rule, but two at least of his classifications—the princes and chiefs as "actively loyal," and the landed aristocracy as "largely loyal, but some the reverse"—still hold good. We have in the author of this thoughtful work a representative of both these orders. He is at once the chief of a native state in the Southern Mahratta Country, covering some 240 square miles, and a landowner in British territory, who has for some fourteen years represented the sirdars (large landowners) of the Deccan in the Bombay Legislature. He is a high-caste Mahratta Brahman, and so belongs to a community which little more than a century since was replacing the Moguls as the predominant power in India when it was checked and overthrown by the establishment of British supremacy.

This fact, as Lord George Hamilton says in a striking Preface, gives special force to the opinions he holds

> "that, notwithstanding the objections and prejudice which undoubtedly exist in many parts of India [in none, it may be added, more intensely than in the Deccan] against British rule as now established, the future well-being of the country depends upon the continuance of the strength of that authority."

This cordial acceptance of the British connexion has in it no element of blind subserviency. Again and again the Babasaheb indicates directions in which he looks for extensions of the ordered liberty and progress which our rule has brought with it, and suggests adaptations to his native land of institutions and systems he saw here. His ideal for his country is that of self-reliance, attained by the gift to its sons of a constantly increasing share in administrative responsibilities. The broad main conclusion he draws from his eager and discriminating observations in Britain, which he has visited for the first time now he is in the mid-stream of life, is that, under our benign rule, India can work out her own salvation. Unlike the ordinary run of the "university caste," he recognizes that this salvation is not only, or indeed chiefly, political:—

> "Along with social and political problems we must also try to grapple with great economic, commercial, industrial, educational, and hygienic questions....We must learn the habits of industry and perseverance and cultivate courage and commercial and political morality in our undertakings. We must develope character and patriotism before we can hope to rise again in the estimation of the world."

It is clear that in the new India for which he yearns—the "red-letter day" when her people will be "public-spirited enough to be prepared, if need be, to suffer ignominy in promoting....the weal of the community"—the Chief would carefully conserve the better traditions of Hindustan. He can write with appreciation of Christian worship and philanthropy in this country and of its missionary activities in India, without relinquishing his orthodox Brahmanism. The close attention he paid to educational institutions here served to deepen his conviction that it has been a deplorable mistake for our educational system in India to leave her youth "without any regard for the religion and traditions of their people." He has in this opinion the support of such eminent observers as Sir George Birdwood, who recently drew attention to

> "the terrible effect of our godless system of public education on the Hindus, in destroying their faith in their own religion, without substituting any other in its place."

But the Babasaheb does not show how this unhappy state of things can be remedied without infringement in India of the principle of religious neutrality, which is a cardinal point of British policy. There, as in this country, the State gives grants-in-aid to private institutions on a denominational basis, if they conform to certain standards. This does not satisfy the Chief, who says there is not sufficient public spirit in India for such institutions to be widely spread, and that no general advance can be looked for without the initiative and support of Government. He does not effectively meet the real difficulties of the question, and he has to confess that educated sentiment in Western India is unsympathetic. He might well have amplified this chapter by discussing the alternative of moral teaching on an undogmatic basis, in which some progress has been made. But his opinions, as they stand, are entitled to consideration, though they may not bring us much nearer to the solution of an educational problem justly described last year by the Government of India as "unquestionably the most important" of the time.

A feature of the "impressions" which reminds us how much more closely the Indian aristocracy is in touch with the people than the town-dwelling lawyer-politician who claims to speak for them, is the Chief's keen and practical interest in agricultural conditions. He knows, like others of his class, how closely the welfare of his country is bound up in the cultivation of the soil, by which three-fourths of its vast population is supported. An earlier literary enterprise of his was to translate and publish in Mahratti a work on 'Rural Economy in the Deccan,' by the Bombay Director of Agriculture; and a few years ago he presided at a provincial conference on agriculture. In Devonshire he visited farms, and discussed with their occupants as he walked round the fields questions of cultivation and stock-production. To the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Bristol last year he devotes the greater part of a chapter. In Ireland he made a careful study of the agrarian co-operative movement, and he discusses the bearing of its success there on the expansion of rural credit in India on the co-operative basis introduced under Government auspices a decade ago, and satisfactorily applied in Ichalkaranji. It was stated in the recent decennial Indian Report to Parliament that "the movement has as yet touched only the fringe of the vast population concerned," and the Chief tells us that, before there can be great progress, his countrymen "must largely cultivate the businesslike habits and communal spirit of the British race."

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War and Sport in India, 1802–6: an Officer's Diary. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, 15*s.* net.)

to the life and thought of his beloved Motherland which gives these well-written "impressions" their chief value. The Babasaheb saw and inquired diligently, not for mere pleasure or idle curiosity, but mainly for the patriotic purpose of helping forward the amelioration of his country.

Considered apart from their bearing on Indian problems, his musings on our ways, habits, and institutions are of profound interest. They are marked by discrimination and impartiality, and there is no venom in the sting of his occasional satiric touches. If the English love of self-depreciation leads some readers to a sense of disappointment because he does not deal out the lash in vigorous fashion, they may be reminded that he came to learn, not to sit in judgment, and that the innate courtesy of the cultured Oriental is seen to perfection in the best type of Brahman. Here and there the "impressions" savour somewhat of the guide-book, owing to being written more for the author's own countrymen than for ourselves; but he seldom ends with mere description. Almost invariably he comments pertinently on what he has seen. This is the most arresting and valuable book of its kind since the late Mr. Malabari, the social reformer, gave us his 'An Indian Eye on English Life' more than twenty years ago.

The North-East frontier of India is so little known in comparison with the North-West that any information about it is welcome, and a good deal, pleasantly conveyed, will be found in Major Casserly's 'Life in an Indian Outpost.' He is well qualified for the task he has undertaken, having no small powers of observation and description, as well as experience of travel in many countries.

The particular place to which he, with two hundred men of the 120th Rajputana Infantry was sent, was as he spells it, Buxa Duar. The latter word is more familiar as Dooar, connected with tea plantations, and is the Sanskrit *dwár*, a door, gateway, or passage.

The Bhután Dwárs were ceded to the British Government at the end of 1865, an allowance in lieu being paid to the Raja of Bhután. They were divided into Eastern and Western, the Baxa being one of the latter group, and are the gates or passages into Bhután. The Baxa Dwár is practically on the Bhután frontier, north of Kuch Behar, the Maharaja of which was well known in London society, and was most hospitable at his capital, the Maharani being a daughter of Bábú Keshab Chandra Sen, free from the ordinary trammels of caste. Darjíling and Nepál lie to the north-west. That should suffice to indicate the place—a strange one, surely, to select for men from Bombay: it has a heavy rainfall, luxuriant vegetation, and, like similar parts of the *terai*, is at certain seasons unhealthy. The author describes it as a deep horseshoe among the mountains, nearly two thousand feet above the plains; a clearing in the jungle with a few bungalows, dominated by a conical peak, four thousand feet higher, from which two wooded spurs run down, bearing three white square towers.

"Behind us, on a long mound, were fortified barracks with loopholed walls. These formed the fort; and this was Buxa Duar. We had reached our destination."

Unlike the officers he relieved, Major Casserly greatly admired Baxa Dwár, and had sanguine hopes of its capabilities in the way of sport. These were in a measure realized, the game varying from rogue elephants to snipe. The loneliness of the place was relieved in different ways. Soon after arrival the detachment was inspected by Brigadier-General Hamilton Bower, well known as a traveller, who tracked the murderer of Dalgleish to Samarkand. He afterwards wrote an excellent description of travel, 'Across Tibet' (*Athen.*, August 18th, 1894), and more recently he earned fame as the commander of the successful expedition against the Abors. At Baxa, as is not always the case, inspector and inspected got on famously; they talked of travel, and many other things, and parted with regret.

The next event was a Durbar held by the Political officer, at which the subsidy was to be paid to a representative of the Bhután Government: the ceremony is well described in chap. iv. Chaps. v. to viii. are devoted to sport, a remarkable hunt and chase after a rogue elephant being recorded.

"But the fact remained that with ten solid bullets from my heavy rifle, and seven from the Lee-Enfields, the brute still lived to mock us, and to do worse."

He throve on the bullets and resumed his evil ways. It is difficult to reconcile such a tale with Neumann's experience related in 'Elephant Hunting in East Equatorial Africa' (*Athen.*, April 9th, 1898). Here extraordinary slaughter is recorded often with the ·303 bullet, one shot sufficing.

Other chapters tell of forest fires, the palace at Kuch Behar, a soldier who shot his sergeant, and Darjíling; all are good of their kind, though occasionally sentiments are expressed which scarcely coincide with the democratic ideas of to-day.

The volume is illustrated from photographs, has good type, and, for its size, is not heavy in hand.

'Sport and Folk-lore in the Himalaya,' an excellent blend of matter in which the legends of Kashmir occupy the larger space, will be warmly welcomed by young sportsmen, who may learn much from its pages, and by veterans, to whom it will recall past pleasure. Its author, Capt. H. L. Haughton of the 36th Sikhs, is the son of Lieut.-Col. John Haughton, who commanded that regiment and was killed in the Tirah Afridi Expedition, 1898, and whose life by Major A. C. Yate was published in 1900. In our review of it (*Athen.*, January 5th, 1901) attention was invited to the close connexion of the Haughtons with the East India Company, and to the services of John Colpoys Haughton, whose defence of Charikar, and escape with Eldred Pottinger to Kabul in 1841 are graphically and accurately described by Mrs. Diver in her recent book, 'The Judgment of the Sword' (*Athen.*, Nov. 29th, 1913). The spirit of adventure is inherited by Capt. Haughton, who delights in sport and travel, and has enlivened his book by tales gathered from shikaris and others.

As to sport, there is much about bears, black and red; they are evidently more valued now than of old, when they were plentiful, and were not fired at by experienced sportsmen, except on return from stalking higher game. Indeed, they were scarcely considered game, though, when nothing better was to be had, much amusement was got among them. For they are comical creatures; if a number of them were out feeding on a clearing, and a shot was fired, one might roll over, but the others sat up as if to inquire, Whence comes this disturbance? The bear that was hit, if not disabled, would probably, after mature consideration, attack his nearest neighbour as responsible for the injury.

Then we are introduced to the small and big game of Kashmir and its dependencies, ibex and markhor ranking highest. The discussion of the markhor, literally "snake-eater," includes an interesting dissertation on the question whether this goat does eat snakes, and on the bezoar stone, *pa zahr*, or antidote for poison, which is sometimes found in it and in other animals.

As to legends, nearly every valley has its own, whilst

"Gilgit is, indeed, a mine of folk-lore gems; some pure fairy tales, others equally fabulous, but based upon some old historical fact, religious belief, or local custom of actual occurrence. We have the snakes guarding the coral tree on the summit of Nanga Parbat, a quaint parallel with the Kashmiri story of the snake on the Kaji Nag, whose mate lived on Nanga Parbat."

There are also many tales of Alexander the Great, *zu-l-karnain*, Lord of Two Horns, *i.e.* of the east and west, and some explanation of how he got the title. How when dying he consoled his mother is satisfactorily explained.

Trout fishing, formerly unknown in Kashmir, is described; evidently good sport is to be had in some of the streams, and further details of the introduction and welfare of the trout would have been acceptable. The game laws for 1913–14 of the Jammu and Kashmir State are recorded in an Appendix; there is an Index, and the illustrations are pleasing.

The Diary (1802–6) of Lieut. Pester, H.E.I.C.S., edited by Mr. J. A. Devenish, a descendant, has special interest for at least two reasons: first, because of the light thrown on the campaigns under General (afterwards Lord) Lake; and secondly, because it is a rich mine of Anglo-Indian words and expressions, which would have greatly rejoiced the lamented Sir H. Yule, and added materially to the interest of his Glossary by reason of the apt quotations in which it abounds. The editor of the Diary, having been engineer to the State of

Bhartpur, has the advantage of acquaintance with the region in which the scenes are laid.

The times were those of Lord Wellesley as Governor-General, with his Commander-in-Chief Lake, and Arthur Wellesley in the field against the Maharatta power. The question of dealing with the Maharattas was probably the most difficult the Governor-General had to solve. He desired to conquer all Sindhia's dominions between the Ganges and Jumna, not solely to weaken the Maharaja's power, but mainly to exclude the French, who by entering his service obtained a footing in that rich country not compatible with British interests. Perron, "a man of plain sense, of no talent, but a brave soldier," according to De Boigne, was the general who opposed Lake at Aligarh; he was succeeded by Bourquin, who commanded the Maharattas at Delhi; Lake defeated them in turn, took Agra, and at Laswárí finally captured or destroyed Sindhia's French contingents. So far his successes fairly equalled those of Arthur Wellesley further south; but at Bhartpur Lake "blundered terribly," according to the younger general. The verdict is just. His methods were the ways of Lord Gough, rather than those of the Duke of Wellington. General Lake was a Guardsman, a sportsman, and a dandy, who spent his money freely, and took the field with every possible comfort and convenience, keeping a luxurious table, and an ample supply of good wine. The entries in the Diary fully attest this, and though modern practice is towards the other extreme, it may reasonably be questioned whether it is always better. At any rate, Lake's troops had most severe trials of hard fighting in extreme heat, and as a rule responded to them well.

The first entry in the Diary is dated Shekoabad, August 28th, 1802, and relates that, in consequence of the refractory conduct of some zemindars, Lieut. Pester with his grenadiers was sent to restore order. We learn how he marched thirty-two miles through dirt, mire, and water, and found the enemy in a village from which an insulting message was sent—how next day he took and destroyed the place, returning to Shekoabad on the 30th.

"Not a man of us had taken our clothes off since the 28th in the morning, nor had I closed my eyes since that time....In the evening I dined at Plumer's, where there was a large party, and as soon as the cloth was removed I fell asleep in my chair and slept undisturbed till nearly eleven o'clock, after which I took my bottle of claret and returned in my palanquin."

These adventures were relieved by sporting excursions, for on November 30th, near Etah, Pester, with his friend Cumberlege, killed twenty-three couple of snipe, eight teal, and three ducks—no mean bag if flint guns were used. He records that, this being St. Andrew's Day, all the Scotsmen in camp were invited to dinner.

"We paid them the compliment of pushing the bottle handsomely, and the whole party was pretty high when we separated at one in the morning."

On another festive occasion it is stated that a party of sixteen accounted for

"three dozen and a half of claret, and proportionable quantity of Madeira—every one sang his song, and this was as gay an evening and terminated as pleasantly as any I ever passed in my life."

The allowance of wine does not fail on the score of liberality.

So the Diary runs on: sometimes hard fighting, as at Aligarh, Delhi, Deeg, and Bhartpur; at other times pigsticking, shooting, and fishing are described, always in a bright and interesting way. Many curious facts are noted; for example, Rs. 400 are stated to be equal to 50*l*. The author's share or part of it in the Agra prize money, Rs. 4,240, was put in the 8 per cent loan: exchange and interest now alike unattainable. The Commander-in-Chief's share amounted to 44,000*l*., and he "declared he had been upwards of forty years a soldier and never touched prize money till this campaign."

The battle of Assaye, and even Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, are incidentally mentioned, news of the latter having been received at sea off the coast of Africa on June 2nd, 1806; so there is no lack of variety in Lieut. Pester's record. Very often his spelling of native words is most remarkable; thus Connor, for khana=dinner; Colla Nuddy, for Kálá Naddi = black river; Tauge for Táj; Gollaum Cawdor for Gholám Kádir; Jummer Musjeed, and so on, most of his names, though curious, being recognizable; but what are "pufters"? At p. 75 it is said that

"Doveton shot an immense quantity of ortolans this forenoon, on which and some snipe and pufters (a delicious dish) we had a sumptuous tiffin."

There are some eccentricities of printing: on p. 109, line 25 is a repetition of line 24; whilst at p. 283 the final five lines have had a remarkable shuffle. All the words are there, but it is a puzzle to set them in their proper places. The maps are rather sketchy: whether they are supplied by the author or the editor is not clear. We are glad to see an Index of persons, and another of places.

IN SUNSET LAND.

Other lands have doubtless elicited finer tributes, and most of them can boast a literature more extensive; but it may be doubted if any country in the world has aroused more enthusiasm in the breasts of its visitors and travellers, than has the enigmatic Moghreb el-Acksa, the western-most outpost of the world of Islam. Despite the international treaties and punitive expeditions of recent years, and despite the fact that such ports as Tangier are now admittedly Europeanized (and so finally debased in Muslim eyes), Morocco, as a whole, remains very largely impervious to the influences of modernism, the last of the strongholds of barbaric mediævalism to withstand and defy the pervasive challenges of modern civilization. Within sight of Europe, the people of this strange land cling still, to the usages, not merely of the Middle Ages, but of the period of Mohammed's life in this world. These considerations alone—and there are others—would suffice to give Al Moghreb fascination for most of the Europeans who visit it, and to account for the enthusiasm displayed in the records of those who write about their travels.

The reviewer has one fault to find with 'Morocco,' a rendering of the work of the distinguished Frenchman who writes as Pierre Loti. There is no date in it to show when the volume was produced, and, what is more important, there is no note of any sort to explain when the original was penned, or where, or by whom originally published; or whether the present translation is, or is not, put forward with the author's sanction. The reviewer believes it to be a version of the author's 'Au Maroc,' published in 1890; but such facts should be clearly stated.

In the matter of the book itself, apart from a few weaknesses of translation, there is little ground for fault-finding, and much for praise and admiration. It is rather a wonder that "Pierre Loti" has not written more than he has about Morocco, for his style lends itself to impressionistic descriptions of Sunset Land. It fits the barbaric blend of melancholy and rapture, squalor and splendour, dignity and brutality, pastoral peacefulness and bloody tyranny, which is the land of the Moors. One does not go to Pierre Loti for statistical information; neither, if he be well-advised, will the student turn to this volume in quest of precise facts of any kind, since we could point to inaccuracies, great and small, in every one of the chapters. But these inaccuracies really do not matter. The French writer gives quite wrong names to all manner of things and people in Morocco; but who would blame him for that, when he sees the things and the people themselves, with such delightful clearness as to make one perfectly indifferent in the matter of their names? It is true, the translator might easily have spared us such outlandish renderings of ancient place-names as Czar-el-Kebir. Any method of transliteration known to the reviewer—even the Spanish—would be better than that adopted, because it would give some indication to the untravelled reader of the pronunciation of the name. Here and there too, are descriptive phrases in which the translator must be at fault. There are words which stand out like a patch of sacking in a silken robe, by reason of their harsh inappropriateness to the rest of the richly intricate pattern of this author's descriptive style. But, in the whole gaily coloured fabric the number of these patches is small.

The book, which is beautifully illustrated from drawings in colour, and from photographs, records a journey made by

Morocco. By Pierre Loti. (T. Werner Laurie, 7*s*. 6*d*. net.)

Morocco the Piquant. By George E. Holt. (Heinemann, 6*s*. net.)

the author in the year 1889, from Tangier to the court of the Moorish Sultan at Fez, as one of the members of a French diplomatic mission. Pierre Loti was then still on the enthusiastic side of forty; and the reader reaps the benefit of his comparatively youthful zest in a thousand ways. The description of his brief sojourn in Fez, separated from his companions of the mission, and dressed as a Moor, gleefully saturating himself, so far as he might, in the customs and traditions of the ancient capital, make delightful reading. In his few weeks of Moorish travel and observation, he succeeded in securing a vivid impression of the real spirit of the country and its people. His generalizations are remarkably sound, and so the effect of his picture is astonishingly true. This is the outstanding fact about the book; this it is that gives it real value, and is, in a sense, a tribute to the power of literature. It is interesting too, to note, from the first two pages, how the author's landing in Morocco affected him. The spell, even of Europeanized Tangier, must be arresting, for there is hardly a book written about Morocco by a foreigner which in its opening pages does not contain some remark similar to this at the beginning of Pierre Loti's work :—

"I experience, as I land to-day on this quay of Tangier in the bright noon sunshine, a sense of translation into anterior times. How far away all at once seem the Spain in which I was this morning, the railway, the swift, comfortable steamboat, the epoch in which I thought I lived."

A few years ago, by the way, another firm of London publishers produced a handsomely illustrated volume called 'Morocco,' and written by Mr. S. L. Bensusan.

'Morocco the Piquant,' which is the title chosen by Mr. George Edmund Holt, reminds the reviewer of an occasion, many years ago, upon which he was privileged to escort a German visitor—a learned professor—upon a first visit to Westminster Abbey. The visit ended, the professor was asked how the Abbey had impressed him. He replied thoughtfully, but with emphasis, that he found it, "Ver' neat." Knowledge of our island tongue was not the professor's strong point, but no doubt in his own mind, he attached some perfectly satisfactory and applicable significance to the adjective "neat," just as Mr. Holt probably does to his "piquant." It is, perhaps, a little hard on Mr. Holt to read his naive and cheery description of Morocco with Pierre Loti's book close at hand; for, while the one is a delight from the literary standpoint, the other is rather pleasing in the sense that the letters of an enthusiastic, but unliterary friend, written during holiday travel, may be pleasing. One gathers that Mr. Holt spent some half dozen years in Tangier as American "Vice and Deputy Consul-General" there; and, if he has not made any very exhaustive study of Morocco and its people, at least, his observation, so far as it has carried him, has been of a genial and kindly sort. Clearly, the country has not found him unresponsive. Thus, in his opening paragraph one finds the familiar tribute to its spell :—

"During the two hours occupied in crossing from Gibraltar to Tangier one passes from the twentieth century to the tenth, from West to East, from present to past.... We are in a new world, a new humanity. One plunges blindly into the midst of a civilization which has not changed perceptibly since the days of Moses."

Mr. Holt has a cheerful, animated style, and writes in excellent spirits. He is able too, to convey much of his good humour to the reader, because his writing discloses a genial and kindly nature. But, to be frank, one must admit that his style is but little suited to the task of depicting Moorish life and manners. Morocco, despite its blue skies and sunshine, is essentially sombre, its charm is a melancholy one; the spirit brooding over its fatalistic people is a tragic spirit; its beauty lies in its ruins, and it is a land of ruins. Mr. Holt writes in this way:—

"There are two documents which the Moors value above all other earthly possessions: their 'protection' papers....and the title deeds to their real estate. Marriage licences, bills of sale for black or white slaves, bills payable and accounts receivable, wills and love-letters all take seats in the gallery. For the other two is the parquet circle reserved."

But, if Mr. Holt is rather frequently facetious, he is as frequently shrewd. If he will permit us to say so, he does not really know his Morocco, or its people; but he has brought much common sense to bear, and this with his sympathetic disposition has led him to several conclusions which are worth noting. For example, he remarks that during his stay in Morocco he has never heard of a case of suicide. Neither has the reviewer in the course of a knowledge of the country extending over many years. This really is a notable fact, and is worth bearing in mind in considering a passage in Mr. Holt's book like the following;—

"To understand why the Moor prefers the crude wooden plough, hewn from the crotch of a tree, to those of iron and steel which civilization offers him; to comprehend why the Moroccan native would rather drive his camel or mule through a stream than over a bridge, is, to the Christian foreigner, more difficult than to realize that he is looked upon by the ignorant Moor as a victim of circumstances, as a sacrifice to a civilization that leaves him time neither for thought, kindness, nor religious reflection, and which drives him to ignore his gods, such as they may be."

The author need not have specified the "ignorant" Moor; for his perfectly justifiable statement would apply equally well, and, perhaps, even more certainly, to the Moor of culture and refinement. We need these reminders of the penalties of our boasted civilization, which is ever urging us to some new distraction.

Canadian Nights, being Sketches and Reminiscences of Life and Sport in the Rockies, the Prairies, and the Canadian Woods. By the Earl of Dunraven. (Smith Elder & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

There are a variety of ways in which Lord Dunraven's book differs from the average run of new publications, and, for most readers, the differences are all in favour of 'Canadian Nights.' It has undeniable charm. There is a certain elusive fascination about it, rather difficult to understand, and impossible to define. It is real and unstrained, leisurely, and remarkably full of the atmosphere of the woods, the mountains, the prairies, lakes, and rivers of North America. There is not the smallest suggestion in its pages of professional book-making. That accounts for one part of its charm. It is desultory, reflectively reminiscent, and withal, full of enthusiasm and sincere love of the wilder side of nature. In short, it is an eminently readable volume, happily free alike from errors of taste and dull passages.

The author has cast his reminiscences in the form of narratives told over the camp fire by a cultured Englishman, who chose to desert what we call civilization, and to live, very much as an Indian or white trapper lives in the wilderness. One is not quite sure whether this voluntary exile from the resorts of men is to be regarded seriously as a real person. But, as his death is referred to in a moving passage at the end of the book, the reviewer inclines to look upon "Willie Whisper" (so the natives called him) as a real person, who did genuinely play his part in the author's experiences. The point is of no great importance, except that, if there never was a Willie Whisper in the flesh, the stories here attributed to him form a remarkable tribute to the imagination and the skill of the Earl of Dunraven. But, though every one of the experiences here recorded were given to the author in the course of camp fire talk, it still would have been impossible for him to produce this book, unless he had felt to the full the fascination of the hunter's life in the wilderness. In this connexion the "hunter" does not indicate the gentleman who measures his success or failure by the size of his bag, and boasts cheerfully of the extravagant number of heads he has lain low. The sort of hunter we mean is the man who finds the keenest delight in pitting his wits and endurance against those of a wild creature, and defeating it in the struggle for mastery, after, it may be, three or four days of almost unceasing effort and exposure. This type of hunter finds little or no gratification in the kind of day's sport which includes luncheon in a marquee, stools for his support while he shoots, and attendants to load and carry his guns.

The author's stories are told in the Canadian woods, but they embrace experiences to the southward of the Canadian frontier, and one of the best of them records a hunting trip in one of the great "parks" of Colorado, under the guidance of Buffalo Bill (subsequently known to

fame outside hunting circles), and Texas Jack. Of this part of America it is said :—

"Among all the states and territories that lie wholly or partially within the borders of this vast upheaved region, there is none, so far as I am aware, more favoured by Nature, and at the same time, more accessible to man, than Colorado. It is easily reached from all the great cities of the Eastern States; its scenery is varied, beautiful, grand, and even magnificent. Crystal streams of pure, wholesome water rush down the hill-sides, play at hide and seek in the woods, and wander deviously through the parks. The climate is health-giving—unsurpassed as, I believe, anywhere—giving to the jaded spirit, the unstrung nerves, and weakened body a stimulant, a tone, and a vigour that can only be appreciated by those who have had the good fortune to travel or reside in that region....Where you find lofty mountains, foothills, plain, valley, forest, and quick flowing stream, in a southern latitude, you have in combination all that can gratify the scientific student, as well as all that can content the eye of man in the way of scenery."

Elsewhere surprise is expressed that Newfoundland is not more visited than it is by Englishmen, since it is the nearest and most accessible of British colonies, and offers a splendid field for true sport and exploration. But, upon the whole, one gathers that the warmest place in the author's heart is reserved for the Canadian lakes and woods, as happy hunting grounds, and the best of all fields for the genuine amateur of the enthralling art of stalking

The three hundred pages of this modestly written book (which contains no illustrations), may have the effect of attracting more sporting visitors to the great British dominion than a dozen more pretentious works produced with that specific purpose in view.

THE NEAR EAST.

'The Struggle for Scutari' stands out above its fellows. Plenty of books have now been written on the subject of the Balkan War, but almost all of them have dealt in hearsay, preconceived opinions, and vain theories. The authors had seen practically nothing of the actual fighting, and had no previous knowledge of the people and conditions of the country. The Balkan Christians, being Christians, were, for most of them, superior upon the face of it to Balkan Muslims, and the evidences of material progress to be found among them were taken to denote high moral qualities—a confusion of ideas extremely common among Englishmen. Judging an alien people by themselves, they declared them to be quite incapable of savage conduct. Miss Durham saw the actual warfare of the Montenegrins, and with all the weight of her unique experience of Balkan methods she denounces it as "bestial." Sympathizing as she does with the Albanian mountaineers, she has no prejudice in favour of the Turks. The first part of her book, in fact, describes the burning villages, the deaths from starvation and exposure, and the general misery caused by the Young Turk attempt to "Ottomanize" Albania by main force. She knows a bad thing when she sees it, but retains her mental balance, and does not use the bad thing to excuse a worse. The ways of Jâvid Pasha's army were distinctly bad, but the ways of Montenegrin Serbs were worse a hundred times.

"Professor Kovachevitch, teacher of French and German at the Gymnasium at Podgoritza, was anxious that I should employ him as assistant in any corresponding work I might do. Being lame, he was not liable for active service.

"'Soon,' said he, 'you will see the noses come in. We shall not leave many a Turk with a nose.' 'If you do any such swinery,' said I, 'you will rightly lose all European sympathy.'

"He was very angry. 'It is our old national custom,' he declared; 'how can a soldier prove his heroism to his commander if he does not bring in noses? Of course we shall cut noses; we always have.'

"He had travelled considerably, and been in English employ in Egypt."

"Flames leapt up from vladnje and vranje. The soldiers had set fire to them. The little crowd of Montenegrins rejoiced. I exclaimed—for I knew only too well the horror of burnt homesteads—and remembered, too, Montenegro's loud indignation at 'Turkish savagery' last year. But an old woman cried: 'Burn! Let them burn! I am very glad.' And all said: 'They are Moslems. Let them burn!'"

"I drove to Tuzi with a busload of various necessities. Little white rags flew from sticks on many a house, and chalked crosses on the doors appealed for mercy. We reported ourselves and went straight to the military hospital....The hospital was crammed with wounded Nizams (Turkish regulars) and was foodless and waterless. The engineer went off to fetch a busload of water in cans from the river. I remained to clean up....The Turkish doctor, furious, demanded in broken German proper treatment for his wounded, and refused to help, saying he was not now responsible....He then saw I really wanted to help and put on some orderlies to work also. The engineer brought bread and water, and we made some sort of order in the place. I had till then been too busy to investigate the actual wounded. The doctor now pointed out eight men with bandages round their faces, close and flat. There was no nose or lip. He imitated slicing. 'Look! Montenegrin work!' Eight men, not otherwise wounded, had been deliberately caught and mutilated. Kovachevitch's words had come true."

"We held about 140 patients, and as fast as they were fit they were replaced by others. Incidentally I learnt a lot about the war, for I had a great number of men through my hands. They all gloried in their bestiality and related in detail their nose-cutting exploits, imitated the impaling of a Turk upon a bayonet, and the slicing off of his nose and upper lip, and the shouted advice to the still living man 'Go home and show your wives how pretty you are!' All, with very few exceptions, had taken noses. An old man of seventy had only taken two, but excused himself on the ground of having fallen ill at the beginning. His son, with the Podgoritza army, had, he said, done very well though, and so would he, God willing, so soon as he was well."

"A Servian officer turned up at the dinner-table and related, with glee, the valorous deeds of the Serbs. 'We have,' he boasted, 'annihilated the Ljuma tribe.' He described wholesale slaughter of men, women, and children, and the burning of the villages. The Montenegrins chuckled as they gobbled their dinners. 'Why did you do this?' I asked at last. 'When I was there the people received me very well.' There was a shout of laughter. 'Go there and look for your dear friends. You won't find a single one. When the land is ours there will be no Moslem problem.'"

In view of the uphill work for the relief of suffering—work of a most repulsive kind—which Miss Durham did unceasingly in the midst of horrors and filth unspeakable, it is a marvel that she kept her senses, let alone her temper, as she did. There is not an angry judgment in the book. No doubt her sense of humour saved her. As she says, "a sense of humour is after all life's chief disinfectant." It certainly has kept the present work, with all its horrid detail, clean and healthy. Her gift of humour and objective vision, without which no one can deal justly with an alien race, pervades the book. She shows the comic side of the campaign: the white horse, the banner and the band kept always ready for the King's triumphal entry into Scutari, which the Montenegrins were incapable of taking by assault; the vicissitudes of Montenegrin high officials; and the royal family, for ever dashing up in motor-cars and laughing heartily, treating the ghastly business as a picnic.

"Halfway I met the royal motor-car.... and out they all jumped. 'This,' cried one of the royal ladies, 'is your celebrated horse! We have heard all about it!' 'Very good horse, your Royal Highness,' said I. 'I bought him in Tuzi.' 'What!' cried she, 'you *bought* it?' 'Twelve pound Turk, Madam.' 'Oh!' she cried, deeply disappointed, 'we thought you *took* it. That you went straight to Tuzi and took a horse from the Turks.' 'I took nothing at Tuzi, your Royal Highness,' said I. I might have added, 'I was the only one that did.' But Royal personages are unaccustomed to the chill truth."

It is a book to scare the souls of all the time-servers, for it is absolutely fearless and straightforward. The name of the Turkish commandant of Scutari was Hasan (not Huseyn) Riza, and the Turkish Minister of the Interior mentioned in the first part of the book repeatedly as Hajji Avdil is Hajji Âdil Bey. The author has no good word to say for the frontiers of the new Albanian state as settled by the Powers, "without considering the ethnographic question." The line has been drawn between villages and their pasture lands, "between large districts and their only market town." Her word on such has more weight than that of any other English person. Her book is no mere catalogue of horrors: it is Balkan war—a convincing and most trenchant satire on the Powers of Europe.

The Struggle for Scutari. By M. Edith Durham. (Arnold, 14*s.* net.)

The Orient Express. By Arthur Moore. (Constable & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Mr. Moore, the author of 'The Orient Express,' though he has been a journalist, is delightfully free from the conventions and pomposities, the mental clichés, one associates with modern journalism. His soul is all his own.

"A poor man cannot afford to travel for years in the East and keep his impressions to himself," he tells the reader frankly in his Preface to 'The Orient Express.'

"He must find an excuse for his wanderings, and he must find some one benevolent enough to pay his expenses. For me, the solution has generally been in journalism, which has the added advantage that it sometimes brings experiences which a millionaire might seek in vain."

Among such experiences must certainly be reckoned that of leading troops in battle, enjoyed by Mr. Moore in Persia upon more than one occasion, notably during the siege of Tabriz, when he and his friend Mr. Baskerville, an American, were moved to take an active part in the defence.

"As a demonstration of sympathy with a town in evil plight on the part of two Europeans—an American is a 'European' in Persia—our action produced an undoubted effect. There was an immediate rally to the barricades."

This, however, may (though Mr. Moore is far too modest to suggest it) have been due to the fact that the "two Europeans" possessed more courage and initiative than all the Persians put together. Mr. Baskerville lost his life in the last sortie.

"The Persians have placed a white cross over his grave, and on it is written: 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.' The general verdict was that he had thrown away his life, but the conclusion is, perhaps, hasty. In Tehran they still sell his photograph in the street. His name, at least, is not forgotten in Persia, and there are many who feel his influence."

Mr. Moore's account of that last fight reminds one of Count Gobineau's inimitable 'Guerre des Turcomans':—

"Somewhat to my surprise the whole of my three hundred and fifty men turned up at the rendezvous....When my command got to the enemy's barricades it had dwindled to twenty-seven....The system of natural selection worked always with admirable automatic precision, and this residuum of the more resolute cheerfully opened fire, and almost immediately rushed the enemy's position."

Elsewhere the author gives it as his deliberate opinion that there are not more than two thousand brave men in Northern Persia. His humour plays impartially upon the gaiety and tragedy, the villainy and human kindness, inextricably interwoven in the brightly coloured, queerly patterned, but, in point of fact, quite homely fabric which is Persian life. Further, he can bring a scene before the reader clearly:—

"All through that night the desert road rang with the sweet music of camel-bells. The Eastern world was awake, and long processions of pilgrims, come from far, filed slowly on their way to Kum....Up long single files of hundreds of slow-paced, soft-footed camels I rode, and it seemed that they would never end. Sometimes the full chorus of the bells, filling all the air, would die away; but no sooner was it lost than the first faint tinkle of another caravan approaching made itself heard, until once more the night was ringing with the melody, and the swaying, shadowy shapes drew near."

In the author's Macedonian and Albanian reminiscences we miss the magic of his Persian pictures. Politics here come into the foreground. Mr. Moore, with his experience, is able to appreciate the Oriental aspect of the Balkan problem, while remaining "a good European," as he claims to be. He has no prejudices that we can discover, nor any reverence for those popular half-truths which form the gospel of the ordinary journalist. He knows that a half-truth is twice a lie.

"It may be true [he writes], as many constantly assert, that the East loves a despot, but if so, the fact has not come under my observation, and I do not know what is the evidence for this unnatural and inherently improbable taste."

Again:—

"The public loves a scapegoat, and it is the fashion to vilify the Young Turks, and to call high-minded and patriotic men, such as Enver Bey and the late Shevket Pasha, adventurers....Few, however, consider whether in reality success was ever possible to them."

He scoffs with perfect justice at the notion, prevalent of late,

"that the Young Turks had ruined a very flourishing institution—the Turkish Empire as governed by that sagacious statesman, Abdul Hamid!"

His account of the Chatalja campaign, derived from the Bulgarian general staff, is highly interesting, but will seem a little strange to those who know that the Turkish forces which resisted the Bulgarians at Lule Burgas were at about 60 per cent of their nominal strength, and still in process of recruiting, and that the Bulgarians were severely beaten at Chatalja in November, 1912. In enumerating the causes of the Turkish defeat, he has omitted the disbanding of 120,000 veterans just before the war on the assurance of the Powers that no attack on Turkey was intended or would be permitted. That assurance would not have deceived the Turkish nationalists, but it deceived the cosmopolitan party then in power, which had every reason to regard itself as in a special sense protected by the Powers.

Mr. Moore's very interesting account of a tour which he made in Albania just after the Constitution had been proclaimed has peculiar value at a moment when the problem of Albania occupies the world at large.

We commend his book to all who prize mature opinions, modest judgments, and the grace of humour.

African Camp Fires. By Stewart Edward White. (Nelson & Sons, 5*s.* net.)

Mr. White's name recalls the Rocky Mountains and the Indian trail; but he seems to have followed the example set by others of his countrymen, and sought in Africa the game which is disappearing from his native wilds. We own to a certain prejudice against the average East African sporting chronicle, made up of slaughter (or disappointment), abuse of natives (especially porters), dull jokes, and a few inaccurate remarks about the Masai; but Mr. White has brought a freshness of observation and a keenness of interest to his task which, together with a wholesome sense of humour, make his book very good reading.

Apart from the show places—Kenya, and Kilimanjaro, Lake Naivasha and the Rift Valley—it may emphatically be said of East Africa that "you must love it if to you it shall seem worthy of your love." Mr. White shows all the dispositions for doing so, and is quite ready to appreciate the good points of Swahili, Kikuyu, Masai, and every one else.

The shooting described was done in several different places: in the Shimba hills (by the by, the map which forms the "end-papers" is misleading in representing them to the north of Mombasa), on the Kapti Plains, up the Tsavo, on the Laikipia Escarpment, and in the Rift Valley. Except as regards lions (concerning which no one need as yet have any compunction), it was done with discrimination, and confined to specimens of the rarer animals, and what was needed for the food of the party. Of lions the bag was not enormous, in view of the numbers existing in the country. A party of fifteen was seen, and unsuccessfully stalked on one occasion. Another sight—of those which remain in the memory for a lifetime—belongs to the country near the Southern Guaso Nyiro:—

"At the top of that rise I lay still in astonishment. Before me marched solemnly an unbroken single file of game, reaching literally to my limit of vision in both directions. They came over the land swell a mile to my left, and they were disappearing over another land swell a mile and a half to my right. It was rigidly single file except for the young; the nose of one beast fairly touching the tail of the one ahead, and it plodded along at a businesslike walk. There were but three species represented: the gnu, the zebra, and the hartebeeste. I did not see the head of the procession, for it had gone from sight before I arrived; nor did I ever see the tail of it either, for the *safari* appearing inopportunely broke its continuance. But I saw two miles and a half, solid, of big game. It was a great and formal trek, probably to new pastures."

We own to some perplexity as to the "Swanee" River, a tributary of the Tsavo, of which the source was explored. Possibly the printers, who elsewhere have achieved some curious *variæ lectiones*, have thus maltreated the name of the Seri, flowing from Kilimanjaro into the Tsavo. "Lucania" (p. 207) also looks curious.

Another puzzling sentence occurs on p. 93: "He was pure Swahili, though of

the savage branch of that race, and had none of the negro type of countenance." What is Mr. White's definition of a Swahili?

The chapter on the Masai, though it makes no claim to be exhaustive or to present fresh facts, forms an interesting record of first-hand impressions. We think it is a mistake to say that the Masai never slaughter cattle for food. Mr. Hollis (see 'The Masai,' pp. 292, 317) distinctly records this as being done by the warriors while living in the *manyat*, not at the kraal itself, however, but at a specially constructed slaughter-house in the woods, where they stayed till all the meat was eaten. "They never remain for two months together without slaughtering. Whenever the old men, the women, and the boys"—who, as a rule, live on milk—"are able to do so, they likewise eat meat." It is added, however, that "the Masai elders do not slaughter their cattle without good cause, and a man who is very fond of meat is called a Dorobo." In this the Masai differ from the Galla, who not only eat beef when so disposed, but also do a considerable business in selling cattle to the Shehri butchers on the coast.

As to the peculiar institution of the *manyat*, however it may have originated, we do not feel satisfied that Mr. White is correct in assigning as a reason for its existence the fact that

> "the fighting strength of the tribe must be kept up, and by the young and vigorous stock. On the other hand, every man of military age must be foot free to serve in the constant wars and forays."

As no children were supposed to be born in the warrior's kraal (see Hollis, p. 311), this can scarcely have been the intention.

It was inevitable that many Swahili words should occur in a book of this sort; equally inevitable, perhaps (as the author betrays no acquaintance with Steere's 'Handbook,' and seems to have picked up his talk orally), that it should be spelt, more or less, after the fashion of the Cook and Mungo Park epoch, though even so, it is frequently far from representing the pronunciation. Thus we have "seemeelay" (*simila*), "kanzua" (*kanzu*), "fice" (*fisi*), "n'grooui" (*nguruwe*), "Monumwezi" (*Mnyamwezi*), and "monuome," given on p. 255 as the equivalent for *buck*, which we have failed to identify. It cannot surely be intended for *nyama*. It is rather startling to read that "Bags!" is vernacular for "it is finished," till one realizes that it is a printer's error for *Bass* (more usually *basi*). "Memba Sasa," who figures largely and very creditably in this history, has an impossible name; but *Mambo Sasa* (which may be freely rendered, "Now we're in for it!") is common enough. "Bwana Kingozi" does not, and cannot mean "the master with the red beard." *Kingozi* means "little skin." Finally, Baganda, Wakamba, &c., are plurals, not singulars.

Among the gems of the book are the description of the two Babus at Tsavo Bridge Station, and the chapter on the dogs—six of them, and each one a delight, especially "Wayward" and "Girlie."

A Wanderer's Trail: being a Faithful Record of Travel in Many Lands. By A. Loton Ridger. (Grant Richards, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

If the author ever comes to devote himself to writing as a means of livelihood, he may regret the prodigal generosity with which he has utilized the material at his disposal in preparing this book. He certainly will not be likely to give away again between the covers of a single volume so much as he gives here. As a traveller he covers more ground than many writers do in half a dozen volumes.

Mr. Ridger (who evidently still has youth on his side) was moved by the wander-spirit in his twenty-first year to set out upon travels which occupied him just seven years. As a lad he was enlarging one day, in conversation with a London merchant, upon his desire to "go abroad," "Then why the devil don't you go?" said the merchant. A little crestfallen, the would-be traveller explained his difficulties, including lack of funds. "My boy, if you want to go abroad and see the world—go! Ship in the first tramp you can find, bound anywhere. That is the only way to see the world." These words made so deep an impression upon our author that, within a month, his kit was packed, his farewells said, and he found himself journeying down to Cardiff, there to join a tramp steamer bound round the Horn for San Francisco—the route taken by many seekers after adventure for their first journey into the outside world. This particular adventurer was armed with a few more or less useless letters of introduction, 10*l.* in money, and a plentiful supply of that hopeful energy which still is, happily, an English characteristic.

Wireless telegraphy and compulsory education are not incompatible with the development of precisely the same keen appetite for wandering and new experiences in strange lands which in bygone years sent our Elizabethan ancestors cruising over all the Seven Seas in quest of fortune and adventure. As Mr. Kipling says,

> For to admire an' for to see,
> For to be'old this world so wide—
> It never done no good to me,
> But I can't drop it if I tried!

The probabilities are that the author of this book would find it easy to moralize at some length upon this verse. But fortunately for his readers he is more given to straightforward narrative than to sermonizing, though here and there he has yielded to the natural desire to round off a moral drawn from one or other of his singularly varied experiences.

Having made his way to San Francisco, where he arrived after the earthquake, the author tried earning his living in different parts of the North American continent: as counter-hand in a cigar store, worker in lumber camps, a layer of cement side-walks, deck-hand on river steamers, and in other ways. Then came an adventurous voyage across the Pacific to Honolulu, and thence to the Far East in a veritable coffin ship. Of the East Mr. Ridger saw a good deal from the white worker's standpoint, and his lack of capital undoubtedly helped him to many interesting experiences of a kind that would hardly have come his way if his pockets had been better lined. He taught English in Japanese schools, and he tested the extreme economy of lodging in monasteries. He tried a rather exciting sort of journalism in Korea, and came to the conclusion that the establishment of Japanese influence there was a tolerably tyrannical business. He visited many famous landmarks of the Russo-Japanese War, and saw aspects of Chinese life which are hidden from the moneyed globe-trotter, before working his way back again to America, by the Suez Canal and the Atlantic this time.

A brief glimpse of England intervened before our wanderer took up his kit once more and journeyed to South Africa. Here he tried most of the obvious forms of wage-earning, and learnt a good deal of mining on the Rand, relinquishing this after a time to make a long trek across the Kalahari Desert into Central Africa in quest of native labour for the mines. This accomplished, he responded once more to the call of the Orient, and from India worked his way through Burma, and thence to the Malays and the Far East once more, where he gave some attention to rubber cultivation and other tropical industries before finally turning his face homeward and bringing an end to his tramping. This is but a rough outline of the scope of his travels.

As a writer Mr. Ridger possesses the outstanding merits of simplicity, straightforwardness, sincerity, and the desire to describe and record faithfully. If he wisely makes no pretence to literary graces, his writing is free from gaudy passages and "padding," being unpretentious and frankly colloquial.

Of the first ship in which he travelled he says:—

> "I was surprised to find that all the crew and firemen were Chinese. This I have found to be the case with nearly every freighter in which I have since sailed. It seems a pity."

It does. But the fact is somewhat remarkable. The reviewer has found with regret that the majority of the crews of tramp steamers flying our flag are Dagoes, "Squareheads," or men of colour; but to find "all the crew and firemen" Chinese is not a typical experience.

The author occasionally does himself injustice in his choice of phrases. His prejudices are not really violent, but he sometimes uses words which make them appear so. For example, in the following passage he describes as "an ungrateful cur" a man who might conceivably be a thoroughly good fellow, though possibly a little whimsical and indiscreet. It is perfectly true that the man who is for ever railing against the country which shelters him and gives him prosperity is a graceless fellow, but it would surely be possible for a Briton sojourning in America to seek to make British patriots of his children, even to the point of eccentricity, without thereby showing himself a "cur."

"The type of Englishman who, though he has made America his home and makes his living from that country, is yet always belittling the place in which he lives is unpopular, and most deservedly so. An instance I have in mind is the case of one Englishman, long resident in California, who wrapped every child of his at its birth in a Union Jack. Such a type of man both England and America can well do without! In his own eyes he may be a patriot in exile; in mine he is an ungrateful cur. Another type, and perhaps an even more despicable one, is represented by the Englishman who takes out his 'first' papers whilst in America, and on the slightest opportunity will avail himself of American protection. In different surroundings he is a loyal Britisher and the first one to damn the Yanks. With such a type also both countries can well dispense."

Wisely, the author recommends a considerable measure of adaptability to young Englishmen settling oversea. But the reviewer will not readily forget the emphatic words of a Canadian Minister of the Interior, who told him that for the development of a certain province in the Dominion he wanted British farmers and farm-workers, who would bring their home-trained methods to Canada and stick to them. It was not by imitating all those among whom they settled in oversea lands that our forefathers built up our worldwide prestige. Rather, it was by means of a judicious process of selection, combined with an inflexible determination to hold to and even enforce the adoption of certain methods and principles essentially British. The man who too slavishly does in Rome as Romans do is apt to find—in the tropics, for example—that he speedily declines upon standards greatly lower than those of his native land.

It is interesting to note that in all his wanderings the author found that the best type of British subject he met was the Scot, and the least admirable the Australian:—

"I can only conclude that the home training of the one is the best, and of the other, the worst. I must confess I never met in all my wanderings an Australian I could really trust. I hope one day Fate will give me the opportunity of meeting the real Australian."

The reviewer hopes so too, for in England, in the Antipodes, and in North America he has met and known Australians, cultured and unlearned, who were alike worthy of trust, esteem, and affection; whilst in Australia itself he has found the general level of intelligence and kindness markedly higher than it is in some other parts of the British world, although the extremes of intellectual ability and culture may not be very well represented in that country. The submerged sections of our Old World communities have no equivalent in Australasia, even in the disappearing larrikin class.

Altogether, Mr. Ridger's work is one of exceptional interest. It should win the large circle of readers which it deserves. It is well supplied with reproductions of photographs.

By the Waters of Germany. By Norma Lorimer. (Stanley Paul & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

'By the Waters of Germany' is somewhat of a misnomer for a very pleasant book of travel which has little or nothing to do with rivers. Indeed, some of the streams by which the author wandered are hardly noticeable in the life of the towns with which her book deals. Miss Lorimer is probably not responsible for the statement on the cover of the book which tells the hesitating purchaser that the places with which the inside of the volume is concerned are "fine old towns of the Black Forest"; but whoever penned those words should have first looked at a map of Germany.

Mr. Douglas Sladen has written a charming Preface for this interesting work, and he bids us notice for how little money a delightful holiday may be taken in Germany. On 14*l.* apiece Miss Lorimer and her companion made a considerable tour, and were always contented and cheerful. The author tells how the money was disbursed, and gives useful advice as to inns; but with all her hints we doubt if many who try to follow in her footsteps will be able to make their money last as she did.

Starting from London, Miss Lorimer and her friend reached Cologne, as most people do; but then got off the beaten track, and saw Nordeck, Marburg (an interesting town where Luther held his amous conference on the Holy Eucharist), and Karlsruhe, Frauenalb and Herrenalb, before going on to Strasburg. Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Nuremberg were all visited, and are well described; but the place which—we think, rightly—pleased them above all others was the little walled town of Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber, which deserves all the praise allotted to it, even if its discovery by Americans is beginning to spoil its old-world charm. The scenery and the old Alsatian and Bavarian architecture are well brought before us. Stress is laid on the fascination of Strasburg, "the pathetically beautiful capital of forlorn Alsace," and we welcome an excursion which takes us to Freudenstadt to see the friezes of its church. We are surprised that Miss Lorimer did not discover a tiny walled town—extremely good in its way, but with little accommodation for travellers—which lies not very far from Rothenburg. At each spot, however, the travellers appear to have seen nearly everything worth visiting, and the author's German companion soon initiated her into the mysteries of German thrift.

Most of the illustrations are good; and the thread of a love-story which runs through the chapters is so slight that it seldom interferes with the real pleasure to be derived from the notes of an observant traveller.

Friends Round the Wrekin. By Lady C. Milnes Gaskell. (Smith, Elder & Co., 9*s.* net.)

Looking forth upon the world around her from the ancient lawns and quaintly clipped yews about the ruined Abbey of Wenlock, Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell has composed for her readers a delightful potpourri from a Shropshire garden. It is compounded of talks about the birds and books and dogs and flowers that surround her, and, best of all, of the tales for weekdays and stories for the sabbath recounted to her by the "proper Shropshire" folk. Much of the country lore so gathered and recorded is interesting, full of the old superstitions and the love of romance which dies so hard, in spite of education and motor-cars. These Shropshire tales have often a touch of imagination and a quality all their own. Take, for instance, the narrative of the old man who lost his reason after a vision of mermaids by Bomere Pool, and who grazed for seven years on the grass, ate green apples, and lay like a swine in a pigsty, until a known witch cured him with sunflower seed.

"'Were you unhappy during those seven years,' he was asked. 'Nay, nay!' said the old man. 'Tis only when you 've lost your reason that you knows really what happiness be.'"

It would have been interesting to compare notes with Nebuchadnezzar. In her library, Lady Catherine flits from Piers Plowman to Mrs. Fitzherbert, and from Caractacus to Benbow. The stories of Caractacus and Dick Whittington have been told as well before; and the brief account of Benbow's last fight is crammed with inaccuracies. It did not, for instance, take place in 1701, nor off the Spanish coast on the way to the West Indies, as a reference to 'The Dictionary of National Biography' or 'The Calendar of Colonial Papers' would quickly demonstrate. Nor can one be contented with Lady Catherine's appreciation of a near neighbour of hers, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, since his poetry is not even mentioned. Churton Collins was, we believe, the first to point out that, besides being the author of 'De Veritate' and other prose works to which justice has long been done, Lord Herbert was a poet who certainly anticipated some of Tennyson's most beautiful effects in the 'In Memoriam' metre. But the Shropshire talk of the old Shropshire folk "round the Wrekin" is good, and next to that the author's talk about birds. We know, indeed, of other spots where the peregrine falcon nests in England besides Edge Hill; but we are ready, as a rule, to acknowledge the inferiority of our nature and experience in the presence of one so happily constituted as Lady Catherine. For she avers that she loves the raucous cry of a corn-crake on a hot summer night. It has "a certain use in the world, no doubt," but it never occurred to us as possible to love it. 'Friends Round the Wrekin' will give pleasure to many readers who enjoy a real country mixture.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Barrett (Michael), Footprints of the Ancient Scottish Church, 6 net. Sands

A study of the cathedrals, collegiate churches, holy wells, and other remains of the pre-Reformation period in Scotland. The substance of the book is reprinted from articles in the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* and the *Ave Maria*.

Book of Genesis, 52/6 Lee Warner

The version here printed is that of the authorized text; there are coloured illustrations from drawings by Mr. F. Cayley Robinson. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

Coptic Martyrdoms, &c., in the Dialect of Upper Egypt, edited, with English Translations, by E. A. Wallis Budge, 17 6 net. Brit. Mus.

This volume contains "the Coptic texts, with translations, of an interesting and important series of ten Martyrdoms, Lives of great Ascetics, Discourses on Asceticism, and the History of Abbatôn, the Angel of Death, &c.," written in the dialect of Upper Egypt. Dr. Wallis Budge has written a Preface and Introduction, and there are thirty-two facsimile plates.

Talbot (Neville S.), The Mind of the Disciples, 3/6 net. MacMillan

An investigation of the question how far the minds of the disciples "coloured or even invented" the portrait they have given of Christ.

Tatlow (Tissington), Missionary Vocation and the Declaration of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union, 3*d*. net. Student Christian Movement

A pamphlet for students who feel that they have a definite call to be missionaries.

Woods (Edward S.), Thoughts on the Atonement, 6*d*. net. Student Christian Movement

Three articles which are reproduced with revision from *The Student Movement*.

LAW.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation, being Principes de Législation and Traités de Legislation, Civile et Pénale, translated and edited from the French of Étienne Dumont by Charles Milner Atkinson, Vol. I., 4/; Vol. II. 4/6; 2 vols, 8 Milford

The volumes are edited with foot-notes and an Introduction.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books and Important Illuminated and Historical Manuscripts, 1/ Sotheby & Wilkinson

The Catalogue comprises illuminated Books of Hours of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a first edition of Edward III. (1596); a copy of the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's 'Poems'; and autograph letters of Charlotte Brontë. The sale took place yesterday.

Catalogue of a Selected Portion of the Renowned Library at Wilton House, Salisbury, the Property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, 2/6 Sotheby & Wilkinson

An illustrated catalogue of illuminated manuscripts, block books, and early printed books, which were collected by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, 1656–1733. They will be sold by auction on June 25th and 26th.

Catalogue of Two Valuable Illuminated Manuscripts, the Property of Harry Yates Thompson, 1/ Sotheby & Wilkinson

This Catalogue gives detailed descriptions of a fifteenth-century French Book of Hours and a thirteenth-century 'Biblia Sacra Latina,' and is illustrated. The sale will take place on June 25th.

POETRY.

Cherry (Mary G.), Lyrics of the Open, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Verses about the beauties of nature, love, and other themes. A number of them describe places abroad, and there are some 'Songs in Scotland.'

Jangles of Jazed, 1 net. Rickinson, 3–4, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.

Miscellaneous rhymes, including 'A Hymn for St. Mammon's Day,' 'Wheat and Tares,' 'A Philistine Sermon,' and 'The Broken Idol.'

Lawless (Emily), The Inalienable Heritage, and Other Poems. Privately printed Agents, Truslove & Hanson

These are the last of Miss Lawless's poems, and were revised shortly before her death. Miss Edith Sichel writes an appreciation of her work in the Preface.

Poems from Beyond, by the Author of 'Nature's Way,' 1/ net. W. H. Smith

These verses are supposed to be the expression of a dead man on witnessing the behaviour of his relatives and others who live without thought of death.

Shepherd Tale (A), and Other Verses, by G. H. F. N. 2/ net. Mowbray

This little volume includes Christmas carols, hymns, short religious pieces, and verses on 'Spring,' 'Yellow-Hammers,' 'My Love,' &c.

Sterling (Robert W.), The Burial of Sophocles, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

The Newdigate Prize Poem for 1914.

PHILOSOPHY.

Driesch (Hans), The History and Theory of Vitalism, authorized translation by C. K. Ogden, 5/ net. Macmillan

The second portion of this book, dealing with the logical foundations of vitalism, has been partly rewritten by the author for the English translation.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Annual Register, a Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad for the Year 1913, New Series, 18/ Longmans

Gives a survey of English, foreign, and Colonial history during the year, a chronicle of the chief events, retrospects of the year's literature, science, art, drama, and music, obituaries, and an Index.

Barron (Evan Macleod), The Scottish War of Independence, a Critical Study, 16/ net. Nisbet

The author's sympathies are Scottish and Highland, and he emphasizes the part played by the north of Celtic Scotland in the War. The book is reproduced in a revised form from articles in the *Inverness Courier*.

Brandes (George), Friedrich Nietzsche, translated from the Danish by A. G. Chater, 6/ net. Heinemann

Contains four studies of Nietzsche, and the correspondence from 1887 to 1889 between him and Dr. Brandes.

Browne (Francis Fisher), The Every-day Life of Abraham Lincoln, 8/ net. John Murray

A second edition, revised by the author shortly before his death last year.

Cowan (Andrew Reid), Master-Clues in World History, 5/ net. Longmans

A study of the main movements in human progress.

Cramb (J. A.), Germany and England, 2/6 net. John Murray

Lectures on the origin of the hostility between the two countries, emphasizing the need in Englishmen of a better understanding of the aims and ideals of Germany. They were given at Queen's College last year, and have been reproduced from Mr. Cramb's "partial reconstruction" and the notes of one of his hearers. Dr. A. C. Bradley contributes a Preface.

De Kay (John), Dictators of Mexico, the Land where Hope Marches with Despair, 2/6 net. Effingham Wilson

Mr. de Kay, who has had fifteen years experience of Mexico, and has been associated with General Diaz and General Huerta, here discusses the problems of the present situation in the Republic.

Hill (David Jayne), A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe, Vol. III. The Diplomacy of the Age of Absolutism, 21/ net. Longmans

A study of European diplomacy after the Peace of Westphalia till the end of the Russo-Turkish war in 1775.

Julian (Hester), Memorials of Henry Forbes Julian, 6/ net. Griffin

A biography of the well-known mining engineer and metallurgist, who travelled widely and died in the Titanic disaster.

Leyland (John), The Royal Navy, its Influence in English History and in the Growth of Empire, 1/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press

A sketch of the nature and development of the British navy, touching on its administration, notable ships, men, and events of naval history, and the conditions of naval life.

Mackay (William), Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Olden Times in a Highland Parish, 10/ Inverness, 'Northern Chronicle'

A second and revised edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Aug. 25, 1894, p. 248.

Park Hall, Oswestry, Shropshire. Knight, Frank & Rutley

Giving historical and general notes of this sixteenth-century mansion, which was built during the reign of Elizabeth by Thomas Powell of Whittington. There are illustrations of the exterior and interior, and a plan of the estate. It will be offered by auction next month by the direction of the executors of the late Mrs. C. A. Corrie.

Pearson (Karl), The Life, Letters, and Labours of Francis Galton, Vol. I., 21/ net. Cambridge University Press

In the present volume the narrative is continued down to Galton's marriage in 1853. It is illustrated with numerous portraits, photographs, and facsimile reproductions of letters and sketches.

Rapson (E. J.), Ancient India, from the Earliest Times to the First Century A.D., 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

A sketch of the history of the nations of ancient India, describing their chief religious and social systems. There are illustrations and two maps, and a short bibliography and notes on the ancient geography are added.

Shelley (Henry C.), The Life and Letters of Edward Young, 12/6 net. Pitman

In his biography of the author of 'Night Thoughts,' Mr. Shelley has made use of recently discovered letters, as well as unpublished documents in the British Museum and Bodleian Library, and has included many extracts from Young's work as a satirist and dramatist. The book is illustrated.

Ships and Shipping, 2 vols., 1/ net each. Nelson

These two volumes in "Nelson's Encyclopædic Library" contain articles on the history of the development of shipbuilding, navigation, ship insurance, marine surveying, &c. The contributors include Mr. E. Keble Chatterton, Prof. J. J. Welch, and Mr. Douglas Owen.

Trial of Mary Blandy, edited by William Roughead, 5/ net. Hodge

A volume in the "Notable Trials Series." It includes a long Introduction by Mr. Roughead, and is illustrated with many portraits of Mary Blandy. The Appendixes include a 'Bibliography of the Case,' by Mr. Horace Bleackley.

Vaka (Demetra), A Child of the Orient, 7/6 net. Lane

This book gives the recollections of a Greek girl brought up in a Turkish home, and records her experiences in America.

Victoria History of the Counties of England: Surrey, edited by H. E. Malden, Index. Constable

The Index to the four volumes allotted to Surrey. The last appeared in 1912, and was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on Jan. 4, 1913, p. 5.

Ward (Maisie), S. Bernardino: the People's Preacher, "the Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder

A sketch of the chief events in the life of the saint, including three of his sermons.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Baring (Hon. Maurice), The Mainsprings of Russia, 2/ net. Nelson

The author discusses various aspects of Russian life, the manner in which the nobility and the peasant live, the Government, church, education, and justice in Russia.

Berlin and Environs, "Grieben's Guide Books," 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A fourth edition, illustrated with three maps.

Brussels and Antwerp, a Practical Guide, "Grieben's Guide Books," 1/6 net. Williams & Norgate

A second edition, containing four folding maps.

Cox (J. Charles), Cambridgeshire, 2/6 net. Methuen

This is the eighth volume in the series of "Little Guides" that has come from Dr. Cox. It gives descriptive notes on each parish, arranged alphabetically, and is illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

Dreiser (Theodore), A Traveller at Forty, 12/6 net. Grant Richards

An account of an American author's visit to England and his subsequent travels in France, Italy, Germany, and Holland. The illustrations are from drawings by Mr. W. Glackens.

Holt (George Edmund), Morocco, the Piquant; or, Life in Sunset Land, 6/ net. Heinemann

For notice see p. 848.

Loti (Pierre), Morocco, 7/6 net. Werner Laurie

For notice see p. 187.

Oxford Survey of the British Empire : VOL. I. THE BRITISH ISLES, MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS ; VOL. II. ASIA ; VOL. III. AFRICA ; VOL. IV. AUSTRALASIA ; VOL. V. AMERICA ; and VOL. VI. GENERAL SURVEY, edited by A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth, 6 vols., 70/ net, or 14/ net each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The object of the series is "to furnish a survey of the British Empire and its constituent parts in their geographical and allied aspects, together with their economic, administrative, and social conditions, at the present time." Vol. VI. includes a general historical summary. The work is illustrated with photographic plates, coloured maps, and maps and diagrams in the text.

Stott (M. D.), THE REAL ALGERIA, 10/6 net. Hurst & Blackett

An account of a trip along the coast of Algeria and south to Biskra. It is illustrated from photographs by the author.

Weaver (Emily P.), CANADA AND THE BRITISH IMMIGRANT, 3/6 net. R.T.S.

The writer gives a description of the conditions of the different provinces, with some account of their history, and discusses the opportunities Canada offers to British immigrants. Much practical information is supplied, and the book is illustrated with coloured plates from drawings by Mr. H. Copping, photographs, and a map.

Williams (Egerton R.), LOMBARD TOWNS OF ITALY, OR THE CITIES OF ANCIENT LOMBARDY, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder

This is a companion volume to the author's 'Hill Towns of Italy' and 'Plain Towns of Italy,' the purpose of the writer being "to write upon the most interesting cities and towns of Italy outside of the half-dozen commonly visited by travellers in making the 'grand tour.'" There are many illustrations and a map.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Harris (Lord) and **Ashley-Cooper (F. S.),** LORD'S AND THE M.C.C., 31/6 net. London and Counties Press Assoc.

This work has been written to commemorate the centenary of the present ground of the Marylebone Cricket Club. It is a "Cricket Chronicle of 137 Years," and is based on the official records of the Club.

Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane contributes an Introduction, and the book is illustrated with reproductions of paintings, engravings, and photographs.

SOCIOLOGY.

Rivers (W. H. R.) KINSHIP AND SOCIAL ORGANISATION, 2/6 net. Constable

Three lectures, delivered at the London School of Economics last May. They are based on material gained in the Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to Melanesia, 1908.

POLITICS.

Primrose League Election Guide, edited by G. A. Arbuthnot, 1/ net. Nash

This little book explains the principles and aspirations of the Primrose League, and gives advice to members on such matters as canvassing, organizing meetings, and preparing for an election. It includes an Introduction by Lord Curzon, and a paper on 'The Land Question,' by Mr. Walter Long.

ECONOMICS.

Ashley (William James), THE ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF ENGLAND, an Outline History, 2/6 net. Longmans

These lectures on English economic history were delivered at the Colonial Institute of Hamburg in December, 1912.

Hobson (C. K.), THE EXPORT OF CAPITAL. Constable

This thesis, which has been approved for the degree of Doctor of Science in London University, treats the subject from the analytic and historical standpoint, the last two chapters being devoted to some statistical aspects.

Kirkaldy (A. W.), ECONOMICS AND SYNDICALISM, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press

A study of some important problems which are the outcome of the present economic situation.

Marriott (J. A. R.), THE ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM, a Sketch of its Historical Evolution in its Bearing upon National Wealth and National Welfare, 3/6 net. John Murray

The historical portions of this book are based on academic lectures. Much of it is reproduced, in a revised and enlarged form, from articles in *The Fortnightly Review.*

Russell (Charles E. B.), SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH, 2/ net. Mowbray

This book deals with such problems as 'blind-alley' employments, housing, and gambling.

Wallas (Graham), THE GREAT SOCIETY, a Psychological Analysis, 10/ net. Macmillan

The author describes his work as "an analysis of the general social organisation of a large modern state, which has turned, at times, into an argument against certain forms of twentieth-century anti-intellectualism."

PHILOLOGY.

Clark (Albert C.), RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TEXTUAL CRITICISM, 1/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Oxford on June 6th.

Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, a Concise Etymological Dictionary, VOL. II. PART IX. The Eaton Press

This part comprises surnames from Rumboll to Sebright.

EDUCATION.

Legge (J. G.), THE THINKING HAND, OR PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 8/6 net. Macmillan

An account of the movement towards the introduction of manual work in elementary schools. The writer deals in particular with the schools of Liverpool, and his text is illustrated with over two hundred photographs.

Mackinder (H. J.), THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY, a Study in Method, 1/ net. George Philip

A practical handbook for teachers, forming a commentary on the author's series of "Elementary Studies in Geography and History."

Paterson (A.), THE EDGEWORTHS, a Study of Later Eighteenth-Century Education, 1/6 University Tutorial Press

The writer examines the educational principles of Miss Edgeworth and her father, and considers the influence on them of Locke and Rousseau.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Bayliss (R. Wyke), A FIRST SCHOOL CALCULUS, 4/6 Arnold

A textbook for beginners, based on the author's experience in teaching the subject.

Mackinder (H. J.), OUR ISLAND HISTORY, an Elementary Study in History, 2/ George Philip

Mr. Mackinder has enlarged his series of "Elementary Studies in Geography" by including text-books on history, feeling that the two subjects are inseparable. The present book is for children of 9 or 10 years, and has many illustrations and sketch maps.

Mackinder (H. J.), THE MODERN BRITISH STATE, an Introduction to the Study of Civics, 1/6 Philip & Son

This textbook is the sixth volume in Mr. Mackinder's series of "Elementary Studies in Geography and History," and is for children of about 14 years of age.

FICTION.

Askew (Alice and **Claude),** FREEDOM, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The story of a girl—the daughter of wealthy parents—who becomes discontented with her life of idleness, surrounded by luxury and conventionalism. The writers describe how, with the help of a bachelor girl friend, she gains her "freedom."

Cleveland (John), HUSTLER PAUL, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson

A tale dealing with a great newspaper swindle.

Dalrymple (Leona), DIANE OF THE GREEN VAN, 6/ Mills & Boon

This novel contains the chronicles of many love-affairs, and describes numerous adventures in the wilds and cities of the United States.

Dix (Beulah Marie), LITTLE FAITHFUL, 6/ Mills & Boon

A story picturing the "making" of a German officer dismissed from the army, and drifting to the United States, there finding after many trials the best that life has to offer.

Fielding-Hall (H.), LOVE'S LEGEND. Constable

A psychological study of a love episode.

Findlater (Jane Helen), THE GREEN GRAVES OF BALGOWRIE, 7*d.* net. Methuen

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, May 30, 1896, p. 712.

Forman (Justus Miles), THE SIX RUBIES, 3/6 Ward & Lock

The six rubies—a family heirloom—are stolen, and the hero's adventures in recovering them one by one make up the story.

Garnett (Mrs. R. S.), THE INFAMOUS JOHN FRIEND, 7*d.* net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

Gorky (Maxim), TALES OF TWO COUNTRIES, 6/ Werner Laurie

Containing a collection of tales of Italy and Russia.

Joyce (James), DUBLINERS, 3/6 Grant Richards

For notice see p. 875.

Leesom (Maude), THE STEP SISTER, 6/ Blackie

A simple homely narrative which to some may provide restful reading. The story tells of the "Mouse's" introduction by her mother's second marriage to the family of a suburban doctor, of her gradual settling in there, and of her later life, when wealth comes her way.

Lynn (Margaret), A STEPDAUGHTER OF THE PRAIRIE, 6/ Macmillan

A collection of short stories, most of which are reprinted from *The Atlantic Monthly.*

Norris (Frank), VANDOVER AND THE BRUTE, 6/ Heinemann

A posthumous work.

Tynan (Katharine), LOVERS' MEETINGS, 6/ Werner Laurie

A series of short stories.

Wadsley (Olive), REALITY, 6/ Cassell

The heroine, who at 18 was married to an old man whom she loathed, makes a second unfortunate match with a vain and selfish musician, whom she loved in ignorance of his true nature.

White (Fred M.), THE HOUSE OF MAMMON, 6/ Ward & Lock

Another of Mr. White's mixtures of melodrama and love, at the end of which the villain of the piece meets with a deserved, but unpleasant death, and two sets of wedding bells ring down the curtain.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Journal of English Studies, JUNE, 1/ net. Horace Marshall

The contents include 'Edward Young's Conjectures on Original Composition,' by Prof. E. J. Morley ; 'Composition in the Sixth Form,' by Mr. E. Sinclair Park ; and 'Children's Acting,' by Miss Amice Macdonell.

Review of Reviews for Australasia, MAY, 6*d.* Melbourne, John Osborne

The articles include 'The Premier's Conference, 1914,' by Mr. Richard Hain, and 'The Brisbane Bowls Carnival,' by Mr. Louis Waxman.

Scottish Review, SUMMER, 1914, 1/ net. Oliver & Boyd

Some of the articles in this number are 'The Scottish Small Landholders Amending Bill,' by Mr. J. M. Hogge ; 'Traces of the Celt in the Lowlands,' by Mr. Robert S. Rait ; and 'The Two Cultures,' by Mr. R. Erskine.

JUVENILE.

Woodward (Marcus), IN NATURE'S WAYS, a Book for all Young Lovers of Nature, being an Introduction to Gilbert White's 'Natural History of Selborne,' 2/ net. Pearson

The volume contains a selection of extracts from the 'Natural History,' with "a simple running commentary of notes and explanations." There are pen-and-ink illustrations by Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

GENERAL.

Ashton-under-Lyne Public Free Library, TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT, 1914. The Library

The report of the librarian, giving information regarding issue of books, subscriptions, exhibitions, expenditure, &c.

Bacon (Roger), ESSAYS, contributed by Various Writers on the Occasion of the Commemoration of the Seventh Centenary of his Birth, collected and edited by A. G. Little, 16/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Containing contributions from Mr. A. G. Little, Dr. Ludwig Baur, M. François Picavet, and other scholars, and a list of Roger Bacon's works and those attributed to him.

Browne (Septimus Ellerton) and **Smythe (Anthony Penn),** ESSAYS IN EDIFICATION, 2/6 net. Nutt

Mr. Browne and Mr. Smythe treat in rhyme and prose respectively of the "philosophy of 'Things in General' with Pedagogics as the practical application thereof."

Deighton (Howard), An Everyday Guide for the Secretary....of a Limited Company, 2/6 net. Effingham Wilson
A second revised edition, including the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1908 and 1913.

Gerrard (Thomas J.), A Challenge to the Time-Spirit, 5/ net. Washbourne
The author's aim is "to promote the conflict of the spirit of Catholicism with the Time-spirit of the twentieth century," and he considers such subjects as eugenics, economic reform, art, and music in their recent developments.

Hopkinson (Arthur W.), Healthful Salvation, Six Essays in Continuation of 'Saving Health,' 1/ net. Sherratt & Hughes
Essays on 'Mental Science,' 'Discipline,' 'Sorrow,' 'Marriage,' 'Meditation,' and 'Ecstasy.'

Livingstone College Year-Book, 6*d*. Livingstone College, Leyton, E.
Includes the Annual Report of the College, a review of recent progress in tropical medicine, and a record of the work of former students.

Meynell (Alice), Essays, 5/ net. Burns & Oates
Most of these essays are selected from 'The Rhythm of Life,' and other collections of Mrs. Meynell's essays. Those "here for the first time put into a book" are 'The Seventeenth Century,' 'Prue,' 'Mrs. Johnson,' and 'Madame Roland.'

Procter (Henry R.), The Making of Leather, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
A sketch of the history of the manufacture, with an account of the methods and principles of tanning.

Smithsonian Publications available for Distribution, April 25, 1914, Classified List. Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A classified list of serial publications, reports, &c.

Span (Reginald B.), Things that have Happened being Personal Experiences in the Borderland. 6*d*. net. Theosophical Publ. Soc.
An account of the writer's experiences of ghosts and other spiritual phenomena.

Sykes (M. C.), Why Early Death? 6*d*. net. St. Catherine Press
A little book giving practical advice on how to keep healthy.

PAMPHLETS.

Bain (James Leith Macbeth), The Barefoot League, 6*d*. Theosophical Publ. Soc.
A little pamphlet "on the virtues and delights of barefoot walking."

Gill (T. P.), North and South in National Work, 1*d*. Irish Tech. Instruction Assoc.
This address was given to the Irish Technical Congress held at Killarney last May.

Hills (J. W.), Ashley (Prof. W. J.), and Woods (Maurice), Industrial Unrest, a Practical Solution, 6*d*. net. John Murray
The report of the Unionist Social Reform Committee, including an Introduction.

Seaver (George), The Dionysus Cult in its Relation to Christianity, as seen in the Bacchæ of Euripides, 6*d*. net. Theosophical Publ. Society
This paper is reproduced in an enlarged form from an article in *The Theosophist*.

SCIENCE.

Cantrill (T. C.), Coal Mining, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
A short account of the principles and methods of coal mining, tracing the development of the industry from its earliest beginnings. The book is illustrated.

Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, edited by A. E. Shipley, assisted by Guy A. K. Marshall: Orthoptera (Acrididæ), by W. F. Kirby. Taylor & Francis
The task of completing the manuscript after Mr. Kirby's death was undertaken by Mr. Charles O. Waterhouse, whose work includes "the compilation of Keys to the genera in all the later subfamilies, as well as specific Keys for numerous genera." There are illustrations and diagrams.

Geological Survey of India, Memoirs, Vol. XL., Part II., 4/ Kegan Paul
Contains a paper entitled 'The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal,' by Mr. E. H. Pascoe.

Geological Survey of India, Records, Vol. XLIV. Part I., 1 rupee. Kegan Paul
Contains a general report of the Geological Survey of India for last year, by Dr. H. H. Hayden; 'A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana,' by Dr. W. A. K. Christie; and 'Notes on the Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils,' by Mr. G. De P. Cotter.

Gilbert (Charles H.), Two Cottoid Fishes from Monterey Bay, California. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A short paper describing the new species Enophrys Taurinus and the Orthonopias Triacis, and reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Kœhler (René), A Contribution to the Study of Ophiurans of the United States National Museum. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The collection of Ophiurans here described have come chiefly from the Caribbean Sea, and include both littoral and deep-sea forms. It contains 129 species, of which twenty-four are new. The monograph is illustrated with eighteen plates.

Ridgway (Robert), Birds of North and Middle America, a Descriptive Catalogue, Part VI. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The present volume contains descriptions of the Picariæ, comprising twelve families. It is illustrated with drawings by Miss Ruth G. Collette.

Sampson (R. A.), The Sun, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
An account for the general reader of "the present position of fact and theory relating to the Sun," illustrated with diagrams.

Silberstein (L.), The Theory of Relativity, 10/ net. Macmillan
This work is partly based on a course of lectures delivered by the author at University College, London, 1912–13. The writer deals only with the most important problems, and traces "the connexion of the modern theory with the theories and ideas that preceded it."

Thomson (Sir J. J.), The Atomic Theory, 1/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
The Romanes Lecture, delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre on June 10th.

Williams (M. H.), Bell (Julia), and Pearson (Karl), A Statistical Study of Oral Temperatures in School Children, with Special Reference to Parental, Environmental, and Class Differences, 6/ net. Dulau
A volume of the "Studies in National Deterioration," issued among the Research Memoirs of the Drapers' Company.

FINE ART.

Catalogue of Valuable Silver, Miniatures, Furniture, Porcelain, and Works of Art, including the Properties of Major Sir Matthew Wilson, the Earl of Moray, and Other Properties, 1/6 Sotheby & Wilkinson
A descriptive and illustrated Catalogue of works of art to be sold by auction on June 22nd and 23rd.

Day (Lewis F.), Lettering in Ornament, an Inquiry into the Decorative Use of Lettering, Past, Present, and Possible, 5/ net. Batsford
A second, revised edition, including a few additional illustrations.

Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, Annual Report for the Year 1913.
Includes notes on the Marlay bequest and recent accessions, with a list of donations and purchases.

MUSIC.

Davidson (Gladys), Stories from Wagner's Operas, 1/ net. Werner Laurie
The stories are preceded by a brief biographical sketch of Wagner, and there is a frontispiece.

Davies (H. Walford), Fair and Fair, Part Song, Words by George Peele (1558?–1597), set to Music, Op. 40, No. 1, 3*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), Love is a Torment, and Love's Tranquility, Two Quartets for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Op. 41, Nos. 1 and 2, 8*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), Magdalen at Michael's Gate, Words by Henry Kingsley, set as a Part Song for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, Op. 41, No. 3, 8*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), Rhythm in Church, an Essay, 6*d*. net. Riorden
This essay is founded upon a lecture given to the Royal College of Organists in June, 1913.

Davies (H. Walford), She is not Fair to Outward View, Words by Hartley Coleridge, set to Music as a Four-Part Song, Op. 40, No. 3, 3*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), Sing his Praises, Part Song, Words by Fletcher (1576–1625), set to Music, Op. 40, No. 2, 3*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), The Cloud, Words from the Poem by Shelley, set to Music as a Part-Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment, 4*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), The Seven Virgins, a Carol, Anonymous Words, set to Music for Four Voices, Op. 40, No. 4, 4*d*. Riorden

Davies (H. Walford), These Sweeter far than Lilies are, Part Song, Anonymous Words, set to Music for Chorus and Four Soloists, Op. 39, 6*d*. net; Tonic Sol-fa Edition, 4*d*. Riorden

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Bionay (Baronne M. de), La Source Éternelle, Poésies, 3fr. 50. Paris, Sansot
Includes 'Prière Matinale,' 'Rêve printanier,' 'Jardin en Provence,' 'Pitié,' &c.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

La Bruyère, Textes Choisis et Commentés, par Émile Magne, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A study of the life and personality of the seventeenth-century moralist. 'Les Caractères' and the 'Dialogues posthumes sur le Quiétisme' are included.

Pasquet (D.), Essai sur les Origines de la Chambre des Communes, 5fr. Paris, Armand Colin
A study of the origin and development of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Vaillat (Léandre), Le Cœur et La Croix de Savoie, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
The writer describes Chambéry, the capital of the ancient province, and the mountainous valleys of the Maurienne and the Tarentaise.

FICTION.

Baulu (Marguerite), L'Abbaye des Dunes, Roman, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A study of the struggle of the hero, a farmer, against heavy charges on his estate, domestic troubles, and other misfortunes.

Yver (Colette), Comment s'en Vont les Reines, 1/ Nelson
A cheap reprint.

MAGAZINE.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, 10 Juin, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
'Notes pour le Centenaire de 1814,' by M. de Roux; 'Les Poètes et le Néo-Classicisme,' by M. Henri Clouard, and 'Les Cas de Conscience de Barthélemy,' by M. François Renié are features of this issue.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Roger (Noëlle), La Route de l'Orient, 3fr. 50 Paris, Perrin
The writer, who has been attached to scientific expeditions in the Balkan Peninsula, has made a special study of the racial differences of the inhabitants, and here records his impressions of the various types. The book is illustrated with photographs.

NOTE ON A PASSAGE IN SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

The Doves Press, April, 1914.

It may be of interest to students of Shelley to have their attention once more called to the obscure construction at the end of the thirteenth stanza of the 'Ode to Liberty.' My own has recently been called to it in the course of my work on the text, and I have a solution to offer which seems to meet the difficulties of the case. The passage in question, is referred to in the following terms by the late Mr. Swinburne:—

"There are at least two passages (here we are concerned with one only) in the Ode to Liberty where either the meaning or the reading is dubious and debateable. In the thirteenth stanza, having described under the splendid symbol of a summons sent from Vesuvius to Etna across the volcanic islets of Stromboli—the Æolian isles of old—how Spain calls England, by example of revolution, to rivalry of resurrection—in 1820, be it observed—the poet bids the two nations, 'twins of a single destiny,' appeal to the years to come. So far [continues Mr. Swinburne] all is plain sailing. Then we run upon what seems a sudden shoal or hidden reef. What does this mean?—

Impress us from a seal,
All ye have thought and done! Time cannot dare conceal.

The construction is at once loose and intricate; the sentence indeed limps on both feet; but I am not sure that here is not rather oversight than corruption. The sense at starting is clearly: 'Impress us *with* all ye have thought and done, *which* time cannot dare conceal'; or, 'Let all ye have thought and done impress us,' and so forth. The construction runs wild and falls to pieces. We found and we must leave it patchwork; for no violence of alteration, were such permissible, could force it into coherence."

The difficulty, however, it seems to me, is not the construction of the passage "impress us," and so forth, by itself; but its interpretation in relation to the preceding sentence. To whom does "ye" in the last line refer? Apparently to the "twins of a single destiny," Spain and England. But it is impossible that the poet—Shelley, be it observed—should appeal to Spain and England to "impress us from seal, all they had thought and done." Spain, the historical protagonist of tyranny, the champion of the Papacy, the author of the Inquisition! Impossible! And yet that, at first sight, would appear to be the grammatical construction. Thus, writing in 1870, Mr. W. M. Rossetti construes the passage to mean:—

"Do thou impress us living Spaniards and Englishmen, as if from a seal, O thou all that Spain and England have thought and done worthily in time! Time cannot dare to conceal that!"

It is true that Mr. Rossetti qualifies the "all" with "worthily"; but "worthily" is not in the text as it stands. On the other hand, Mr. Forman, writing in 1876, identifies "ye" with "Republicanism in America," a definite entity which nowhere appears in the text. Thus,

"To me," he writes, "the Poet seems to invoke England and Spain to rise together and appeal to the future of Republican America, to impress on them, as from a seal, all that had been and should be thought and done by Republicanism in America; and that invocation," he continues, "is supported by the simple proposition that time cannot dare conceal anything."

Here, whilst seeking by the introduction of "American Republicanism" to avoid the invocation to Spain and England to impress us with all they had thought and done, Mr. Forman does violence to the text in several other respects: (1) He translates "the eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West" into "the future of Republicanism in America"; (2) He extends and alters "all that ye have thought and done" into "all that has been and should be thought and done by Republicanism in America"; finally, Mr. Forman changes "us from a seal" into "as from a seal," and "Time cannot dare conceal" into "Time cannot dare conceal anything."

My own interpretation, forced upon me by the impossibility of identifying "ye" with Spain and England, does no violence, and introduces no new subject. It is that "ye" refers not to "Spain and England," or by implication to "Republicanism in America"; but simply to "the eternal years" in the preceding sentence; that "us," both in "enthroned before us," and "impress us from a seal," is not "England and Spain," or "us living Spaniards and Englishmen," but simply us, the people, or world at large, on whose behalf "the voice" is speaking; and, finally, that the entire passage, "impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done," is simply the matter of the "appeal" which the "twins of a single destiny" are invited by "the voice" to make "to the eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West." And I submit that the meaning as here explained, may be made apparent by the simple expedient of mentally supplying the words "say to them" before "impress," or alternatively, by putting "impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done" in quotes, thus:—

Twins of a single destiny! appeal
To the eternal years enthroned before us
In the dim West; "Impress us, from a seal,
All ye have thought and done!" Time cannot dare conceal

"The eternal years enthroned before us in the dim West," I understand to mean not "the years to come" of Swinburne, but the years of revolution already accomplished "in the West," eternal by virtue of their eternal content, achieved revolution, fixed and unchangeable, enthroned and matter for a "seal"; and, in illustration of the imagery, I would refer to the companion lines in 'Hellas,' which are as follows:—

But Greece and her foundations are
Built below the tide of war,
Based on the crystalline sea
Of thought and its eternity;
Her citizens, imperial spirits,
Rule the Present from the Past,
On all the world of men inherits
Their seal is set.

The twinship of Spain and England may be either the twinship of each, or the twinship of the two; the twinship of each in respect of its twofold character, European and American, or of the two in respect of their similarity in being, each, both European and American; but whatever the twinship may be, the "destiny" is single—Liberty! T. J. COBDEN-SANDERSON.

THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

IN my book 'The Truth about Ulster' I wrote:—

"For the twenty-five years that I knew it [Belfast] there was not a bookseller's shop in the whole of the city—I mean, of course, a shop where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking—a volume of travel, biography, or fiction."

Some one wrote to *The Athenæum* a week or two ago suggesting that I had not stated what was true, and now the editor of *The Irish Book Lover* goes so far as to give the names of Belfast booksellers in the seventies and eighties to prove how grossly inaccurate was my assertion, adding that it is extraordinary how I could have forgotten them. It so happens, however, that I have not forgotten them; the more I remember them, the more emphatic I am inclined to make my assertion that in Belast there was no bookseller's shop "where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking."

Only two of the names mentioned by your correspondent can be taken with any measure of seriousness; but let me go through the list *seriatim*. William Mullan was the tradesman who I said had made a small fortune out of publishers' "remainders" and defective editions. He was one of the earliest discount booksellers in the Kingdom, and as such I still think of him with respect, for he enabled me to buy the cheap editions of the Standard Poets published by Milner & Sowerby of Halifax when I was a boy; but when I inquired of him in my adolescence for a book called 'Idylls of the King,' I found that I had gone too far: he had never heard of the work. He was certainly not the bookseller of my definition quoted above.

Regarding the "branch publishing house at Paternoster Square" referred to by your correspondent—fancy a London "branch" to a Belfast publishing house!—I happen to know a good deal. It was started by the ambitious son of William Mullan; and Edward Jenkins, who had married a Belfast lady, induced the firm to give him a commission for two or three novels which they published with disastrous results to themselves. A compilation called an 'Elocutionist' followed, and, I think, about half-a-dozen other works. These transactions, however, made such an inroad upon the modest fortune of the elder Mullan that the "London branch" was quickly lopped off. So much for the Mullans.

John Henderson was a printer and photographer. His shop was made attractive through being looked after by his comely daughters. They were almost exclusively newsagents. Their counter was littered with *The Family Herald*, *The London Journal*, and such-like entrancing periodicals of the seventies, and their shelves were laden with yellow backs and green covers. There was not a book in their premises that was priced over half-a-crown.

Now comes the only name of a real bookseller in the list. Christopher Aitchison was undoubtedly a man of literary taste and ability. He tried to inculcate at least a curiosity respecting current literature among his fellow-townsmen, but he left the town before he had ruined himself, and found a more appreciative *clientèle* in Edinburgh. I frequently ordered new books from him, but I always had to wait for them. He smiled sadly when I asked him why he did not stock them. His "fancy trade" enabled him to keep his shop open. But even this remunerative branch of the business did not serve his successor, and the shop was closed.

Henry Greer was an interesting old gentleman in High Street—a relic of the days when Belfast was a place of some culture and reading. It was through him that my first 'Principia' was ordered, and through him and his son (who succeeded him) I got my *Athenæum* for several years—only one other copy came to the town. I repeat that he did not stock even so popular a schoolbook as Smith's 'Principia.' His son had been for a long time in Hachette's Paris house, and had a thorough knowledge of the trade. When he returned to Belfast he obtained a knowledge of the town as well. Even his "fancy goods" and a larger shop did not prevent the shutters from being put up permanently after a year or two.

The last name on your correspondent's list, coupled with the word "poet," brings back to me many amusing recollections. James Reed had a small corner shop with a hand-printing press. He was a compositor by trade, and could turn out a black-bordered, highly sepulchral memorial card with the best. It was, I fancy, the demand for an appropriate verse for his sorrowing clients that forced him into the perilous paths of poetry. His doggerel was quite down to the level of the requirements of the deeply embossed memorial card of the third-class lodging-house. But a poet who is a printer as well has a "pull" (in at least a technical sense) over one who is not fortunate enough to combine the trades: he can appear in print when he pleases; and it pleased Mr. Reed to do so pretty frequently. The most popular "pull" from his galley was a "poem" on a railway accident which had happened on a Sunday. He attributed the disaster to a desire on the part of Providence to protest against travelling on the Sabbath Day; so that Mr. Reed was a man of piety as well as of printing and poetry. But he certainly never came within miles of being the bookseller of my definition.

Why does your correspondent not give further examples of the prosperity of bookselling in Belfast? He has omitted some names of quite as great respectability as any of the five with which I have dealt. What about Mr. McComb, who actually published two volumes of "poetry"? He was surely as much a bookseller as any of the others,

and he was also licensed to celebrate marriages—a delightful and inspiring branch of his business; for he could nearly always sell a Family Bible to the newly wed, and so impart a sort of religious flavour to the secular ceremony. Why did your correspondent not mention the name of Phillips of Bridge Street, who had a shop lined with books, some of them running to as high a figure as 1*s.* 6*d.*? I believe that all the creditors were paid in full, though the shop remained open for several years.

With the question of the second-hand booksellers I have nothing to do. I clearly defined what I meant by the designation "bookseller" when I made my original statement in 'The Truth about Ulster,' and the accuracy of that statement remains unshaken and incapable of being shaken.

F. Frankfort Moore.

IRISH BOOK CATALOGUES.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.
June 17, 1914.

The Editor of *The Irish Book Lover* misunderstands my reference to Irish book catalogues. I said that they were not "systematically *issued*." Within the past three months, I have received six catalogues from Edinburgh, five from Tunbridge Wells, four from one bookseller in Leyton, three from one in Exeter, and so on. I wrote for the four Irish catalogues specially named by the Editor. One has not arrived; one is dated 1910; one is dated 1912, with a supplementary leaflet of 1913. Messrs. Hanna & Neale sent an interesting catalogue of the late Dr. Joyce's books, dated April last; but between it and its predecessor was a gap of six months. I fear that a "systematically issued" catalogue is still to seek. Cannot *The Irish Book Lover* use its influence?

H. M. Beatty.

SALES.

The sale by Messrs. Hodgson, on June 9th, of the MSS. and Autographs collected by Dowden included the following: The Original Conversion of Sir Tobie Matthew, 15*l.* 10*s.* Note-Books and Diaries of Isaac Reed, 26*l.* Two A.L.s. from the Earl of Orrery referring to Swift and Johnson, 14*l.* 10*s.* Two MS. Memorandum Books of George Crabbe, 14*l.* Original Sonnet of Wordsworth, 14 lines, 30*l.* Five A.L.s. of Robert Browning, 12*l.* 10*s.* Original MS. of Swinburne's Song on "The Union," 40*l.*; two A.L.s. from the same, 10*l.* 5*s.* Original Poem by Walt Whitman, with an autograph letter, 12*l.* 10*s.* The same sale also included a collection of Original Sketches of George Cruikshank, which realized 46*l.*

On Wednesday and Thursday in last week Messrs. Hodgson sold the library removed from Stowlangtoft Hall, the following being the more important lots: Elliot's Monograph of the Pheasants, 2 vols., 40*l.* Gould's Birds of Asia, in parts, 33*l.* A series of the Zoological Society's Proceedings and Transactions between 1848 and 1876, 36*l.* 10*s.* Alken's Cockney's Shooting Season in Suffolk, 19*l.* Sponge's Sporting Tour, by Surtees, in the original parts, 19*l.* Sterne's Tristram Shandy, A Sentimental Journey, &c., 21 vols., First Editions, 30*l.* 10*s.* A set of the original numbers of The Spectator, 1711–12, 18*l.* 10*s.* Ferguson's British Essayists, 40 vols., old morocco, 10*l.* 10*s.* Bacon's Works, by Montagu, 17 vols., large paper, 9*l.* A set of Speeches, 60 vols., 19*l.* Old Engravings of Venice, in 2 vols., 28*l.* 10*s.* Melanchthon's Copy of Erasmus on Suetonius, 15*l.* The highest price in the sale was reached by a perfect copy of the 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by Machlinia in 1483, 138*l.* The total realized for the 157 lots was 1,278*l.* 18*s.*

On Wednesday, June 10th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books, of which the most important were the following: Chaucer, Works, 1896, Kelmscott Press Edition, 85*l.* Pope, Works, 1717, J. W. Croker's copy, 63*l.* A Collection of all the Dramatic Pieces published in the Reign of King George III., formed by Horace Walpole, 58 vols., 1760–95, 210*l.*

Literary Gossip.

In view of the extension during recent years of the activities of the Society of Authors, in future it will be known as the Incorporated Society of Authors, Playwrights, and Composers. Its address remains as before, No. 1, Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

A "Constant Reader" writes to point out that the reviewer of 'Sex' in the "Home University Library" did not speak of Prof. J. Arthur Thomson and Prof. Patrick Geddes. The former is the well-known Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen, and the latter of Botany at St. Andrews. We merely reply that all professors do not care to be called professors, and that some of them have been called "Mr." for the last twenty years in *The Athenæum* without apparently being aggrieved. Such honours seem to us excessively emphasized in this present world of personal advertisement. The two professors were not, we presume, officially representing their respective faculties when they wrote this book. We add that "A Constant Reader" breaks a rule which should be perfectly well known by giving no name and a vague address.

A correspondent writes:—

"The brief notice of the Corbridge volume of 'The History of Northumberland,' printed by you on June 13th, does less than full justice to two good workers. The 'excavations carried out since 1906' have been under the superintendence of Mr. R. H. Forster, and the Roman remains thus discovered, together with other Roman remains of the neighbourhood, are sketched in the 'Supplement' which your reviewer notes. The rest (six-sevenths) of the volume contains a detailed history of the Corbridge district, by Mr. H. Craster, Fellow of All Souls, and is (as far as I can judge) an unusually able and scientific contribution to local history, with much new and valuable matter."

The retirement of Mr. A. H. Gilkes from the head mastership of Dulwich is announced. The "old man," as he is affectionately termed by Alleynians, has been in authority for twenty-nine years, and under his rule the school has maintained a remarkable level of efficiency alike in work and games.

Prof. Donald MacKinnon, who was appointed to the Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University in 1882, is to retire on September 30th. He acted as Secretary of a Commission appointed to issue a revised translation of the Gaelic Bible, and has made many contributions to Celtic literature.

Mr. James Bain is removing next week to larger and more convenient premises at No. 14, King William Street, Strand, W.C., close to the National Gallery, upon the site of which—"next the Mews Gate in Castle Street, St. Martin's"—his bookselling business was originally founded nearly a hundred years ago.

Messrs. Smith & Elder announce a novel, entitled 'They who Question,' by a writer who is well known, but in this instance chooses to be anonymous. He deals with the problem of suffering, and the solutions of it offered in different religious theories.

Mr. John Oxenham published a small volume of poems, 'Bees in Amber,' last September through Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is already in a fourteenth edition, a fact which should encourage the aspiring poet of to-day. The public is not so blind to merit as it is sometimes thought to be.

The English Association has in preparation a volume entitled 'The Year's Work in English Studies.' It is being edited by Sir Sidney Lee, and will be published by the Oxford University Press next January. It is designed to supply a comprehensive record of pertinent English work which has been done at home and abroad during the year ending approximately on October 31st, 1914. It will be divided into a series of sections, each of which will be edited by an expert.

Under the title 'The Flower of Peace' a collection of the religious poetry of Mrs. Katharine Tynan will be published by Messrs. Burns & Oates on June 29th.

The Cornhill Magazine for July opens with a new serial, 'Two Sinners,' by Mrs. D. G. Ritchie. Sir Henry Lucy, continuing his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' writes of old Parliamentary hands from Sir William Harcourt to Joseph Cowen, and from "Jemmy" Lowther to Sir John Gorst. 'A True Dream' is an unpublished poem written by Mrs. Browning in 1833. 'The Beauty of Age,' by Mr. A. C. Benson, is an address delivered before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. 'From a Roman Palace,' by the Marchesa Peruzzi de' Medici, daughter of Julian Story, tells of the circle that met in her father's studio, with anecdotes of Hans Andersen and Browning. 'The Illustrious Garrison,' by Col. MacMunn, is the story of Sale's Brigade at Jellalabad, and 'Cardinal Bembo and his Villa' a study from the Italian Renaissance by Mrs. Julia Cartwright. Dr. Stephen Paget begins a series of articles on parenthood, under the title of 'The New Parents' Assistant.' 'By the Wayside' is a group of little essays and impressions by Mr. G. F. Bradby, and 'Pride of Service' a short story by Mr. Boyd Gable. The magazine concludes with a letter to the editor from Mr. Hesketh Prichard on the fact that the Grey Seals (Protection) Bill has passed into law as the result of an article in *The Cornhill*.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, who died on Wednesday last, was well known as war correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*. The son of a Glasgow builder, he emigrated to America, and risked his life several times as a soldier of the South in the war. A man of remarkable strength and pluck, he figured in many campaigns from the time of Arabi's rebellion to that of the Russo-Japanese war. He was an effective journalist, but had no particular knowledge of the problems of war.

Next week we are paying special attention to books on education.

SCIENCE

The Riddle of Mars the Planet. By C. E. Housden. (Longmans & Co., 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

This book is written to prove the possibility of the water supply on the planet Mars as imagined by Prof. Percival Lowell. It will be remembered that certain markings are seen on the surface of the planet Mars to which many years ago the name of "canals" was given—perhaps rather unfortunately, as there was then no suggestion that they are actual waterways—and that the actual objectivity of these as the fine straight lines depicted by some observers has been called in question.

With this controversy we are not now concerned. A main fact about Mars that is beyond dispute is that there are white caps around the poles which form, disperse, and re-form periodically, and after careful study of the surface of the planet under perfect conditions at Flagstaff, Arizona, U.S., Prof. Lowell concluded that the visibility of the canals depends on these periodic changes, and hence argued in his book 'Mars and its Canals' that there are inhabitants on Mars in a high state of civilization; that the only water they have comes from the melting of the polar snows; and that the canals and circular patches (oases) that he saw on the surface of the planet formed an artificial system designed to bring water from the poles to the equator of the planet, which is necessary for the existence of the supposed inhabitants.

Mr. Housden, the author of the book now before us, an engineer who has had considerable experience in irrigation works in Australia, shows how such works could be carried out on the planet Mars. The solution of the problem is a system of pumping stations which force water through underground pipes, the "canals" not being actual waterways, but these and the oases are apparently the ocular evidence of vegetation around the pipes and pumping-stations. This description may seem to ascribe the book to the Jules Verne type, but the author intends it to be taken seriously, and having worked out the problem as an engineer, arrives at a scheme which, he says, would be seen by us exactly in agreement with what is seen. Hence he concludes that "there can be no reasonable doubt that there is to-day a system of irrigation in actual operation on our neighbouring planet."

The argument does not appear conclusive. The central fact in the question is the existence of water on the planet, and the evidence for this is conflicting. The late Prof. Russel Wallace in his book 'Is Mars Habitable?'—a question to which he gave a negative answer—raised the objection to Lowell's hypothesis that the Martian efforts would be defeated by evaporation, if the canals were open, and Mr. Housden has overcome this objection by laying his pipes underground. The book, in fact, may be considered as an answer to another criticism made by Wallace, that the engineering feat would be too great for any but a dense and intelligent population, and from this point of view it may be considered a reasonable contribution to the Martian problem.

SOCIETIES.

Meteorological.—*June 17th.*—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. B. C. Wallis read a paper on 'The Rainfall of the Southern Pennines.' This inquiry had been undertaken with a view to finding a scientific justification of the claim made for the wetness and humidity of Lancashire as suiting the manufacture of cotton. The distribution of the rainfall of the Pennine district may be summarized by saying that the west is wetter than the east on the whole and as a rule, although the difference between the two areas is least marked during the dry season from March to May. In June and July, however, the lowland of the Trent and Ouse valleys receives a relative excess of rainfall, which is compensated by the relative dryness in December and January. The uplands are absolutely wetter than the neighbouring lowlands, and the western slopes are wetter than the eastern; but the difference in rainfall between upland and lowland is least marked during the warm weather, and most marked during the cold weather. Throughout the whole district, on the average, the rainfall decreases in intensity from January until April, increases from April to August, shows a drop in relative quantity for September, rises to a maximum in October, and then declines until December. The local relief of the Pennine uplift gives the cotton towns their characteristic climate, and is the dominant factor which has made Lancashire supreme in the cotton industry.

Mr. H. J. Bartlett read a paper on 'The Relation between Wind Direction and Rainfall.' This was a discussion of wind and rain records at the four observatories of Valencia, Aberdeen, Falmouth, and Kew for the ten-year period 1901–10. It was shown that a large proportion of the total rain falls with winds in the south-east and south-west quadrants, except in the case of Aberdeen, where the amount in the north-west quadrant is relatively high. The greatest amounts at Kew and Falmouth occur with a south-west wind, respectively 22 and 28 per cent. At Aberdeen the south-east wind brings the highest amount, 20 per cent; while Valencia receives 30 per cent with south, 20 per cent with south-east, and 15 per cent with the south-west wind during the year. At each observatory there are two months during the year when the proportion of rain occurring normally in one or more quadrant diminishes considerably. For Valencia, Falmouth, and Kew, this feature is strongly marked in June and September; while for Aberdeen, where it is less obvious, the months are May and November.

Mr. E. H. Chapman also read a paper on 'Barometer Changes and Rainfall: a Statistical Study.'

Aristotelian.—*June 8th.*—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair. Mr. Adam Rankine and Miss Mary Fletcher were elected members. Mr. David Morrison read a paper on 'The Treatment of History by Philosophers.'

Can historical process be adequately explained by principles which have sufficed for the explanation of the processes of inanimate nature? or, if it cannot, are we compelled to question whether, after all, mechanical principles suffice, even for the explanation of the world of nature? In any consideration of final cause in history we are compelled to face the question of the nature of time and its relation to ultimate reality, and we are forced back to the source and primary meaning of causality as we find it in ourselves as active or efficient. A use of the principle of causality, applicable to most scientific investigations, seems not strictly acceptable when we deal with human causes, unless it can admit spontaneity or individual activity as a fact. The question of the freedom of the human will is thus quite a real question for anyone writing a philosophy of history, and so also is the question of the reality of time. If time is unreal, then what we see in history may, indeed, be the fragmentary presentation of something eternally perfect; but it may give us only glimpses of an ultimate chaos.

If time is real, the end is not yet attained, and seems, indeed, never completely attainable, and that to some people appears an insuperable objection. But the thing must be one way or the other. The relation of these two views of the nature of time to the philosophy of history, was illustrated at length by comparison of the theories of Dr. Bosanquet, M. Bergson, and Prof. Varisco. It was shown that for all these writers, history presents philosophy with problems which cannot simply be ignored, problems connected with such concepts as efficient and final cause, finite personality and value, and with questions as to the reality of time, the nature of real possibilities, the relation of mind and body, and the relation of mechanism and teleology. The contest is ultimately between spontaneity or individual activity, and the scientific concept of inert matter as a constant quantity. We cannot decide the ultimate essence of value without deciding the significance we are to give to feeling. The distinction of selves is not overcome, even in our highest emotional experience, although that may give rise to osmotic processes among selves, and it is doubtful if even the most rapt mystic would be satisfied, if the value he realizes in his love of God were preserved as another's, and not as his experience. In history we lay our count with nothing short of the whole world, and this world has produced those highest emotional experiences which alone have rendered tolerable for us much else that it has produced.

Without the existence of that great scale passing from simple human happiness to supreme exaltation of soul, should we ever have spoken of value as something actually existing in the world?

The President, in opening the discussion, said that he considered that much injustice had been done to the school of writers who follow Mr. Bradley and Mr. Bosanquet in representing their doctrine as one of the unreality of time. They did not declare that time is unreal, but that it is not ultimate in the sense that it contains reality; reality contains it, it is one of the features contained in the absolute. He illustrated this in calling attention to the importance attributed by them to historical development, and more particularly, to the contention of Mr. Bosanquet, that real value resides in what is universal, and that there is no value in psychological states as such, but only in so far as they are mental states, cognizant of what is of universal significance. This view had been even more strikingly illustrated recently in the works of the Indian mystic, Tagore.

Dr. Wolf held that the philosophical historian approached his problem in a more proper spirit when he tried to determine the kind of value history has, rather than what he would like it to have.

Mr. Mead said that if we take history in block, it is impossible to find meaning in it. If a philosopher is going to consider any scientific matter, he will surely have to dissociate fact from allegation and unproved theory. Looking at history in this way, we see it as a mixture of fact and unproved theory, and we can hardly imagine meaning to run through both. This is the distinction that modern historians are seeking to establish between *Geschichte* and *Storicismus*.

Mr. Carr emphasized the tendency in each of the three philosophers discussed in the paper to insist on the impossibility of cutting universals, values, spiritual reality of every kind, free from their attachment to scientific reality. However important the value we give to conscious experience, however vastly the spiritual overflows the material and temporal, it is in indissoluble relation with it, and we can give no meaning to life or mind entirely detached from the materialism or mechanism of nature. Mr. Tudor Jones, Mr. Worsley, and Mr. Shelton also spoke, and Mr. Morrison replied.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

Mon. Royal Institute of British Architects, 8.—Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal.
— Geographical, 8.30.—'Exploration in the unknown Brahmaputra Region on the North-Eastern Frontier of India,' Capt. F. M. Bailey.

Tues. Asiatic, 4.
— Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 4.30.—'A Mid-Sixteenth-Century Panorama of Rome, by Anton Van Den Wyngaerde of Brussels,' Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley.
— British Academy, 9.—'"Hamlet and Orestes," a study in traditional types,' Mr. Gilbert Murray.

Wed. Geological, 8.—1. 'The Trilobite Fauna of the Abbey Shales near Hartshill,' Mr. V. C. Illing; 2. 'Notes on the Trilobite Fauna of the Middle Cambrian of the St. Judwal's Peninsula (Carnarvonshire),' Mr. T. C. Nicholas.

Thurs. Royal, 4.30.—'Note on Mr. Mallock's Observations on Intermittent Vision,' Prof. S. P. Thompson; 'The Variation of Electrical Potential across a Semipermeable Membrane,' Prof. F. G. Donnan and Mr. G. M. Green; 'On the Potential of Ellipsoidal Bodies and the Figures of Equilibrium of Rotating Liquid Masses,' J. H. Jeans; 'The Twenty-seven-Day Period in Magnetic Phenomena,' Dr. C. Chree; and other Papers

FINE ARTS

Cartoons. By Will Dyson. ('Daily Herald' Office, 7*d.* net.)

Mr. Dyson has the advantage over most other English cartoonists of being able to say what he means without mincing matters, and his public rather like him the better for it. Sincerity breeds a more vigorous draughtsmanship than results from the decorous academic exercises which in most papers enliven politics, but at the same time make of them an unreal game. With Mr. Dyson we feel that he has a belief in the paramount importance of the great conflict between capital and labour, which is almost always his subject. We do not quarrel with him for depicting it in somewhat melodramatic fashion, or for casting his workman always as the patient hero; the capitalist as an odious monster, branded with the name of "Fat." Broad effects are, perhaps, necessary to convey general truths, and the virtues of some employers may well appear irrelevant detail to the critic of a system. Yet in the desire to get a hideous figure to stand for a hideous thing there is danger that the cartoonist may mislead the workman as to who is the prime mover among his enemies. Doubtless there is a class of wealthy people addicted to gross physical indulgence. Perhaps a more real prompter to that competition in elaborate living which rests on sweated labour is of another character—and sex. One of Mr. Dyson's most effective tricks for demanding sympathy is to show us the sweated woman; but to be just he should have given as much prominence to woman as a sweater also. Smart, attractive, multiple in her needs, she must be shown as she is for the working classes to decide whether she is worth her cost or no.

It would surely mean no great lapse from partisanship to admit that the toiler bleeds not that certain people should overeat themselves, but that in every class of society there should be maintained a perpetual pretence of being wealthier than one's neighbours. Vulgar display is a more real enemy than sensual indulgence. This shallow peacock variety may be more difficult to personify, but in the interests of truth it is always worth the effort.

Mr. Dyson's satire could hardly, however, be thus redirected without a certain purging of his art. His drawing at present has too much swagger and ostentation of cleverness to make it a fit vehicle for flagellating the vice of vulgar display. As a matter of fact his *nouveau riche*, both as to type and accessories, is drawn with more knowledge than his rather conventional workpeople. We would point out however that the Fra Angelico Madonna (which hangs over the arm-chair where "Fat" reclines and uses the patent "blood transmitter" at the expense of the little seamstress) is wrongly framed. Even if we suppose, as is probable, that it is a sham Fra Angelico, the dealer would have presented it in a more plausible setting. Its presence there testifies to the artist's conviction that the rich man's interest in Art is humbug, rather than implies any admission that culture as well as "Fat" comes from the sweated workers.

Throughout these spirited cartoons, in fact, suggest that the "mammon" attacked is something of a stuffed dummy, put up to take blows which should be shared by others.

ALLIED ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION AT HOLLAND PARK HALL.

In their seventh exhibition the English "Independents" look like rounding a difficult corner and emerging as a society with a function recognizable by the general public. Holland Park Hall in June is a much more feasible proposition than the Albert Hall in July; the number of works is now no greater than at the Academy, and the conditions of light and atmosphere under which they are seen are more tolerable. Let it be once established that the few who are interested in the work of artists, regardless of their reputations, are in the habit of visiting the Allied Artists' show, and the congestion of aspirants desiring to exhibit at Burlington House will cease.

At Holland Park Hall any temptation to defer to existing prejudices for the sake of gaining admission is removed. An object-lesson in the advantages of this liberty is furnished by the three paintings, which we do not offer as works of genius, exhibited by Mr. Fred Hebner (419–21). The two smaller pictures represent complete innocence restrained by a vague sense of what is customary; they might have been sent to the Academy, and even conceivably hung. They are entirely dull. The larger, *Marsden Rock on the Durham Coast* (419), on the other hand, shows an equal innocence quite unrestrained by any preoccupation of what is suitable for an exhibition. The elaborate sky is silly, but the sea and sands, for all the ignorance they display, are rendered with considerable imaginative power. It is hardly conceivable, however, that such a work could even have been sent to an exhibition the pictures in which had to pass a jury.

More self-conscious, we fancy, is the simplicity of Mr. Geoffrey Alfree's *Impregnability* (773), which in its obvious way, by the kind of sensationalism which might appeal to a child, is the most striking design in the show. The device of stressing the movement of the leaping stag by the strong diagonal movement of the clouds may be called cheap, but never did a creature bound to safety with such inspiriting vigour. The thing is irresistible, and the most jaded eye kindles at the sight of it, accepting the infantile treatment of the huntsmen in gilded outline of indifferent draughtsmanship as part of the game, and, indeed, serving its function somehow not ill. In painting of such lively and spontaneous invention art retains some of the elements of "a lark," as if done by a brilliantly gifted schoolboy, and so rare a feature in modern painting deserves generous appreciation. With Mr. Hammond Smith's *Transition* (520) we are again reminded of a schoolboy—a schoolboy with more traces of schooling than are discernible in Mr. Alfree, but of a preternatural solemnity which yet does not by any means preclude the suspicion of a tongue in the cheek. In this queer composition of figures clearly and decisively drawn the artist tries to take the measure of his public rather than gives us his own. In his *Decorative Landscape* (522), with its cleverly characterized figures of studied unsuitability, he is again only showing us something to see how we take it, and keeping his real self reserved and apart. His *Looe Pool* (521) is more like what other people might do, but also, we think, more like what it is natural for him to do if he had no sophisticated public to consider. Influenced, like Mr. Hammond Smith, by her environment, but inclined to take its prevailing standards much more seriously, Miss Nina Hamnett, in her *Figure Composition* (592), shows some talent for literal painting, and an extreme unwillingness to exercise it without a laborious and, to our mind, pointless distortion. When departure from the normal becomes obligatory, it is a tyranny just as deadening as was the old demand for photographic exactness.

Still, regarding the exhibition as an occasion for the discovery of talents which have hardly revealed themselves elsewhere, we must recognize that there has come into existence a whole school of art students—pupils, for the most part, either of Mr. Sickert at Rowlandson House or of the late Spencer Gore and Mr. Harold Gilman at Westminster—who constitute the largest body of definitely capable students in London at the present day. They have, as a rule, been taught to see colour—though hardly to design in it. Every generation has some such line of specialized effort, and the one now under consideration, while at present it is rather narrow, is undoubtedly attractive. Whether in each individual case the small, but undoubted measure of performance also indicates promise it is too soon to say. What is a sound basis for one talent to form upon is cramping to another. We register a host of more or less creditable pupils, among whose work we specially noticed the nude studies of Miss Violet Smith (306) and Miss V. M. Powell (418); the *Westminster Tower and the Window* (398) of Miss Ellen Nicholson; *Home Industry* (94) by Mr. E. Fiennes-Clinton; *The Interior* (662) by Mrs. R. Peto; and *The Striped Blouse* (95) by Miss Adeline Carrington. Miss Godwin (121–3) is a rather more strident painter in the same vein. Mr. Potter (726–8), Mr. Ogilvie (240–42), Miss Hilda Trevelyan (388), and Miss Dorothy Willis (portrait, 810) are more intimate, Miss Trevelyan's delicate talent disengaging itself somewhat from the others as having a more distinctively nineteenth-century flavour, a use of paint less sure, but aiming at greater subtlety than the others. Miss Gosse has previously shown painting of the school we are now dealing with, but we have always felt that as a painter she had tumbled into the wrong set. The paintings she shows here (331–3) tend to less elaborate colour analysis than sometimes, and are to that extent better, but still not comparable with the two delightful drawings of still life (1259 and 1260), in which she displays an astonishing and delicate virtuosity. A graver and more severely economic use of colour seems to be the natural one for her temperament.

The presence of these and many other similar pictures testifies to the extent of the influence of the realistic wing of the "Camden Town Group," the original members of which are most of them represented. Three works by the late Spencer Gore (A, B, and C, hung on a special screen) remind us by their blend of literal truthfulness and imaginative sympathy of the services rendered to the Society by the man who painted them.

His temperament, at once homely and adventurous, made him the inspiration of the band of artists who founded this show, the principal experiment in artistic politics of recent years. Of the other members of this group, Mr. Charles Ginner makes the most notable advance in his *Clerkenwell* (83) a charming scheme of mild colour, surprising for those who remember his work of half-a-dozen years back. The technique is restrained and dignified, the vision somewhat recalling Canaletto. Mr. Malcolm Drummond has a portrait (135), while Messrs. Pissarro (33–5) and Gilman (107–9) show work which is adequate, but reveals them in no new light.

The Cubist and Futurist Group have not brought with them a train of camp followers as have the Realists. Mr. Nevinson, whose work most closely resembles that of the Italian painters who originally claimed the title of Futurist, has a large canvas: *Syncopation* (64), which is blatant, but capable; and, after all, when we call it blatant, we probably imply qualities which its author would regard as virtues. We confess to preferring Mr. Ernest Wadsworth's contributions, the smaller one in particular on account of its greater refinment of colour. Mr. Nevinson jostles us with miscellaneous appeals to the eye, so studiously unassorted in kind as to be as disturbing as possible. He evidently does it on purpose, and its effect is certainly like that of modern city life in making continuous thought difficult. Mr. Wadsworth is not in this sense so completely Futurist. His *Caprice* (114) has order and clarity. He takes certain strong contrasts of form (we are quite unable to say why he chooses the forms he does rather than others), and proceeds, by breaking them up and quartering them one against the other, to diminish the force of his main contrasts, while, *pari passu*, he intensifies the accompanying contrasts of colour, and so gives a vaguely symbolical sense of compensation, as when two opposing forces neutralize one another and heat is generated by the impact. Mr. Wyndham Lewis —*The Night Attack* (1547)—shows less beauty of colour than Mr. Wadsworth, but an even more delicate sense of proportion as he works out in detail the meeting of the various episodes in his elaborate design with due regard to the claims of each. It may even be that the title is not on this occasion purely obscurantist, but is an indication of the rigid *Kriegspiel* in which conflicting demands are not compromised "à l'aimable," but firmly maintained, till a just result is reached. It is as satisfying certain inborn tastes for such abstract justice that these pictures give pleasure to minds of a certain type. Even Mr. Nevinson's hymn to the modern spirit appeals to us as sympathetic in comparison with Mr. Phelan Gibb's *Picture* (115), which can only be likened to the aimless pieces of translucent enamel (like jam tarts) which a few years back used to be made by would-be artistic ladies of utterly untrained mind. After all, Mr. Nevinson remains masculine, comparing, indeed, favourably in this respect with many of his Latin forerunners. His picture expresses very well the popular conception of what an attack by militant Suffragists looks like.

To continue our review of the more modern spirits in painting, Mr. Karl Hagedorn (314–16) uses the Post-Impressionists' clear open colour for purposes akin to that of the wall-paper designer. We lament our failure to see anything of importance in the contributions of Herr Kandinsky. The smallest alone (No. 1560) shows, in a disintegrated form, some evidence of past accomplishment.

Foreign contributions of a less recent *couche* are the figure pictures, somewhat in the manner of Aman-Jean (614–15), of M. Le Serrec de Kervily, pleasing in a slightly sickly artificial way; the Menzel-like *Corridor in the Uffizi* (651), by Herr Ismael Gentz. From Holland comes Miss Murchison with her solid studies of heads (642–3)—descended surely from Garrido—an artist new to London, so far as we know, as are also Mr. F. Porter, *The Blue Corner* (558), and Mr. David Sassoon, whose *Washing Clothes on the Seine* (298), slight as it is, undeniably captures a mood of nature.

Among other features of an exhibition richer in surprises than the older established shows, Mr. Cooper's romantic landscape etching *Sunshine* (836), Mr. Walter Taylor's decorative conception of *Brighton Pier* (1189), the oddly methodical sufficiency of Mr. Chisholm's almost colourless rendering of sunlight (1177 and 1178), and the eye for a striking landscape subject shown by Mr. Allinson in *Snow* (586), deserve special mention. Among the sculpture M. Zadkin's *Holy Family* (1352) is the most expressive work along with two portrait heads (1363 and 1365), which are the best items in the very unequal exhibits of Madame M. Steinthal. The fitting up of Mr. Roger Fry's Omega Lounge is something of a disappointment. The colour is sickly, compared with the ringing force of certain curtains showing at Whitechapel, but there is a useful black-and-white floor-cloth which should be in considerable demand.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

WE have preferred to notice the London Salon at some length, rather than labour in detail through a show like that of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, the dullness of which is only in part accounted for by the fact that most of its more prominent members also belong to one or more of the other duplicate societies of portrait painters at present in existence in London. This one seems to us the least satisfactory of them. The one outstanding feature of the show is Mr. Orpen's *Miss Muriel Wilson* (41), which looks like an exceedingly popular portrait, yet, on the whole, owes its attraction to such legitimate means as careful design, brilliant pitch, and an even standard of finish. In its present surroundings it looks eminently workmanlike.

At the Goupil Gallery, the paintings illustrating Indian life by S. Fyzee-Rahamin show some trace of native tradition, but a large tincture of European influence which leads to vague compromise. In the exhibition of bronzes adjoining this show, the equestrian groups and portraits by Mr. Herbert Hazeltine are carefully and honestly done, with some knowledge of horses.

M. E. O. de Rosales with his statuettes of dancers and kindred themes handles subject-matter rather more malleable, to which we are accustomed to apply rather more severe standards. He maintains a high superficial finish in his bronze, which is so far good; but his figures are modelled with less feeling for structure than the similar ones recently shown in these galleries by Renée Vranyczany.

At the Leicester Galleries the black-and-white artist, "Alastair," shows a further selection of his technically accomplished, but intellectually rather idle imitations of Beardsley. They are best when, as in *Apis* (8), the embroidery is kept within bounds, and a reasonable mass of flat colour is maintained.

AMERICAN PAINTING AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

THE British portion of the Fine Art Section at the "White City," while rather better hung than the exhibition at Burlington House, resembles it too closely to call for reconsideration of familiar features. A small element of retrospective work, including Millais's *Sir Isumbras*, a large single figure study by Albert Moore, and landscapes by Buxton Knight, Cecil Lawson, and William Stott of Oldham slightly raises the standard of the show, but hardly affects its character.

The American section will arouse greater curiosity because it seems inevitable that a country which is wealthy and so—comparatively—lavish in patronage, should sooner or later produce an art of some importance. This expectation may, however, prove illusory, for there has often been patronage without art, though we are ready to admit there can hardly be art without patronage. Apparent exceptions to this latter rule will prove on examination to be merely instances in which one person doubled the parts of artist and patron, spending his own money on his own work. This being the case, it is to the public interest that talent and patronage should be evenly distributed. In England we believe that without being in the least redundant the former exists somewhat in excess of the latter. The present exhibition might drop us a hint as to whether in America patronage is so far in excess of talent as to justify a wholesale emigration of British painters.

If we were to limit ourselves to comparison between the American and the British works showing at Shepherd's Bush, there can be little doubt that, while the English collection is more various in character, the American pictures have, on the whole, more freshness and painter-like quality. It will be a surprise to most to find certain familiar names in this section rather than our own. Mr. Epstein, Mr. Muhrman—even Mrs. Sargant Florence are, it appears, Americans—and, unkindest cut of all, Mr. Mark Fisher, most typical of English painters even to his faults, belongs to them by the letter of the law, though no one with any sense of national character could press the claim for a moment. These artists hold their own among their compatriots at least as well as we are accustomed to find them doing at the New English, the International or the London Group shows (Mrs. Sargant Florence, in particular, has never been displayed to such advantage as here with her *Cartoons for a Fresco*, 476). Edwin Abbey's well-known *Duke of Gloucester and the Lady Anne* (354), Mr. Sargent's group of water-colours of the familiar type (450–61) will pay, on longer acquaintance, the penalty for too obvious smartness imposed on them in the first instance by severe judges. Messrs. J. W. Alexander, William Chase, and Alexander Harrison are less constant visitors than these, but by no means unknown to London exhibitions. The first is represented by a man's portrait (180), in which the character-drawing not being allied to any massive pictorial structure looks like photography of a rather more linear kind, and by a lady's portrait (155), which has pictorial structure only of the rather shallow sort, which hardly approaches character delineation. Mr. Chase is represented principally by two still life studies (135 and 205) cleverly painted, but somewhat formless, and over soft in blending of tone with tone. We might set against them without fear for our national prestige the work, say, of Messrs. George Lambert

and Nicholson respectively, while Mr. Harrison's *Setting Sun* might be fairly paralleled by some similar work by Mr. Moffat Lindner.

Among such of the exhibitors as are virtually unknown in England, we find quite a number of clear, brilliantly coloured landscapes of genuine charm, but rather shallow content, which might be ranked with the work of one of the less well known, but tolerably capable members of the Camden Town group—Mr. Ratcliffe. Among these are the *Laurel* (118) of Mr. E. F. Rook and *The Garden by the River* (120), by Mr. E. W. Redfield, the *One O'Clock* (127) of Mr. Robert Spencer, and the *June Morning* (154), by Mr. L. Ochtman. Mr. Childe Hassam's well-known impressions from nature (184–6 and 188) do not greatly differ from these in quality, though they show a greater variety of subject-matter. Mr. Metcalf (116) is a little more naive; Mr. W. Garber shows a more definitely poetic sense, more power of decoration, even a slightly more sustained creative power in *May Day* (160), which is the best work of its kind in the show. We should have to imagine the late Spencer Gore with a touch of Mr. Tonks's Pre-Raphaelite daintiness of detail to find an English parallel. A similar combination of qualities with different subject-matter, though with less seriousness than we find in either of the English artists whose names we have evoked occurs in the works of Mr. Frieseke, of which *In the Boudoir* (273) is the best. Indeed, the only exhibitor for whom we might find a difficulty in fitting a worthy partner in such a rough-and-ready international tourney is Mr. W. T. Dannat. His still life (216) and *Portrait of the Marquis de la Vega* (217) show a painting of powerful fibre full of character. It is of the very best nineteenth-century tradition. His other two exhibits suggest a possible descent from Ribot; they are powerful, yet a little cheap. If they were all, we might pair him off with Mr. Peploe.

Thus we might continue, and indeed, when we think of the combined resources of the New English, the International, and the London Group we have no difficulty in forming an ideal exhibition representing modern English painting which would be superior to this which comes to us from America.

When we look at the present British show at Shepherd's Bush, however, which is quite as good as we can usually get for such official occasions, we realize the executive difficulty of making such a collection. Only one who knows artistic America thoroughly could say how much of the more vital and less official painting failed to find a place in the show and, after all, our neglected geniuses will be wise to assure themselves on this point before booking their passage across the Atlantic.

THE ROMAN CHARITY.

Can any of your readers well informed on art matters say what has become of a once famous painting by Tintoretto? It is mentioned in the old catalogues of pictures at Windsor Castle; but, so far as I can ascertain, is not there now. It was entitled 'The Roman Charity,' and represented a woman giving suck to an old man. It is, I believe, a rather important specimen of the art of the great Venetian painter, and I feel certain that other readers of *The Athenæum*, interested in art, besides myself, would be glad to know more about its history and present whereabouts.

It is, moreover, always interesting to know what has become of art treasures that once formed part of our chief collections, and to know whether they are permanently lost to us or can still be seen in England or elsewhere.

I will myself take any opportunity that may offer of acquiring further information if I can do so, and will write again if I get a clue before any other correspondent deals with the subject, or I may be able, later, to supplement any information you may be able to publish. Edward Guthrie.

DR. BARCLAY HEAD.

Barclay Head was one of the rare and happy men who seem to have been born to do a particular piece of work in the world, and to do it admirably. Most people will think of ancient numismatics as a small field of specialist study, almost as a refuge of dilettantism. They will admire the exquisite productions of the mint of Cyzicus or Syracuse, and pass them by. But Head saw that coins are serious historical monuments, that they contain in a nutshell the whole history of the cities which issued them, and that by an intensive and comparative study of them ancient history can be made real and living.

He entered the Department of Coins in the British Museum in 1864, and about 1870 was set by the Keeper of Coins, R. S. Poole, to work on the newly planned Catalogue of Greek Coins, of which the first volume appeared in 1873 and the twenty-seventh in 1914. Every scientific specialist knows that compiling catalogues is the best of all training. The work of cataloguing thoroughly suited Head. He had unlimited patience, an excellent talent for comparison, a sense of style in art, and a great love of historic research. The preliminary work in preparing the Catalogue of the Coins of Sicily gave him his opportunity. The beauty of Sicilian coins, and their value to Greek mythology, had long been recognized; but no one had yet worked out their value as historic documents on the political and commercial history of the island. Brandis and Mommsen had seen the lacuna, but their pupils had as yet done little to fill it.

Head's paper on the Coinage of Syracuse, published in 1874, was but 80 pages long, but it revealed a true historic method applied for the first time to the whole of the coinage of an ancient city. Its value was immediately recognized abroad: the French Academy crowned it, and the University of Heidelberg bestowed a Doctorate on the writer. From this time Head's task lay clear before him: to treat other series of Greek coins by the same method which had been successful in the case of Syracuse, and so by degrees to make numismatics not a morass, but a cultivated field with paths in all directions. Hence came the great 'Historia Numorum' published by the Oxford University Press in 1887, of which a new edition came out in 1911. It has enjoyed the honour of being translated into modern Greek, and has become an invaluable book of reference to all who have worked upon Greek history. English historical writers generally find much of their material in German books; but in the matter of numismatics Head turned the tables. He won the rare distinction of being a Corresponding Member of the Academies both of France and Prussia. A Doctorate at Oxford came appropriately, though somewhat late.

What kind of reputation he had acquired throughout Europe was best shown when he retired from the British Museum. A volume of numismatic papers then published in his honour contained contributions from almost all the authorities on ancient numismatics. Of the thirty contributors, ten wrote in German, five in French, one in Italian, and one in Greek. It was an œcumenical offering, and the day on which Sir John Evans, in the name of the subscribers, presented the first copy of the book to him was a fitting consummation of his career. The volume was well entitled 'Corolla Numismatica.' Barclay Head was Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals from 1893 till 1906. He was also joint editor of *The Numismatic Chronicle* from 1869 to 1910.

In England there is not much endowment of research; but the British Museum serves, in fact, as a great institution for the purpose. The Museum never fostered a better example of research than Head. In character he was the typical student of the sort at his best: sweet-tempered, of infinite patience, perfectly free alike from self-assertion and from jealousy of his colleagues. He was always ready to retract on Monday a view published on Saturday, if good cause were shown. He always weighed in even balance his own published opinions and those of others; yet his mind was so well poised and cautious that he seldom had to retract. More than a specialist he was not; probably he never published a line on any subject but numismatics; yet so blameless a career, and a success within its own limits so complete, can seldom have been exhibited in any country.

SALES.

Some good prices were realized at Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 12th inst. The following were the chief items:—Pictures: H. Alken, Coaching Scenes: Incidents on the Road (a set of four), 609*l.*; Fox-Hunting (a set of four), 420*l.* C. Cooper Henderson, The London and Louth Coach, and The London and Leeds Coach (a pair), 630*l.*, Coaching Scenes (a pair), 357*l.*; The London and Leeds Coach, and The London and Dover Coach (a pair), 441*l.*; The London and Devonport Mail (a pair), 283*l.* 10*s.*; The London and Hull Coach, and Through the Turnpike: Night (a pair), 273*l.*; The London and Devonport Coach, and The London and Yeovil Coach (a pair), 420*l.*; The London and Louth Mail (a pair), 588*l.*; The London, Exeter, and Yeovil Coach, and The London and Hull Coach (a pair), 567*l.*, The London, Norwich, and Ipswich Coach, and The London and Louth Coach, passing the Return Mail: Night (a pair), 420*l.* J. F. Herring, Sen., Hunting Scenes (a pair), 504*l.*; Portrait of John Mytton, mounted on a bay hunter, 294*l.* J. Pollard, The Peacock Inn, 315*l.*; Going to Newmarket, 682*l.* 10*s.*; The Goodwood Cup, 1833, and The Derby, 1833 (a pair), 546*l.* J. N. Sartorius, Hunting Scenes (a set of four): The Covert Side, Going into Covert, Full Cry, and The Death, 1,365*l.*; Huntsmen and Hounds Breaking Cover, 220*l.* 10*s.* D. Wolstenholme, Outside the Crown Inn, 231*l.*; Mr. Payne's Foxhounds (a set of three): The Meet, Full Cry, and The Death, 252*l.* R. P. Bonington, Vue dans les Environs de Dieppe, 504*l.* H. Harpignies, Twilight, 714*l.* Ch. Jacque, La Bergère, 1,312*l.* 10*s.*; L'Abreuvoir, a shepherd, in a blue blouse, bringing his flock down to drink, 840*l.* R. Cosway, Portrait of Maria Cosway, in white muslin dress, with pale blue sash, 735*l.* P. Nasmyth, A Rough Road, two peasants conversing on a road to the right; a pool in the foreground; sandhill beyond, 231*l.*; A Road by a Stream, with a watermill among trees, 336*l.* Peter Graham, The Sea-Bird's Resting-Place, 388*l.* 10*s.* Th. Rousseau, Springtime, a stream running through a flat pasture, with a peasant-woman and some cattle near a rustic bridge in the foreground; farm buildings in the distance, 525*l.* J. B. C. Corot, L'Ouragan, a landscape, with a clump of tall trees on the left; a peasant in red coat on the right; buildings in the middle distance; stormy sunset, 840*l.* N. Diaz, Le Rageur, 294*l.* W. Maris, In the Pasture, a black and white cow, standing in a pasture, near some reeds, 252*l.* A. Mauve, Tending Cattle, a peasant-woman, in grey blouse, striped skirt and blue apron, leading two cows across the dunes, 399*l.* Drawing: H. G. E. Degas, A Ballet Girl, 357*l.* The total of the sale exceeded 24,000*l.*

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at a sale of engravings by the same firm The Countess of Harrington, after Sir J. Reynolds, by V. Green (first state), fetched 252*l.*; and The Months, after W. Hamilton, by Bartolozzi and Gardiner (February and May missing), printed in colours, 262*l.* 10*s.*

MUSIC

'LE COQ D'OR.'

Sir Joseph Beecham has introduced during the past and the present season operas by the remarkable composers who were inspired by Glinka, the founder of the modern national school of Russia, and those interested in the period would certainly have liked to hear Glinka's two operas, 'The Life for the Tsar' and 'Russlan and Lindmilla,' especially the latter, in which Stassof saw "the mature expression of Glinka's inspiration." Again, the part played by Rimsky-Korsakoff in the new movement was very striking. He revised and re-scored works by Dargomijsky, Borodin, and Moussorgsky, but in addition he himself composed no fewer than fifteen operas. Last year, and again recently, his first, 'Ivan le Terrible,' was given. This was produced in 1873; but we have only heard it as arranged in 1878, and remodelled in 1895. Last Monday evening his last work for the stage—written shortly before his death in 1908—was produced at Drury Lane. With all that he wrote in the interim we are unacquainted. 'Le Coq d'Or,' though a clever and curious work, cannot represent his latest stage of development as regards opera. This is not said by way of complaint, but merely to show that what we have heard is not sufficient to enable us to follow what we may, perhaps, roughly call the rise and decline of the Nationalist School. For the moment we have only to feel grateful for what Sir Joseph Beecham has offered us.

The libretto by V. Bielsky of 'Le Coq d'Or' is based on a poem by Pouschkin. The former in his Preface to the score notes that the poem, "its apparent simplicity notwithstanding, is impregnated with some peculiar mystery." In the Prologue, indeed, the Astrologer says: "The tale 's not true, but there 's a hint in it." There was undoubtedly some hidden meaning, else it would not have incurred the displeasure of the censor, who vetoed its performance at the Imperial Opera-House of Moscow. It was only produced, after Rimsky-Korsakoff's death, at a private theatre in Moscow. There is plenty of "hidden meaning" in the poem of 'The Ring,' but the work can be, and is, enjoyed without any thought of what is called its philosophy. In like manner 'Le Coq d'Or' may be enjoyed, for the music is delightfully pleasant and simple, revealing here and there traces of the influence of Wagner and Strauss; while the scoring shows the hand of a master of orchestration, especially in soft passages. The pictures on the stage in the details of costumes, groupings, and processions are wonderful. Dancing is a special feature. In Act II. the Queen of Shemakhan sings and dances to fascinate old King Dodon, and in this part Madame Tamar Karsavina displayed to the full her gifts for dancing. Cuts were made in the first act, and perhaps even here, though not specially in the dancing, excisions would not be out of place. The performance was excellent, but in a humorous and fantastic piece brevity is an advantage, and in other operas which have been given the frequency with which cuts have been made shows a tendency on the part of Russian composers to give too much. Had 'Boris Godounov' been given in full, its length would have been inordinate. 'Le Coq d'Or' is styled an "opera-ballet." King Dodon, the Queen, and the Astrologer act in dumb show, the music assigned to them being sung by singers placed on either side of the stage. The effect is curious and not wholly satisfactory. Mlle. Dobrowolska sang the florid music of the Queen with wonderful facility, while the high tenor voice of M. Altchewsky exactly suited the Astrologer's music.

The whole performance was of the best, and M. Émile Cooper proved himself again a first-rate conductor.

Musical Gossip.

'Otello' was performed yesterday week at Covent Garden, when the able artists M. Franz and Signor Scotti impersonated Otello and Iago respectively. Desdemona was taken for the first time by Mlle. Claudia Muzio, and with very fair success. She seems to have natural gifts as an actress, and her style of singing is good, though her production of tone is as yet unequal; time and further study will, however, strengthen and improve her voice.

Two interesting revivals are promised: Mozart's 'Figaro' and 'Don Juan,' which still flourish. Of all the operas of the middle of the second half of the eighteenth century only these two and Gluck's 'Orphée' are, we believe, in the regular repertory of the principal opera-houses. A revival of Boito's 'Mefistofele' is also promised, and the production of Zandonai's 'Francesca da Rimini.'

M. Paderewski was the pianist at the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra last Monday evening, and he stands quite apart in point of touch and interpretation. On the evening in question he gave a fine performance of his early Concerto in A (Op. 17). His rendering of the Romance was most delicate, while his delivery of the final movement was strong and brilliant. The programme included Mozart's Symphony in G minor and Sir Edward Elgar's 'Enigma' Variations, of which the orchestra under Herr Nikisch gave a specially finished and sympathetic performance.

M. Vladimir de Pachmann gave a recital at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon. The eminent pianist's growing habit of talking to the public and to himself, even while he is playing, does not improve the performance; there were, indeed, moments in which even the technique suffered. Fortunately, such lapses were few. M. Pachmann enjoys the proud position of being one of the most interesting interpreters of Chopin's music, for his sympathetic touch and, as a rule, clear and commanding technique enable him to give full attention to the spiritual side of the music. His programme was not entirely devoted to Chopin, but it is in this composer's works that he is at his best.

M. Gabriel Fauré, the well-known French musician, in early days studied with M. Saint-Saëns. In 1870 he became Maître-de-Chapelle of the Madeleine, and in the same year Professor of Composition at the Paris Conservatoire. As composer he has written a symphony and a piano quintet, but he is principally known by his many songs and pianoforte pieces. In 1905 he succeeded Théodore Dubois as Director of the Paris Conservatoire. Last Tuesday afternoon the first of three concerts constituting a Fauré-Lortat Festival took place at the Æolian Hall. M. Lortat, known here as an excellent pianist, has undertaken to play during this series the whole of M. Fauré's compositions for the pianoforte. The concerted music and songs in the three programmes are also from his pen: a scheme which scarcely seems wise either from a practical or an artistic point of view.

His rendering on Tuesday of two Nocturnes, an Impromptu, and other pieces shows that he is fully able to do justice to music which is both clever and refined. The programme included the Sonata in A, with Lady Speyer as violinist, and the composer himself at the piano; and with such interpreters success was a foregone conclusion. M. Fauré also accompanied four Mélodies sung with earnestness by Miss Germaine Sanderson. M. Lortat's brief introductory lecture on the works to be given was much appreciated.

M. Emil Mlynarski's second orchestral concert of Slavonic composers at Queen's Hall last Wednesday evening was interesting. It opened with a symphony ('In Memoriam') by M. A. Wischnegradski, a native of St. Petersburg, born in 1867. In the selection of folk or folk-like themes his music resembles that of the composers whose works are being given at Drury Lane. He, however, respects—and, perhaps, too much—classical form; the thematic material seems to require a freer treatment. Of the four movements, the plaintive 'Elegy' and the exciting Finale seem the best. If not a great work, it is a praiseworthy one.

The other novelty was a Lithuanian Rhapsody in A minor, Op. 11, by M. Mieczslaw Karlowicz, in which the thematic material, consisting of folk-songs, the orchestral colouring, and striking contrasts are effective. But the first part, with its constant repetition of one short theme, seems too long. It is, however, a work which deserves a second hearing.

Both these novelties were admirably performed under M. Mlynarski's direction. M. Ernest Schelling, the distinguished pianist, played Rimsky-Korsakoff's Concerto in C sharp minor. This work is entirely on Liszt lines, *i.e.*, has no break and offers one principal theme throughout. The pianoforte part is brilliant, and so were the orchestral accompaniments.

In the *coda* there is a fierce struggle, as if for victory, between pianoforte and orchestra; but it ends in a dead heat. The music, if showy, is never vulgar.

Miss Fanny Davies, the well-known English pianist, gave her only recital last Wednesday afternoon. She first played three Preludes and Fugues from the 'Wohltemperirtes Clavier.' They were carefully and correctly rendered, though, to our thinking, somewhat coldly. Even in Beethoven's Sonata in E, Op. 109, the pianist was not at her best. As a pupil and friend of Madame Schumann, she gave a poetical reading of Schumann's 'Humoreske.' On Miss Davies has

descended the mantle of her teacher, and Madame Schumann was certainly an inspired interpreter of her husband's music. On the concert programme was a story explaining one section of the 'Humoreske,' told to her by Madame Schumann, and we have always thought that, if the programme of the whole work were known, its length would be less felt.

At the Queen's Hall next Tuesday the Swedish National Choir, of 160 picked voices, is making its first appearance in London. Mr. G. Hultquist will conduct, and the soloists will be Mr. A. Wallgren (baritone) and Dr. S. Hybbinette (tenor).

At the Æolian Hall next Wednesday afternoon there will be a recital of song by Mr. Geoffrey Gwyther. The programme will be a repetition of that given on May 26th. Mr. Frederic Austin will accompany the songs, and Miss Myra Hess will play solos at the piano.

The programme of the next season at La Scala, Milan, will include two works by Mascagni: 'Faida del Comune' and 'L'Adoloretta.'

There will be high festival shortly at Geneva, which is about to celebrate the 100th anniversary of its entry into the Swiss Confederation, of which it is the 22nd and last canton. A poem entitled 'The June Festival,' by MM. Baud-Bovy and Malsch, has been set to music by M. Jaques-Dalcroze. A special theatre, with a stage capable of holding 1,500 persons, has been erected on one of the quays facing Mont Blanc.

The festival performances this year at the historic theatre of Lauchstädt are now taking place (June 19th, 20th, and 21st) with Gluck's 'Orfeo ed Euridice' according to the original manuscript used at the performances at Vienna in 1762. When that opera was given at Paris twelve years later, the part of Orfeo, as is well known, was transposed for Legros, and throughout the work other changes were made in the music.

The Orféo Català is making its appearance at the Albert Hall next Wednesday. The special aim of this choral society from Barcelona is to perform popular, also sacred music. Its conductor is Señor Lluis Millet, by whom it was founded in 1891. The number of members is at present four hundred.

Fräulein Marie Wieck, the sister of Clara Schumann, has received from the King of Saxony the title of "Professor of Music." The honour comes a little late for one who has professed music for nearly three-quarters of a century. Mlle. Wieck is now 82 years old and, we regret to say, nearly blind. She made her début as a pianist as long ago as 1843.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Special Concert, 3.15, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.–Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.–Sat. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon. Max Pauer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Gabriel Fauré and Robert Lortat Festival, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Spanish Concert, 'Orfeo Catala' Chorus, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— Gwenhilla Birkett's 'Cello Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Carlton Brough's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
Tues. Solomon's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Grant's Morning Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
— Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Ralph W. Parker's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Swedish National Choir, 7.45, Queen's Hall.
— Winifred Hicks-Lyne and Grace Smith's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
— Louis Van Hees's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Wed. Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Spanish Concert, 'Orfeo Catala' Chorus, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— Emil Mylnarski's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
Thurs. Ida Drummond's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Orchestral Concert in aid of the Lady Worker's Club, 3.15, Queen's Hall.
— Ada Le Marchant and John Wilmot's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 9, Æolian Hall.
Fri. Italian Operatic Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Wladimir Cernikoff's Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
— Lenka Vicka's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Gusta Stevenska's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
— Strauss Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Sat. Brabazon Lowther's Song Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE 'ALCESTIS' AT BRADFIELD.

The month of June in 'The Earthly Paradise' introduces 'The Love of Alcestis,' Morris's brief version of the Greek story, and it was through a country in many ways resembling that he describes that bands of Londoners have been carried of late to see the 'Alcestis' performed by the Bradfield boys.

"The rustling boughs, the twitter of the birds"

were a more agreeable accompaniment to the play than the street noises which penetrate into London theatres. On Tuesday last at any rate the modern nuisance of the photographer did not intervene after the trumpet and Greek call to attention, and the whole performance went without a hitch.

Great credit is due to the trainer of the boys. The elocution throughout was clear and easily audible. The evolutions of the Chorus, well led by P. H. Cox, were well designed and carried out; but, as a whole, they seemed to produce a less volume of sound than usual. As is well known, the play on examination proves to be much more subtle than the simple tale of a life for a life told by Morris, but the pathos was effectively emphasized by the funeral procession of Alcestis, which was certainly one of the most striking things we have seen at Bradfield of recent years.

Alcestis (W. L. Mortimer) was gracious in appearance; but hardly, we thought, pale enough, though a lady who in her sinking state is able to deliver an elaborate speech of forty-five lines must have had some considerable reserve of strength. Admetus (L. St. J. de Moubray), had an ungrateful part to play. He was admirably got up, and in an unequal performance better in dignity than in emotion. The serving-maid of H. H. W. Watling showed great promise, and we hope to see him again in a more extended part. The best acting was his, and that of E. B. Brooke who doubled the parts of Death and Pheres. Pheres, indeed, in his scolding dialogue with Admetus, supplied the most effective talk and action of the day. Death, too, was a quaint and sinister figure, like some infernal bird.

F. J. Hollowell, in a real lion's skin, filled out the part of Heracles well, and avoided the temptation of overdoing the bluff, comic relief. Is this stupid demigod a caricature of the Greek athlete? If so, he provides food for thought on the part of those who regard our English schools mainly as nurseries of fine specialized animals, trained at an early age to achieve sporting "records."

Bradfield, with its liberal curriculum has, needless to say, no such ideas, and a pleasant feature of the performance was the music provided by boys, instead of the usual professionals from town, the lyres and flutes being from time to time supplemented by clear-voiced choristers in the neighbouring trees. The play was sufficient to show the vitality of the Greek drama, for it made an impression, even on Greekless readers. A whole drama thus given without cuts is much more satisfactory than the crowd of hackneyed extracts in various languages which forms the usual school entertainment.

Dramatic Gossip.

The Irish Players concluded last week's performances with 'Mixed Marriage,' by St. John G. Irvine, the aim of which is to point out some of the serious results of religious bigotry, both individually and generally. The acting was excellent all through; Mr. Arthur Sinclair as John Rainey, who would rather see riot and bloodshed than be turned from his prejudices; and Sara Allgood as Mrs. Rainey, possessed of more wisdom than her husband, deserve special praise.

The play was preceded by Lady Gregory's comedy, 'The Workhouse Ward,' in which the wordy warfare between the two garrulous old men was highly effective. Both plays have been noticed previously by us.

'The Cobbler,' a one-act play by Mr. A. Patrick Wilson, and 'The Canavans,' by Lady Gregory, were produced at the beginning of this week for the first time in London.

The first of these two is of the slightest—a mere disquisition (and uninteresting at that) on the merits of education and the value of good-conduct prizes. The only particle of real amusement is afforded by the winner of the prize that has been the cause of the discussion: he comes in with torn clothes and a black eye, after trouncing a schoolfellow who had jeered at him for his "good conduct."

The acting was very fair so far as the players had any chance of showing their talents. The author himself played the part of the Cobbler, and Mr. Sydney Morgan did what he could with the part of a ploughman who conducts most of the "education conference." Mr. (or Master?) Felix Hughes was excellent as the schoolboy.

'The Canavans,' which appears to disappoint most critics, is, after all, no more than a burlesque, a fantasy giving opportunity for some amusing language and admirable acting on the part of Mr. Arthur Sinclair and Mr. Philip Guiry. The former is a miller of Elizabethan times, nominated as Mayor of Scartana. While he is debating whether to accept the post and turn "Queen's man," or to keep faithful to the "wild men" of the district, his brother appears, a deserter from the Queen's army. The capture of the two as rebels by their own cousin (an officer at the Castle of Scartana), their imprisonment and escape, and the subsequent meeting of both brothers and their cousin under the miller's own roof, provide ample amusement—how and in what form it would be unfair to relate in detail. We only remark that the chanting of an Elizabethan "Sonnet" to the tune of the British Grenadiers is a sample of the paradoxical character of the whole piece.

All the performers were good, though for once Mr. Sydney Morgan seemed to let himself be overcome by the majesty of his soldier-like moustachios and the necessity of assuming a courtly accent.

'The Rising of the Moon' was given as an extra to supplement an otherwise slight programme.

As is the way with many writers of books and plays in this century of haste, Mr. Thurston in 'Driven,' produced at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, last Wednesday, has shirked the ultimate burdens of realism. He has chosen a life-like story, acted by life-like people, but he admits two notably unreal episodes of character. True, the play without these would have

ended abruptly, or else would have been produced to an inordinate length.

In treating what he calls somewhat artificially "a man's work, his career," Mr. Thurston has taken a conventional point of view. The sacrifice to that work or career, however important (and in the present case the importance hardly exists), of the remaining happiness of a woman whom the doctors have doomed to death within two years is the dubious point.

Mr. Thurston is "found out" and ruthlessly condemned in the very acting of his play. Admirable for the most part, Mr. Aubrey Smith and Mr. Owen Nares hesitated, temporized by exaggeration, when they found themselves confronted with unrealities.

Alexandra Carlisle, as the young wife condemned, resolute to enjoy what is left to her, neglected by her husband, then casting off her would-be lover, regaining at the last her lease of life and her husband, realizes to the full the admirable part allotted to her, sparing us no fragment of the intensity, yet never over-emphasizing it. Her acting throughout the final scene was a real triumph.

To sum up, Mr. Thurston may have made a play occasionally "theatrical," but it is never "stagey." It is intense, with scarcely a shade of relief from the tension. One touch is cleverly introduced at the very end, and both actors and audience responded to it at once. But "high pressure" was prevalent.

Elsie Fogerty is to be congratulated on her production of the 'Electra' of Sophocles in English at the Scala Theatre on Tuesday, June 16th. The performance was organized by the East Putney High School in aid of the Building Fund of the Girls' Public Day School Trust. The grouping of the chorus was excellent, and the arrangement of the stage, with steps leading to the palace gates, was effective in giving dignity to the chief actors. The heaviest burden fell on Aileen Wyse, who as Electra played with some passion and admirable restraint. Her voice was musical, but occasionally overpowered by the orchestra. Mr. Phillip Merivale looked a fine figure as Orestes, and Mary Ross-Shore entered with spirit into the character of Clytæmnestra. There was a small chorus of graceful maidens, who gave a pleasing rendering of Mr. Granville Bantock's music.

The triple programme provided by the Play Actors at the Court Theatre last Monday was an excellent finish to their present season. Mr. Noel Carter's fantasy, 'Hilarion,' may be said to touch upon the psychology of laughter. An imbecile, though by no means witless, tramp surprises a couple in illicit love-making. Apparently he has but one emotional outlet—laughter; but the tears in it due to conventional inanity are so suggestive that the lady dismisses her lover with that sort of laugh which is nearest akin to a sob.

Amy Ravencroft managed the composite effect well, and Mr. H. K. Ayliff was the making of a name-part which could easily have been marred.

Lieut. Holme's comedy, 'High Tea,' sent us away from the theatre in an altogether merry mood—a merriment, albeit, so sound and wholesome as to be a natural, and therefore useful, contrast to the intense seriousness underlying Mr. Harold Chapin's 'Every Man for his Own.' With many a subtly deft touch the author of this last play reveals the hopeless condition of the workers under a system in which competition, far from urging them to better work, sets them unconsciously at each others' throats while the capitalist increases his pile.

The play was worthy of the acting. The author at very short notice ably took the part of the virile worker who, having had his eyes opened, is full of anger at the stupidity of his fellows. Blanch Stanley was inimitable as an extraordinarily shrewd workman's wife with an underlying kindliness as beautiful as it was rugged.

If we single out one more character for mention, we must add that the whole cast was excellent. Mr. Hugh Tabberer as an entirely well-meaning, wholly irresponsible father ought to get the lesson home to the workers—if they ever see the play. This is the sort of thing that should be put on by those responsible for the Peoples' Theatre.

'The Furriner,' a play by Mr. S. L. Bensusan in three acts, was produced on Wednesday last at the Barn Theatre, Easton Park, Essex. It is chiefly as a record of a vanishing idiom that it is valuable; for it makes no pretence to cumulative dramatic effect. But its five simple scenes, illustrating the rustic cackle of the bourg of Maychester, afford a pleasant three hours' traffic. The plot, a rather frail entity, turns on the suspicious doings of "The Furriner," an innocent and retiring stranger whom the villagers suspect of being concerned in a murder. Much pungent talk, racy of the soil, goes to the recounting of this mystery that is none, and the chief burden is borne by Father William, whose zeal as amateur detective inveigles the local constable into "making a case of it," to that officer's horrid discomfiture.

The cast includes many rural types, well and faithfully studied. Ephraim, the carrier, who is also preacher of the Peculiar People, looks like a transcript from life. He makes good sport with his fervent anti-Popish bigotry, not untouched with Jesuitical casuistry, when he finds Scriptural precedent to justify Mrs. Silver, the charwoman, in attending the Ritualistic rector's tea-meeting as well as the ministrations of the Peculiar.

The company of enthusiastic volunteers acted with a fervent appreciation of local foibles. The honours of the stage were with Father William, who was entirely natural and convincing. A pretty sub-plot, original in motive, but insufficiently elaborated, presented the severance of two lovers, country lad and town lass, because the girl could not see the beauty of life in the open spaces, which the young man, a finer type of rustic, loved with the passion of an inarticulate poet. On revisal—and the play will benefit by judicious pruning here and extensive there—Mr. Bensusan may turn this side of the interest to more advantage.

Owing to the pressure of work entailed by the production of two matinées of 'Electra' at the Scala Theatre, it has been found necessary to postpone the first performance of 'La Dame Aux Camélias,' until Monday.

The festival which will be given at His Majesty's Theatre two years hence in celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, will consist mainly of a cycle of the chronicle plays, beginning with 'King John,' and ending with 'King Henry VIII.'

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At the same time, we must recollect that analysis, even destructive, is an instinct inbred in the Scandinavian school. Ibsen was always pulling life to pieces to see what it was made of—much as a child analyzes a watch. The results of such over-manipulation naturally invite disaster.

The Money Hunt. By Kineton Parkes. (Holden & Hardingham, 6*s.*)

THIS slight, chatty, but not unpleasing sketch of social life in a Midland county has but little incident or actual "movement"; we cannot, indeed, call the book a story so much as a series of sketches of various characters—a portfolio, as it were, of sketches drawn in a country house. The sketch of Lord Courtville—"undersized and overexercised," kept to a strict, dull régime of temperance and physical development by his mother and his valet—is quite good.

We are not—indeed, we do not feel that we need be—convinced, or thrilled, or "improved," but the "portfolio" is quite worth turning over during an idle hour. The author should not, however, tell us at such length exactly what wines, beers, and spirituous liquors his various personages imbibe at this or that hour of the day. It is unnecessary, and suggestive of the record of the publican's score against his clients.

Private Affairs. By Charles McEvoy. (Everett, 6*s.*)

THE author has selected an unconvincing theme, and the end of it brings his penalty. He "presents"—we may safely use the theatrical word—a middle-class damsel of the Further Bayswater region as leaping to fame and 40*l.* a week in a great theatre, then meeting a noble lord whom she ought to marry but does not owing to an "amourette" with his impresario.

This theatrical début is taken for granted in most airy fashion; and the love-episode with the young man is treated most casually. It is apparently quite a harmless affair, but the author leaves it open for the reader to make any inference. He might just as well have been clear on the point.

The best part of the book is the analysis of the girl's own family. This shows insight and careful study. Mr. McEvoy knows how to draw a portrait, but he takes unconscionable liberties with his background and setting. To go back to an ancient guide, had he studied his Quintilian, particularly the passage about "dispositio et inventio," he might have produced a book worth reading and even re-reading.

Barbara & Company. By W. E. Norris. (Constable & Co., 6*s.*)

IN a world-weary kind of way, as of an onlooker at life and lost youth, the biographer of Barbara tells of her match-making efforts on behalf of her young friends. Barbara is an unmarried lady in society, whose own romance was spoilt in youth by the death of her lover, but whose sympathy for all lovers induces her to help on as many marriages as seem to her to be blocked by irate parents, lack of means, or misunderstandings between the interesting pair. None of the stories calls for any comment, as they are all of a commonplace description, nor does the figure of Uncle Richard, a drunken ne'er-do-well, on whom Barbara bestows both time and money, strike us as impressive.

Transition: a Psychological Romance. By Lucy Re-Bartlett. (Longmans & Co.)

THE author is happy in her treatment of perhaps the most prominent—and certainly most criticized—movement of the present day. She is delicate and restrained, and where she might have depicted only fanaticism she succeeds in maintaining an atmosphere of calm reason. She suggests in a convincing manner the spiritual force which is the driving power behind a great movement. The characters reflect her point of view, and support her condemnation of the popular idea that the disciples of extraordinary causes (Militant Suffragism in this case) are necessarily extraordinary in their daily lives. They are pictured as sane people, devoid of eccentricities, but with creeds formed by the workings of the "spirit of a new age" and the comprehension of truths not grasped by a previous generation.

The book is described as a "psychological romance." In its entirety it justifies its claim to that title, but it is to be deplored that the author occasionally lapses into phraseology reminiscent of cheap textbooks upon psychology. It is the subtle portraying of emotion, and the insight into spiritual workings which make the work "psychological," not the phrases. The author herself in the Preface forestalls the inevitable criticism of the book by saying that

> "alongside of my myst cal people are needed characters of a different type to bring in the necessary light and shade, and make the story seem the real life which it is."

It is a book full of stimulating food for thought, which people of varying shades of opinion will find free from offence.

TRIALS AND DEVELOPMENTS.

A Child went Forth. By Yoï Pawlowska. (Duckworth & Co., 5*s.* net.)

THIS is the record of a child's life and impressions, written by one who has either vivid recollections of her own childhood or a fine gift for reading the heart and mind of a child. The tale opens with the birth of Anna, a little Hungarian girl, in a remote Hungarian village. Her father and mother belonged to the ruling class, but Anna loves, and is beloved, by the peasant people. Her father wishes her to grow up fearless and steady of nerve, so has her trained as much like a boy as possible, which accords well with Anna's love of wandering and capacity for getting into scrapes. We read of life in a mountain village; the gipsy dances, fairs, and harvest festivals; visits to old women, and early days at school—all presented as they appear to a child of warm imagination and quick sympathies, with the superstition and legendary lore of a wild race at the back of her mind.

Strange customs and beliefs crop up occasionally, some of which Anna discovers to be false for herself; as, for instance, when her nurse tells her that "if one child jumps over another, the one that is jumped over will never grow." Anna puts this to the test by jumping three times in rapid succession over her baby brother, and is able to report to a sympathetic listener that her nurse was quite wrong, as John continues to grow and flourish.

A circumstance which bears witness to the love of home among these primitive people occurs when Anna is being sent away to school in England. Just as she is leaving, Maria, the cook, rushes forward and puts into Anna's hand "a very small blue linen bag. 'I forgot to give you this last night. It is Hungarian earth, to be put into your coffin in case you die in a strange land.'"

Children will enjoy this story of a Hungarian child. They will not fail to appreciate the humanity of it, as well as the simplicity of its telling.

The Anvil. By Lilith Hope. (Chapman & Hall. 6*s.*)

IN a book which deserves credit for the clever character-drawing of its women, and a steady march of events which do not step outside the bounds of probability, the author traces the development of Lola, a girl of mixed Spanish and English ancestry. Her beauty and talent for dancing are the means by which she hopes to gain the wealth and ease she longs for, but her coquetry and love of admiration lead her into trouble. When at last she falls in love in grim earnest, her past flirtations insist on their day of reckoning, and the cousin who has up till then befriended her feels obliged to send her back to the convent of her schooldays. Instead of returning to the care of the nuns, however, Lola asks help of a girl friend who is manageress of a school of languages in Germany. This young woman, Bee Lamb, is outspoken in her condemnation of Lola's behaviour, but, nevertheless, invites her to come out to Berlin and earn her own living as assistant mistress.

Under Bee's sturdy and sympathetic influence Lola's better nature develops with rapid strides.

The chapters dealing with the girl's struggles against German bureaucracy are full of interest, and not less so is the recital of Lola's solitary fight for existence in Berlin after Bee leaves to be married, concluding with her dramatic escape from the snares of a White Slaver.

The contrast in the characters of Bee and Lola, both in their way sharp of tongue, but full of grit in an emergency, is well done. The villain, too, is drawn in a way which thoroughly convinces one of his meanness and vindictiveness; but, with this exception, the other masculine figures are somewhat vague in their outline, Lola's lover being little more than a dummy.

The Lily and the Rose. By G. De Vauviard. (Alston Rivers, 6*s.*)

THE dominating character in this story is Lesbia, an up-to-date "Lady Hamilton"—the embodiment of that lady's charming seductiveness and lack of restraint. She lives with her old mother in a tobacco shop in Long Acre. Eunice, the daughter of her unhappy early marriage with a ne'er-do-well, had been given to a strait-laced aunt to bring up. Through the death of her aunt Eunice is cast upon the world, and by an extraordinary freak of fortune finds herself reunited to her mother, whose monetary affairs are in desperate straits. To remedy this Lesbia, in partnership with a shady Count of unspeakable extraction, turns her house into a fashionable gambling saloon. The contrast between the soulless, artificial beauty and her innocent, lovable little daughter, and their intercourse with various men, who visit Lesbia from love or inquisitiveness, afford matter for a lengthy plot full of interest.

A Shameful Inheritance. By Katharine Tynan. (Cassell & Co., 6*s.*)

THE author can always be depended upon to make out the best possible case for an erring human being: in this instance Millie Luttrell, a young married woman who steals the sapphire necklace of a friend to pay her gambling debts.

The sympathy which the author would fain arouse for a woman who, in spite of the early picture of her heartlessness and frivolity, is later represented as a pattern of maternal devotion, is somewhat nullified by the needlessness of her self-effacement. Her friends, with the exception of her brother-in-law, were prepared to forgive and forget everything. Indeed, they appear to show an indulgence which in one respect was not entirely fortunate. One cannot escape the conviction that Millie obtained a certain amount of satisfaction out of her self-imposed martyrdom, and that, like the majority of self-constituted martyrs, she was a coward at heart, choosing rather to select her own punishment than to bear the humiliation of forgiveness from her friends.

The Hour of Conflict. By A. Hamilton Gibbs. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s.*)

MR. GIBBS has—shall we say?—wasted a good deal of intelligent and realistic observation on an inadequate story. He has studied his characters well: they are sufficiently ably drawn, they speak and act as they should, but they do not *do* anything. In the words of Mr. Ravenhill:—

"Your 'ands is right and your feet is right, but your faces haint got that look of melancholy the corpse's friends 'ud look for, and the corpse 'isself 'ave a right to expect."

The story of a girl seduced, her supposed suicide, the obsession of her lover to such a point that eventually he tries to kill himself, then (finding her alive) marries her—that is very well in its way, as a story; it could easily be put into, say, ten thousand words. But the very careful study of the man and the girl and the many other characters who appear, takes away the proportion and leads us to expect more.

We mention this because it seems to us to be a deplorable tendency of to-day to leave work unfinished. The average novelist—and how vast in quantity is that average!—thinks that either a story or a study can suffice, forgets that the two should be combined. It means work—hard work in plenty, but why not face that? Novel-writing should be an art; why reduce it to a mere trick?

A Woman of To-Day. By M. L. Nutt.

MRS. NUTT'S study of the temperament of a modern thinking woman is so good that we are tempted to wonder whether she has not built even better than she is aware of. We are led to think so by such phrases as "Like all men before him, he had denied woman an individual mind and soul," which shows her incapable of employing as judicial a temper when speaking of men as she does when speaking of women. Of the latter sex she depicts ably the awakening spirit, and shows how the modern woman, while capable of establishing a balance between heart and head, is still apt to have that balance rudely disturbed by very insufficient causes. We shall not attempt to give any further idea of the story but only add that all thinking readers will find much to appreciate in it.

The Maze. By A. L. Stewart. (John Long, 6*s.*)

IF one can accept improbability and an extra long arm of coincidence in the framework of a novel, this one will serve to while away a passing hour. It concerns the love-story of a *prima donna* who marries her protégé, a young violinist.

The inevitable clash of interests and outlook, due in this case to the mating of May and December, helps to unfold a not uninteresting story. At least the conclusion is satisfactory, if not logical. In writing of music the author's judgments appear to us to lack discrimination; for instance, we are told that "the opera 'Louise' is second to none for sheer human feeling and interest."

The Crowning Glory. By E. R. Punshon. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6*s*.)

This is mainly a delineation of three widely differing characters. Sophia Ree, a typist in a stockbroker's office, is promoted—by the author—to the position of one of the largest shareholders in a company that is "booming" rubber, to the chagrin of her employers, who are horrified at the idea of a woman achieving such eminence. But she justifies herself—even after her marriage—by plunging even more heavily on the Stock Exchange, in the hope of rivalling men in the search for millions. She succeeds, only to lose the more heavily; but her adventures and general activity of mind are interesting reading.

The second character, Gladys Hilton, her friend, is a girl with few ideas in her head, but a reputation for cleverness from her ability to speak French and German; this reputation leads her to attend Woman's Suffrage meetings. But it is no more than reputation. The real facts of life are too much for her, and she meets with one mishap after another: she is actually selling bootlaces on the Embankment, when a former lover (rejected on the score of the humdrum prospects he offered) comes to her rescue.

The third character, Sophia's twin sister Judith, plays a somewhat puzzling part, psychic and spectral; at any rate, she intervenes on one occasion in the manner of an "astral body" *ex machina*, and thereby prevents a tragedy. The author leaves all solution and explanation to the reader, but does certainly succeed in conveying the impression of the atmosphere in which he is dealing.

The three girl characters are adequately portrayed; but we are left to wonder how far "The Crowning Glory" is supposed to have been achieved by each of them.

Rose of Old Harpeth. By Maria Thompson Davies. (R.T.S., 6*s*.)

A simple, unambitious story of a college girl who forgoes prospects and ambition to return to an American old-world settlement occupied chiefly by her aged relatives, most of whom are in financial straits. An eleventh-hour rescue of the old folk from ruin by a young mining surveyor introduces a charming love-story.

The author has not striven after elaboration of effects. The simple, unenterprising end which she set out to attain she has achieved, and she has succeeded in investing the story with homely humour and sentiment.

Broke of Covenden. By J. C. Snaith. (Constable & Co., 6*s*.)

Whatever of excision or of addition has gone to the reissuing of this work, which was first published in 1906, we have no hesitation in acclaiming its appearance. Unless it has been much remodelled, we should say it is more in date to-day than it ever was before, recording as it does the life-story of a Victorian squire who was a human survival of feudalism and whom Fate had to break because he would not bend. We must at once recommend any reader to reserve all but the first page of the Preface for after-consumption—if consume it he or she must. If the Olympian gods did laugh, as the author suggests, at the tragedy that came of a man failing to recognize the mutability of earthly things, then they were not so much worth scarifying as are Shavian audiences. Even human creatures are learning that to sneer is the mark of a degradation far below the level of the four-footed animal, while sympathy is an attribute of the highest. But enough of the Preface! it is the book that matters.

It is not too much to say that in far-off days students in search of records dealing with what is particularly a transitional period—the early twentieth century—will read this book with at least some of the gusto with which we to-day turn back to Dickens. It would take us far too long to note in detail the many things to which our appreciation is due, but we must remark on the author's intuitive faculty for appreciating human frailties and the grandeur which refuses submission so long. Since the picture of the old industrial order in Mr. Galsworthy's 'Strife' we have had no such portrait of a social survival. The breaking away from the squire of his son and youngest daughter, and the staunch support of his remaining four daughter retainers, are admirable. Best of all is the delineation of the wife, though a woman so sane as to value power "less as a mere possession than for what it could do," might get beyond the verdict, "If ever women cease to be patient then will perish the only hope remaining to the world." The ending, we regret to say, is given up to mere sentimentalism, and the last chapters, with the Preface, make the novel over long.

Johnnie Maddison. By John Haslette. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*.)

It was fortunate for Molly Hatherell, the heroine of this romance, that her wedding was twice postponed, as the first delay was not sufficient to open her eyes to the true character of her lukewarm lover. The problem which faced her friends was whether or not it was their duty to enlighten her on the subject of his gambling propensities; but with one exception they decided to conceal it, in the hope that matrimony would work his reformation. The one man whose anxiety for her future happiness conquers his reluctance to "split" on a comrade is Johnnie Maddison, a character-sketch on which the author has bestowed great care, with good results. Complications are introduced by the fact that Maddison also loves the girl, and realizes that his motives are likely to be misconstrued. As might have been expected, Molly indignantly refuses to hear anything against her lover, and not till he is convicted of misappropriating his employer's money to pay his debts is the truth forced home upon her.

With Johnnie's assistance the defaulter escapes, both from the police and from the hands of enemies who have a grudge to settle with him, and who thereupon wreak their revenge on Maddison for his interference with their plans. As may be surmised, the conclusion holds out hope of a third attempt at a wedding, with a change of bridegroom.

Though Mr. Haslette has not attempted anything very ambitious in 'Johnnie Maddison,' he has successfully drawn a group of pleasant portraits, and given a reasonable air to the incidents connected with them. The plot is laid among the plateaux of South America, amid an atmosphere of mule-tracks, adobe huts, scrub, and mountain scenery.

ROMANCE AND FANCY.

The Lost Tribes. By George A. Birmingham. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s*.)

It is part of the author's satire against the commonly conceived nature of the Irish to present them in his books as intensely serious in character, incapable of seeing the humorous side of the well-meaning reformer whose blundering schemes usually form the subject-matter of his novels.

The reformer in this case is an American widow, who comes over to Ireland with the intention of making acquaintance with some relatives of her husband, and unearthing if possible some data for his belief that Ireland is the home of the Lost Tribes of Israel.

She finds a brother-in-law and a niece in the peaceful, not to say indolent village of Druminawona, and her first sight of some of the inhabitants confirms her in her suppositions about their Israelitish descent. Her plan for "speeding up" Druminawona takes the form of an endeavour to get up a Miracle play, a scheme in which she enlists the unwilling support of her easygoing brother-in-law, Mervyn, and the parish priest, Father Roche, who thinks he sees in it a way of inducing some much-needed dollars to pour into the village.

As her plans unfold, both clergymen get alarmed at the thought of what their bishops will say, and endeavour by many laughable expedients to divert her mind, but without much success. At last, the energetic widow herself begins to see the hopelessness of trying to instil energy into a nation of such born "slackers," and devotes her attention instead to the matrimonial future of Delia, her niece, the results in this case amply rewarding her efforts.

The matter-of-fact love-affairs of Onny Delia's handmaiden should dispel any

lingering illusions as to the romantic mysticism which many consider the natural heritage of the untutored Celt. George A. Birmingham's way of making fun of such believers is so genial and good-natured that they will not be able to refrain from joining in the laugh against themselves.

Madcap. By George Gibb. (Appletons.)

Mr. Gibb traces the transition of an American—Dollar Girl, shall we say? from the wearisome complexity of wealthy life to the simplicity of Nature, Arcadian journeys and doings and feelings. She meets with the one man who offers this entire change from her life. The difference, and the excellence of it, are brought home to her in the gay surroundings of New York, in the Eure and Oise country-side, and finally in New York the city, and she chooses his life in preference to the fevered luxury that seemed to be her normal destiny.

Mr. Gibb is an artist in every way. His characters are consistent in their speech and action, and his descriptions are admirable. In a few strokes he gives the feeling that a sunset or a charming aspect of wood or field or river can inspire in an acute and sympathetic observer.

But, the whole book through, we feel that we are reading an idyll, not a story of life. We cannot visualize without a twinge the casual, idle life—"amateur," even in its most strenuous moments—of these overwhelmingly wealthy and luxurious personages. Hermia, the "madcap" heroine, may well find delight and rest in her pastoral tour; it is simply a question of momentary dissatisfaction with her other life, a sense of the fascinating novelty of simple surroundings.

Her emotions, and the emotions of the other characters as they occur, are as the fine robes that an actor puts on, wears with conviction on the boards, and doffs without a sigh. People in that position can so easily afford to have whatever emotions they like, glad or sad; but the recital of these only serves to mark the difference between emotion and feeling, between life as it is lived and life worth the living—or else life that has to be lived. It is as though we listened to the loves and losses of a butterfly.

Much as we may admire Mr. Gibb's realism, we cannot but contrast its picturesque light-heartedness with the many sterner pictures this world offers of reality.

Maria. By Baroness von Hutten. (Hutchinson & Co., 6*s.*)

This book may, perhaps, be also called idyllic; at least, it is a study of the improbable, so coloured as to resemble possibility. The Anglo-German prince who loves a fair maiden (like King Cophetua, except that she is not a beggar), and is forced to renounce her by the exigencies of high politics that bestow upon him the crown of Sarmania, has figured many times in fiction. More actuality is essayed in the portrayal of her father, beloved of many famous poets and great men, all of whom are called by their real names.

The various situations and developments are well carried off, because Baroness von Hutten possesses excellent technique: she is a practised writer, and knows how to make her characters talk and behave. She has a keen eye for the avoidance of solecisms and barbarisms, and a fluent pen for episodes humorous or impressive, likewise an expert sense of social atmosphere. But her technique is, as a rule, too apparent; there is too much evidence of plan and purpose in the book, and so the story itself fails on the whole to convince us.

Cap'n Dan's Daughter. By Joseph C. Lincoln. (Appletons, 6*s.*)

'Cap'n Dan's Daughter' is one of those pleasant, detached romances in which some American writers are such adepts. Cap'n Dan, a retired seafaring man of simple tastes, inherits a fine legacy, and his wife's social ambitions involve him in all the discomfort of a sojourn in a large town. The eventual disillusion that sends her and him back to the seaside village where they had lived for many contented years is well worked out, and the many characters who play their parts therein are drawn with a light and agreeable touch and with evident accuracy. The result is an amusing picture of certain phases of American life, town and provincial.

A Gamble for Love. By Nat Gould. (John Long, 6*s.*)

Nat Gould is the Dumas Père of the race-course—for quantity, if not for quality of production. He has his own recipe, as for this or that world-renowned sauce, "borne with the British flag through distant lands," and the result is very much the same. A beauteous lady, millions of money, a virtuous young racing man, one or two villains, and, of course, a menagerie full of race-horses, are the ingredients to be mixed and served.

There are bad people, unduly æsthetic in their tastes, who would substitute for "serve" Edward Lear's "throw out of the window"; but, after all, Nat Gould is always thoroughly healthy reading, and he certainly knows how to describe a race. Here he gives us four, which is good measure; but in other respects he is tamer than usual: the villains do not really do anything. They ought to have carried off the lovely lady, drugged the hero, and "nobbled" at least two race-horses: if we are to have excitement let us have it in abundance. Mr. Gould does not give us our money's worth.

Under the Incense Trees. By Cecil Adair. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s.*)

Those who have a taste for Ouida—stripped of incident or impossibilities, toned down to a mere continuity of florid description and talk—may find some pleasure in Mr. Adair's work. His characters and their achievements—their talk of achievements, rather—are as tame as can be. Mr. Adair is a devout follower of the rule "ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet," and the consequence is an unchanging presentment of "rapture—by threes!" as soft as anything Kate Nickleby ever read to Mrs. Wititterly.

Mr. Adair has a sense of style and a command of language and image. Why does he not make more use of these? He might have saved the book, made it readable, and even interesting. Even a few "Ouida-esque" absurdities would have been welcome as foil to the languid idealism relentlessly imposed and adhered to throughout.

Cloudesley Tempest. By E. H. Lacon Watson. (John Murray, 6*s.*)

We do not, of course, really approve of a careless, lazy young man who gets out of one scrape into another, and in the end congratulates himself that, had it not been for these scrapes, he would not have married a beautiful maiden and obtained a fortune. But we do like to read about him, especially when the tale is told as breezily as the present is.

Neither do we approve of a sweet girl and a beautiful-minded widow giving themselves so much trouble over the said scapegrace—still, they all obtained ultimate happiness, and we have had a lot of pleasure in reading of how they did so and no novel really needs more justification.

STORIES OF THE OUTLANDS.

A Daughter of Debate. By Mrs. Ambrose Harding. (Werner Laurie, 6*s.*)

The "Daughter of Debate" is one Alice Ashton, niece of the administrator of Dominica. She justifies the title applied to her on the score of her zeal for improving and raising the natives. This zeal, so the author assures us, Alice possesses; and her general conversation seems to support the view, in the absence of other evidence. A similar vagueness is apparent in the "rendering" of Dr. Hampton, the ambitious native who engineers a rebellion: he does not seem quite to know his own mind. Mrs. Harding is ill-served by the characters she creates. Her own criticisms of the native mind are interesting and often illuminating, but the discourses thereon which she puts into the mouths of the various personages who are supposed to interpret her views are pedantic in the extreme, redolent of the worst clichés of the platform speaker, more wearisome than the most ample periods of a Government report.

Had she cultivated dialogue as it is really spoken, and characterization of people who, if imaginary, might just as well be realistic as not, Mrs. Harding might have given us a readable and convincing book; for her views and sentiments are sane and dignified in themselves, and her observation in some cases is not without depth. The character of Zillah, for example, is life-like and reasonable.

Home. By Anon. (Fisher Unwin, 6*s.*)

Ill-judged marriages are not easily handled without fatal lapses into melodrama; those who avoid such lapses merit praise, as does the anonymous writer in the present case.

The young couple here depicted find out their mistake after two years: the wife sets forth to join a friend of her husband who has captured her affections. She changes her mind, however, and returns, only to find her home deserted. Her husband has gone away and left no trace.

We find him again, in Brazil, married to a girl he meets there. His wife's lover appears on the scene, and recounts the tragedy of the home broken up. But the husband's new home is also broken up by a sudden flood. He returns after many wanderings to his wife and first love, and the two begin life afresh.

The lover is also changed by illness and much roving through distant lands, and he also seeks and finds peace in home-life and the love that comes into it.

The story, if occasionally somewhat strong to the taste, shows knowledge and study of human nature. As a first novel, it is worthy of high commendation.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Black Peril. By George Webb Hardy. (Holden & Hardingham, 6*s.*)

Mr. Hardy went to South Africa to investigate a problem which statesmen both at home and in the dominions must soon learn to regard as vital, and calling for the most scientific treatment. The relations between the black and white races are outlined and dissected by him in plain and outspoken words. He describes, with knowledge drawn from actual experience on the spot, the atmosphere of an illimitable land highly charged with racial passions and prejudices, where savage nature still dwarfs civilization, and primitive man is in conflict with ordered progress. How this problem of the mingling of white with black is to be solved the author does not tell us; he portrays the evils, but does not present a comprehensive solution for them.

In any case, he has contributed to the discussion of this weighty matter much useful knowledge and insight, which is likely to be valuable in directing attention to a problem that politicians both in England and the Colonies apparently prefer to ignore. The Bishop of Oxford in a recent speech indicated, perhaps correctly, the attitude of our legislators towards the colour problem:—

"Statesmen are afraid. They do not know what to make of the Black Peril, and the Nationalist movement in China, India, and Africa. They cannot repudiate it. Where is it going to lead to? What is it going to mean?"

Mr. Hardy is of opinion that any fusion between black and white races is an impossible ideal, but he makes it clear that it is the European who has created the problem and is responsible for its solution. He considers with reticence and restraint one phase of the racial question that may be new to those who have not lived abroad, but is tragically familiar to the man on the spot.

Mr. Hardy has made, we think, a mistake in adopting fiction as the framework for information that has quite sufficient interest in itself.

The Toll. By William Westrup. (Hurst & Blackett, 6*s.*)

Mr. Westrup gives such a picture of mining life in South Africa as may well make those interested therein pause and consider whether the gold extracted is worth the heavy toll on human life.

Below ground the white man is confronted with the ever-present fear of phthisis. Once its grip is on him he must abandon his work instantly or succumb to the disease: few have the courage to make such sacrifice of their material prospects. For the native miner pneumonia is an equally deadly foe. Life is of so little account that no note is taken of the many victims.

Above ground is a mere waste blighted by the blinding white dust from the mines; here and there are the rough dwellings of the miners. Only in the drinking saloons is some semblance of the Life Social. Men laugh and swear with the seal of death set clear for all to read upon their faces. Who will be taken next? But what matters that? 'A man cannot choose or forsake his job when starvation pushes him on.

Nor is sickness the only agent of starvation. The Labour Unions exact blind obedience, and the Union leaders are ready to call out their men without thought of the consequences: the dignity of labour being considered of more importance than the death of the labourer.

A love-story woven into this gloomy texture gives a few moments of brightness; but here also tragedy supervenes, and the dread phthisis ruins the home and slays the two who have fought for it so hard.

A lighter vein is struck in the picture of a Johannesburg Jew money-lender and his two witty and fascinating daughters. But that is a mere episode in the sadness and pity of the whole.

Mr. Westrup has written a powerful book. His descriptive force and realism bring home to us the fateful greed of the mines and the cost of the treasures they yield so hardly.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURE.

A Lad of Kent. By Herbert Harrison. (Macmillan & Co., 6*s.*)

Mr. Harrison has chosen as his scene Folkestone; as his period the days between Trafalgar and Waterloo, when the French *chasse-marée*, the Revenue cutter, and the smugglers' luggers ranged the Channel, and the press-gang infested the coast towns.

He supplies full measure of adventures, both serious and comic, deftly intermingled, and he introduces to us a variegated crowd of most life-like and interesting personages, who play vivid parts in a vivid and convincing manner. The youth who is the centre-piece of the story is, perforce, more colourless than his fellows, in that he is made to speak in the first person—a guarantee, by the way, that he is destined to emerge safely from his many perils and trials. His companion, Monty, precocious in speech bnt resourceful in action, is a most pleasant individual, and their pompous preceptor, Mr. Farmiloe, *alias* "Whiskers," is an excellent character both in himself and in his portraiture.

Mr. Harrison is happy in his avoidance of the self-conscious and stilted heroics that so often characterize the style of "adventure" stories. Every one talks quite naturally, and many a good saying is hit out, like the sparks from flints, in the contact of the lowly, but keen wits of the sea-coast folk. We select the phrase about William's beloved trumpet for the use of those who are plagued by amateur lovers of that instrument: "When you blows upon it, 'tis like to nothing else on earth than the grandfather of Balaam's ass braying before a thunderstorm. Out you go!" We congratulate the author on an excellent and stirring tale of a most interesting epoch.

Rung Ho! By Talbot Mundy. (Cassell & Co., 6*s.*)

This is an exciting story of Indian life, the action of which takes place in Rajputana at the time of the Mutiny. The author does not neglect any of the opportunities so dramatic a period offers for adventure. The main attraction is the plot, not the delineation of character. The narrative is not happy in the opening chapters, but once well started it never loses coherency and interest. However widely scattered the characters, their actions are never irrelevant to the main issue, and the whole is worked out to a satisfying and probable conclusion.

While characterization is not the chief merit of the book, the people are sufficiently alive and real to play their parts. The heroine is the least successful portrait; we are not told enough about her. She is the daughter of a Scotch missionary stationed in Howrah City, and to perform the part allotted to her she must have possessed a character worth describing. The rest are just such as are essential to a vigorous romance of the East. The virility and determination of the hero suggests a Kipling creation, and, indeed, the whole book breathes a Kipling atmosphere.

Snake and Sword. By P. C. Wren. (Longmans & Co., 6*s.*)

'Snake and Sword' is really quite as thrilling a tale as the name suggests. The snake and the sword form two antagonistic forces in the personality of the hero, who rejoices in the somewhat ominous, but appropriate name of Damocles, commonly called "Dam." The sight of a

snake affects him so strongly that he falls into a state of abject terror, and is, in fact, for the time being practically mad. Fortunately, Dam has a saving grace in the shape of a hereditary tendency to courage—if we may so describe it. The fear of the snake is due to pre-natal influence, and the plot turns on the war waged between this latter and the hereditary courage.

The story—almost startling in its abruptness—opens in India, where we find the father of the hero, Col. de Warrenne, pinning his Victoria Cross to the night-dress of his dying wife. Without delay we are whisked off to England, where we are introduced in due course to the heroine. Lucille is boyish, slangy, and charming; in fact, an altogether likeable young lady. The chapters dealing with the childhood of Dam and Lucille are full of a delightful humour which is almost reminiscent of 'Stalky & Co.' The book is rich in a variety of incident, and it is difficult to say whether Mr. Wren excels most in describing a small boy who is exceedingly "cheeky" to an old and serious-minded gardener, a love-scene between two up-to-date young people, or a boxing match between an artillery corporal and a trooper. Concerning this match, Mr. Wren is quite mistaken in labelling it "Of no interest to Women nor Modern civilized Men." There is not a chapter in the book which is lacking in interest either to one or the other.

SHORT STORIES.

Dubliners. By James Joyce. (Grant Richards, 3*s.* 6*d.*)

MR. GEORGE MOORE says in his 'Confessions,' if our memory does not deceive us, that when he and a certain French writer are dead no more "naturalistic" novels will be written. Whether this is one of his characteristic outbursts of candour as to his and his friend's abilities, or merely a statement to the effect that novelists as a whole have no taste for such writing, we need not discuss. But we can frankly say that Mr. Joyce's work affords a distinct contradiction of the saying.

The fifteen short stories here given under the collective title of 'Dubliners' are nothing if not naturalistic. In some ways, indeed, they are unduly so: at least three would have been better buried in oblivion. Life has so much that is beautiful, interesting, educative, amusing, that we do not readily pardon those who insist upon its more sordid and baser aspects. The condemnation is the greater if their skill is of any high degree, since in that case they might use it to better purpose.

Mr. Joyce undoubtedly possesses great skill both of observation and of technique. He has humour, as is shown by the sketch of Mrs. Kearney and her views on religion, her faith "bounded by her kitchen, but if she was put to it, she could believe also in the banshee and in the Holy Ghost." He has also knowledge of the beauty of words, of mental landscapes (if we may use such a phrase): the last page of the final story is full evidence thereto. His characterization is exact: speaking with reserve as to the conditions of certain sides of the social life of Dublin, we should say that it is beyond criticism. All the personages are living realities.

But Mr. Joyce has his own specialized outlook on life—on that life in particular; and here we may, perhaps, find the explanation of much that displeases and that puzzles us. That outlook is evidently sombre: he is struck by certain types, certain scenes, by the dark shadows of a low street or the lurid flare of an ignoble tavern, and he reproduces these in crude, strong sketches scarcely relieved by the least touch of joy or repose. Again, his outlook is self-centred, absorbed in itself rather; he ends his sketch abruptly time after time, satisfied with what he has done, brushing aside any intention of explaining what is set down or supplementing what is omitted.

All the stories are worth reading for the work that is in them, for the pictures they present; the best are undoubtedly the last four, especially 'Ivy Day in the Committee Room.' The last of all, 'The Dead,' far longer than the rest, and tinged with a softer tone of pathos and sympathy, leads us to hope that Mr. Joyce may attempt larger and broader work, in which the necessity of asserting the proportions of life may compel him to enlarge his outlook and eliminate such scenes and details as can only shock, without in any useful way impressing or elevating, the reader.

Quick Action. By Robert W. Chambers. (Appletons, 6*s.*)

MR. CHAMBERS seems to have set himself the task of making the highly improbable appear not only possible, but perfectly usual. He strings together a series of tales which have love at first sight as their common denominator. But not content with such "quick action," he goes on to make his couples confess their feelings within a few minutes of their meeting, and marries them right off with lightning-like celerity. The different stories are told by a crystal-gazer to a group of her admirers as being truthful accounts of what she sees happening in the crystal. Each story as it is related is well picked to pieces by her audience, which makes us suppose that Mr. Chambers is in reality satirizing modern American fiction. The love-affairs are all staged in Florida, and the tropical setting is so brilliant that it conveys an atmosphere of fairyland where the incredible is the normal.

We select as one of the most amusing the story of George Z. Green, who, within ten minutes of complaining that he had never encountered the romance that novelists were always describing, becomes deeply interested in an unknown girl whom he sees in tears leaving the house of a clairvoyante.

The book contains numerous attractive illustrations in pen and ink by Mr. Edmund Frederick.

The Mercy of the Lord. By Flora Annie Steel. (Heinemann, 6*s.*)

THIS is not a novel, but a collection of twenty-four short tales, the first of which supplies the entire title. Once again Mrs. Steel is on Indian ground, and gives us an abundant sense of Oriental atmosphere, and of the contrasts between the native mind and that of the dominant alien race. She has also the rare quality of taking us out of humdrum civilization into a region where time and reality seem mere conventions.

The best of the stories—those dealing with Indian servants are all admirable—are first-rate, but some will be difficult for the ordinary reader to understand, and the critic will note that Mrs. Steel does not always work with that economy of material which the short story at its best demands. Her transitions are abrupt, and her style is occasionally careless. The second sentence in the book reads thus: —

> "The cause of which being an equally transient admiration for a good little Eurasian girl fresh from her convent."

We must protest against such English as this, particularly since Mrs. Steel has no need to attempt vividness in this cheap way. She makes, it may be noted, no concessions to popular sentimentalism. More than one of her stories represents death as the mercy of the Lord.

CRIMES AND MYSTERIES.

Quella. By Geoffrey Norton Farmer. (Alston Rivers, 6*s.*)

SIGNOR QUELLA discovers a drug that has so lasting and pernicious a hold over all who taste it as to enslave them for life to his will. He creates a vast organization whereby this drug, disseminated through the world in the food of restaurants and hotels, is to render him absolute master of the globe. For what purpose the author does not explain.

Reginald Carr, the hero of the tale, finds an antidote only to lose it, but matters are set right by the death of Quella and the destruction of his stores of the drug.

The idea is certainly ingenious and original, and Mr. Farmer has made of it a spirited story. But it can only be taken as a species of extravaganza—of much the same nature as Sir A. Conan Doyle's 'Lost World.' Indeed, the notion occurred to us while reading—and we present it for what it is worth to both authors—that a collaboration might have been very effective. Sir A. Conan Doyle's wild beasts and Mr. Farmer's wild drug might have been happily combined: you invent your tableland and your pre- (or post-) historic animals to live thereon, and, when you or your readers are tired of them, you relegate them deftly to the scrap-heap by means of your patent new poison.

The Best Man. By Grace Livingstone Hill Lutz. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

This is a book which may well serve to while away the tedium of a long railway journey, but those into whose hands it falls must not imagine they are going to read a conventional detective story. The author exhibits as great a contempt for the commonplace as she does for the probable. The surprising adventures of her hero, a young and energetic member of the Secret Service Staff in Washington, succeed each other with the feverish rapidity of a "thrilling" and complex cinematograph play.

In disgrace, and hotly pursued by a combination of swell mobsmen from whom he has recovered a stolen Government document "of national importance," the hapless youth finds himself at the door of a church. He is promptly dragged inside, and while under the impression that he is being mistaken for the best man he is, *malgré lui*, married to a charming lady. The wedding party take him for the real bridegroom, who, however, does not appear until long after the conclusion of the ceremony. This is naturally a prelude to further exciting episodes, and an imbroglio which is not unravelled until the final chapter.

Notwithstanding its manifest absurdity, the story is amusing, but it would be more so were it not over-charged with a sentimentality which suggests that the author wishes to be taken seriously.

Conscience Money. By Sidney Warwick. (Greening & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Warwick piles on the agony—gives us murder, diamond robbery, swell mobsmen, "fences," aeroplanes, secret passages, in fact everything he can think of to ensure mystery and horror. He is quite as successful as need be in his efforts. The story moves rapidly from one thrill to another, and holds the attention throughout. It should suit the cinematograph-goer quite well—better, perhaps, than the reader: the whole book would readily fall into the necessary successive scenes—"reels," we believe, is the correct term. Indeed, the actions of the various personages are far better than their speech, and so the effect of the whole, depicted on the film, should be distinctly telling.

Fallen Among Thieves. By Arthur Applin. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

We might call Mr. Applin's sensations social rather than criminal. He takes us into high circles and a fashionable atmosphere. The motive of the story is the control acquired by a blackmailing thief over a weak girl. By means of subtle drugs he makes his victim steal various jewels. At the last he is found out, and the girl is rescued from his clutches by the hero, who duly marries her.

Except for its sensations, the book is of no particular value; the writing is conventional and casual and loose in style. Why should the author say "forbode" instead of foreboded; "fait vos jeux" instead of *faites votre jeu?* And why talk about a waiter "mixing" drinks? That expression, beloved of many a lady novelist, does so inevitably suggest that sugar or powder or something is poured into the whisky and soda and then stirred with a spoon.

The Lost Parchment. By Fergus Hume. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6*s*.)

A schoolboy reading the title and the name of the author will surely exclaim "Good old Fergus Hume; more hansom cabs!" He will be quite correct in his attitude, for Mr. Hume has given us just what might be expected.

We have no hansom cabs in the book—only one motor-car; but that car manages to slay the villain in the last act. We have a will that disinherits the righteous hero, but is proved to be a forgery executed by the erring clergyman antiquary; and we have the beauteous damsel who cleaves to her beloved in spite of all the world may say. In fact, there are all the elements of the "good old" mystery-sensation tale.

It is quite a good story of its kind, conventional enough in style and in the speech of the characters, but never dragging in its movement. Nor is the mystery unnecessarily obscure or complex, as is sometimes the case in such tales. Suspicion falls, like Mr. Punch's stick, on the shoulders of almost all the characters, one after the other, but everything is cleared up at the end, and the final scene is "according to Cocker." Mr. Fergus Hume is sure to find many interested readers.

Anybody but Anne. By Carolyn Wells. (J. B. Lippincott Company, 6*s*.)

This is an American detective story, in which we are introduced to Fleming Stone, who is called in to disentangle the mystery of a murder which has baffled the efforts of all others to find the culprit. The finger of suspicion points at various people in turn, but each of them proves his innocence. At last the criminal is traced, and all ends in the usual happy and conventional manner. Miss Wells has written a capital story, and has displayed considerable skill in sustaining the interest until the climax is revealed.

The Opal Pin. By Rufus Gillmore. (Appletons, 6*s*.)

Of the two male protagonists one has a title thrust upon him, the other assumes it, and is found out at the end. Jewels are stolen off and on throughout the book, but apparently are restored to their owners; at any rate, no cases ever come into court. Also an opal pin, bearing ill-luck with it, makes fitful appearances.

The book is slight and not particularly probable or realistic. It might in better hands have been made into a good mystery-story, and the opal pin into a fine centre-piece. The main figures attempt to be life-like, but do not succeed; had they been more melodramatic or even shadowy, with the addition of a "sleuth-hound" or two, the result would have been much more striking and the atmosphere of the "detective" story far more evident.

JUVENILE.

The Tale of Lal. By Raymond Paton. (Chapman & Hall, 6*s*.)

The author has made out a distinctly good scheme for an extravaganza to please the taste of the young. He brings to life one of the lions of Trafalgar Square—a benevolent lion who arranges historical pageants and fairy scenes for the benefit of two children. He then introduces a writer ("a nawthor," as Kipps would have said), and the said writer's patron, a lord mayor, and brings them into relation with the lion, likewise the Temple Bar griffin. Finally he introduces a lawsuit in which all the characters appear, after the manner of the classic trial in 'Alice in Wonderland.'

To our thinking—though, perhaps, very young readers may take a different view—the book is spoilt by its unrelieved and pedantic jocosity. The humour is too intentional, obvious, and heavy. We see "For Children Only" written in large letters on every page. We may (as we suggest) be totally wrong in our view, but we seem to remember the unfailing delight of sundry versions of Grimm, Hans Andersen, Struwwelpeter, not to mention Lewis Carroll's two masterpieces, wherein the humour is absolutely spontaneous when present, and is never worked up specially for the occasion by those "juvenile" phrases that only occur to a certain type of ultra-grown-up mind. We cannot but think that Mr. Paton might have produced a far more fascinating book if he had spared some of the labour which is evident all through.

By the way, Mr. Paton, when explaining (in the lawsuit scene) the component elements of "dogsnose," ought to have remembered how perfectly it has been defined by a great master of fiction: "Warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg (a groan, and 'So it is,' from an elderly female)." Was there any need to improve upon Dickens? For that matter, was there any need for the lawsuit scene at all? It is unreal and rather dull.

A Boy's Adventures in the South Seas. By Frank Elias. (R.T.S., 2*s*.)

The young hero of this story has plenty of adventures, clearly and reasonably chronicled; and the whole is sufficiently free from the didactic or sermonizing touch. But somehow the book as a whole fails to thrill, and there is a woeful absence of real movement, of that tense atmosphere which alone can carry off such a recital. Boys brought up on Stevenson or even Henty will hardly be roused to enthusiasm, we fear, by Mr. Elias.

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An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

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Applications are invited for the Position of LADY LECTURER in ENGLISH and SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN STUDENTS at a commencing salary of 175*l.* per annum. Further particulars on application to T. THORP, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.
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The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of SECOND ASSISTANT LECTURER in the Departments for the Training of Men Teachers for Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications, with testimonials (which need not be printed), must be received on or before SATURDAY, July 11, 1914.

D. J. A. BROWN, Registrar.

Cardiff, June 17, 1914.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE.
Principal—Miss H. M. WODEHOUSE, M.A. D Phil

The West Riding Education Committee invite applications for the Post of LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY AND NATURE STUDY at the BINGLEY TRAINING COLLEGE for a period of one year only, commencing in SEPTEMBER next. Candidates must be Women. Last date for the receipt of applications: JULY 10.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (Secondary Branch), County Hall, Wakefield

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

The Senate of the University has resolved to appoint a PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, to enter upon his duties on OCTOBER 1, 1914. The salary attached to the office is 600*l.* per annum, with a supplement and certain benefits under the pension scheme.

Full information as to remuneration and terms of appointment may be obtained from JOHN M. FINNEGAN, Secretary.

N.B.—Direct or indirect canvassing of individual Senators or Curators will be considered a disqualification.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The University Court will, at a Meeting in JULY, proceed to appoint an ADDITIONAL EXAMINER in each of the following subjects:—

(1) MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
(2) ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
(3) POLITICAL ECONOMY.
(4) GEOLOGY.
(5) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
(6) MATERIA MEDICA.
(7) PATHOLOGY.
(8) SURGERY.
(9) DIVINITY.

Applications, along with sixteen copies of testimonials should the candidate think fit to submit any, should be lodged with the SECRETARY on or before JULY 2.

DONALDSON ROSE THOM, Secretary of the University.

June, 1914.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.
ALEXANDRA HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.
APPOINTMENT OF LADY WARDEN.

The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of LADY WARDEN OF THE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS. The salary offered is 200*l.* per annum, payable terminally, together with board and residence at the hostel.

Applications, which must be received not later than JULY 17, 1914, should be forwarded to the undersigned from whom further particulars of the appointment may be obtained.

Canvassing will be considered a ground for disqualification.

J. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—

LECTURER IN SCIENCE (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Salary 430*l.* per annum (L.Eg.35 per mensem), rising to 554*l.* (L.Eg.45 per mensem) on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Four lessons daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed not later than JULY 13, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES (Swedish System). Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years. Salary 369*l.* per annum (L.Eg.30 per mensem). Allowance for passage to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Applicants must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gymnastics, and have had experience in teaching in a School. Preference will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily work, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 13, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for SECONDARY SCHOOLS under the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION:—

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 295*l.* per annum (L.Eg.24 per mensem), rising to 393*l.* per annum (L.Eg.32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

SCIENCE MASTER. (Experimental Physics and Chemistry.) Appointment under contract. Length of engagement, two years. Salary 369*l.* per annum (L.Eg.30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age, and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as Teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Training will be a recommendation. Four Lessons Daily, on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 4, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, the Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

VACANCY for an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS under the CEYLON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS for service under the Ceylon Education Department. Salary 500*l.*, rising by annual increments of 25*l.* to 600*l.* Candidates must be Graduates in Honours of a British University, and qualified to inspect and examine higher work in English Subjects and Classics in Secondary English Schools. The officer appointed will be entitled to leave of absence and pension under the regulations of Government service in Ceylon, and will be expected to assume duties at the beginning of OCTOBER. Applications should be submitted before JULY 14, in covers marked "C.A.," to THE SECRETARY, Board of Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.

SCOTTISH CANDIDATES should apply to THE SECRETARY, Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

BOYS' INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, ABERDARE, SOUTH WALES.

An ASSISTANT MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT TERM to take charge of the Commercial Department of the School. He must be well qualified to teach Book-keeping, Shorthand, Type-writing, and Office Routine, and should be prepared to teach in addition one or more of the subjects of the usual school curriculum. Preference will be given to a candidate with experience of teaching.

Initial salary offered 130*l.* 150*l.*, non resident, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be had from the HEAD MASTER, to whom applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded not later than 30th instant.

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCIL GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Head Mistress—Miss A. F. EDWARDS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, an experienced ENGLISH MISTRESS. Salary 120*l.* to 140*l.*, according to qualifications and experience. Forms of application, which should be returned by JULY 4 may be had from the Secretary. Further particulars may be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS.

Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.

Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead.

June 16, 1914.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the positions of ASSISTANT MISTRESSES at the County Secondary School, Sydenham:—

(*a*) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Classics and English.
(*b*) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach History—subsidiary subject English.
(*c*) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach English—subsidiary subject History.

Candidates must have obtained Honours in a final examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and must have had good Secondary School experience. Ability to take part in games will be an additional recommendation. Any of these Mistresses may be required to give part of her time to the County Secondary School, Forest Hill, which is under the same Head Mistress, and is to be amalgamated with the County Secondary School, Sydenham.

Applications are also invited for the position of—

(*d*) ASSISTANT MISTRESS at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, CLAPHAM, especially qualified to teach English. Ability to teach History would be an additional qualification. Candidates must have obtained Honours in English in a final examination for a Degree held by a recognized University.

In each case the commencing salary will be from 120*l.* to 170*l.* according to previous experience, rising to 220*l.* by yearly increments of 10*l.* Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on THURSDAY, July 9, 1914, in the case of (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and July 16 in the case of (*d*). Every communication must be marked "H.4." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify for appointment. No relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School is eligible.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

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LITERATURE

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN EDUCATION.

PUBLISHED opinion hostile to our present system of primary teaching continues to increase. 'The Future of Education,' the latest indictment, comes from within, its author having been through the mill himself, and risen to the position of head teacher. Mr. Egerton is a severe critic, both of the system and those who administer it. We can only hope, so lurid is the picture that he draws of primary-school masters, that he was, as his friends have told him, unusually unfortunate in his personal experiences of the class. But as to the system he has no doubts and no compunctions. He insists that, for the sake of the public weal, a move should be made without delay. Herein he does but echo the demands of other recent writers on this subject, such as Messrs. Holmes, King-Harman, Welpton, and Ashbee ; but as their appeals do not seem as yet to have effected much, and as his charge is expressed in even more forcible language than theirs, we deem it advisable to give it all the publicity we can :—

"Year after year goes by [he writes], and the State still leaves the youth of the nation helpless, and lays the foundations of its own downfall. It actually delivers our young boys and girls over to all the evils of unemployment. Our elementary schools do nothing to prepare for the work of life. They turn out our young people without initiative, throw them upon the world, and then leave them to their fate."

What is wanted is an education at once humanizing and vocational, and to devise such a training should not pass the wit of man. Mr. Egerton furnishes some interesting facts of what is being done elsewhere. The city of Munich is a bright example. Thirty-eight technical schools have been established there in the last dozen years, and in consequence the evils of unemployment and a plethora of unskilled labour have steadily decreased. The kingdom of Württemberg possesses over 250 industrial schools in its towns and villages, including many devoted to the study of agriculture, such as are adumbrated in 'The Hamptonshire Experiment.' They are managed, we read, by practical committees of employers, business men, and workmen, and the community takes the utmost pride in them. It is earnestly to be hoped that, when Parliament gets to grips with the question of remoulding our national education, all parties will combine in a task, the successful achievement of which is vital to our national well-being and security.

Though mainly concerned with primary schools, Mr. Egerton offers also some suggestive comments on secondary education. There, also, he looks for and desires change. The old idea of the boy as a piece of metal to be hammered on the scholastic anvil into whatever shape the wielder of the hammer chooses has got to go ; it is discredited by our increased knowledge of the physical and mental perils that beset the period of adolescence. The Montessori leaven is at work, and the old truth is rediscovered that true education consists in growth on the pupil's part, and in guidance—not manufacture or mere repression—on the teacher's.

'A Path to Freedom in the School' is yet another example of the unrest which is prevalent in the educational as in other spheres. Many self-styled reformers are in nine-tenths of their suggestions merely destructive. With Mr. MacMunn it is otherwise. Latest and most sweeping of revolutionaries, he builds a new fabric on the ground which he has cleared. He has tested his theories in an actual school, and has achieved remarkable results ; and he has composed and printed handbooks—and will print more—by the use of which other teachers may benefit. It is quite possible that the changes he has initiated may alter the whole face of education, for he has the true enthusiast's belief in his cause. That cause is freedom in the school.

Mr. MacMunn is employed in secondary teaching, and to secondary schools in the first instance, though doubtless to primary as well, he desires to see the principles of Dr. Montessori applied. They have been so applied, he tells us, in the Dorset "Little Commonwealth" for young delinquents, and with marked success. An interesting account, by the way, of this experiment, which is approaching the close of its first year's trial, is contained in Mr. Egerton's book just noticed. The "Little Commonwealth" is self-governing ; and Mr. MacMunn has granted self-government within the four walls of his own class-room. There the subjects of study are, indeed, determined by the master ; but the amount of time to be devoted to each by the several learners is determined by their individual choice. By a system of partnership work, superseding collective teaching by the master, the boys largely teach each other. The master becomes a modifying and directing, but never a repressive influence. Repression is, to Mr. MacMunn, the enemy. So it is to many others, parents and teachers. Let us hear Mr. MacMunn about the parents :—

"Some [he writes] are in revolt through over-pressure, some through bad teaching, some through excess of subjects, some through the uniformity of the idea-less type produced by our schools [un-ideal boys, in fact, to match Dr. Johnson's "un-ideal girls"]; some have themselves embraced the full theory of the auto-education of the child, either (in rare and happy cases) through their own discovery, or by recent conversion to the doctrines of Dr. Montessori."

Mr. MacMunn has surrendered the right to punish, and finds himself justified by results. He has seen indifference, distaste for work, weariness, and surliness—symptoms familiar, alas ! to most schoolmasters—vanish as if by magic. The boys become more forbearing to one another, more tolerant of oddities. From such will arise, it may be, the schoolmasters of the future. Then we may get a school where "a boy can be prepared for every imaginable vocation, from that of backwoodsman to that of Court poet."

It all sounds like a dream ; it sounds too good to be true. But Mr. MacMunn is absolutely confident of the dream's realization. He deserves, emphatically, a hearing, and we shall await with interest the adoption of his system in other educational institutions.

The volume of 'First-Fruits of the Play Method in Prose' as applied at the Perse School is so persuasive at once in its statement of educational theory, and in its examples of the theory in action, that we have been tempted to confess ourselves wholly won over. There emerges from it as a clearly established fact that boys may be trained to perceive with sensitiveness and originality, and to take a natural and unselfconscious pleasure in communicating their perceptions in artistic form, by the age of 13. The presumption is that we are all born poets, and that the normal processes of education too often smother the vital power which they should educe.

The Future of Education. By F. Clement C. Egerton. (Bell & Sons, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.)

A Path to Freedom in the School. By Norman MacMunn. (Same publishers, 2*s.* net.)

Perse Playbooks. No. 4. *First-Fruits of the Play Method in Prose.* With a Preface by W. H. D. Rouse, and an Essay on the Method by H. Caldwell Cook. (Cambridge, Heffer & Sons, 3*s.* net.)

Had such a study as the following been translated from the Japanese or Hindustani, the world would have been reading it:—

"*The Nightingale.*

"Softly we close the door, and turn the key. We tread noiselessly along the little path, close to the hedge, to the little fir and beech copse at the end of the lane. Last evening the nightingale sang in the coppice, and we go again to hear it.

"At last we come to the mossy stile and listen—'*Jug, jug, jug, jug, tereu, tereu,*' floats from a tiny larch. There is a rustle, and the little songster goes to seek his mate and nest. Happily we return home, for we have heard the nightingale."

It is, in fact, the work of an English boy, aged 12·8; and a half-dozen others in Class II. B. at the Perse School produce work quite as convincing, and nearly, if not quite, as good. No reason appears why, having discovered in themselves this faculty and interest, they should lose either, and no doubt is expressed that the principles here so fruitfully applied to the study of English composition will work out to equivalent results in other subjects.

Mr. Caldwell Cook, who sets forth in a lengthy introduction the ideas which have guided him in the experiment, and the methods to which his experience has gradually led him, speaks disparagingly of the Montessori system; yet we do not think his achievement could be described better than by saying that he has applied to advanced stages of education the principle of personal discovery, which Madame Montessori applies to its initial stage. He foresees a time when what he calls her "absurd *material*" will suffocate her system's "meagre positive side"—in fact, when her system will become a system merely. But he must be aware that, except in so far as a system is associated with material of some kind, it is intransmissible; while, when it is so associated, there will always be a danger of its being, in course of transmission, divorced from the spirit intended to inform it. Mr. Cook himself will have to reckon with this problem. He is living in a glorious present; for the future of his movement we feel some concern.

The term "play," as he defines it, includes and subsumes what is ordinarily called work. He believes it possible to lead the minds of the young along the roads they are required to traverse, and so to maintain their interest in the successive stages of the journey that the information essential to their equipment as travellers will be assimilated incidentally, as an obvious means to continuously more engrossing ends. Nothing is to be merely learnt; learning is to present itself from the first in its true colours, as an instrument of action, and all that is known is to be a living influence in the memory by its association with the concrete appropriate real.

Perhaps difficulty may arise in the long run from the fact that the activities into which boys naturally enter, and by means of which they incline to express themselves, are not necessarily relevant or conformable to every branch of study, and that the imaginative dramatization of the thing—introduced to give reality to it—may end, in consequence, in a kind of sentimentalization. To a certain extent, from evidence in the volume before us, we should suspect that this difficulty had already made its appearance at the Perse School. Mediævalism is, of course, readily reducible to a game; the human mind had, in mediæval times, an innate affinity for romantic illusions, and it is obvious that heraldry, falconry, hunting, castles, and the knights who created them, afford endless material for play-work, with much valuable knowledge of English or other traditions accruing by the way. But the mediæval period has no preponderating historical importance, and it is hard to see how, under Mr. Cook's system, it can fail to become a standard and type.

Briefly, the danger seems to the present reviewer to be this: that the realities he would introduce into school life are at best passable substitutes only for the genuine thing—they remain at bottom shams. Nothing, we agree, is more educative than vital action—than experience, in a word. Yet may there not be more experience, because more accordance with fact, in admitting yourself a twentieth-century schoolboy, and so learning Latin, an alien tongue, with some drudgery and dislike, than in figuring yourself a Roman legionary, making Cæsar's bridges, and fighting his wars? The educative value of action must surely be lacking in this, because, after all, true action itself is lacking. The flavour of a pretence hangs over the whole performance, and, though we may have picked up the technical terms of warfare very easily while playing at campaigns, our conception of any actual campaign is as likely as not to have been distorted and falsified. "Work" has at least this advantage over play, that it makes no pretences and nourishes no illusions. With all its monotonies, and with the many meaningless encumbrances which pioneers like Mr. Cook will help us to get rid of, it is a genuine experience, a solid stage in the development of the soul.

Roman Imperialism. By Tenney Frank. (Macmillan & Co., 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

There is such a constant stream of volumes on Roman history issuing from the press that, although they discuss widely different phases of that history, and are mostly written by competent people, a reviewer who receives a new book on the subject cannot but be affected with a certain impatience at the prospect of going over the field again. All the more grateful is the surprise of stumbling upon a treatment so fresh, convincing, and learned, that the impatience makes place for veritable gratitude. Here is an author living in the midst of Pennsylvania, teaching Latin to ladies, who has, nevertheless, a great library at his command, and who has sifted the wheat from the chaff with extraordinary success.

Prof. Frank takes for his task the rise and growth of the notions of Empire among the Romans, and gives us only such things as serve for his special purpose. There are no digressions in the book, no unnecessary details; and so he is able to offer a complete survey of the growth of the Empire from the beginnings of Rome to Julius Cæsar. The chapter (xvii.) on this great man's youth, development, and ultimate sovereignty, is one of the best we have ever read, and any one who chooses to read it first will not fail to study the whole volume with care. The next most distinctive chapter (xiv.), which is, indeed, on the main thesis of the book, deals with the commercialism of the ancient Romans as a factor in their ideas of expansion. The author will have none of it till the days of Caius Gracchus. The notions we have adopted from Mommsen of the early commercial activity of the Romans, the importance of the Tiber and of Ostia as its port, and the significance of the early treaties with Carthage—all this he explodes. The original Latin settlers were not sea-going. Ostia was among the latest places of importance; the treaty with Carthage was one made by a great naval and commercial power for its own advantage with non-trading people. Still further, the whole idea that the normal condition of civilized neighbour polities is a state of war, and aggressive war as the rule, he refutes by pointing at the outset to the solemn *Lex fetialis*, which shows that the appeal to force was not for aggrandizement, but only to repel injustice. However often this great principle may have been violated in later days, the old tradition always had its influence. Even to-day the *ambages* that surround declarations of war point to the survival of the old idea, not to take up arms till the adversary is convicted of violating the law of nations which commands peace among neighbours.

Starting from these premises, the senatorial government of Rome was throughout cautious, restricted, timid of large consequences. Then came a time when expansion meant the acquisition of kingdoms, and that of a standing army, with a general who, if successful, at once became a danger to the State. It was the democratic party and their leaders that were always the expansionists: first for the glamour of it, which dazzles the mind of the ignorant and the man thoughtless of consequences; next for the profit of it, as successful leaders did not scruple to divide the plunder of nations among their followers.

What is newest in this book is that the author repudiates the received notion of the guilty greed of the Romans as merchants, the notion that wholesale traders among Patricians or Equites caused the destruction of Carthage, of Corinth, and of the trade of Rhodes by their commercial jealousy, just as the jealousy of rich English merchants ruined Irish trades one after the other in the eighteenth century. He shows with ample learning that no early evidence we possess has any statement of such an influence; he says that the over-sea merchants of Italy were not Romans, but southern Italians

or Greeks from the coast cities. He shows that there were very few Romans settled at Delos, though many Italians. He maintains that among the 80,000 Italians massacred in Asia Minor by order of Mithridates there were few Romans, though this event was after the fatal policy of Caius Gracchus, by whose influence the tax farmers of Asia became the scourge of that and other provinces. Their commercialism proved, indeed, the crime and the bane of Roman expansion. The worst promoter of these *publicani* was the very successful soldier, but grossly incompetent politician, Pompey, miscalled the Great.

These are the main topics of this admirable book. We have not space to enlarge upon special pages, such as that which shows that the modern panacea for all sorts of abuses—representative government—was not a practical solution, even if the sovereign people had chosen to give away their precious prerogative. We note also good observations on the stupidity of the Greeks when they acquired an empire, as compared with the Romans, who felt from the outset that making new subjects mere taxpayers for the good of the sovereign city was to lay the foundation for discontent and revolt.

We differ from Prof. Frank so rarely that it is worth mentioning an instance. He regards Attalus III. as a despot who owned Pergamum, as well as the inland of the kingdom of Pergamum, which had been Persian Crown property, and thinks he had a right to bequeath it all as his private property to Rome. We hold a different view. No Hellenistic king would or could (in theory) own and bequeath an autonomous Greek polity. Attalus was owner of the non-Greek part of his kingdom; to Pergamum he was a benefactor or saviour, no doubt an adviser who could not be gainsaid, but outside the constitution, and only influencing it indirectly by having his nominees elected as its annual officers. It is therefore quite possible that Attalus bequeathed his private property to Rome in order to save the liberties of Pergamum from being infringed.

As to the form of the book, we find the practice of giving suggestive headings to the chapters very commendable, but we should have preferred to see the learned yet brief notes and references under the text, and not relegated to the end of each chapter. This position the author might well have filled by giving the recently found texts of inscriptions which he has gathered from periodicals to be had at Bryn Mawr, but in few European places of learning. We find the style of the book good and clear: it would be more attractive but for the occurrence of odd words which puzzle the reader. Such are "viritane," and "catalytic," and we do not like "Teutoni" or "Rapheia," any more than "appointee," "motivation," "obstructionalistic," or "senatorial" as a substantive. If such words and uses of words are American, they may be justified as such, but we do not regard them as good English.

A BATCH OF SCHOOL-BOOKS.

"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose." This melancholy conclusion, which occurred to many reviewers of school-books in the past, is not so widely justified to-day.

The growing tendency to vitalize history, and to present the great personages and important events as something more than stereotyped figureheads and uninteresting incidents, is giving rise to more and more intelligent literature on the subject. We have two excellent examples before us in 'Picture History,' by Mr. G. H. Reed, and the 'Teachers' Handbook to Dramatic History,' by Mr. F. E. Melton.

The object of the first of these little works is the creation of a correct atmosphere by means of illustrations and reproductions of famous pictures. The pupils select, in school or at home, a picture, and, by means of an index or books recommended and studied, write notes on it, describing the people portrayed, their customs, their dress and appearance, and their conversation so far as it may be imagined. They are thus stimulated to realize for themselves that history is more than a mere mass of dates and names, with conventional opinions on these to be learnt by rote.

The Dramatic Handbook embodies this same principle carried even further. From sketches—preferably by a clever teacher on a blackboard—the child reconstructs actual scenes; he is encouraged to improvise appropriate costumes, to make models out of anything that comes to hand, of weapons, armour, implements, and whatever fits these scenes. For example, brown holland deftly stained with ink makes first-rate chain armour; and a red window-blind borrowed from a neighbour is a fine cloak for the king. The pupil and his comrades work out and note down conversations to suit the scenes, and the result is an almost impromptu series of historical charades, which (to judge from the experience of teachers who have tried the method) are educative as well as amusing.

The little book on 'Argyllshire and Buteshire' by Mr. Peter Macnair is brightly written and illustrated, including not only geology and architecture, but also a list of famous men. Among the illustrations is the facsimile of a letter from Charles II. to the first Marquis of Argyll. At the end are diagrams which show vividly details of population and crops.

The fashion of to-day is to make stories of every kind—even the delicate work of Jane Austen—into reading books for schools. The idea does not please us, because we think the books would be much better read in the form in which their authors conceived them, even if their perusal was put off to a more mature age. The school summary, treated as a task book, will spoil the later enjoyment of the real novel.

However, if such things must be done, they are well enough managed in Messrs. Bell's Reading Books. 'The Last Days of Pompeii' and 'The Tower of London' are, perhaps, a bit heavy in their original form for the modern boy, and the adaptations offered here are more palatable and well printed. Mr. Paul Hardy, who supplies the illustrations for both, is best in scenes of action.

'A Brief History of English Literature' is as satisfactory as could be hoped. It is well illustrated, and the writer shows a genuine keenness in her appreciation, selecting, as a rule, apt quotations. Still, we cannot help feeling that on so small a scale justice cannot be done to the merits of many a great writer. Even where there are clear and interesting reasons for the emergence of an author from the crowd of his contemporaries, they are not always stated. The inclusion of American prose and poetry is welcome, and we are glad to see a good Index.

Picture History and Composition. By G. H. Reed. Teachers' Edition. (Harrap & Co., 1*s.* 6*d.* net.)
Harrap's Dramatic History. By F. E. Melton. Teachers' Handbook. (2*s.* 6*d.* net.)
Argyllshire and Buteshire. By Peter Macnair. (Cambridge University Press. 1/6 net.)
Bell's Reading Books. The Last Days of Pompeii. The Tower of London. Adapted for Use in Schools. (1*s.* each.)
A Brief History of English Literature. By E. M. Tappan. (Harrap & Co., 2*s.* 6*d.*)

Inscriptiones Graecae. Collegit Otto Kern. (Bonn, Marcus & Weber, 6*s.* net.)

This selection of photographs of curious or famous Greek (even Cypriot) inscriptions is published *in usum scholarum*. If this means that schoolboys are to study them, we can say at once that the earlier specimens will prove wholly unintelligible. Even where the photographs are clear, which is not always the case, the archaic alphabets are so difficult that only a trained scholar can decipher them, and, if in any of our public schools a sixth-form boy were to have recourse to his class-master, we do not think he would gain much. For how few of our first-class University men have studied this difficult epigraphy! The proper help would be a transliteration of each text, with a short commentary; but this the editors have not vouchsafed. We are referred to the C.I.G. or the I.G., or the *Athen. Mitt.*, or Pauly-Wissowa's great 'Encyklopädie,' or other such publications, for our information. Such things may be under every boy's hand at Bonn, or other German University town; but how can he find them in this country? and if he does, he must have the mastery at least of French and German, not to say of modern Greek. A knowledge of German is not to be taken for granted in England, and possibly the number of copies of Wissowa's 'Encyklopädie,' an indispensable book to any real scholar, now in this country is not great.

Excellent as this book may be, both in its selections and its references to the best sources, it does not seem to us a

practical book for this country. For any school-book of the kind, besides the omission of the difficult and doubtful texts, and the Cypriot, we should have in a second part some pictures of early papyri, for papyrology should not be a science distinct from epigraphy, but both only branches of the same learning. We now have from Egypt ample specimens of Greek writing, both for literary and for everyday purposes—so much so that a hand of the third century B.C. is recognizable at first sight to the expert. In the Herculanean papyri there are evidently some of the second, and many of the first B.C., so that we can see that the writing of Greek in Egypt did not differ materially from that elsewhere. A study of these handwritings, along with the lapidary specimens from the same centuries, would be exceedingly interesting, and would tend to bring life into the Hellenic teaching of our schools and colleges. Even in the book before us there are many long texts in minute characters, which are interesting to any schoolboy of intelligence, as showing how the Greeks managed without printing to publish what every citizen might like to know. But these texts, when reduced to the size of a quarto page, are often so minute that it requires very good sight to make them out. Another kind of stimulant might have been added—we mean one or two examples of the way in which a great epigraphist, such as Adolf Wilhelm, handles the fragments of a broken, imperfect text, and puts them together with a divining skill which fills the ordinary student with astonishment, and perhaps with envy. At first such a restoration seems wild conjecture, but gradually, as the Professor expounds his reasons, it all becomes clear.

With these reservations we give our hearty commendation to the scholarship of this volume; it is edited by first-rate scholars, and to the advanced student it will act as a powerful stimulus to learn more of a fascinating science.

FRENCH LIFE AND THE STATE.

For those who wish to have under their hands the story of the Caillaux episode, the Agadir incident, and the Rochette affair, Mr. Raphael has put together in 'The Caillaux Drama' a useful book of reference, in which he furnishes all the information they may require. He points out that the peculiar conditions of French law admit of a publicity which, if attempted in our own country, would involve various pains and penalties; and he emphasizes the French custom of discussing with the utmost freedom cases which are still *sub judice*.

Apart from the natural instinct fostered by our own customs in this country, and making for reticence on such matters, we feel that it is not yet the moment to review a case the issue of which it is not possible to foresee. But we cannot avoid being impressed with certain larger issues and aspects of French national life to which this whole incident bears striking testimony. Whether it came from the French Revolution or existed beforehand, one great feature stands out in France—the respect for, or rather the acknowledgment of, caste and hierarchy. We see caste throughout France. The aristocrat—whether of the old *régime*, retiring within himself, taking little or no part in contemporary affairs, or of the new type, a prominent figure before the world, socially or otherwise—is a being above all others, marked off from his fellow-men. The middle class, professional and *bourgeois*, is again marked off, wholly separate in thought, in aims, in essence, as are the peasant class and the artisan class. The dominance of caste is paramount. For hierarchy we have the official, and here, even if we substitute the word "grade" for "caste," the demarcation is startling in its prominence: first of all between the *fonctionnaire* and the non *fonctionnaire*, and then between the *fonctionnaire* and his superior or inferior. Indeed, for the country as a whole, *L'État* looms enormous, not as a detached entity, or as a soul that permeates the whole life of the nation, but rather as something mysteriously separate from, yet controlling the whole nation. We are reminded of the position of the Church in the Middle Ages. The *chef de bureau*, the *adjoint*, the *rédacteur*, the *cadre*, the *dossier*, and other such terms are as so many special words in a specialized vocabulary, are copied, with almost religious fervour, by lesser institutions which imitate the State. Last of all, the formal attitude of the State, and its speech on the lips of its officials, are something almost apart from humanity.

Yet officialism does not conceal or distort their humanity. We have in this Caillaux drama a story that amazes us, for the very reason that all these people, highly placed though they be, are yet absolutely human. The financier, the Minister, the editor, the lawyer, evident chiefs of the State in their respective spheres, demonstrate in the raw the full working of their most human feelings and passions in terms absolutely comprehensible to the man in the street. We feel that, whatever opinion their compatriots may have had as to the ethics of the protagonists, they could, at least, fully understand every word spoken, every action performed. It was not as though a veil were lifted, showing the hitherto incomprehensible. It was rather apparent that these protagonists were throughout men and women like any other men and women, and behaving as such, in spite of positions which might seem to have placed them above ordinary human weaknesses.

From such a view we may well suppose that even this drama, with all that it discloses to shock us, presents a country and a people that have not forgotten how to live and to feel naturally. We may lament the lowering of ideals, the arousing of fierce passions that lead to unworthy acts; but we see that those who figure throughout the episode, and those others who have the high control of the national destinies, are actual men in whom weakness can be understood, not statues, admired as such, until some catastrophe reveals the feet of clay, and menaces not only the downfall of the idols, but also the confusion, and perhaps the ruin, of the worshippers.

Another aspect of the life of France is presented in M. Henry Bordeaux's 'La Peur de Vivre.' He emphasizes it in his preface rather than in the book itself. In that preface he condemns those of his fellow-countrymen who shirk the burden of life, who will not face its facts and its fears, who allow themselves to be "chloroformed morally in preparation for the operation of the Fates." He indicates what seems to him the sterilizing influence of the State: "France is a country where one sows functionaries and reaps taxes," said Goncourt, whom he quotes; the Civil Code is not an encouragement to large families.

Probably if the State did not loom so largely above the life of France, if it were abstract as well as detached, people would not be impelled to separate the nation from the home. If they felt the State to be wholly outside their lives and their control, they would go on living as though it did not exist, regarding it as something which can be ignored when it does not actually force its interference within the home. Or again, if people felt that they were the State, the Nation, they would be more spontaneous in sharing the burdens of their country.

Actually, they are in a dilemma; they try to live a twofold life, national and private, and in the confusion the private life suffers. M. Bordeaux shows this by contrast. He depicts an old woman who has not feared to let her husband sacrifice his health and his fortune to the demands of honour and the welfare of his neighbours. She has not feared to bring forth a large family, nor does she fear to let them go forth into the wide world for the work they seek; she gives her blessing, her encouragement, her consolation, and remains to suffer the fullness of her isolation, secure in the consciousness that she has met life bravely, and can wait fearlessly for death. M. Bordeaux gives a thoroughly realistic and sympathetic picture of her life and surroundings, her rich neighbours scornful of her poverty, but envious of the glory of her hero-son; and the chapter wherein the local authorities shirk the proper delivery of the official *condoléances* for his death is a striking piece of portraiture.

But the whole aim of the novelist—the more effective in that he does not blazon it on every page—is to show to all his compatriots what a poor thing is this fear of life, and how far greater it is, with all its sorrows and trials, than all those passing interests and phases that may seem to check it or trick it, when in reality they should be but a part of it.

The Caillaux Drama. By John N. Raphael. (Max Goschen, 16*s.* net.)

The Fear of Living. By Henry Bordeaux. Translated by Ruth Helen Davies. (Dent & Sons, 6*s.*)

Joseph Conrad: a Study. By Richard Curle. (Kegan Paul & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

We are glad to see the first monograph on Joseph Conrad, and wish we could say in the same breath that it was worthy of its theme. Far from being that, the book is manifestly unworthy of its author. We do not know how it can have come about that Mr. Curle, a critic of wide reading, in modern literature at least, and of a judgment acute and not untrained, should have been content to offer a tribute so slipshod to a genius so mature. It is, no doubt, a difficult task to write unaffectedly of a living author. But the difficulty is at its minimum when the author moves his critic to a genuine and justifiable enthusiasm, and when that critic is aware that the best judges of literature are waiting to hear such an enthusiasm accurately and adequately expressed. Mr. Curle had these advantages, and it devolved upon him to remember not only what was due to Mr. Conrad and Mr. Conrad's admirers, but also what was due to criticism itself. Curiously enough, he harps on the absence of an English tradition in fiction, and formulates his appreciations with the help of copious reference to the great French and Russian novelists. He claims that Mr. Conrad is the first English novelist who definitely enters the European tradition, and suggests that English readers will for that reason never place him among their cherished masters. He even dedicates his book to a French novelist and critic, M. Constantin Photiadès. Yet it seems not to have occurred to him that he exhibits to a grotesque degree in his own work the insularities he complains of as characteristic of our literary atmosphere, counting, as it were, on his readers' tolerance in himself of the very qualities which he condemns in them. In his critical attack he is spasmodic, discursive, and redundant; in his style, conversational and, at the same time, stumbling.

Criticism, after all, is itself an art. The notion that you can transfer your impressions to the reader's mind by assuring him that you "do really think" this, or you "think one does feel" that, or that he must read your chapters in their order, or that you are sorry or glad to find that you are saying again what you have said already—all this, we feel sure, is insularity run riot. Mr. Curle has, perhaps, been misled by the fact that French critics occasionally use certain informalities as a means to the concealment of their architecture, thus giving a kind of aerial finish to the solid work. When informality conceals nothing, its virtue is not apparent.

We emphasize these shortcomings because they have made it impossible to read with pleasure a book which, nevertheless, contains much just perception and discrimination, and a well-founded, if vaguely formulated estimate of Mr. Conrad's place in literature. If Mr. Curle had had patience to introduce order into his impressions, and to express them in coherent language, his study might have been both illuminating and delightful. His most sustained effort is to communicate the secret of the atmosphere in Mr. Conrad's work, and this is how he sets about it:—

"Conrad is one of the great masters of atmosphere—that thing so hard to define and so easy to perceive. For atmosphere is not simply a background, it is an essence vitally affecting the spirit of a work. When we say that Velasquez is a master of light or Rembrandt a master of shadow, we have something in mind more complex than mere light or shadow. For atmosphere is, at once, the unconscious touchstone of personality and a self-conscious effort to create a definite illusion. Think, for instance, of the poetry of Walt Whitman—a most impressive example. Indeed atmosphere permeates a work by the sheer might of imagination. And it is of both these conceptions I am thinking when I say that Conrad is one of the great masters of atmosphere. His personality is for ever radiating itself through his work; and, as for his conscious creation of an atmosphere, it can either be a description of natural phenomena thrown upon the scene of a tropic setting to heighten the sense of beauty or corruption, or it can be a brooding spirit filling with terror, with pity, or with delight the whole nervous energy of a story."

How the mind gropes here amid the crowd of half-formed notions! Atmosphere is now an essence, now a touchstone, now an effort, now an effluence of sheer might. No distinction is held between the aim of the artist and his product, nor between this and the reader's perception of it; and when, in the last sentence, we turn from the abstract to the concrete, the confusion grows.

We proceed without warning from the atmosphere of character to the atmosphere of the tropics, and to the question whether Mr. Conrad does not give England a tropical atmosphere; while the elaborate treatment of the atmosphere of the sea (illustrated by well-chosen extracts) culminates in the astonishing observation, "But, of course, we must remember that Conrad has an intimate feeling for the sea which must be accepted as such." It must, indeed.

It would have been a pleasure to take this as an opportunity for the discussion of Mr. Conrad's work at large, with reference, in particular, to such questions as the relation in him of the spirit of romance to the spirit of realism, a theme on which Mr. Curle has many musings. It is, however, these very musings which, instead of stimulating us, have diverted us from the track. The sea, and England as mistress of the sea, were the great dream of Mr. Conrad's youth—a dream in which he persisted until, changing into experience, it made him a citizen of the world. Here, in the mere outline of his story, we find that counterpoise of romance and reality which we look for in the artistic temperament in its largest manifestations. There seems some irrelevance in discussing the irony, the sardonic humour, the pessimism, the materialism of a poet who has surrendered himself to the final tests of life at its rudest, its emptiest, its most tumultuous, and has emerged a man. His philosophy is best summarized in that accomplishment itself.

The Acharnians of Aristophanes. Edited from the MSS. and other Original Sources by Richard Thomas Elliott. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 14*s.* net.)

It is somewhat disquieting for Greek scholars to learn that no full collation of any one manuscript of the 'Acharnians' has ever been made from the original; if even the famous Ravennas has been inadequately explored, what can we think of the fate of the rest? Mr. Elliott has set himself to do away with this reproach; he has collated all the fourteen extant MSS. of the play—a work of great labour, and certainly a most praiseworthy enterprise. But the results are hardly adequate to the toil expended; it does not appear that the new evidence enables us to restore a single line, or puts us in a better position for deciding what reading to choose in any disputed case. What is more serious is that Mr. Elliott's accuracy is not altogether above suspicion. He is very severe on Mr. Starkie, and sets out in parallel columns in his Introduction the critical notes of his own and his predecessor's editions on lines 784–802. At 790, Mr. Starkie reports the Ravennas as reading τωυτῶ, Mr. Elliott τώυτω. Now any one who will look at the facsimile will see that the reading is neither the one nor the other, but τώυτῶ. On 802 and 805 Mr. Elliott's δαί and τις (both implied by his silence) should be δαι and τίς. Mint and cummin, no doubt, but it is on the strength of this sort of thing that Mr. Elliott criticizes others. We do not deny that his collation is much fuller and more accurate than any other; but either the facsimile of the Ravennas is bewitched, or else his statements about these minutiæ cannot be accepted with unquestioning faith.

His own treatment of the text is marked generally by much common sense. He speaks with justifiable tartness of the reckless flood of emendations poured out by certain scholars: but his own tendency is towards the opposite extreme; he is too apt to defend bad Greek and nonsense by dogmatic assertions, as at 338, 508, 849. His emendations of 645 and 1151 ignore the metre, and an observation on p. 240 reveals a belief that a dactyl is permissible in the fourth foot of an iambic trimeter. But, as a rule, his judgment is pretty sound on textual questions.

We are inclined to think that the excursus on Greek dialects is the most valuable part of the whole work. Here Mr. Elliott attains more definite results than elsewhere, and his common sense is especially refreshing when he deals with those scholars who think that Aristophanes would write provincial dialects with the particularity of an Ellis or a Skeat. Clearly we must allow for the possibility of mistakes and carelessness on the part of the poet. Further, it is not as if we knew the correct forms always ourselves, so that we may easily make things worse. Many of the changes introduced by modern editors into the corrupt and difficult Megarian scene were introduced without sufficient knowledge of the Megarian dialect, and are often wrong in consequence.

FICTION.

Love's Legend. By H. Fielding Hall. (Constable & Co., 10*s.* net.)

The author has taken to heart the maxim of his own Preface, that there are some few in this world who seek below the surface, who have "faint glimpses of the hidden bases of the world," who feel those things that can never be defined because of their essence — they lie beneath all definition.

Here and there, in fiction of the more psychological kind, we are shown the inner mechanism of the lives of men and women in contact with one another; but that mechanism is obscured by the changing symbolism of their outer life; the image is hidden by the lacquer and the gilding. At most we perceive the use of the machinery in certain circumstances, just as we see it, for that matter, in ordinary life in the newspapers. But even here what a demarcation there is! Reality in humanity is, in great measure, cut off from us by a veil of convention. A setting of nature far off, vast in its workings, compelling reality in those human beings who wonder at that vastness, carries conviction with it. Mr. Fielding Hall has chosen that setting with wisdom. The men and women who move therein cannot escape from the reality of themselves, so they give free speech to their own innermost thoughts, which extend to the whole of life as it really is. This is especially the case with the one man and the one woman who work out for themselves their relation to one another as man and wife. They have to face the problem, and they do face it. They are not allowed even the slenderest barrier that the customs of social life might erect between them and the deeper facts of married life.

In his treatment the author is as fearless as in the choice of his subject; but his realization of the beauty and nobility of his theme raises his language above the possibility of offence. The book may be called naturalistic, but belongs to the higher naturalism. He describes the woman, for example (the "heroine" we should say, were we speaking of ordinary fiction), as her own mate would, in the searching, tender phrases that a lover of great painting might apply to some familiar and well-loved "primitive"; he is fearless for mind and body alike; and at the end, through their knowledge of both, his man and his woman strike out for themselves their own maxims of antagonism and union.

The author has his views, trenchant, shrewd, humorous, of the outer world: the woman who "went about the world holding her spiritual nose to keep out evil savours"; the Burmese girl who had the "nobility of a rising flame," while her mother, prematurely old, as are Eastern women, was a "dying ember"; the man who tried to play whist, but "would break any one's heart at any game."

Even those who prefer to solve the riddle of existence by epigram and paradox may well find for themselves the freshness of thought in this legend of love. There are still corners of the earth, recesses in life, where the fairy-tales that answer all riddles may gain belief and remove blindness.

Tales of Two Countries. By Maxim Gorky. (Werner Laurie, 6*s.*)

The poet of old insisted that no amount of travel can afford escape from one's own soul; but at least travel appears to afford some degree of restfulness, some slackening in the flight attempted. In his Italian scenes Maxim Gorky pauses to admire and examine minute details, the slow-changing lights and shadows of the sea, the hillsides, the town—"a solid wall of buildings which reflect the sunlight, and look as if they were carved out of ivory." Or else he studies the types—those that come before his eye, and those of whom he has heard; and he devotes quiet and full attention to his portraiture. He pictures for us the toilers in the Simplon Tunnel meeting at the last from either end, in spite of the mountain "which might have crushed us puny little things all at once, had it but known how!"

He relates the story of pauper lovers in a village, triumphant over fatigue and penury; and here he allows himself genuine pleasure untinged by any sorrow or complaint. He chronicles many an episode of life in a country strange to him with a faithfulness almost impassive at times, as of the student absorbed for the moment in a book that he will forget a little later in the presence of other ideals.

These studies are—so we must suppose—his diagnosis of scenes and types in a land wholly opposed in character to his own. Even though his compatriots make their appearance in one of these Italian sketches, they are but passing figures against a background stranger, wider, and, for the moment, far more interesting than themselves.

The other stories he calls "Russian tales": we might call them "humoresques," or even (without much exaggeration) arabesques; they are instinct with a restless, fantastic, sardonic bitterness, ill concealed by the wit that prevails in the characterization; they are grim, disturbing, rancorous. Life is in turn portrayed and parodied with phrases that move to laughter, yet sting: for example, love in one tale to the pessimist professor (who "like all pessimists suffered from indigestion") is "the iron cage of inevitable duties, entered for the sake of a piece of cheese." A poet, in another tale, writes sombre thoughts that drive a youth to suicide, but sells them to an editor for sixteen copecks a line.

No one, of whatever type, escapes the lash that flies with indiscriminate swiftness from one shoulder to another. But, perhaps, the whole series can be summed up in the final tale, in which a small boy tells his elders that he has "really guessed why a new man cannot be created."

Hustler Paul. By J. Cleveland. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6*s.*)

"One must live" is the reason early given by the hero of this romance for various more or less discreditable means of existence. We are not surprised, therefore, when we find him, after a hasty marriage, selling himself to the devil in the shape of a millionaire newspaper proprietor for a large sum of money. So cleverly does Mr. Cleveland work out the detail of a gigantic fraud on the public by which a newspaper "scoop" is brought off, that we lose none of our interest though we are behind the scenes from start to finish. The rascality in the book is, we are glad to believe, enormously exaggerated, but we are sorry to say that the gullibility and stupidity of the public are not. The writer somewhat spoils his excellent characterization by commenting on it. By cutting out repetitions the book would have been shortened advantageously, but much profitable food for reflection is supplied.

Vandover and the Brute. By Frank Norris. (Heinemann, 6*s.*)

The publication of this posthumous work is a matter for great regret. It was written nearly twenty years ago, and the Foreword supplied by the author's brother contains much evidence, we think, that, had the writer had the chance of revising it for publication, excesses of repetition and detail as unsavoury as unnecessary would have been avoided.

As a story of degeneration it might have had its uses as a deterrent in certain quarters, were it not for passages which, we fear, will merely pander to any incipient depravity of mind. It is a strange jumble of callow work mixed with strongly portrayed incidents—that of a shipwreck being especially good. We would venture to suggest to those concerned in the present issue of the book that this edition should be reserved for fellow-craftsmen, who may at least learn from it things to be avoided, and that a fresh version, edited and revised for the general public, should be published.

Tents of a Night. By Mary Findlater. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6*s.*)

This tale is concerned with a young woman who managed to crowd more futile discontent into her life even than the average person living under affluent conditions. The ostensible reason for her discontent was that a man she took a fancy to was not silly enough to link his lot with hers. After more than two hundred pages, in the reading of which we persevered, hoping that this parasitic fool would be brought to her right senses by being obliged to make an attempt to be worth her salt, the author raises our hopes by placing her in a quicksand. Unfortunately, she is hauled out, and we follow her meandering through another fifty pages, in which we are told that she became less of a burden to herself, though we have but little evidence that she was less of a burden to those around her.

Quotations from guide-books and misquotations from hymn books do not help to make the book more pleasing.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Benson (Monsignor Robert Hugh), LOURDES, "The Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder

The pages of this book were written six years ago, but the author has since had his belief in the miracles confirmed by a meeting with "a famous French Scientist—to whom we owe one of the greatest discoveries of recent years."

Butler (Joseph), FIFTEEN SERMONS PREACHED AT THE ROLLS CHAPEL, AND A DISSERTATION UPON THE NATURE OF VIRTUE, edited by W. R. Matthews, 3/6 Bell

Mr. Matthews has edited Bishop Butler's sermons, with an Introduction and notes, and has written an analysis of each.

Handley (Hubert), THEOLOGICAL ROOM: GATHERED PAPERS, 3/6 net. Constable

The book is divided into Part I., Theological, and Part II., Practical, and consists of papers and letters reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Hibbert Journal*, *The Contemporary Review*, *The Guardian*, &c., and addresses delivered to Church Congresses and Conferences.

Hodges (George), THE YEAR OF GRACE: ADVENT TO TRINITY; TRINITY TO ADVENT, 5/6 net each. New York, Macmillan Company

New edition.

Mills (James Porter), INSPIRATION: THE GREAT WITHIN, 2/ net. Fifield

A collection of Sunday addresses on spiritual meditation.

Shearer (John), CHRISTIANITY WITH NATURE, 1/ net. Bennett

The author's object in writing this treatise is mainly to obviate what has seemed to him harsh, unnecessary, and incorrect preaching, "and to point out that there must really be a difference in the position of ancient and of modern people; that there has been a distinct progression in the position of man."

Shimmin (Francis Neil), PERMANENT VALUES OF RELIGION, 2/6 Hammond

The sixteenth Hartley Lecture.

Skinner (Rev. John), THE DIVINE NAMES IN GENESIS, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

Mainly a reprint of six articles which appeared in *The Expositor* last year.

Tollinton (R. B.), CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA: A STUDY IN CHRISTIAN LIBERALISM, 2 vols., 21/ net. Williams & Norgate

Besides attempting to give a detailed presentation of Clement and his times, the author has aimed at enabling the modern reader to gather from his writings all that is of value for modern conditions.

Wace (Henry), SOME QUESTIONS OF THE DAY, NATIONAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, AND RELIGIOUS, Second Series, 1912-13, 3/6 net. Thynne

These papers, dealing with some present difficulties in the Church and State, are reprinted from *The Record*.

Watson (Albert D.), THE SOVEREIGNTY OF CHARACTER, 4/6 net. Macmillan

Lessons in the life of Jesus.

PHILOSOPHY.

Burnet (John), GREEK PHILOSOPHY, Part I., "The Schools of Philosophy Series," 10/ net. Macmillan

A history of Greek philosophy from Thales to Plato.

Chamberlain (Houston Stewart), IMMANUEL KANT, a Study and a Comparison with Goethe, Leonardo da Vinci, Bruno, Plato, and Descartes, Authorized Translation from the German by Lord Redesdale, 2 vols., 25/ net. Lane

A comparison of the philosophy of Kant with that of five other thinkers, and an analysis of the methods of each.

Stacpoole (H. de Vere), THE NEW OPTIMISM, 3/6 net. Lane

The author sets forth his philosophy of life in the form of a conversation with a "charming and elegant woman."

POETRY.

Crowther (C. R.), THE BROOD OF LIGHT, 1/ net. Fifield

A long poem of a philosophical nature, divided into two parts.

Deene (Ella), IN THE SILENCE, 1/ net. Fifield

Verses on such subjects as 'My Ladye's Garden,' 'Judas,' 'Love's Tryst,' &c.

De la Caumont-Force (William), CONTEMPLATIONS, 2/6 net. Constable

'Worship of His Lady,' 'Music Dies Not,' 'An Old Fountain,' are among the titles of the poems in this slender volume.

Freshfield (Douglas W.), UNTO THE HILLS, 5/ net. Arnold

Sonnets, rhymes, and light pieces.

Hay (Binnie), TITINE: A DREAM ROMANCE, 2/6 net. Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot

Upwards of a score of verses written in memory of a little girl.

O'Sullivan (Seumas), AN EPILOGUE TO THE PRAISE OF ANGUS, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Maunsel

Among the "other poems" are 'The Ragman,' 'The Rainbow,' 'Rain,' and 'At the Concert.'

Oxford Poetry, edited by G. D. H. C., G. P. D., and W. S. V., 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

Second impression. For notice see *The Athenæum*, Nov. 29, 1913, p. 640.

Senior (Walter Stanley), PISGAH; OR, THE CHOICE, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

The Triennial Prize Poem on a Sacred Subject in Oxford University.

Watt (Hansard), BACK NUMBERS, 2/6 net. Cassell

A collection of humorous verse, some of which has appeared in *Punch*. There are illustrations by Lady Sybil Grant.

Wilcox (Ella Wheeler), POEMS OF PROBLEMS, 3/6 net. Gay & Hancock

The problems touched on in these poems—many of which, however, are not concerned with problems—include love, jealousy, divorce, the unmarried mother, &c.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Ballard (Adolphus), THE ENGLISH BOROUGH IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Two lectures delivered in the Examination Schools, Oxford, on October 22nd and 29th, 1913.

Conybeare (Edward), ALFRED IN THE CHRONICLERS, 4/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer

A second edition, revised in the light of twentieth-century contributions to Alfredian biography.

Ferrero (Guglielmo), ANCIENT ROME AND MODERN AMERICA, a Comparative Study of Morals and Manners, 8/6 net. Putnam

These essays, in which a comparison is made between ancient Europe and modern America, are reprinted from *Hearst's Magazine*.

Fleischmann (Hector), PAULINE BONAPARTE AND HER LOVERS, as revealed by Contemporary Witnesses, by her own Love-Letters, and by the Anti-Napoleonic Pamphleteers, 12/6 net. Lane

An authorized translation of the story of the career of Napoleon's sister.

Firth (C. H.), THE STUDY OF MODERN HISTORY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 6*d*. net. Milford

A paper read at the International Historical Congress, April 3rd, 1913.

France (Anatole), ON LIFE AND LETTERS, a Translation by A. W. Evans, Second Series, 6/ Lane

A translation of 'La Vie Littéraire,' a series of articles which were published in *Le Temps* about two years ago.

McCabe (Joseph), GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, 7/6 net. Kegan Paul,

An addition to the "Studies of Living Writers" Series.

Morris (John E.), BANNOCKBURN, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press

A number of photographs are included in this monograph, the author of which aims at presenting the English point of view.

Neuman (A. R.), DR. BARNARDO AS I KNEW HIM, 1/ net. Constable

In no sense a formal biography of Dr. Barnardo. The author describes his little book as "an attempt to give some idea of what he was to one who shared with many others of the staff the privilege of working with him."

Pickard-Cambridge (A. W.), DEMOSTHENES AND THE LAST DAYS OF GREEK FREEDOM, 384-322 B.C., 5/ net. Putnam

A volume in the "Heroes of the Nations Series," illustrated with maps and photographs.

Records of Knowle, collected by T. W. Downing, 30/ net. Stevens & Brown

A collection of all the known records of a Warwickshire village. It includes the Parish Registers from 1682 to 1812, with an Index, the Churchwardens' Accounts, and the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster relating to the Manor of Knowle. It is illustrated with photographs and a plan of the church.

Walters (E. W.), THE ENERGY OF LOVE, a Memoir of the Rev. W. D. Walters, 2/6 net. Kelly

A biography of a well-known Wesleyan minister, who for many years was Secretary of the West London Mission.

Watt (James Crabb), THE MEARNS OF OLD, a History of Kincardine from the Earliest Times to the Seventeenth Century, 21/ net. Edinburgh, Hodge

An account of the history, traditions, monuments, and language of one of the provinces of ancient Scotland.

Younger (W. R.), A SUMMARY OF GIBBON'S HISTORY OF ROME, 2/6 net. Humphreys

The author has preserved, as far as possible, the order and actual words of the original.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Australia (Map of), 21/; mounted on cloth, with rollers, 25/; with spring roller and backboard, 105/ Bacon

This map, in four sheets, is constructed on Clarke's Perspective Projection, the scale being 1 : 2,500,000, or 39·5 miles to an inch. It is coloured in tints, and goldfields, steamship routes, telegraph lines, &c., are indicated. There are inset maps of Tasmania and Papua.

Bacon's Excelsior School Map of the United States, 15/

This map is constructed on a conical projection. The coastline, rivers, and lakes are printed in blue, and the town names in black, the capital of each State being distinguished in a special manner. Railways and sea routes, with distances and destinations, are indicated in red.

Craufurd (W. D.) and **Manton (E. and E. A.)**, PEEPS INTO PICARDY, 3/6 net. Simpkin

For convenience the authors have followed the chief railway route, and the book is divided into sections corresponding to the four natural divisions of the old province. There are numerous illustrations.

Fountain (Paul), THE RIVER AMAZON FROM ITS SOURCES TO THE SEA, 10/6 net. Constable

Covers the same ground as the author's former book on South America, but the material is almost entirely new.

Homeland Handbooks (The): No. 83, FALMOUTH, TRURO, AND THE RIVER FAL, by J. Lee Osborn, 6*d*. net. Homeland Association

The Ordnance map, photographs, and details of walks in the neighbourhood, here given, should prove useful to the visitor.

Palmer (Howard), MOUNTAINEERING AND EXPLORATION IN THE SELKIRKS, a Record of Pioneer Work among the Canadian Alps, 1908-12, 21/ net. Putnam

Mr. Palmer has mapped out about 300 square miles of the Northern Selkirks, and climbed about forty of its most prominent mountains, including the loftiest peak, which had not previously been conquered. The book is illustrated with photographs taken during his expeditions.

Saunders (Charles Francis), UNDER THE SKY IN CALIFORNIA, 7/6 net. Grant Richards

A description of travel in the lesser-known parts of California, illustrated with photographs.

Tingfang (Dr. Wu), AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS FROM A CHINESE POINT OF VIEW, 7/6 Duckworth

A record of the impressions America made upon the author while he was Chinese Minister at Washington.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Buck (Mitchell S.), SYRINX: PASTELS OF HELLAS, $1.25. New York, Claire Marie

Twenty-five "prose poems." 'Circe,' 'Pan,' 'The Epicure,' 'Lesbos,' are a few of the titles.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Björkman (Edwin), VOICES OF TO-MORROW, Critical Studies of the New Spirit in Literature, 5/ net. Grant Richards

Studies of the work of Strindberg, Bjornson, Gissing, M. Bergson, Mrs. Wharton, and other modern writers.

Mair (G. H.), MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM CHAUCER TO THE PRESENT DAY, 6/ net. Williams & Norgate

An expansion of the volume on 'Modern English Literature' which the author wrote two years ago for the "Home University Library."

Thomson (J. A. K.), STUDIES IN THE ODYSSEY, 7/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
The author investigates the origins of the Homeric poems, dealing largely with questions of mythology and religion.

POLITICS.

Beard (Charles A.), AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS, 9/ net. New York, Macmillan Co.
New and revised edition.

Brown (John Calvin), THE CURE FOR POVERTY, 5/ net. Stanley Paul
Claims to be "a clear account of how the present burdens of taxation, high prices, and low wages can be changed to individual and national prosperity." The author, an American, advocates the formation of a new Protection and Federation party.

Independent Labour Party, REPORT OF THE COMING-OF-AGE CONFERENCE, held at Bradford, April, 1914. I.L.P.

Local Rating: MORE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, 6*d*. net. P. S. King
A pamphlet embodying the conclusions of a body of surveyors who have examined the proposal of the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation—adopted by Mr. Lloyd George in his Budget speech—that all assessments for rating should be made in future not by the local Assessment Committees, but by the Valuation Staff of the Inland Revenue Department.

ECONOMICS.

Levine (Louis), SYNDICALISM IN FRANCE, with an Introduction by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, 7/6 net. King
A second, revised edition.

SOCIOLOGY.

Bulkley (M. E.), THE FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 3/6 net. Bell
The object of the monograph is to describe what provision is being made by local education authorities under the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906, also to examine its effect on the welfare of the children concerned, and of the general community. It is complementary to Mr. Greenwood's 'Health and Physique of School Children,' also published under the auspices of the Ratan Tata Foundation.

Economic Foundations of the Women's Movement (The), by M. A., 2*d*. Fabian Society
The author considers that the demand of the nineteenth-century women for emancipation arose from the altered economic position of the family caused by the use of machinery; she points out that these changes involved one set of women in exploitation and another in parasitism, and insists that the necessary rearrangement can only come when all women are able to work under reasonable conditions suitable to their womanhood, secured for them by an enlightened community in such a way that they are not cut off from the normal feminine experiences of marriage and maternity. These conditions, the author declares, can only be secured by a wide Socialism.

Hillquit (Morris) and **Ryan (John A.)**, SOCIALISM, PROMISE OR MENACE? 5/6 net. Macmillan
The chapters which constitute this book originally appeared in seven consecutive issues of *Everybody's Magazine*. Slight revisions have been made for book form.

Key (Ellen), THE RENAISSANCE OF MOTHERHOOD, translated from the Swedish by Anna E. B. Fries, 5/ net. Putnam
The author proposes the study of eugenics, a year's preparation for motherhood in the form of social service, and a State subsidy for mothers as means of evoking a renaissance of motherhood.

Russell (Charles E. B.), SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH, "Christian Social Union Handbooks," 2/ net. Mowbray
An endeavour to sketch certain aspects of the life of the workers of the North of England, more particularly of those who dwell in its great manufacturing centres.

EDUCATION.

Egerton (F. Clement C.), THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION, 3/6 net. Bell
See p. 881.

Farrington (Frederic Ernest), COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY, 5/ net. Macmillan
A study of the development of the system of vocational schools in Germany.

McMurry (F. M.), ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STANDARDS: INSTRUCTION, COURSE OF STUDY, SUPERVISION, 3/6 net. Harrap
An attempt to estimate the quality of the teaching and the course of study in the elementary schools of New York. Originally a report, the book has been revised in form, and to a slight degree in substance.

Melton (Fred. E.), TEACHERS' HANDBOOK TO HARRAP'S DRAMATIC HISTORY, 2/6 net.
See p. 883.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Ainsworth (Harrison), THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1/ Bell
See p. 883.

Arthur (Henrietta M.), A PRIMER OF PRACTICE ON THE FOUR FRENCH CONJUGATIONS, 6*d*. net. Bell
Arranged in simple style for beginners.

Auzas (Auguste), LES POÈTES FRANÇAIS DU XIXe SIÈCLE, 1800–1885, Étude Prosodique et Littéraire, 3/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
Intended for the higher classes of secondary schools. The poems are preceded by biographical notices, and there are also notes on the text.

Baker (W. M.) and **Bourne (A. A.)**, ARITHMETIC, 2 vols., 2/ each. Bell
Second edition.

Bell's Sixpenny English Texts: THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS; POEMS BY GRAY AND COWPER; HAWTHORNE'S WONDER BOOK AND TANGLEWOOD TALES; SELECTIONS FROM POPE; POEMS BY LONGFELLOW; PLUTARCH'S LIVES OF THEMISTOKLES, PERIKLES, AND ALKIBIADES; and GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, Chaps. I.–III.

Davison (Charles), MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM PAPERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2/6 Bell
Intended for use in the middle and some of the upper classes of a secondary school, the questions being confined to Arithmetic, plane and solid geometry, and elementary algebra and trigonometry.

Fawdry (R. C.), STATICS, PART I., 2/6 Bell
The two parts of this work, when complete, will form an introductory course suitable for those reading for the Army, and also for engineering students.

Freeman (H.), ARITHMETIC, 2/6 Bell
The chief object of this book is to present in a clear and concise form an Arithmetic which, although consisting mainly of examples, will contain just sufficient bookwork to be of use to a pupil when in difficulty.

French (Allen), THE BEGINNER'S GARDEN BOOK, a Textbook for the Upper Grammar Grades, 4/6 net. Macmillan
A handbook on school and home gardening for children, with suggestions on indoor experiments for teachers. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Kingsley (C.), HEREWARD THE WAKE, 1/
One of Messrs. Bell's "Reading Books," with illustrations by Mr. Paul Hardy.

Lytton (Lord), THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, 1/ Bell
See p. 883.

Macmillan's Sentence Building, A GRADUATED COURSE OF LESSONS IN SYNTHETIC ENGLISH, by Richard Wilson: PUPIL'S COMPANION: BOOKS I. AND II., 4*d*. each; BOOKS III. AND IV., 5*d*. each; BOOKS V. AND VI., 6*d*. each.
Issued in clear type with illustrations.

Macnair (Peter), ARGYLLSHIRE AND BUTESHIRE, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
See p. 883.

Marichal (J. P. R.), PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE AND HISTORY, 2/ Dent
M. Marichal aims at providing for beginners an accurate and concise survey of the more important currents and groups in French literature viewed in connexion with the corresponding main facts of history.

Martineau (Harriet), THE SETTLERS AT HOME, 1/
One of Messrs. Bell's "Reading Books," with illustrations by Mr. Paul Hardy.

Mérimée (Prosper), COLOMBA, edited by A. H. Smith, 2/ Bell
Printed in large type with notes, questions, and vocabulary.

Milne (J. Mathewson), TESTS IN FRENCH COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR, 6*d*. Harrap
Formed from material used in classes preparing for the Intermediate Certificate of the Scotch Education Department.

Newbigin (Marion (I.), THE BRITISH EMPIRE BEYOND THE SEAS, an Introduction to World Geography, 3/6 Bell
A systematic account on up-to-date lines.

Nicolson (D. B.), A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
An outline of a course in Junior and Intermediate English. The author aims at comprehensiveness and brevity.

Normans in England (1066–1154), compiled by A. E. Bland, 1/ net. Bell
One of the English History Source Books.

O'Grady (Hardress), READING ALOUD AND LITERARY APPRECIATION, 2/ net. Bell
Deals with the physiology of the organs of speech.

Old Christmas, and Selections from the Sketch Book, 6*d*. Dent
Selections from Washington Irving.

Pons Tironum, QUEM FECERUNT R. B. APPLETON ET W. H. S. JONES, 1/ Bell
Some thirty pages of easy Latin on various phases of Roman life.

Reed (G. H.), TEACHERS' HANDBOOK TO PICTURE HISTORY AND COMPOSITION, 1/6 net. Harrap
See p. 883.

Rhyming Thirds, STORY IN VERSE AND PROSE BY THE BOYS OF IIIA AND IIIB, edited by W. L. Paine, 1/ net. Bell
The work of pupils about thirteen on the average.

Shakespeare, THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CÆSAR, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour, 3/ Macmillan
A fully equipped edition.

Tappan (E. M.), A BRIEF HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 Harrap
See p. 883.

Westell (W. P.), BIRD STUDIES IN TWENTY-FOUR LESSONS. Cambridge University Press
This book belongs to "The Cambridge Nature Study Series," and is an attempt to show how the practical study of birds can be organized both in and out of school hours. The lessons are arranged according to the seasons, and have already been tested by the author in his own classes. Line drawings are provided by Mr. C. F. Newall.

York and Lancaster (1399–1485), compiled by W. Garmon Jones, 1/ net. Bell
Another of the English History Source Books.

FICTION.

Barrett (Alfred Wilson), THE SILVER KING, 6/ Everett
Founded on the well-known play.

Bronson (Edgar Beecher), THE VANGUARD, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton
A tale of the Mexican frontier half a century ago.

Bruce (Henry), THE RESIDENCY, 6/ Long
The heroine of this novel is a beautiful Eurasian who, after twenty-two years of sheltered life in England, returns to India, and forms a passionate attachment for a native of rank.

Callaghan (Stella), JACYNTH, 6/ Constable
Jacynth was "pretty, very, very pretty," and extremely foolish; indeed, she rather resembled the hapless Dora of Dickens, except that she did not meet an early death. Two men fell in love with her. One she flirted with, and the other she married. The conclusion is somewhat enigmatical.

Cameron (Mrs. Lovett), BITTER FRUIT, 6*d*. Long
Popular edition.

Capes (Bernard), THE STORY OF FIFINE, 6/ Constable
Relates the life and conversations of a man and a woman who were forced to keep company in romantic circumstances.

Cross (Victoria), LIFE OF MY HEART, 1/ net. Long
Popular edition.

Dawe (Carlton), THE CRACKSWOMAN, 6/ Ward & Lock
The heroine is a species of feminine Raffles, with the added advantage that she sings brilliantly. Love and repentance, however, fall to her lot before the end of the book.

Dawson Scott (C. A.), THE CADDIS-WORM, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
This novel tells of episodes in the lives of the masterful Richard Blake, the child of an illicit passion, and of his wife.

Dennis (D. H.), THE WIDOW OF GLOANE, 6/ Long
The heroine takes a second husband, but the marriage is not a success, and they part. Eventually, however, the author brings them together again.

Findlater (Mary), TENTS OF A NIGHT, 6/ Smith & Elder
See p. 886.

Gallon (Tom), MEMORY CORNER, 7*d*. net. Long
Popular edition.

Gerard (Dorothea), A GLORIOUS LIE, 7*d*. net. Long
Popular edition.

Gillies (E. Scott), The Red Wedding, 6/ Long
A story of love and jealousy during one of the stormiest periods of Scottish history. It tells of the fierce feuds between two powerful Highland clans.

Gull (C. Ranger), The Harvest of Love, 6*d*. Long
Popular edition.

Indian Stories (The) of F. W. Bain: Vol. VIII. A Mine of Faults. "Riccardi Press Books," 132 6 per set of 11 vols. Lee Warner

Milligan (Alice and W. H.), Sons of the Sea Kings, 6/ net. Longmans
A romantic tale of ancient Iceland.

Palmer (Frederick), The Last Shot, 6/ Chapman & Hall
A study of warfare between two European nations under modern conditions. Numerous and minute descriptions of sanguinary encounters are varied by a love interest. The author writes from his experiences in the Russo-Japanese War and the recent Balkan campaigns.

Phillpotts (Eden), The Judge's Chair, 6/ John Murray
A series of short stories of the villagers round about Dartmoor, told by an old inhabitant of the country-side.

St. Michael (Elizabeth), Burnt Offerings, 6/ Allen
This novel chronicles the life-story of a love-child, the daughter of an English artist and a Japanese mousmé.

Satchell (William), The Greenstone Door, 6/ Sidgwick & Jackson
A tale of the Maori War, the hero being an English lad brought up amongst the Maoris.

Sirrah, Slaves of the Links, 2/ net. Birmingham, Cornish Bros.
A more or less humorous "golf comedy."

Thurston (E. Temple), Thirteen, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall
A cheaper edition.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Chinese Review, 1/ net. 42, Hillfield Road, N.W
The editor leads off in this, the third, number with two articles—'The New Outlook in China' and 'Oriental Emigration.' Miss J. Kong-Sing writes on 'Things English from a Chinese Woman's Point of View,' and Mr. Ku Hung Ming continues his paper on 'The Spirit of the Chinese People.'

International Theosophical Chronicle, June, 6*d*. net. Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.
An account of a Reception of Veterans of the American Civil War at the International Theosophical head-quarters at Point Loma, California, on May 7th, occupies the place of honour in this number. Some other items are 'Peace or War,' by Mr. S. Paul; 'An Honest Man,' by R. M.: and 'My Song,' a poem by Mr. H. P. Spofford.

Modern Language Teaching, June, 6*d*. Black
In 'Standard English and its Varieties' Prof. H. C. Wyld discusses Mr. Montgomery's article in the February number. Other articles are 'Spelling Reform,' by Mr. R. A. Williams, and 'Le français commercial en Angleterre,' by M. E. Renault.

Pall Mall Magazine, July, 6*d*. net. 20, Tudor Street, E.C.
Fiction preponderates in this number, the chief item being another of Mr. G. K. Chesterton's 'Father Brown' stories. Mr. C. G. D. Roberts continues his 'When Earth was Young'; and other contributors include Marjorie Pickthall, and Katharine Tynan.

Poetry and Drama, June, 2/6 net. 35, Devonshire Street, W.C.
The first part of an article 'On Impressionism,' by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, is included; Anna Wickham, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Mr. John Gould Fletcher, and Mr. Francis Macnamara send poems: drama is represented by a scene entitled 'Helen,' by Mr. E. Storer: and the usual review of new books chronicles current literary developments in France, Germany, and America, as well as in England.

Popular Mechanics Magazine, July, 15 cents. Chicago, Michigan Avenue
We are informed on the cover of this magazine that it is "written so you can understand it." The contents are mainly a wealth of photographs accompanied by short paragraphs. There are one or two practical articles.

Quest, July, 2/6 Watkins
Among the principal contents of this issue are 'The Soul in Plato and Bergson,' by Prof. W. R. Boyce Gibson; 'The Persian Mystics' Attitude to Prayer,' by Mr. H. D. Graves Law; and 'Swedenborg's Theology,' by Mr. J. Howard Spalding.

Round Table, June, 2/6 Macmillan
Priority in this number is given to an article on 'Naval Policy and the Pacific Question.' Other articles include 'South African Constitutionalism,' 'The Budget,' 'From Bradford to the Curragh,' and 'Royal Governors.'

JUVENILE.

Birkhead (Alice), Marie Antoinette, 1/6 net. Harrap
A biographical study in twenty-two chapters, with nine illustrations.

Chaplin (Alethea), A Treasury of Verse for Little Ones, 2/6 net. Harrap
A pleasant little book of verse for children, with an attractive coloured frontispiece.

Gilbert (Henry), The Conquerors of Mexico, 3/6 net. Harrap
A companion volume to 'The Conquerors of Peru.' The author has relied for his facts mainly upon Prescott's 'Conquest of Mexico,' but has retold the story in narrative fashion. Mr. H. Thomas Maybank contributes sixteen full-page illustrations.

Marshall (Beatrice), Sir Walter Raleigh, 1/6 net. Harrap
Passes in review Raleigh's eventful career, from its dazzling opening to its tragic end. Nine illustrations and a list of 'Books Consulted' are included.

Turnbull (Verney Cameron), Stories from Browning, 5/ net. Harrap
The object of the author has been, not to add another to the many expositions of Browning undertaken for the benefit of the adult, but to persuade younger folk to read the poet for themselves. He is presented as neither singer nor preacher, but merely as a teller of tales, the poems here retold having been chosen solely for their vivid narrative interest. A short biographical sketch is followed by selections under the various headings: 'Classic Tales,' 'Knights and Ladies,' 'Peasant Tales,' 'Legends of the Ideal,' 'Legends of the Faith,' 'Tragedies,' and 'Stories of Animals.'

GENERAL.

Arnold (Matthew), Essays, "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford
Containing 'Essays in Criticism,' reprinted from the second edition of 1869: 'On Translating Homer,' and five essays hitherto uncollected.

Browne (Edward G.), The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia, partly based on the Manuscript Work of Mirzá Muhammad 'Ali Khán "Tarbiyat" of Tabríz, 12/ net. Cambridge University Press
The first part of the book is a translation of a Persian treatise containing a list of Persian newspapers, with particulars concerning each, a Preface and an Introduction. Prof. Browne has added some explanatory foot-notes. The second part contains a selection of political and patriotic poetry, which is a feature of the Persian press. There are illustrations.

De Sélincourt (Hugh), Pride of Body, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press
A little book on physical exercise, chiefly consisting of some articles which appeared in *The Daily Mail*.

Druery (Charles T.), The Pig's Tale, a Goblin Story: and Other Recitations, 6/ net. Elliot Stock
Facetious verses which seem more suitable for reading than for reciting. The abundant play on words—for which the author has rather a neat turn—would probably be lost on any but an exceptionally sharp audience.

Hutton (Edward), England of my Heart: Spring, 5/ net. Dent
Mr. Hutton describes Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire in springtime. The work is to be completed in three more volumes.

Ketcham (Victor Alvin), The Theory and Practice of Argumentation and Debate, 5/6 net. New York, the Macmillan Co.
Intended to furnish the student with practical directions for the preparation and presentation of oral and written arguments.

Rathburn (Richard), Report on the Progress and Condition of the United States National Museum for the Year ending June 30, 1913. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Vital Issues in Christian Science, 10/6 net. Putnam
This book, prepared by the New York City Christian Science Institute, is a record of the controversy which arose between the Directors of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and some of the Trustees, including Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, and practitioners of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. It includes some facsimile letters of Mrs. Eddy.

Wayfarers' Library (The): Southward Ho! and Other Essays, by Holbrook Jackson; De Omnibus, by Barry Pain; Quo Vadis? translated by C. J. Hogarth; The Lilac Sunbonnet, by S. R. Crockett; St. Ives, by R. L. Stevenson, 1/ net each. Dent
Reprints of popular works.

Whitwell (Richard), The Gold of Dawn, 1/6 net. Fifield
Thoughts and musings on 'Experience,' 'Love and Sacrifice,' 'Faith and Vision,' &c.

Williams (Rev. Geo. H.), Careers for our Sons, 5/ net. Black
Fourth edition, revised and enlarged.

PAMPHLETS.

Lytton (Earl of), The Portuguese Amnesty, 6*d*. Upcott Gill
This pamphlet contains Lord Lytton's criticism of the Portuguese Amnesty Bill; 'Some Account of the British National Protest,' compiled for the Protest Committee; and a verbatim report of the speeches made at the Protest Meeting held last February.

Mudie (Mary), The Woman's Part in Peasant Life, 1*d*. Dent
An address given before the Peasant Arts Fellowship, March 11th, 1914.

Oil Facts and Figures, 1/ Mathieson
Gives details (in tabular form) of oil drilling and producing companies.

SCIENCE.

Cantrill (T. C.), Coal Mining, 1/ net. Cambridge University Press
A sketch of the principles of coal mining, intended for the general reader.

Clarke (H. T.), An Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry, 6/6 Longmans
A textbook written to meet the requirements of the new syllabus (1912) of the lower examination in organic chemistry of the Board of Education Examinations in Science and Technology, and the Medical Examinations in organic chemistry.

Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, Transactions, 1913. Lincoln, City and County Museum
Contains among other things the Presidential Address, 'The Migration of Birds as observed in Lincolnshire.'

Livingston (George), Field Crop Production, 6/ net. Macmillan
An elementary textbook for use in Agricultural Schools and Colleges. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Marshall (Edward Shearburn), A Supplement to the Flora of Somerset, 7/6 net. Taunton, Somersetshire Archæological Soc.
A record of various additions and corrections since the publication of Mr. Murray's book some eighteen years ago.

Price (Edward W.), The Essence of Astronomy, Things Every One should Know about the Sun, Moon, and Stars, 3/6 net. Putnam
This textbook avoids technical terms, and gives in a concise form the most important facts of astronomy. A Chronological Table and annotated Bibliography are added. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Stopes (Marie C.), A New Araucarioxylon from New Zealand.
An offprint from vol. xxviii. of the *Annals of Botany*. The fossil differs greatly from the hitherto recorded Araucarians of the same region, and has well-defined growth-rings, which are taken to be evidence of well-marked seasons in the New Zealand of the Mid-Cretaceous period.

Thompson (A. W. H.), A New Analysis of Plane Geometry, Finite and Differential, with Numerous Examples, 7/ net. Cambridge University Press
This book is intended to present a method which the author describes as original. He claims novelty for some of the theorems, most of the general results in the examples, and the treatment of the trigonometric functions.

Thompson (Silvanus P.), The Rose of the Winds, the Origin and Development of the Compass-Card, 1/ net. Milford
A paper read at the International Historical Congress, April 5th, 1913.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Spencer (Baldwin), NATIVE TRIBES OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA, 21/ net. Macmillan

The author, who was sent to the Northern Territory by the Commonwealth Government as Special Commissioner for Aboriginals, here presents the scientific results of his work, and describes the customs, organization, and beliefs of the natives of that region.

Tremearne (Major A. J. N.), THE BAN OF THE BORI, Demons and Demon-Dancing in West and North Africa, 21/ net. Heath & Cranton

An account of the beliefs and customs of the Hausa relating to magic and religion. The book is illustrated with photographs and figures in the text.

FINE ART.

Banker's Pie, CARTOONS BY CARACTACUS, 1/ net. Sherratt & Hughes

Sixty-three "humorous and topical cartoons."

Book of Kells (The), described by Sir Edward Sullivan, paper 10/6, cloth 12/6' The Studio'

The aim of this volume is to supplement in colour what has already been accomplished by ordinary photography and monochrome, and to add a new value to previous efforts with the assistance of the most recent methods and processes of polychromatic photography and colour-printing.

Chaffers (William), THE NEW COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF MARKS AND MONOGRAMS ON POTTERY AND PORCELAIN OF THE RENAISSANCE AND MODERN PERIODS, 6/6 net. Reeves & Turner

A new edition, revised and considerably augmented by Frederick Litchfield.

Crowe (J. A.) and **Cavalcaselle (G. B.)**, A HISTORY OF PAINTING IN ITALY, Vols. V. and VI., edited by Tancred Borenius, 21/ net each. John Murray

Vol. V. deals with the Umbrian and Sienese Masters of the Fifteenth Century, and Vol. VI. with the Sienese and Florentine Masters of the Sixteenth Century. Both have numerous illustrations.

Epigraphia Zeylanica, Vol. II. Part 2, edited and translated by Don Martino de Zilva Wickremasinghe, 5/ net. Milford

Lithic and other inscriptions of Ceylon.

Kermode (P. M. C.) and **Herdman (W. A.)**, MANKS ANTIQUITIES. Liverpool Univ. Press

Second edition, revised.

Scott (Geoffrey), THE ARCHITECTURE OF HUMANISM, a Study in the History of Taste, 7/6 net. Constable

An attempt "to trace the natural history of our opinions [on architecture], to discover how far upon their own premisses they are true or false, and to explain why, when false, they have yet remained plausible, powerful, and, to many minds, convincing."

MUSIC.

Forth (Rev. T. Francis), THE SANCTITY OF CHURCH MUSIC, 2/6 net. Bennett

A brief sketch of the history and development of church music. A few chapters are reproduced from *The Church Times*, *The Precentor*, and *The Sign*.

Holly (The) and the Ivy, TRADITIONAL CAROL, arranged by H. Walford Davies, 1*d*. Riorden

Shahinda (Begum Fyzee-Rahamin), INDIAN MUSIC. Marchant

A little book on the history, construction, and spirit of the music of ancient India, illustrated by the author.

DRAMA.

Bridge (F. Maynard), THE BEY OF BAMRA, 9*d*. net. Year-Book Press

A farcical comedy.

Buckley (Reginald R.), ARTHUR OF BRITAIN, 5/ net. Williams & Norgate

A drama based upon national legends. A special theatre is to be built at Glastonbury for its adequate production.

FitzMaurice (George), FIVE PLAYS, 3/6 net. Maunsel

'The Country Dressmaker,' 'The Pie-Dish,' 'The Magic Glasses,' 'The Dandy Dolls,' and 'The Moonlighter.' The first three have been performed by the Irish Players.

Sproston (S.), MIDSUMMER FAIRIES, 6*d*. net. Year-Book Press

A fantastic sketch in two scenes.

Sproston (S.), THE PUDDING MADE OF PLUM, 6*d*. net. Year-Book Press

A Christmas play for children.

Sproston (S.), THE SWORD IN THE STONE, 9*d*. net. Year-Book Press

A little play based on the Arthurian legend.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Capelle (Paul), LE TEXTE DU PSAUTIER LATIN EN AFRIQUE, "Collectanea Biblica Latina," VOL. IV., 8 lire. Rome, F. Pustet

M. Capelle has aimed at supplying the need for a history of the African text.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Trois Mois à Paris lors du Mariage de l'Empereur Napoléon Ier et de l'Archiduchesse Marie-Louise, publié par le Baron de Mitis et le Comte de Pimodan, 7fr. 50. Plon-Nourrit

The reminiscences and impressions of Prince Charles of Clary-et-Aldringen, as recorded in a journal which he kept while on a diplomatic mission in Paris in 1810.

PHILOLOGY.

Grasserie (Raoul de la), DU VERBE COMME GÉNÉRATEUR DES AUTRES PARTIES DU DISCOURS, du Phénomène au Noumène, 20fr. Paris, Maisonneuve

In this thesis the author sets out to prove that in general the different parts of speech have their origin in the verb.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bellessort (André), SUR LES GRANDS CHEMINS DE LA POÉSIE CLASSIQUE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

Studies of Ronsard, Corneille, La Fontaine, Racine, and Boileau.

Ronsard (Pierre de), TEXTES CHOISIS ET COMMENTÉS PAR PIERRE VILLEY, 1 fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

A study of the life and literary achievement of Ronsard, interspersed with extracts from his writings, for which the edition of 1587 has been used.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, 16 JUIN, 1fr. 25. Paris, 26, Rue de Condé

'Jehan Rictus' is the subject of the first article, an appreciation in which the poet is exhorted, not only to maintain his position as "vengeur de la misère publique," but also to continue the task begun in 'Conseils' of inspiring a high ideal of moral and physical cleanliness. 'Home Rule et la Politique Anglaise' is discussed at some length by Jean Malye; Isabelle Rimbaud writes on 'Rimbaud Mystique: les "Illuminations" et la "Chasse Spirituelle"'; and the customary review of art and science follows.

FINE ART.

Thieme (Ulrich) and **Becker (Felix)**, ALLGEMEINES LEXIKON DER BILDENDEN KÜNSTLER VON DER ANTIKE BIS ZUR GEGENWART: Vol. X. DUBOLON–ERLWEIN, 32m. Leipsic, Seeman

The articles are copiously annotated with references to authorities at the end, and cover a wide range. We find, for instance, an account of such modern sculptors as Mr. Epstein.

MUSIC.

Saint-Saëns (Camille), AU COURANT DE LA VIE, 7fr. 50. Paris, Dorbon-Aîné

A collection of musical studies and "souvenirs," including 'Liszt Pianiste,' 'Le Métronome,' 'Hélène,' and 'Impressions d'Amérique.'

DRAMA.

Benavente (Jacinto), TEATRO, 1/ Nelson

This volume contains three plays: 'Los Intereses Creados,' 'Al Natural,' and 'Rosas de Otoño,' which have been produced in Spain in 1907, 1903, and 1905 respectively. Gregorio Martinez Sierra contributes an Introduction.

THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE 'QUÆSTIO DE AQUA ET TERRA.'

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, June 19, 1914.

IN *The Athenæum* for July 8th, 1905, I drew attention to the discovery of a seventh copy of this exceedingly rare book, six copies of which had previously been registered by myself and by Mr. T. W. Koch in *The Athenæum* for October 16th and November 13th, 1897. I have now to record the discovery of an eighth copy, which figures in the catalogue of Sig. Leo Olschki of Florence. It was from Sig. Olschki that the late Dr. Garnett, as Keeper of Printed Books, purchased, for the sum of 500 francs (20*l*.), the copy now in the British Museum. For the present copy the price asked is 3,000 francs (120*l*.).

PAGET TOYNBEE.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

ONCE more the battle of the reform of Responsions has been fought—and lost. One is genuinely sorry for Council. They must be feeling well-nigh inclined to resign in a body. Accepting all too loyally the verdict of Convocation that compulsory Greek must stand, and taking it for granted, as well indeed they might, that our present entrance examination is thoroughly unsatisfactory, they proceeded to think out a scheme according to which at any rate one class of schoolboy—namely, the classically trained product of the public school—would be tested in the results of his ordinary work, and so relieved from the hateful necessity of "cramming." But after devoting much time and ingenuity to the introduction of amending clauses, Congregation has finally, by a three-to-two majority, rejected the bill *in toto*. Disappointed and baffled though they be, Council must set to work to discover a new way out of the difficulty. It is what they are there for.

The measure was defeated by a coalition formed of conservatives fearful of taking risks, whether educational or financial, and of extreme reformers who will not be put off with anything short of optional Greek, and have all along regarded the present proposals as at bottom a mere Greek-saving device. It was obvious, too, that the smaller Colleges were up in arms. For if, as was likely enough, the immediate effect of the experiment would be to some extent to deplete the University, they, and not the rich and fashionable Colleges, would have to pay the piper. After all, whether the examination were really to be made harder or not, it was plain that, since, in addition to mathematics of the same standard as before, and Greek and Latin supplemented with subject-matter questions on prepared books, there was to be English composition and an additional subject, it would certainly *seem* harder in the eyes of the average boy. Would the head masters, who were so ready to pronounce their benediction upon the bill, stir a finger to interfere with a movement along the line of least resistance on the part of the average schoolboy in question? Oxford has thrown its Scholarship system into chaos in order to please the head masters, and the head masters in response have pleased themselves. Besides, it is not exclusively in the direction of the public schools that the University must look for fresh blood and fresh ideas. Rather it must get into closer touch with the whole body of the secondary schools of the country, many of which are given up entirely to the teaching of "modern" subjects. Let the principle of compensation, on which Congregation insisted when amending the present measure, be so applied that it may be possible for candidates in our entrance examination to offer the proofs of a good general education, either in classical subjects or in modern subjects; nothing more being required of them except some relatively slight acquaintance with a subject belonging to the other department—say, elementary mathematics in the one case, and Latin in the other. We want, not fewer students, but a great many more; and the many more will be ready enough to come to Oxford, if only we meet them halfway.

One hears that next Term it will be proposed to reform the constitution of Council according to the plan which last Term's discussions clearly showed to command most favour. That is to say, the six Professors will retain the seats for which their order so fiercely and successfully fought, while the Heads of Houses will be reduced

to three; so that nine instead of six places will be available for representatives of Congregation. It will be surprising if such a scheme fails to go through *consensu omnium*.

Another reform, however, of a far more contentious kind impends. The time is ripe for a reopening of the question of degrees for women. One cannot see how at this time of day the very reasonable claim of the women students to enjoy titular degrees as a reward for work done under the same conditions as are prescribed for men can be denied. The opposition, however, will doubtless indulge in their accustomed vaticinations concerning "the thin end of the wedge." It will be pointed out that, if degrees for women as for men are to depend on residence, the women's Colleges will sooner or later aspire to take rank side by side with the men's Colleges in the constitution of the University. The reply to this surely is that the University, by insisting on the registration of women students, has already admitted the principle of a residential qualification; so that it would be altogether anomalous if degrees were awarded without reference to residence on the part of women candidates. For the rest, the University has by this time had enough experience of the women's Colleges to know that in advancing their claims they have always shown the utmost moderation; and have trusted, in order to win academic support, not to political intrigue, but solely to sound educational work designed to show what women are capable of in the way of higher study and research.

Many rumours are afloat in regard to possible aspirants to the office of University Burgess, but only one thing is certain, namely, that no one can hope to display such ideal fitness for the post as did the late Warden of All Souls. Every Oxford man, whatever his politics, was proud to be represented by one who so perfectly understood and, as it were, embodied the spirit of Oxford. But there is no need to say more about our common loss. The public man apart, there is no one who knew Anson in a private capacity who has not a wise word or a friendly act to place to his credit. As for the vacant seat, it seems a great pity that it cannot be arranged between the representatives of the two chief political parties that there should always be one Conservative and one Liberal—not a Liberal Unionist, but a supporter of the Liberal Government—holding office together. If there were no longer any party advantage to be reaped from the abolition of the academic seats, but, on the contrary, something to be gained by their retention, we might hope to preserve our franchise, and the cause of education would not lack its champions. As it is, the University Burgesses, when next they make a round of calls among the Colleges, as it is their graceful custom to do, may as well put P.P.C. on their cards.

Young Oxford—with some benevolent seniors standing by to render first aid—is bent on proving that it is sprung from the loins of a nation of shopkeepers. As the man said in the Examination Schools, the co-operative principle, as applied to distribution, means that, if a man will only spend enough, he can live for nothing on the profits. Since there is comfort in the protasis of such a proposition, whatever be the precise way in which the apodosis may work out, our rising scholars and already risen "blues" are enthusiastically taking part in a business enterprise which will, at any rate, have the sound educational effect of impressing on them the meaning of "discount for cash." Surely Jowett would have smiled on such a venture, if it be true that once in Balliol Chapel he gave forth the text "The liberal man deviseth liberal things," and proceeded: "My sermon falls naturally under two heads: firstly, pay ready money; secondly, keep an account-book." For the rest, certain of the Oxford tradesmen would seem to be not over-pleased at the latest academic experiment in the way of applied science. For one thing, they regard it as something of a slur on their particular version of the credit system. There is more to be said for the argument that it would be an unfair form of competition if—as happily does not seem to be the case—the undergraduate shopkeeper were to purvey his wares at purely philanthropic prices, handing on to his long-suffering parent the duty of meeting the eventual deficit. As for the College Bursars, whose trade in biscuits and marmalade is rumoured to be sorely hit, there is no evidence that their serenity is perceptibly abated; and it may be that these gentlemen rely on the maxim that there are more ways than one of shearing a sheep.

Nor is social science to be limited to this single manifestation of its interest in present-day affairs. Barnett House, which Lord Bryce recently declared open amid the plaudits of an assembly which filled the spacious Hall of Balliol, is to provide a home for political and social studies, some of which at least will be concerned with modern questions of administration and reform; while, as it were in order to correct any "idiocentric" bias that might thereby be given to the pursuit of truth, the department of Social Anthropology has its headquarters in the same building, prepared to discuss in the light of a worldwide experience whether senicide or the Insurance Act furnishes a better means to the same end. In this context it should gratefully be mentioned that the Drapers Company has enabled Social Anthropology comfortably, and even magnificently, to establish itself by means of a handsome grant. The Company, it is understood, was moved to such a step by the fact that not only are a large number of students being attracted to the subject, but also a considerable proportion of these consists of officers of the public service whose duties bring them into contact with peoples of the lower culture in various parts of the British Empire. It is to be hoped that endowments on a scale of similar liberality will be forthcoming for the manifold other interests which Barnett House represents. Oxford stands sufficiently far back out of the dust and welter of the world to afford the student of politics the calm needed for a dispassionate survey of the relevant facts, yet sufficiently near for the concentration of attention on live problems and real issues. Men and women interested in social science are being drawn from every part of the world towards England, and towards Oxford in particular, and so long, of course, as they are sound on τύπτω—there is a concerted effort being made to give them what they want.

As his contribution to the commemoration of the Sescentenary of his College, the Rector of Exeter has published a bibliography of the literary and scientific work produced by the Fellows and Tutors in recent times. It is rather remarkable that the entries under twenty-four names should extend to nearly three times as many closely printed pages; though, to be sure, all cannot boast quite so many publications as Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, Sir William Ramsay, Prof. Holland, and Dr. Sanday. But such a record is enough to prove that, in the Rector's words, "a College in Oxford is an organization for learning as for education." He points out, too, that it has been the tradition at Exeter that

> "the teacher in College should have some leisure to be devoted to the advance of learning, and that his energies should not be exhausted, as may easily happen in our modern academic life, by excessive tuitional work."

Those who complain of the sterility of Oxford will henceforth run the risk of being asked whether they have read through these thousand-and-odd books and papers produced by one not very populous Common Room, and if not, why not? M.

THE NEXT STEPS IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Mrs. Besant, in opening the Conference held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. at the University of London to consider the subject of the next steps in educational progress, contrasted the now passing conception of the child's mind as an empty vessel into which it was the teacher's duty to pour as many facts as possible with the more modern idea that the aim of education should be to draw out from the child's mind, as from an El Dorado, its latent gold.

Urged thereto, perhaps, by the natural tendency to preach moderation when enthusiasm for a new idea is running rife, Mrs. Besant had something to say in support of a theory of mental scaffolding, as exemplified in the Indian youth who is taught formulæ which he is not expected to understand, or, it might be added, in the English youth who grapples with dead languages as a discipline of the mind. There is much to support the idea that in something of the same way that we give a dog a bone to sharpen his teeth upon, or use gymnastic exercise to develope muscle, so the mind of the young should be stimulated by mental exercise, rather than left to wander along easy paths requiring no such effort.

It would seem that there can be nothing to commend the Indian custom of placing a number of classes in one room, but in practice it develops a power of close concentration amid distractions which is of real value. No such mitigation attends the evil of the terrible overworking of childhood in the East, which has resulted in the growing up of a generation old before it is young, the strain in early youth being such that after the age of 40, when those of English birth show their greatest mental vigour, the brain cannot receive a new idea.

"Schools for Mothers," which many, including Mrs. Besant, would have established as a definite part of the educational scheme, is a popular cry nowadays; but the idea of the prospective mother surrounded not only by conditions of health, but also of beauty, is something which those who know her present environment can scarcely visualize.

A strong plea for recognition of the fact that the whole adult life depends on the nourishing and development of the body during early years, that if this is neglected the nervous system risks chronic debility, and that, where study and health clash, study must give way, led Mrs. Besant on to look forward to the day when Education, instead of being regarded as the step-child of the Legislature, would be honoured as the eldest son.

The paper on 'School Clinics,' by Dr. Lewis Cruickshank of the Scotch Education Department, followed in natural sequence the President's opening remarks. Parenthetically it may be noted that, though at times, owing to individual methods of treatment, the Conference seemed to suffer

from that lack of co-relation which it constantly deplored in the departments it was engaged in criticizing, a study of the syllabus in its entirety reveals its careful synthesis. After tracing the development of the school clinic from its experimental stage in 1907, and its record as an existing establishment, and by the aid of a wall diagram showing its possibilities as a centre of school health administration where accurate diagnosis, skilled treatment, and effective supervision could be obtained, Dr. Cruickshank stated that, as the result of an inquiry into the working of the clinics, of eighty replies received, only two were unfavourable. One revived the idea of the weakening of parental responsibility, and the other submitted that in rural areas the school clinic was an impracticability. Dr. Haden Guest, Assistant School Doctor, L.C.C., who followed Dr. Cruickshank, would have the school clinic so linked up, not only with the child of school-age, but also with mothers, babies, young people, the middle-aged, and even old-age pensioners, that the whole nation should benefit by it. He regarded the educative aspect of the school clinic with enthusiasm. Parents, especially mothers—to whom the very word "molar" conveys nothing until it is shown in close relation to little Willie's mouth—take a real interest in hitherto unrealized factors in the preservation of health when brought under the influence of the clinic. Sometimes, it is true, queer notions are disseminated. It was puzzling to find in one London district that infantile diarrhœa was being carefully treated by a course of hard-boiled egg, till it was discovered that a misunderstanding had occurred at the clinic between doctor and parent.

In the consideration of School Clinics it is difficult to keep within a strictly limited area of discussion. The clinic is a search-light thrown on social conditions, for in case after case which is brought in a true diagnosis would refer the disease to the root-cause—poverty, a fact which statistics now being collated will demonstrate with irrefutable logic.

We fear that many of our readers pay scant attention to the causes underlying what is here called poverty, and do not attempt, as they should, to apportion responsibility for it. First, the old idea that a high birth-rate was a national necessity pandered to sensuality; and it must not be forgotten that before the days of compulsory education and Children's Employment Acts very young children brought money to the family coffers. It was as little recognized then by their parents that their employment depressed the wages of adults as to-day it is recognized by trade unionists that the under-payment of women has the same tendency. The main responsibility for this lies, in our opinion, with those employers who, brought up in comparatively affluent circumstances, were given the opportunity to recognize economic truths, and in most instances, blinded by selfishness, refused to do so. To-day the lower artisan class are slow to recognize that there is not now the excuse there was aforetime to look upon children as financial assets, and are also slow to curb appetites unhealthily excited. The greatest evil, however, still lies in the action of those who give members of the working-classes excuse for neglecting parental responsibility by spending money on luxuries, while people in their employ have not sufficient for necessities. At last members of the Government are making a feeble attempt to shift some of the evil burden on to the right shoulders, though it is still the community as a whole which is taxed to make good the deficiencies of our captains of labour—*e.g.*, in the matter of the feeding of schoolchildren, referred to later in this article.

Whatever his political views, the doctor cannot help being a propagandist of change leading to social movement of a revolutionary character: he gets past economics, and has to deal with human realities. So do the school teachers. One of them, a representative from Bradford, while entirely approving the steps already taken by progressive municipalities to secure inspection, and in some cases treatment of disease, appealed for greater consideration for the master, as one not to be ignored in his own school by a visiting medical officer—too often a man inclined to regard himself as exclusively the dominant power in the situation. He was also opposed to the tendency to segregate the backward, the deficient, and all who deviate from the normal in special schools, urging that the teacher looked forward to the day when the ordinary school buildings would be sufficiently well planned and equipped to meet the needs of all. With painful evidence of the half-time system constantly before him, the Bradford schoolmaster forcibly urged that the medical officer should follow the boys and girls into the factories.

At this point of the discussion, and frequently during the Conference, the necessity of the constant co-operation of the teacher in all schemes of social beneficence where children are concerned was manifest, though naturally there were expressions of protest against the burden of clerical work involved. Yet the impression remains that what money could not buy the fine social sympathy of the teacher will provide. Like other experts, he is sensitive to criticism of his work by people outside his own profession, especially when such criticism falls wide of the mark.

At the close of a paper by Dr. N. Bishop Harman on 'Vision as affected by Type in School-Books' a warm protest was made against his assertion that the blackboard is badly used if used at all, and his implication that in infants' schools books too often take the place of the lips of a live teacher. Of much interest as a review of the art and craft of handwriting and printing, his paper, except in relation to manual training, added little to the elucidation of Next Steps in Educational Progress. All will agree that small type is pernicious in its effects on the immature human eye; that, if half-time on physical exercise is bad, whole time on reading and writing is worse; and that common sense should prevent the issue of the Bible in one volume for school-children: these things range themselves with scores of others as instances in which our knowledge is in advance of our practice. There is much to be said in support of Dr. Harman's plea that, just as in the girls' schools sewing supplies an opportunity for joint work on the part of teachers and pupils, so in the boys' school manual training might, if the now very nearly complete divorce between the more literary side of the curriculum and handicraft could be avoided. This, of course, would be only possible where the craft is being taught solely for its educational, not its vocational value.

A detailed account of the working of the Act for the Feeding of Necessitous School-children in Bradford was given by Miss Marion Cuff. It is sometimes objected not only that parental responsibility is weakened by "school feeding," but also that beneficial results to the children are not apparent. Mr. Douglas Pepler, Principal Organizer, Children's Care Committees, writes:—

> "When school meals have been provided for any length of time, no one can point to any improvement in the condition of the children."

It would be interesting to know whether the phrase "any length of time" covers the school holidays or not, as Miss Cuff produced evidence as to substantial improvement resulting from continuous feeding, but stated that retrograde conditions were to be seen where meals, given during term-time, had been dropped during holidays. In the latter case the children under observation compared unfavourably with those who had received no benefit of the kind. The time-limit operated to prevent the discussion on this paper travelling beyond the consideration of local conditions in Bradford and Birmingham. This is the more to be regretted as, along the lines of the provision of meals for the children of those parents who wish to pay for them, many see possibilities of a lightening of the burden which at present crushes the home-maker to the ground. This inarticulate being is only very slowly beginning to find a vocabulary in which to express herself. She does not attend Conferences, and the best of social reformers are apt to forget her existence. Yet she is an essential factor in the situation. All those who advocate measures for the better "mothering" of the children of the poor must ultimately concern themselves with her. Unfortunately for this generation, the position of working-class mothers has been allowed to sink below the standard of dignity now secured to the meanest man. This outrageous state of affairs must be rectified before anything can be done.

German experience in Waldschule afforded valuable comparative data for Dr. J. Kerr, Research Officer, L.C.C., in his excellent study of 'Ventilation and Open-Air Schools,' which emphasized again and again the importance of good nutrition during the first dozen years of the child's life.

> "Whatever it may be, in whatever form it exists, whether customs, habits, or ideas, social, educational, or administrative methods, religious or economic doctrines — whatever tends to hinder good feeding, good ventilation, good exercise, and rest in the growing child is a thing to be removed and destroyed from amongst us."

With this stress on nutrition the afternoon session closed. It is only in retrospect that one realizes that an evening session might well have been devoted to the consideration of the conditions necessary for ensuring sound and healthy sleep—a scarcely less important factor in the health of children. Indeed, in the opinion of some school medical officers, malnutrition is as much due to lack of sleep as lack of food.

That sexual shocks of any kind may have a most serious and lasting effect on a child's mental development was maintained by Dr. Letitia Fairfield, Assistant School Medical Inspector, L.C.C., in her careful paper on 'Instruction in regard to Sex,' and was strikingly confirmed by Prof. W. Brown in a study of 'Freud's Views of the Emotional Life,' in which he elucidated his theory of psycho-analysis and of dreams as a symptom of repressed desire. That hysteria is sometimes a symptom of repression of instinct in childhood he illustrated by the case of a lady who found herself unable to take anything to drink. By his method this was traced to a nearly forgotten incident in childhood, when fear of her governess restrained her from protest when a dog lapped water from the glass out of which she had to drink. As soon as the incident was recalled to mind, the hysteria was dispelled. Other illustrations were advanced to show that forgotten instances of wishes repressed in childhood

found later expression in emotional abnormalities.

Dr. Fairfield in her widely tolerant and wisely outspoken paper urged that the real object of sex-instruction should surely be to produce a more reasonable and wholesome attitude towards sex in the adult. The public press is so corrupt with false modesty that there is ample reason for prompt and energetic action.

"In the present state of things questions involving sex do not get a fair chance of public discussion; the disputants cannot even see each other through the murky atmosphere of shame, suspicion, and prejudice."

The most important "next step" in education is to clear the air and prevent the gathering of fog.

Dr. F. H. Hayward, Inspector of Schools, spoke all too briefly on 'The Training of the Emotions and Æsthetic Faculty,' pleading mainly for the elimination of all physical and mental obstructions to the introduction of beauty. First acquaintance with a literary masterpiece, for example, should come, not through the printed page, but through the human voice; a fine musical study should not be heard only after a Doh Me Soh struggle—in fine, a beautiful first impression should be definitely aimed at.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who led the discussion which followed this and Dr. Fairfield's paper, deplored the advocacy by schoolmasters of rigorous physical activities as a means of keeping boys out of harm. Were those types of men most closely identified with much physical exercise the most continent, the most delicate in mind? He deprecated the ideas surrounding the phrase "the dangerous age." If we realized, or realizing were dismayed by, the dangers that might arise from it, no teacher would undertake to teach a child to read, and no child would attempt to learn. All increase of knowledge brings an increase of danger. Rousseau on the subject under consideration said:—

"A total ignorance of certain things were perhaps the most to be wished; but they should learn betimes what it is impossible always to conceal from them: either their curiosity should not be at all excited, or it should be satisfied before the time of danger."

There is, after all, very little more to be said. Mr. Shaw, with most of us, would not necessarily "let sleeping dogs lie. They don't lie—it 's the parents who do the lying." He would advocate the giving of sex-instruction before the subject had any emotional significance for the child. To speak of the subject during adolescence, when an incomparable modesty is almost always present, is to do violence to a deeply rooted instinct. The parent, he declared, is not fit to dictate to teachers in this matter, and the teachers for their part should be reassured as to the comparative harmlessness of verbal indecencies. Advocating thus a measure of sex-instruction in pre-adolescence, he viewed the subsequent years as a period during which, in the fine arts of music, painting, and poetry, the emotional life, which reaches its full fruition in the mysteries of love and sex, should find helps to growth and development. Unfortunately, doubtless owing to exigencies of time, no reference was made to the experience of Sweden and other countries where it has for some years been the practice for sexual hygiene to be taught in girls' schools by women doctors, and in boys' schools by men doctors.

Sir John Cockburn, presiding over the session devoted to 'Civics,' compared the immediate aims and objects of the Fabians with those of the Theosophists, reaching even beyond this and other worlds, yet both united in their mutual interest in the education of the human young. In this synthetic age, when the individual is considered not only in his individual capacity, but also in his relation to the social structure, care in criticism is needed, lest it should seem that, because we have more or less clear ideas as to what "next steps" should be taken, therefore all those which have led us so far on the way have been in a mistaken direction. With a jocose reference to the Solomon's-rod folk, Sir John bade the Conference remember that of wisdom the great sage said: "Her ways are ways of pleasantness: all her paths are peace."

Two governing ideas should animate the ideal of education according to Prof. J. H. Muirhead's paper on 'Civics': fullness of life, the smaller self of the individual leading to the larger self of the community; and individuality, the ability to perform a particular function satisfactorily. The ideal of citizenship should be the meeting-point of these two ideas. Just as the task of statesmanship in the United States is to make diverse alien factors into an American nation, so it is the task of teachers to develope in coming generations a sense of social solidarity. The practical difficulty confronting them in elementary schools is to measure how much the boy, for instance, of 13 can appreciate the ideas connoted by the term "Civics." Probably only by teaching the social value of the father's trade or of the home, the local parks, baths, or museums, can the foundation be laid for work which strictly could only be adequately attempted—and then only by well-endowed teachers—when the children passed to higher, continuation, and technical schools. The public-school training which fosters a certain civic spirit in its own establishment is disappointing in its extra-mural results. The young fellow who will give himself considerable trouble to organize one or other of the various school activities ceases more often than ever to contemplate the idea of public work in the wider life of after school-days, and seems too readily content with an entirely negative standard of virtue.

After Mr. Cloudesley Brereton had read his paper on 'The Training of the Future Citizen in Civics,' which followed closely the lines laid down by Prof. Muirhead, urging the stimulation of the interest, imagination, and emotion of children primarily by means of local patriotism, several speakers joined in the discussion, including Mrs. Brydges Adams and Miss Ethel Carnie. It was pointed out that the "religious" difficulty of to-day will be as nothing compared with the controversy which the inclusion of Civics in the curriculum will involve, and that an awakened democracy will not accept as in the past teaching reflecting the views and ideals of "capitalist" Universities. How far these implied strictures were intended to apply to those new provincial Universities where there are already courses in social study, including visits to various institutions and practical work therein, is not quite clear. All will agree, however, with Prof. Muirhead that what is wanted is not eviscerated or desiccated paragraphs of textbooks on Civics, but direct touch on the one hand with the ideas of great social writers, and on the other with the concrete problems of modern life visible in field and factory, in the mean streets and mean lives of so many of their inhabitants.

On Saturday the subjects for discussion were (1) Mental Types, (2) The Method of Mental Growth, (3) The Status of the Teacher, (4) The Relation of the Curriculum to Industrial Conditions; and it must be admitted that the amount of light and suggestion thrown on these topics was comparatively small.

Mrs. Besant, who spoke on 'The Method of Mental Growth,' did not diverge from the lines of conventional theory, and several of her remarks—*e.g.*, that change of occupation is rest—are now platitudinous. She advocated the strengthening of attention and the cultivation of the power of observation during the first seven years of life, and would make the child commit to memory statements of facts which were not understood. This would induce an effort to understand later on, and would thus exercise the mind of the child. But there is danger that the young mind will form the habit of accepting formulas with no desire to verify them. In the second stage (years 7–14) the lecturer recommended the teaching of relations—*e.g.*, the tracing of such relationships as that which Darwin traced between the humble bee and field-mice. She would teach facts about geography and history, and cause poetry to be learnt; but though she urged the stimulation of the imagination, the only reason given for the learning of poetry was that it was easier than prose on account of the lines and rhymes. The memory rather than the imagination was emphasized. Yet one of the grave faults of education is its over-estimation of memory work. But there was excellent point in the remark, "Make channels for right emotion before the emotion comes"; in this way, when the being is flooded with new feelings at puberty, the passages towards noble and self-sacrificing ideals are already formed. A trust in human nature too seldom seen among teachers was evinced by Mrs. Besant's belief that the young are more moved by the unselfish than the selfish, by the noble than the low. She urged the study during the critical years of life of all that evoked the reasoning powers; such subjects as logic, mathematics, and science were good. Only after the age of 14 should there be any specialization. She wished young people to be convinced that "all live by law in the mental and moral sphere as well as in the physical."

Mr. Winch said that the educational problem could not be settled by influences from other sciences: but this rather limits the scope and absorbing power of that true educative process which the future will regard as the right of every child. Like philosophy, education should seize and use the content of the whole universe of knowledge to solve its problems, so wide and far-reaching in time. His other points, that the making of the child depended on heredity, social surroundings, and school, are obvious. But experiments which he mentioned regarding the age of starting school were of interest; it would appear that no advantage is gained by sending children to school before the age of five.

The discussion on 'The Status of the Teacher' was more fruitful in suggestions. Dr. Hayward brought forward some of the ideas expounded in his recent book, and advised the interchange of posts to prevent the almost inevitable staleness which came with a lifetime spent in the same occupation. He also considered that the number of officials should be increased, their records of observations, &c., kept and published. His remarks evidently proceeded from a candid and philosophic mind, and, though interchange would mean more administrative work, it would certainly tend to enlarge the teacher's knowledge of affairs. The narrowness of interests in the teacher's profession was not adequately faced in the discussion, and no emphasis was put upon the fact that

a teacher, in order to be more than a trainer of intellect, must be a citizen in spirit, and must have more than academic qualifications.

Mr. Arundale insisted that the personality of the teacher was the predominant element in education. If so, it would be well to point out to intending teachers, especially in training colleges, not only how to give their own personalities freer play than is usually allowed by our examination system, but also how to guide (not suppress, as is too usual) the personalities of their charges. Unless a central aim is adopted, to which all difficulties and questions must bow, the criterion of school rules, social conventions, or examination requirements must remain. Not one speaker suggested that the next step in educational progress should be the elucidation and formulation of such an aim.

Mrs. Dice said that the teacher's was a calling which was solving the problem of how to provide an educated democracy. She believed that a University education should be compulsory for every teacher, and that the Government should be responsible for finding employment and for the conditions of employment. She gave some appalling statistics of the salaries of women supplementary teachers, 857 of whom are receiving less than 25*l.* yearly for full-time work, while over a thousand receive less than 35*l.* This question of supplementary teachers whose qualifications are of a low standard is serious.

In the discussion sustained by the teachers in the audience some speakers resented the implication that staleness was the result of many years' teaching, evidently overlooking the fact that those present were the ones keen about their work, and the great majority were not like them. The suggestion made by a parent of a Sabbatical year—to be spent in travelling and visits to other schools—would greatly minimize the loss of freshness that is so disastrous to the taught. But the persons who can get such a change are few in any profession.

Mr. John Russell pointed out that the status of the teacher rested on the status of education in the country, and the question of wages was connected with that of the wages of all workers. He infused a breath of the outside world into the problems of the class-room.

Some extracts from a paper by Dr. O'Brien Harris on 'The Relation of the Curriculum to Industrial Conditions' were read in her absence, wherein she remarked that the English elementary school was practically the freest in the world in its curriculum. This is true, and in pleasing contrast to the practice of many secondary schools; it is a pity that more head teachers do not avail themselves of the liberty of action allowed to them.

Miss Clementina Black hoped that teachers would resist any endeavour to introduce vocational training into the elementary schools; it was impossible to make first-rate workers out of the uneducated. But she thought nothing was so encouraging as the work of the day Trade Schools in London, and she would like to see more of them established, especially for girls. There was a tendency to think that the industrial life of a girl did not much matter; but it was very important that girls should not be left out. They should have their fair share, and be on the same level as the boys. But it must not be forgotten that the future of each sex is, in the majority of cases, different, and that it is the more difficult task of the two to train girls so as to prepare both the majority who marry, and the minority who do not.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

A Cambridge May Term marked by perfect weather is a rarity, and we have certainly had one: perhaps because we have been honoured by two royal visits. The King came at the beginning of Term to open the new buildings of the Leys School; and Prince Arthur of Connaught followed at the end to receive an honorary degree, on the occasion of the opening of the Physiological Laboratory, for which the University have to thank the Drapers Company. We have also had the Archbishop of Canterbury in the University pulpit; so the great have not neglected us.

Two reports have appeared which will be of importance in the future. The Syndicate appointed to draw up a scheme for the new non-sectarian degrees in Divinity have issued their recommendations, as also has the body entrusted with the revision of the Previous Examination. Both these reports will be seriously discussed next Term. As regards the degrees in Divinity, the main principles are that they shall be conferred only after an adequate test that the recipients know something of the study of Divinity, so as to prevent the possibility of a man becoming a B.D. and D.D. on a learned thesis which, though worthy of a degree, does not necessarily show that the possessor is able to deal with theological problems from the standpoint of a scholar. The award of the degrees will not, as hitherto, be left to the Divinity Professors, but to the special board, controlled, as the degrees of D.Sc. and Litt.D. are, by the General Board. It is, perhaps, a matter for regret that the Regius Professor will not be so much in touch with the candidates as hitherto, but as he will certainly have a considerable voice in the matter, this is more of seeming than real importance.

The report on the Previous Examination naturally raises the whole question of compulsory Greek. It is a good thing that it does not also advocate the abolition of compulsory Latin, as in that case the scheme would inevitably have been wrecked. Whether it will be so next Term is doubtful. My own impression is that the opposition has weakened in the last few years, as many who regret that Greek should no longer form part of a University education are beginning to see that this is now not a matter of practical politics.

The Term has otherwise been rather uneventful in regard to questions of educational policy, although the two proposed changes bid fair to alter fundamentally the old conception of the position of Cambridge. The Tripos lists furnish some food for thought, especially the press comments upon them. In the first place, the Mathematical Tripos is scarcely understood, nor can any one not in touch with Cambridge comprehend it. Now that the Senior Wrangler and the old *ordo senioritatis* is abolished, one Wrangler seems to the outsider as good as another; and Mr. Brown of Corpus, about whom there is something conspicuous—either because he was a "blue" or is a "black," or was educated somewhere or not educated at all—is heartily congratulated on his position in a special paragraph. But poor Brown is really bitterly disappointed at the result. No *b* appears after his name, whereas he hoped for a *b**, and thus, instead of being among the most distinguished Wranglers, he is not even distinguished. What *b* means I do not know. The note appended states that "it is attached to those candidates who have satisfied the Moderators in Section B"; but only mathematicians know what Section B is. Really, there are three classes among the Wranglers: the *b**, the *b*, and those who have no mark at all. The standard of the first class must vary greatly in different Triposes. In Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos there are 25 Wranglers to some 34 in the lower classes; but this is natural, as the Tripos has been pretty well weeded out by Part I. In Classics, Part I., there were 19 first classes and about 66 others. In Natural Science, Part I., there were 46 first classes out of 130 candidates; in History, Part I., 11 out of 141. Thus the honour of a first must mean a very different thing in different subjects. The papers noted that the small schools scored heavily in the scientific, and the public schools in the literary, subjects.

To turn to lighter subjects, in cricket Cambridge does not appear to be doing very well with twelve "blues" available, and it is open to doubt whether it is playing quite the game to include Mr. Mulholland in the team, because, though he is technically entitled to represent his University against Oxford, it is more than four years since he came into residence. Some people say that he ought to retire, but I do not know enough about the matter to give my opinion on what seems to be a delicate point.

Jesus finished head of the river, Pembroke, who went up two places, never getting a chance of trying their fortune with them. In the past forty years only four clubs—Jesus, Trinity I. and III., and the Hall—have been head, and it would be popular if another club won the coveted place. Even if Jesus were to go down next year, it will be to a boat which has adopted their methods. It is satisfactory to see so many crews from Cambridge at Henley this year.

The 'University Calendar' is about to appear under the auspices of the University, and not, as hitherto, as a private enterprise. It will be in two volumes, the permanent element, old Tripos lists, &c., being in the first, and the more variable in the second. It promises to be very good reading, as it will be supplemented with much interesting information. A little more annotation has for some years been desirable. On the historical side we should be glad to see a record of such institutions as Ten-Year Men, Scarlet Day at Stourbridge Fair, and the Tripos Verses.

In the Birthday Honours list we are glad to see the name of J. G. Frazer. He is the recipient of a knighthood—among those who have unsuccessfully fought elections or done other public services apparently as important as making British scholarship famous throughout Europe by the publication of a 'Golden Bough.' J.

PUBLIC MORALS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The subject of the International Abolitionist Federation Conference, held at Southsea from the 15th to the 18th inst., to consider the relation between morals and health, was 'A Constructive Policy,' involving the reduction of public immorality and the resultant diseases. The keynote of the whole was "Liberty with Responsibility"; and advocacy of an equal moral standard, based on justice, occupied a foremost place in the deliberations.

At a large meeting of welcome the Bishop of Winchester made a notable declaration of the importance of dealing with moral evil by moral forces, not by material means. Everyone wished to protect the young from the deadly evil of impurity, and from the train of evils, moral and physical, that sprang from it. The whole

subject, he said, becomes ever more complex. The action taken must grow increasingly scientific; it must include those economic forces of irregular employment and low wages and the like, which counted for so much in the matter; it must bring together more adequate and searching knowledge, and it must co-ordinate moral and physical resources.

The Conference opened with a series of tributes to the devoted service of the late James Stuart, who for fourteen years had been President of the Federation, and who, with Mrs. Josephine Butler, had been one of its founders.

The Presidency was filled by the unanimous election of M. Yves Guyot, the distinguished French economist. Special mention was made of his labours for the cause, particularly the fact that he was one of the early martyrs of the movement, as nearly forty years ago he suffered six months' imprisonment in Paris for his outspoken criticism of the Regulation system.

The discussion on the Progressive Reduction of Public Immorality was divided into two sections: the Responsibility of Law-Makers, and the Responsibility of Local Authorities. Papers were read on the former by Mr. J. Bronson Reynolds, of New York, and on the second by Councillor Dawson of Hull. Speaking with a wide experience, they agreed on many special points, *e.g.*, in condemnation of the segregated vice districts.

On the utility of the employment of women police they were equally agreed, as was also Frau Scheven, speaking later from her German experience. Women police, it was explained, could not be substituted for policemen, but, properly trained, they could support the work of the police, and do work of a character which men cannot do.

The third day's discussion was on the Responsibility of the State towards the Reduction of Venereal Diseases. This was a "doctors' day," and produced some remarkable papers.

Dr. Skinner dealt with diseases in the British Army. He showed how disease had been reduced during recent years, particularly by improved methods of diagnosis and treatment, and partly by the improved moral tone of the soldier, which was due to the improvement of his social conditions, the provision of rational amusement and recreation, and the example of sobriety set by his officers. From this Army experience many valuable lessons could be learnt for use among the civilian population. Disease was sufficiently prevalent to demand immediate measures, which should include a personal purity crusade and efficient early treatment.

The latter was of the greatest importance, and should be fostered, as in the Army, by persuading sufferers not to delay. At the Sheffield Hospital an out-patients' department had been opened in the evening, so that workmen could secure treatment without sacrifice of time and wages.

At Sheffield University a successful course of lectures on these diseases and their treatment had just been completed for qualified medical men. More education for the general public was suggested, particularly among certain classes, such as school teachers and health visitors.

Like the lawyers, the doctors were practically unanimous. They strongly urged early and adequate treatment of all sufferers. The first necessity was to take care of the sick, and at as early a stage as possible. The aims of public health were described as, first, a correct diagnosis; and, secondly, the isolation and extinction of every focus of infection. Modern discoveries have put these aims practically within the reach of every practitioner and every patient.

The result of an inquiry among the thirty-two nations represented at the International Bureau of Public Hygiene demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt that early treatment (without notification) is much better adapted to check the spread of disease than any compulsory measure.

Dr. Helen Wilson, winding up the discussion, said that in the long run there was no real divergence between the teaching of true hygiene and true morality, and, if their ideas appeared to conflict, there was something wrong with one or the other, or perhaps with both. The idea that hygiene was promoted by the regulation of prostitution was now as obsolete as the belief that it was somehow in the interests of morality to allow venereal diseases to flourish unchecked. It must be remembered that hygiene was made for man, not man for hygiene.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS.

The Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records, dealing with the documents in the immediate custody of the Courts of Justice, Registries, and Public Departments or Institutions, has been signed, and will be presented in due course. The appendixes, comprising the reports of the Commission on the various departmental collections, together with descriptive matter, correspondence, and the minutes of evidence, are nearly ready for press.

Some progress has already been made with the last subject of inquiry referred to the Commission, namely, the condition and disposal of local records of a public nature in England and Wales. The Commissioners are authorized by the terms of their Royal Warrant to make individual inspections of local records of a public nature, a term which cannot be readily defined.

It is proposed that the Commission should proceed by way of personal and individual inspection of local archives rather than by taking evidence or issuing schedules of questions. The latter method was adopted by the Departmental Committee, but proved ineffectual. At the same time, the Commission wishes it to be known that all communications addressed to the Secretary on the subject of the custody of local records will receive proper attention, provided that the statements made are specific and properly authenticated. The offices of the Commission are at Scotland House, Westminster.

THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.
June 19, 1914.

I read with interest in your last issue Mr. Frankfort Moore's letter on the above subject. I lived in Belfast in the seventies, and went to school there. My father got *The Athenæum* regularly. I wonder if his was the "only one other copy" to which Mr. Moore refers. I also got my first 'Principia' and 'Initia' there from Mullan's. He kept them in stock. I knew Mullan's, and Greer's, and Aitchison's, but I do not remember Henderson's clearly, and I do not remember Reed's at all. Still, Belfast was not a literary place. The local newspapers then called it "The Northern Athens," a piece of self-appreciation which always highly amused every one who was not a native.

W. M. Crook.

THE ORIGINAL OF 'HUDIBRAS.'

In a copy of the 1684 edition of Butler's 'Hudibras' I find the following MS. note:—

"1711.

"This Poem (an Original in its Kind, highly valued by All who have any Taste of Witt & Good Sense) was writt by *Mr Sam. Butler*—It has been a Question whether *Sr Henry Rosewell of Devonshire*, or *Sr Sam. Luke of Bedfordshire*, was intended by *Hudibrass* but I have been lately assured & there are some Passages in ye Poem, yt seem to confirm ye same, yt in ye P'son of *Hudibrass* He intended *Sr Henry Rosewell* into whose Company He falling accidentally in London He was so much taken with Him at first Sight, as something new, & out of ye Way, yt insinuating Himself into his Favr He was never fro Him for three Months, in which Time He studyd ye Man & his Manners, wch He has justly, as well as ingeniously described —*Mr Bromley's* Remark written in His Hudibrass in Baginton-Library."

This passage may, perhaps, be of interest to readers of the poem, and may be compared with Mr. E. Gosse's remarks on the subject ('Dict. Nat. Biog.,' viii. 75). He states that Sir Samuel Luke

"sat for the character of Hudibras,

A knight as errant as e'er was;

but some of the touches are said to be studied from another puritan employer of Butler's, Sir Henry Rosewell of Ford Abbey in Devonshire."

Henry Clarke.

A CORRECTION.

9, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
June 20, 1914.

It has been pointed out to me by members of the family that, by stating in my 'Reminiscences' that "Lord Petre" was excommunicated by the late Cardinal Vaughan, when Bishop of Salford, I throw some posthumous discredit upon Monsignore William Joseph, Lord Petre, who was the last man in the world likely to come under any such ecclesiastical fulmination. My remarks did not apply to the dead peer. I shall be much obliged to you if you can publish this note.

H. M. Hyndman.

BOOK SALES.

In Messrs. Sotheby's two book sales last week, held on the 15th and 16th and the 19th inst. respectively, the following were the most important lots: Meredith, Works, 35 vols., first editions, 1856–91, 21*l.* Sévigné, Lettres, 16 vols., 1862–1876, extra-illustrated, 26*l.* Molinier, Mobilier Royal Français, 2 vols., 1902, 20*l.* Oriental Ceramic Art, 1897, 54*l.* Smollett, Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves, 2 vols., 1762, 22*l.* Eyton, Antiquities of Shropshire, 12 vols., 1854-60, 22*l.* 10*s.* Utrecht Missal, illuminated MS., 15th century, 43*l.* Ben Jonson, Works, 2 vols. in 1, 1616–40, 33*l.* Molière, Le Sicilien, 1668, 34*l.* Memoranda relating to the Society of Friends, chiefly written by Rebekah Butterfield, 1671–1744, 20*l.* Horæ B.V.M. ad Usum Romanum, French illuminated MS., 15th century, 390*l.*; another, Paris Use, 14th century, 205*l.*; another, Roman Use, 40*l.*; another, French Use, 15th-16th century, bound in the style of Clovis Eve, 250*l.* Three tracts printed by Franklin, 1744–5, 66*l.* Raigne of King Edward III., 1596, 420*l.* Ars Moriendi, printed at Leipsic, *c.* 1495 8, 50*l.* Buch der Kunst, Augsburg, 1477, 195*l.* Biblia Sacra Latina, Flemish illuminated MS., 4 vols., 15th century, 180*l.* Weigel, Habitus Præcipuorum Populorum, 1577, 35*l.* Missal, for the use of the Church in Majorca, printed by Giunta in Venice, 1506, 370*l.* Mozarabic Missal, printed at Toledo, 1500, 260*l.* Feudal Revenues of Ireland, MS. in Latin, 4 vols., 1622–3, 60*l.*

Among the autograph MSS. and other relics of the Brontës the following were the most notable: Charlotte, Exercise Book, 1843, 36*l.*; another 34*l.* Draft of the fragment called 'Emma,' Nov. 27, 1853, 105*l.* The Poetaster, Vol. II. only, June 8, 1830, 22*l.* Story beginning "There was once a little girl," n.d., 22*l.* The Young Men's Magazine, Second Series, Aug. 13, 1830, 23*l.* A Book of Rhymes, Dec. 17, 1829, 34*l.* Poem beginning "He saw my heart's woe, discerned my soul's anguish," n.d., 20*l.* 10*s.* A birchwood rocking-chair, 22*l.*; an ebonized wood arm-chair, 25*l.*; and a small mahogany side-table, 28*l.*, all three used by her at Haworth.

The total of the two sales was 5,160*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Literary Gossip.

The list of honours published at the beginning of this week includes knighthoods for Dr. Frazer, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Dr. Mawson, and Mr. George Henschel. Otherwise, it is the usual tribute to commerce and politics.

We regret to learn that Sir James Murray, whose next instalment of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' (the double section, Traik to Trinity) is announced for the 30th inst., was seized with serious illness after attending the Dictionary Evening of the Philological Society in London on Friday, the 5th inst. It is hoped that he is now in the way of recovery, but he will not for some time be able to attend to or answer any communications.

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Navy Records Society will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

Messrs. Methuen write to point out that Mr. Oxenham's volume of poems, 'Bees in Amber,' the success of which we noted last week, is published by them, not by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

The Annual General Meeting of the Canterbury and York Society will be held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, on Thursday, July 9th, at 5 p.m. The activities of the Society have been well maintained during the past year, its issues having included parts of the Episcopal Registers of the dioceses of Carlisle, Lincoln, Hereford, and Winchester. Progress has also been made in preliminary work on the Registers of the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Rochester, and Salisbury. The membership is, however, smaller than might be desired; if it were increased, the rate of publication could be considerably accelerated.

The Curators of Patronage at Edinburgh University are open to receive applications for the chair of Prof. Mackinnon (whose retirement we mentioned last week) up to Monday, July 13th. Applications, together with eight copies of testimonials, must be lodged with the Secretary to the Curators, Mr. A. B. Fleming, 4, Albyn Place, Edinburgh, on or before that date.

The Tripos lists at Cambridge show, as usual, more First Classes in Science than in any other course of study. Women have beaten men in gaining distinction in mediæval and modern languages.

It is pleasant to see Mr. G. K. M. Butler, the son of the Master of Trinity, repeating his brother's successes with a First in History after a First in Classics, and the Gladstone Prize, which, however, he divides with two other candidates.

Examination papers are often entertaining, and often, too, one element in the amusement they afford is a perception of the contrast between the vastness of the questions suggested and the narrowness of the resources from which they will have to be answered. We have before us the papers recently set at the Preliminary Examination for Elementary School Teachers' Certificate. The History questions show this contrast strikingly. They are above the average in general interest, but it would take a wise and learned person to write more than two or three banal sentences upon most of them, unless, indeed, he were at liberty as an alternative to write a small book. For instance:—

"Explain the circumstances that lead [*sic*] up to the execution of Sir Thomas More. How far do you think that Henry's action can be justified either on religious or political grounds?"

or

"Write notes on *one* of the following:—

"(*a*) Roads and communications in Saxon times, in the later Middle Ages, and in the eighteenth century.

"(*b*) The three-field system and its abolition.

"(*c*) Popular amusements in the Middle Ages *or* in the reign of James I.

"(*d*) The main changes in architecture, both ecclesiastical and domestic, during the sixteenth century."

This is pretty good for a Preliminary Examination.

The English Literature questions, among verse quotations to be commented on in a manner to show knowledge of the poem, include a stanza of the 'Rubáiyát.' It seems to us a very open question whether there is any sense in giving Omar Khayyam to these young students to read. That poet is at once somewhat enervating and too exotic, unless we may suppose that our youthful geniuses have hit on a mystic meaning unknown to many adult readers of FitzGerald's poem.

In the autumn will be published the story of the adventures of Capt. Scott, to which Sir J. M. Barrie will contribute a prefatory chapter, while Charles Turley, the author of 'Godfrey Marten, Schoolboy,' will retell simply, and as far as possible in Capt. Scott's own words, the tale of the Discovery and the Terra Nova. The book is being written at the instance of Lady Scott, and will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder.

Miss Winifred Holt, the American representative at the International Conference of Workers for the Blind, has written a Life of Henry Fawcett, which Messrs. Constable will shortly publish under the title 'A Beacon for the Blind.' Viscount Bryce has added an Introduction to it, and we understand that the word "blind" in the title is to be taken in something of a Maeterlinckian sense. Miss Holt some years ago gave up her work as a sculptor to devote herself to the blind, and started in rooms in her own home the New York Association for the Blind. The Association then commanded capital to the amount of only $400 (and these borrowed); it now possesses, free from debt, a model "Lighthouse," or head-quarters, a model workshop, a Vacation Home, and an endowment fund which reaches nearly $300,000.

It is proposed to issue in October next the first number of a quarterly review to be entitled *The New Edinburgh Magazine: a University and City Review*, designed to link together the members of the University of Edinburgh. The editor is Mr. James Munro, and Prof. Sir Edward Schäfer will contribute a paper on 'Some Useful Adjuncts to a University Education.' Other papers promised are 'German and British Universities,' by the Rev. R. V. Holt; 'The Relations of University and City,' by Prof. Cecil Wylde; and 'Recent Developments in Medicine,' by Dr. J. G. Comrie. Prof. Baldwin Brown and Dr. Schlapp will write on the beauty and archæological interest of Edinburgh; and Mr. George Kitchin on Edinburgh as a literary centre. Prof. Seth is to supply a note on Prof. Campbell Fraser.

"We find in ancient civilizations many phenomena that [to-day are specialities of American Society, phenomena to be sought in vain in European civilization."

This is a dictum of Prof. Ferrero's, from a book of his to be published immediately by Messrs. Putnam, entitled 'Ancient Rome and Modern America.' It will be interesting to see exactly how this somewhat sweeping statement is justified.

The death is announced of Mr. Samuel Cowan, for forty years editor of *The Perthshire Advertiser*, and author of several historical works, including 'The Royal House of Stuart,' 'Life of Queen Margaret,' and 'Three Celtic Earldoms,' and a volume of personal interest, 'Humorous Episodes of a Retired Publisher.'

On Sunday last the Baroness von Suttner died at Vienna at the age of 71. Born at Prague, the daughter of Franz, Graf von Kinsky, an Austrian general, she married in 1876 Baron von Suttner, who shared her literary tastes and capacity. She was a great traveller, and spent nine years with her husband in the Caucasus. The determining influence of her life was, however, furnished by the war of 1866 and the Bosnian campaign of 1878. These drove her to a detestation of war which inspired first her well-known book 'Die Waffen nieder!' with its sequel 'Marthas Kinder,' and then the work by which she was most widely known, the foundation of the Austrian Peace Society, and the long series of writings and speeches by which she strenuously set forth the horrors and the uselessness of war, and urged the possibility—the moral necessity—of peace. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation and Vice-President of the International Peace Bureau, and in 1905 was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Besides the novels mentioned, she produced near a score of others, as well as sketches, essays, and reports. It may well be that little or nothing of what she wrote will survive independently; it will, nevertheless, certainly in great measure survive through the influence it exercised on public opinion in her own country and generation.

SCIENCE

Robert Boyle: a Biography. By Flora Masson. (Constable & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

Miss Masson's Life of Robert Boyle, the discoverer of "Boyle's Law," adds yet another authority to the list of books which must be consulted by the historian who writes that account of "the Invisible College" which has been long overdue—the college or association which was the germ of the Royal Society, and of which Boyle was one of the earliest members. Miss Masson not only gives an excellent biography of Robert Boyle, but she also writes of his wonderful father—Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork—one of Elizabeth's soldier statesmen and merchant adventurers, the second son of a widow in straitened circumstances, who made his own way in Ireland, and so married his children that they became members of the great houses of the Howards, the Nevilles, the Cecils, the Cliffords, and, in the next generation, the Devonshires and the Hydes. It is true that the weddings were usually solemnized between mere children, the bridegroom afterwards going abroad with his tutor, the bride going to live with her new family, and that they often turned out unhappily. But the alliance remained, and Robert Boyle lived his placid life without disturbance, for he had powerful friends at the Court of Charles I., under the Commonwealth, at the Restoration, and again when religious troubles under James II. wrecked the careers of equally distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society.

His interests centred in science, and his career, as described by Miss Masson, who does not forget to introduce his acquaintance with Milton, is inextricably bound up with the early history of the Royal Society, of which he was President in 1680-81. Of his life there is but little to tell. From Eton he went to Geneva, and from Geneva to London. He lived for a time at Stalbridge in Dorset after the death of his father, moved to Oxford, and in his old age returned to London, where he died in 1691. Miss Masson has not, however, contented herself with a dry statement of facts. She has woven a lively and convincing picture of the stirring times in which he lived; of the struggle with Strafford and the Irish Rebellion which nearly wrecked the great Earl; of the varying fortunes of the family, now enormously wealthy, and again almost in poverty, yet again able to lend to kings. The canvas is well filled, and when the spectator has finished the book he will find that he has gained much sound knowledge of history with a minimum of effort. Miss Masson, too, has provided an excellent Index. The portrait of the Hon. Robert Boyle, which forms the frontispiece, is copied from Kerseboom's picture in the rooms of the Royal Society. It shows him as a delicate and handsome man, lovable and gentle, "the deare Squire," as he remained always to his nieces.

Memorials of Henry Forbes Julian. Written and edited by his Wife, Hester Julian. (Griffin & Co., 6*s.* net.)

It was in the autumn of 1902 that Miss Hester Pengelly, a daughter of the famous geologist of Torquay, whose name is inseparably associated with the exploration of Kent's Cavern, became the wife of Henry Forbes Julian. As a mining and metallurgical engineer Mr. Julian had occasion to travel professionally in many parts of the world, and it was during a voyage across the Atlantic in 1912, as one of the ill-fated passengers on the Titanic, that his active life came, with terrible suddenness, to a close. The widow had many years previously been the biographer of her distinguished father, and now, after recovery from the illness consequent on her bereavement, she has written this volume as an affectionate tribute to the memory of her husband.

Forbes Julian went to South Africa as a young man, and was fortunately there when the early development of the goldfields offered great opportunities to an industrious man with scientific training. It became necessary to secure the most advantageous methods for the reduction of the ores, and it was in work on this subject that he made his mark. Having studied chemistry in Manchester, he applied himself quietly, but perseveringly, to research, and when the method of extracting the gold by means of cyanide solutions was introduced, he did much to assist in putting the new process on a firm industrial basis. Some of his most useful researches were undertaken to ascertain the effect of various oxidizing agents in influencing the dissolution of the metal. He became a patentee of certain improvements, and at a later date was joint author of an excellent technological treatise entitled 'Cyaniding Gold and Silver Ores.'

Always fond of travel, he made a rather extensive journey in the Upper Zambezi Basin, and was one of the earliest Europeans to visit the Victoria Falls. It appears that he succeeded in acquiring valuable concessions from certain native chiefs in the Barotse district, and drew up a report on its natural resources, but his project for its commercial development never reached maturity.

The story of Forbes Julian's life, as recorded in this volume, leaves on the mind of the reader the picture of a quiet, unassuming man of engaging personality, sound in judgment and strict in integrity, who centred his energy on a special field of technical inquiry, and whose steady persistency of purpose—probably due to the Scottish element in his ancestry—enabled him to achieve success where a man of more brilliant parts might have failed. His professional advice on certain questions of metallurgy came to be widely sought, while his high standard of character gave weight to his opinions, and he was thus led to visit many mining centres in Europe, the United States, and Mexico, as well as in South Africa.

Whenever possible, he was accompanied in his travels by his devoted wife, and some of the most interesting parts of this volume have been compiled from her journals. With much taste for science, acquired from her father and promoted by her husband, Mrs. Forbes Julian took great interest in the British Association, and at its annual meetings, as well as at her home in Torquay, came into relation with an exceptionally large circle of distinguished men of science. The last chapter of her volume contains extracts from a remarkable collection of letters of condolence that she received on the occasion of her husband's death.

THE NATURE OF THE X-RAYS.

In your notice of my book on X-rays (in your issue of June 6th) your reviewer raises one point to which I wish to draw attention.

It is well known that one of the outstanding difficulties, if not the greatest, in modern physics is the nature and mechanism of radiation. The problem of reconciling the wave-nature of heat, light, X-rays, &c., with their peculiar concentrated energy-distribution, is one which is attracting attention from physicists and mathematicians of the highest standing, not only in this country, but throughout Europe.

To meet the difficulty various "quantum" theories have been proposed; and in the case of the X-rays, Prof. Bragg was led some years ago to regard the rays as identical with "neutral-corpuscles." The conception was simple, and had its advantages, but its complete inadequacy to explain the recent work on the diffraction of X-rays by crystals left Prof. Bragg no option but to abandon the theory, which he accordingly did, nearly two years ago.

I am writing to remark on the extreme isolation of your reviewer in his advocacy of this defunct theory of Prof. Bragg's. If your reviewer will honour me by reading chap. xii. of my book—on X-rays and crystals—he will, I hope, get a notion of the work which led Prof. Bragg not only to drop his earlier ideas, but to go over completely to the "enemy." It is, indeed, largely due to the recent wonderful "spectroscopic" researches of Prof. Bragg himself that the X-rays have now definitely taken their place among the vast family of electromagnetic radiations.

The difficulty which remains in the problem of the nature of the X-rays is merely that which all classes of electromagnetic waves present. G. W. C. Kaye.

*** I read before reviewing, not only chap. xii., but the rest of Dr. Kaye's interesting book. In chap. xiii., on "The Nature of the X-Rays," he recalls "a few of the responsible suggestions" as to it thus:—

"Rontgen, Boltzmann, and others regarded the rays as longitudinal ether-vibrations of short period and great wave length..... Michelson suggested that Rontgen rays were ether vortices: Stokes put forward a theory of irregular pulses in the ether: *and finally many physicists including at one time Rontgen himself and more recently Prof. Bragg, inclined to the view that the rays were flights of material particles which resembled strongly and were possibly an extreme though electrically neutral form of the parent cathode rays*" (my italics).

After this statement of what he seems to consider the "final" or last-made suggestion as to their nature, he goes on to affirm that

"there can scarcely be any doubt now that X-rays are identical with ultra-violet light of

extremely short wave-lengths; wave-lengths in fact of the order of the diameter of the atom";

and immediately after says:—

"Yet it is not quite all plain sailing, for while it seems certain from the extreme precision observed in the reflection experiments that X-rays are regular light waves and occur in trains of great length, yet the difficulty is that in many of their properties *the rays behave strangely like streams of discrete entities, the effects of which are localized in space in much the same way as are the effects of rifle bullets*" (my italics).

From the last two passages quoted, I fancied that Dr. Kaye considered *some* doubt on the subject still permissible, and that those misguided persons who still clung to Prof. Bragg's theory set out above might do so without incurring his condemnation. In this I may have been wrong, but are not his own expressions partly to blame for my error?

For the rest, I have not yet seen in print any formal withdrawal by Prof. Bragg of his view that the X-rays are streams of particles. It is true that at his recent lecture at the Royal Institution he used expressions which suggested that he as well as others had been in error as to the view they had formerly taken of the nature of the rays. But this is very far from a recantation in form; and these are not matters where we can yet be compelled all to think alike. It is even possible that my "isolation" in the matter may not be so "extreme" as Dr. Kaye says.

YOUR REVIEWER.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*June* 18.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney read a paper on 'New Facts relating to the Foundations and Construction of St. Paul's Cathedral and their Bearing on the Statements in the "Parentalia."' The paper dealt with contemporary investigations of the soil during the rebuilding of the Cathedral, and also with recent excavations. Some interesting objects have been discovered, and our knowledge of the foundations of the old Cathedral has been increased, but doubts are cast on the correctness of data given in the 'Parentalia.' The careful search through the Cathedral Account-Books, and the examination of the walls and core of the building, have brought many important facts to light, both as to materials and construction.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on 'Irish Brooches of Five Centuries,' embodying a scheme for arranging in chronological order the penannular brooches found in Ireland and occasionally elsewhere. The type of brooch with a pin working as a hoop in the form of an incomplete ring is known in the pre-Roman period of Britain and the La Tène period abroad, but the particular variety that served as a prototype for the Irish series is well represented in Britain, and may be called the "Welsh" type, as it has been found in Wales, and seems to have been worn by the Romanized Britons of the fifth century. A series of lantern-slides and photographs was shown to illustrate the development of this type to its highest point in the eighth century, and its decline in the Viking period under Oriental influences. The Tara and Hunterston brooches, together with a fine specimen in the British Museum from Lord Londesborough's collection, may be placed in the eighth century, as they are related in style to the Lindisfarne Gospels (about 700) and the Book of Kells. A later stage is marked by the find at Croy, Inverness, dated by a coin of Coenwulf of Mercia (about 820); and the series from Rogart, Sutherlandshire, seems to date about 800. There are a few other landmarks, such as the brooch in the Trewhiddle hoard (before 875); and the Viking forms are dated more or less precisely by the brooches and fragments in the Goldsborough and Cuerdale hoards (early tenth century). A study of the largest collections brings to light a sequence both in form and decoration, and shows the development of the penannular brooch from the sixth to the tenth century, which is reflected to some extent in the Irish illuminated MSS.

MATHEMATICAL.—*June* 11.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.

The President announced the award of the De Morgan Medal to Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor for his researches in mathematical physics; the medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the Society (November 13th).

Mr. G. H. Hardy communicated some theorems due to Mr. S. Ramanujan: these theorems are of interest as having been discovered in part by intuition, without Mr. Ramanujan's being aware of previous results of a similar character. These new results depend, however, on two assertions of algebraical identities which have not as yet been proved, although considerable evidence has been accumulated in support of their truth. Assuming these identities, Mr. Ramanujan has proved a number of striking theorems of very varied types.

Prof. E. W. Hobson communicated his paper, 'Theorems relating to Functions defined implicitly, with Applications to the Calculus of Variations.' The object of the paper was to give a general method of establishing the existence of a field of extremals, in Weierstrass's treatment of the Calculus of Variations.

Lieut.-Col. Cunningham communicated an announcement by Mr. R. E. Powers (sent by cable) that the Mersenne's number $2^{107}-1$ is prime, in contradiction to Mersenne's own assertion.

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'Proof of the general Borel-Tauber Theorem,' by Messrs. G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood; 'A Problem of Diophantine Approximation,' by Mr. R. H. Fowler; 'On the Differentiation of a Surface-Integral at a Point of Infinity,' by Mr. J. G. Leathem; and 'Free and Forced Longitudinal Tidal Motion in a Lake,' by Mr. J. Proudman.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. Roman, 4.30.—'A Mid-Sixteenth-Century Panorama of Rome by Anton van den Wyngaerde of Brussels,' Mr. W. St. Clair Baddeley.
WED. Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'Indications of Earthworks in Ashdown Forest,' Mr. Gordon Home; 'Further Examples of English Mediæval Alabaster-Work,' Dr. P. Nelson.
THURS. Geographical, 5.—'Lithological Map of the British Isles,' Mr. A. G. Ogilvie.
— English Goethe, 8.30.—'Züge aus Goethe's ministeriellen Tätigkeit,' Dr. Hugo Mayer.

Science Gossip.

A MEETING of the Women's Industrial Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. W. R. Malcolm, 1, Princes Gardens, W. Lady Emmott presided, and addresses upon the work of the Council's Nursery Training School were given by Mrs. Alys Russell, who is acquainted with one of the present students; Dr. Eric Pritchard, who has been the school's medical adviser from the day of its opening; and Mr. Tom Lloyd, whose child is being tended by a nurse trained in it. More girls than can be received are seeking admission, and employers are applying for more than ten times as many nursemaids as can be trained. The Council is therefore anxious to remove the school from its present quarters at 4, King Edward's Road, Hackney, to larger premises in some rather more accessible neighbourhood, and is asking for donations and subscriptions that may enable it to do so. We are glad to give publicity to this endeavour, not only in the interests of the children of whom the nursemaids in the first instance take charge, but yet more in the interests of the young women themselves and their families and friends.

WE remind our readers of the joint session of the Aristotelian Society, the British Psychological Society, and the Mind Association, which takes place next Saturday and Sunday at Durham. Discussions will be held on 'The Rôle of Repression in Forgetting' and 'The Status of Sense Data,' and Prof. S. Alexander will deal with 'Freedom.'

THE designs for the new St. Paul's Bridge have been on view in St. Paul's Churchyard this week, including the efforts of three prize-winners. They are more satisfactory on the engineering side than on the architectural.

Science Progress for July begins with an editorial on Irrationalism, in which it is argued that many persons who are entirely sane as regards the ordinary occurrences of life are yet unable to reason accurately regarding matters outside them. The scientific articles deal with the Temperature of Mars, the Birthtime of the World, Sea Fisheries, and the curious subject of Coloured Thinking. A technical article on the Photographic and Mechanical Processes in the Reproduction of Illustrations, by Mr. R. Steele, should be of use to writers of illustrated books.

AT the annual meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday last, a new by-law was adopted authorizing Members of the Society to call themselves Fellows. Since its foundation in 1754 the Society has consisted of Members only; but, as most of the younger Societies use the term "Fellow," it has been deemed advisable to follow their practice. The "F.S.A.," however, will hardly escape confusion with the Antiquaries.

MR. CHANCELLOR is presenting to the House of Commons a Bill for the entire abolition of vivisection:—

"It shall not be lawful [the Bill recites] to subject any animal to vivisection, that is to say, to perform on any live animal, with or without anæsthetics, any experiment or demonstration or inoculation of a nature to give pain or suffering, either directly or in its after effects,"

for any scientific purpose. Entry on warrant by justice is to be enjoined wherever reasonable suspicion arises that vivisection is going on.

It is not difficult to forecast the lines of argument on either side. Somebody is sure to remind us that it is illogical to make all this fuss about vivisection and inoculation while we rather encourage than condone the cruelties incident to otter-hunting and beagling. Much will be made on the one side of the greatness, and on the other of the futility, of what the surgeon has learnt through vivisection. However it may go, it seems to us entirely wholesome that there should exist a strong resentment in the public conscience against the ruthless use of animals even for the benefit of humanity.

PROF. ALFRED LACROIX, of the Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, has been elected by the Académie des Sciences "Secrétaire Perpétuel" for Natural Sciences.

A 'Bibliographie Méthodique des Livres de Médecine: Chirurgie, Pharmacie, Sciences, 1900–15,' is to appear in Paris next September. It promises to be thoroughly revised and up-to-date.

MR. JOHN MCFARLANE, of the University of Manchester, is about to publish with Messrs. Pitman a work on economic geography. The increasing interest in geography as an educational subject is among the best of modern pedagogical developments, and a good book on its economic aspects will undoubtedly be a real service to education.

THE centenary of the discovery of electro-magnetism by the Danish Professor H. C. Oersted, in 1820, will be celebrated in various ways in Copenhagen, a committee having been formed to arrange for international congresses, as well as a scientific exhibition.

FINE ARTS

Mexican Archæology: an Introduction to the Archæology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America. By Thomas A. Joyce. (Lee Warner. 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THIS book belongs to the excellent series of "Handbooks to Ancient Civilizations" brought out by the Medici Society, a series to which the author contributed in 1912 a volume on South American Archæology. In 384 pages, with more than a hundred illustrations, he seeks here to summarize the extent of our knowledge concerning the life and culture of the Mexican and Mayan peoples of pre-Spanish America. The book makes a clear-cut division between the areas occupied by the two peoples, the first half dealing wholly with the Mexican area, to the north and west of Tehuantepec; the second with the Mayan, mainly to the south and east of that isthmus. Mr. Joyce admits that from the chronological and cultural points of view the Mayan should have come first, but adopts a contrary arrangement because a knowledge of Mexican civilization supplies the greater part of the material for the interpretation of Mayan archæology. Though this reason may be sound, it need not bind a reviewer, and we propose to adopt the order of time rather than that of the author. He states as one consideration that led him to undertake the work the fact, which cannot be denied, but is to be regretted, that Englishmen, who have done so much in the past for Americanist studies, have sadly fallen back of late years, and have been surpassed by German investigators. It may be hoped that the book will serve as a stimulus to English scholars to renew their exertions in this field.

In an appendix to the volume Mr. Joyce has arranged in tabular form a provisional scheme of dating, which can, of course, only be taken as approximate. The dates suggested by him are derived from the monuments, and go as far back as the thirteenth cycle of the long count, equivalent in European dating to 3643 years B.C. The dates corresponding to traditional events begin with the migration of the Tutul-Xiu from Nonoual, which is timed to have started at 161 A.D. The immigrants hear of Chichen Itza, and settle there about 496. Though that settlement is said to have been destroyed in 615, some of the architectural remains there are among the finest of those now extant. Here are buildings which give evidence of successive additions to the original structure, a remarkable edifice called the Castello, erected on a graduated pyramid of great height, and other remains. Mr. Joyce distributes them into three, or possibly four, periods: the earliest represented by mounds distinguished by a date in the long count, and the later ones by the buildings we have mentioned. The immigrants had wandered back to Chichen Itza about 970, and again established themselves there. About 989 they founded Uxmal. Chichen Itza was again depopulated about 1187. A party of the Xiu, wishing in the sixteenth century to perform certain ceremonies at their old home there, asked and obtained leave to pass through hostile territory, but were enticed into a building and massacred. Meanwhile the Spaniards had appeared in the country, and native history had reached its close.

Our knowledge of the history and beliefs of the Quiché people is mainly derived from the 'Popol Vuh,' a record of their traditions, of which we possess only a late transcript that may not be altogether trustworthy. Their myth of their own origin is that the gods after having created first the earth added the animals, and also created men, first from clay and then from wood, but destroyed both for their want of intelligence. Finally, in a fourth creation, they fashioned four men out of maize, of whom the first three were ancestors of the several Quiché tribes, and the fourth had no descendants. In the meantime men had passed through many experiences from the jealousy of their creators, who found the creatures they had made too perfect. The principal god of the Quiché is represented by the feathered snake. They believed also in many supernatural beings, who mostly delighted in mischief. Mr. Joyce gives an excellent abridgment of the cosmogony of the 'Popol Vuh,' which presents many curious features. There is the tradition of a great deluge, of a virgin birth, and other elements which may possibly be due to the imagination of the transcriber, but are more likely to be evidences of the uniform working of the human mind when engaged in the development of religious ideas.

The author next discusses the Mayan calendar, which affords the material for his suggestions as to dates, and which determined the times of the several festivals. The calendar, which noted the changes of the agricultural year, and the religious observances necessary to promote fertility and avert disaster, gave great influence to the priests of the country. Among the Quiché, the theory of the close relation of their ancestors to the creating gods led to the chiefs being looked upon as interpreters of the will of those gods. Whether human sacrifices were offered in early times is a question Mr. Joyce is not prepared to settle. He thinks that the negative evidence afforded by Mayan sculptures suffices to show that the practice was exceptional, if it existed at all. A wall-painting at Chichen Itza seems to picture a human sacrifice, but it is on a late building.

Though survivals of the ancient worship may be traced in present-day observances, Mr. Joyce is undoubtedly right when he says that the student of folk-lore who desires to collect these relics of a former religion must unite in an unusual degree perseverance and patience, and must be prepared to devote considerable time to the work.

The little that is known of the social systems of the Maya, their migrations and trade, their weapons and their wars, is ably summarized. The sculptures and the manuscripts or codices afford more indications of their costumes, their daily life, and crafts. They had gold and copper, but were practically living in the Stone Age, and their implements present very curious forms, of which examples found in British Honduras may be seen at the British Museum. A fine painted vase representing a visit paid to a chief by an inferior, is figured in a folding plate, and is an excellent specimen of Mayan art. That is a subject upon which further investigation and classification are much to be desired.

The magnificent architectural remains on the Mayan area, many of them hidden in almost impenetrable forests and in districts sparsely inhabited or subject only to savage races, could not be dealt with adequately in a single chapter of 36 pages only; but Mr. Joyce has discussed the ruins as fully as the space at his disposal would admit, and has furnished an interesting account of some of their principal features, with appropriate illustrations. As to the superficial similarity between the Mayan buildings and those of South-East Asia, close analysis serves largely to diminish the effect of it; and similarity of ornament means little unless it can be shown to arise from similarity of the thought that inspired it.

The subject of the first portion of the work, Mexican archæology, is treated in an equally satisfactory manner. Here there is more material for the tribal history; and the manuscripts supply figures of the numerous gods which were worshipped by the several tribes. They also give evidence of the savage rites which accompanied that worship in the form of human sacrifice, and in some cases with cruel torture. In this connexion the complications of the calendar and the various periodical feasts are considered. The system of writing, the functions of the priests, the practice of medicine, and the ceremonies of burial are briefly described. A summary account is given of the social organization of the Mexicans, their weapons, and the development of trade and the administration of justice among them. Specimens of stone and obsidian instruments from the rich collections of the British Museum, and other objects illustrating the crafts, dress, and daily life of the Mexicans, are figured and described. Some of the more striking architectural remains and typical specimens of the pottery complete the picture of the civilization existing in Mexico before its conquest by the Spaniards, which Mr. Joyce set himself to give.

A brief bibliography would have added to the usefulness of the book. It is true, as Mr. Joyce says, that such a list may be found elsewhere; but the literature concerned with Mexico is so extensive that a summary account of the special works on which he has relied for the collection of his materials would have been of advantage to the reader. At

any rate, we may say with confidence that Mr. Joyce has used well his special opportunities for the study of his subject, and has produced a volume of great value and interest.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS.

Of the two etchers now showing at the Dowdeswell Galleries, Mr. Ernest S. Lumsden is an example of the safe accomplishment and not very inspired vision common among English exponents of the art. Mr. Clifford Addams has a talent of more definite character, and is, indeed, one of the most interesting etchers recently introduced to our notice. *Mes Enfants dans mon Atelier* (13) may serve to cast a light on the kind of inspiration we find in these prints. A pile of chairs and a table-cloth are doing duty for—a stage coach, perhaps, or something, at any rate, out of the magical world of story-telling; and there is apparently a ferocious attack by bandits going forward, into which the children fling themselves heartily. Their father has a like talent for playing at romance, throwing over the actualities of his subject-matter the glamour of historic and artistic association. *St. Martin's Lane* (27) is not very like St. Martin's Lane, but is magnificently full of colour and varied life. So also *Gambla's Café, Venice* (30), and the *Doorway, S. Gregorio* (9), hardly convince us as representations of these places as they are, but are lavishly and luxuriously expressive of the artist's view of them. Mr. Addams has the gift of fantasy, but gives us, perhaps, more than is usual even with romanticists the sense that drawing is for him histrionic. We might cite the furious wealth of sparkling detail in *A Soho Alley* (46), the swaggering picturesqueness of *Staple Yard, Philadelphia* (31), or the silence of dead water in *An Obscure Turning, Venice* (22), as indicating his variety. The flamboyant, shoddy magnificence of *Wagner's Garden, Venice* (30), looks like a humorous recognition in another artist of a weakness of taste he himself shares.

At Messrs. Connell's Galleries, Miss Katherine Cameron also exhibits etchings, together with certain water-colours which have much of the breadth of draughtsmanship of the work of her more famous brother. Her use of colour, on the other hand, is far less distinguished, and in No. 6 particularly this spoils a good design. She appears conscious of this tendency to gaudiness, and sometimes, as in No. 7, uses a dark-toned paper to counteract it. The device does not, however, serve instead of a fine colour-sense. In No. 15 a bold decorative panel, *Cyclamen*, she scores a success which is not repeated in the pendent *Delphinium* (19). All her still life has a certain boldness and accomplishment: it is the sort of work that gets medals.

If we could select the most capable from Mr. A. Birck's water-colours of Algeria (at the Fine Art Society's Galleries), we should find the same telling display of confident ability. No one could say, from such landscapes as Nos. 1, 7, 15, 23, 31, or 40, that the artist was incompetent, though it is somewhat puzzling to find a man with such command of his materials, and so little wish to use them for purposes of beauty of the finer kind. His interiors and figure painting are so inferior as to suggest the presence behind his landscape practice of some unknown original artist, of whom he is the faithful copyist.

At the Carfax Gallery, Mr. Lucien Pissarro is well represented by a series of landscapes, of which *Pine Wood, Chipp rfield* (33), is perhaps the most attractive in its evocation of a romantic subject by very simple means. Of the other exhibitors, Miss Diana White and Mr. J. B. Manson are closely related to him artistically. The former is best in such a dignified treatment of still life as *The Yellow Plaque* (34). Mr. Manson's *Rhododendron Wood* (15) and *Spring, Torrington* (16), are a great improvement on his earlier work, which is shown also in its welter of bright colours resulting in tameness (1 and 41, for example). He appears to be emerging into a use of colour more constructive and scientific. Mr. Milne and Mr. Squire are somewhat different. Mr. Milne reveals, indeed, little talent for realism. Painting from nature only fidgets a certain natural instinct for decoration, which shows itself in No. 32. Mr. Squire has on occasion a great gift as colourist, fresh, clear, and inventive, as in *A Bunch of Flowers* (39), variedly rich and observant in *Clayheaps* (23). Altogether, it is a modest, but admirable little exhibition.

The Summer Exhibition of the Goupil Gallery is a lively and attractive show in which almost all the pictures are painted with apparent ease and pleasure. In some instances (the graceful fantasies of Mr. J. W. Morrice—17, 38, and 40—may be taken as not unfavourable examples) this fluency is purchased at the expense of extreme slightness of subject-matter; but Mr. P. W. Steer is represented by a work of unusual solidity, *Carmina* (18), a harmony in rose reds and browns, well orchestrated on a sufficient plastic basis. His *Portrait* (30), with its rather laboured head, lays claim to similar quality, but has not the elastic and natural structure of the former picture. Both canvases date, we fancy, about a dozen years back. Mr. Brangwyn's *Market - Place, Bruges* (29), is one of the best of his recent paintings; and there is an oil painting by Conder, *Brighton Front* (23), which is uniquely successful in the vein of relatively full realism in which he challenged comparisons, as a rule disastrously, with Whistler. Here for once he is almost masculine, and the attempt at closer rendering of natural effect has not hampered his ingenuity in devising a colour-scheme rich in variety, yet simple in effect. Spencer Gore's *Mornington Crescent* (5) has also great refinement.

On the other hand, Mr. Nicholson's contributions (22, 24, 26, and 28), clever as they are, have not quite the definitive rightness he sometimes attains in his happiest moments, and the decisive method thus looks a little imposed upon his subject-matter, rather than arising naturally from it. Mrs. Nicholson approaches her husband's accomplishment less nearly than on certain previous occasions in her somewhat wooden *Portrait Heads* (34 and 36). When the stylistic use of flat tones of colour is, as in these works, only approximately suggestive of nature, such typical nineteenth-century painters as Buxton Knight (32 and 33) and Bonvin (39), with their more laborious broken colour, become formidable neighbours.

At the Chenil Gallery, Mr. David Bomberg shows a considerable number of works, some of which, such as Nos. 9, 25, 26, 33, 36, or 44, confirm our opinion, already more than once expressed, of his considerable abilities. To our own taste he would have been more interesting had he been a little less successful in adapting himself to the latest fashions. His work looks as if he were somewhat feverishly conscious of his public, yet, unfortunately, failed to have any respect for it.

THE 'ROMAN CHARITY.'

The picture 'Roman Charity,' by Tintoretto, is at the present time on exhibition at the Sicilian Galleries, Southampton Row, W.C., where it may be seen free of charge by all who are interested. The facts I have been able to substantiate in relation to its history are not many, but certainly sufficient to attest the genuine character of the work. Formerly the property of George IV., it was sold by him to a wealthy stockbroker, and at his death it passed into the possession of his daughter. In 1896 the picture became the subject of litigation, but I am unable to deal with its history since that date. Sir Richard Holmes, Librarian at Windsor Castle, referred to this special painting as "a great and fine work," and remarked on "its history and importance." The subject-matter of the picture, from which no doubt Byron derived his inspiration, is fully treated in stanzas 150 and 151 of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' From careful inspection and examination of the painting, I should judge it to be one of the finest examples of Tintoretto's work in existence.

H. Vernon Carey.

It may interest Mr. Guthrie to know that the 'Roman Charity,' by Tintoretto, is now on view at the Sicilian Art Gallery, Sicilian Avenue, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. It was sold by one of the Georges for 30,000*l.* many years ago, and is once more in the market.

This picture was the subject of much litigation a few years back, but its genuineness was confirmed by the late Sir Richard Holmes.

William Hamilton Gregory.

A painting the subject of which is as described by your correspondent hangs (or did hang) in one of the small rooms in Hampton Court Palace. Was it removed there from Windsor? A copy is to be seen at Arbury Hall, Warwickshire.

Jennett Humphreys.

I thank you for the publication of my letter on Tintoretto's great painting, which, as I anticipated, has led to further information. It is, indeed, a noble work, and quite comes up to the idea I had formed. It is a matter of public interest that any work by one of the world's great painters should, when once it has been acquired by the nation, not be lost sight of. It is not, perhaps, essential that every such work should be purchased for the nation, or even retained in the collection in which it has once been (although in this case one may wonder why the eighteenth-century authorities parted with this example of Venetian art). But it is essential to the completeness of our art knowledge that a record should be kept of where such works go to, and how and where they can be seen. Indeed, it might be as well if, in the case of pictures once thought important enough to be exhibited in the nation's great galleries, private purchasers were made to sign an undertaking that they would allow the public, or art critics and art students at least, to view these pictures under certain specified conditions, say, once a year or on certain specified days.

The world's great work belongs to the world, and should be its inalienable heritage.

I thank you for the information conveyed in the letter you were kind enough to let me see before publishing it, and thus for the knowledge that has enabled me to see the picture. Edward Guthrie.

*** We thank further correspondents for letters.

FINE ART SALES.

THE NORTHWICK ENGRAVINGS.

The collection of engravings formed by John, Lord Northwick, in the first half of the last century, has been sold this week by Messrs. Christie. The prints had remained in folios since they were collected, and were generally in fine condition. Many were from the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and stamped with his mark. The sale will be notable for the fact that a first state of Valentine Green's 'Lady Betty Delmé and Children,' after Reynolds, realized 1,837*l.* 10*s.*, the highest price yet given at auction for an engraving. Prices of other important lots in the first three days follow :—

After Reynolds: Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, first published state, 420*l.* Hon. Mrs. Beresford, with the Marchioness Townshend and Mrs. Gardiner, by V. Green, first state, 204*l.* 15*s.* Mrs. Carnac, by J. R. Smith, first published state, 1,050*l.* Lady Elizabeth Compton, by V. Green, first state, 252*l.* Diana, Viscountess Crosbie, by W. Dickinson, first state, 693*l.* The Brothers Gawler ('Schoolboys'), by J. R. Smith, first published state, 325*l.* 10*s.* Jane, Duchess of Gordon, by W. Dickinson, first state, 262*l.* 10*s.* Lady Jane Halliday, by V. Green, first state, 588*l.* Mrs. Hardinge, by T. Watson, first published state, 262*l.* 10*s.* Miss Frances Harris, by J. Grozer, first state, before any letters, 304*l.* 10*s.* Lady Harriet Herbert, by V. Green, second state, with the publication line, 152*l.* 5*s.* Lady Caroline Howard, by the same, first state, 283*l.* 10*s.* Hon. Frances Ingram, by J. R. Smith, first state, 173*l.* 5*s.* Miss Jacobs, by J. Spilsbury, proof before any letters, before the plate was cleaned, 162*l.* 15*s.* Miss Frances Kemble, in black dress, by J. Jones, first state, 152*l.* 5*s.* Lady Louisa Manners, by V. Green, first state, 462*l.* Mrs. Mathew, by W. Dickinson, first published state, 120*l.* Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, by the same, fine impression of the only state, 420*l.* Lady Caroline Price, by J. Jones, first state, 189*l.* Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, first state, 756*l.* Col. Tarleton, by J. R. Smith, first state, 257*l.* 5*s.* The Ladies Waldegrave, by V. Green, first state, 367*l.* 10*s.*

THE BASCOM COIN SALE.

On Monday, the 15th inst., and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins formed by Mr. G. J. Bascom of New York, the chief lots being :—Pennies: Mercia, Cynethryth, 796, 25*l.* 10*s.*; Wiglaf, *circa* 830, believed to be a unique variety, 100*l.*; Beornwulf, 823–5, 39*l.* Kent, Ecghbert, 765–91, one of four specimens known, 48*l.* 10*s.*; Baldred, 806–25, Canterbury Penny, only one other specimen known, 75*l.*; Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury, 766–90, 35*l.* East Anglia, Æthelstan I., 828–37, only four other specimens known, 26*l.* St. Martin of Lincoln, a very scarce coin, 70*l.* 10*s.* Northumbria, Styca of Ecgfrith, 670–85, 25*l.*; Eanred, Archbishop of York, 807–41, Penny, 29*l.* 10*s.*; Sihtric, 921–6, Penny, believed to be unique, 38*l.* 10*s.* Wessex, Ecghbeort, 802–38, Penny, 28*l.* 10*s.* Henry IV. of England, London Farthing, said to be unique, 24*l.* 5*s.* Henry VII., third coinage, Septim Shilling, 35*l.* Edward II., London Penny, sovereign type, 35*l.* Mary I., Sola Half-Groat, 27*l.* 10*s.* Elizabeth, Three-Farthings, London mint, 1563, 25*l.*

The total of the sale was 1,579*l.* 6*s.*

OTHER SALES.

At Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 19th inst., De Wint's drawing of Kenilworth, with cattle and sheep in the foreground, fetched 210*l.*; and B. W. Leader's picture On the Thames, 325*l.* 10*s.*

At Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Wednesday, the 17th inst., and the following day, the most important lots were: Jones, after Romney, Edmund Burke, 98*l.* Cousins, after Lawrence, Master Lambton, 130*l.* Lucas, after Constable, The Lock, 80*l.*; The Cornfield, 102*l.*; The Vale of Dedham, 92*l.* Knight, after Opie, The Tired Soldier, and The Elopement, a pair, printed in colours, 70*l.*

Fine Art Gossip.

The latest *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* gives the text of a paper on 'Beautiful London,' recently read before the Institute by Mr. Raffles Davison. In the discussion which followed, we were interested to see that Sir Aston Webb emphasized a point which, if minor, is yet of some æsthetic importance—the architecture of shop-fronts. He contended with reason that Regent Street, now rebuilding, must not have the continuous glass fronts which many tradesmen have persuaded themselves are essential for their interests, regardless of the effect on a great street, when towering buildings are made to look as if they were supported on nothing but sheets of plate-glass. Several large shops have recently been built with piers—a plan which not only adds to the dignity of the appearance of the street, but is also more favourable than the use of continuous sheets of glass to the good display of wares.

Something might, we think, be learnt by the citizens of London as to this latter art. We share the wonder of a German savant who recently visited us—expecting much in the way of our native feeling for beauty—at the hideousness of most shop-windows. It must argue some real defect when, quite needlessly, people invent and repeat such ugly arrangements as those presented by the great majority of shops, or make such incongruous combinations as the bunches of Madonna lilies or chrysanthemums one often sees set up in the midst of crowded bales of drab and grey cloth in tailors' windows. Before shopkeepers build with an eye to the street as a whole, they might, perhaps, be induced to dress their windows from that point of view. As it is, the humble greengrocer is in many streets the most valuable citizen in helping to beautify his town.

No. 17 of *The Journal of the Imperial Arts League* has, as usual, some interesting articles and letters. 'Vox Populi — at Chelsea' deals sarcastically with the wisdom of the Borough Council in matters of art. Mr. R. R. Tatlock considers 'The Artificial Lighting of Pictures' in a practical spirit; and Mr. Harold Speed's paper on 'Art and the Representation of Visual Nature,' though loosely written, is enlightening.

From the notes we gather that the United States admit original paintings, drawings, &c., free of duty, while the Australian Customs impose a duty. The League has joined Australian artists in protesting against this.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of Marie Bashkirtseff at Nice. A committee has been formed for the purpose, and M. Michel de Tarnowsky has undertaken to execute the work.

The Dublin Museum has recently acquired an interesting collection of gold objects, consisting of a torque, a bracelet, two pins, the model of a shield, and five small models of flat axes. These objects, which were found in the neighbourhood of Strangford Lough, belong to one of the later periods of the Bronze Age.

M. Peytel has bequeathed to the Louvre twenty pictures chosen among the best in his collection. Portraits of J. F. Millet by himself; of Alphonse Daudet and his daughter, by Carrière; of King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales, by Bastien-Lepage; and 'Allée d'Arbres à l'Automne,' by Sisley, form the most noteworthy part of this valuable gift.

MUSIC

Wagner as Man and Artist. By Ernest Newman. (Dent & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

In this interesting book the author has tried to reconstruct Wagner as man and musician from his own letters, his autobiography, the letters and reminiscences of others, his prose works, and his music; and this is an excellent way of studying him. Letters which at the time they were written were only meant for the persons to whom they were addressed are specially useful as testimony. An autobiography may not be always sincere, and Wagner's, only when compared with the other sources named, becomes valuable in revealing the real man. We are told that Wagner had a complex character—varying from saint to sinner; and, since his chief biographers have been inclined to hide his faults, Mr. Newman can scarcely be blamed for showing his mean behaviour, his distortions, subterfuges, and even, as in the case of Minna, falsehoods. Yet it seems a pity, now that his works are classic, to recall faults which in most cases arose from a highly excitable and moody nature. Macaulay, when mentioning facts in Clive's life which in ordinary men would be strongly condemned, remarked that great men must not be judged by the ordinary standard.

In the section on 'The Artist in Theory,' Mr. Newman speaks of the poetic spirit in Beethoven, of which that composer was "only dimly conscious, but which Wagner from the beginning saw to be inherent in him." We, however, believe that Beethoven was fully aware of it, and, in some instances, named the poetic basis. Schindler, long before Wagner, felt that there were meanings in many of Beethoven's works.

Mr. Newman's statement that "giants like Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart are seen to be loaded with chains of their own and their fellows' forging" is strong. They found the restraint useful, and Beethoven, with whom we are here specially concerned, frequently loosened his chains, if he never shook them off.

Again, speaking of

"the efforts made in our own day by the carrying over of themes from one movement to another, as in César Franck's Sonata for violin and piano,"

the author remarks that

"in a piece of ostensibly abstract music the recurrence simply puzzles us [and adds:] No satisfactory answer can be given—except in terms of a programme—to the question why a theme that has apparently served its purpose should be resuscitated by the composer at a later stage, in preference to the invention of a fresh theme."

We cannot see anything puzzling in this. It was done to promote unity, and dates not from "our own day," but from the seventeenth century; moreover, Beethoven made prominent use of it.

"Wagner [we read] was uncomfortable until he had made everything visible that formerly had been left to the imagination." We certainly agree with

the author that he would have done better to repose faith in the imagination of his audience, and omit many doubtful things — such, for instance, as the dragon in 'Siegfried.' Several instances, however, are mentioned in which Wagner's practice was inconsistent with his theory: he objected to instrumental music which required a programme to convey its meaning—*i.e.*, to symphonic poems. So Mr. Newman declares that the 'Tannhäuser' and other overtures of Wagner are, in fact, "artistic solecisms." At a first performance of the overture just mentioned, the music cannot, of course, convey its meaning to an audience any more clearly than 'Ein Heldenleben' without a literary explanation of its contents. But at all subsequent performances the meaning would be clear; and many, even at a first hearing, would have previously discovered, by examining the vocal scores, that the overtures were epitomes of the operas. Mr. Newman considers, and not without reason, that such overtures are irrational; the operatic overture in fact "is now virtually abolished." Beethoven's 'Leonore,' No. 3 Overture, is certainly an anti-climax, while the themes in Wagner's 'Meistersinger' Overture are heard so often in the course of the work that the overture seems unnecessary. In a concert-room it is most effective, and even as abstract music has compelling power.

Mr. Newman's book is ably written, and calculated to stimulate thought.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

M. Igor Stravinsky's opera-ballet, 'Le Rossignol,' was produced at Drury Lane on Thursday evening in last week. His 'Petrouchka,' when first produced at Covent Garden, seemed to mark him as the coming man among modern composers. The rhythmic life, the masterly orchestration, the spontaneity of the music, and the congruency of tone and action were the strong points in this all too brief masterpiece. In the 'Sacre du Printemps' he created a strange, though not a strong impression. Andersen's tale of 'The Nightingale,' on which the new work is based, seemed to suggest expressive and beautiful music. The realism on the stage and in the orchestra during the scene in the palace of the Chinese Emperor was certainly clever, and the scene was wonderfully attractive. But the singing of the "Nightingale" proved disappointing. It was declared by the Chamberlain to be marvellous, and by the courtiers to be beautiful; to us, however, it appeared to be lacking in inspiration; moreover, the singer, Mlle. Aurelia Dobrowolska, who stood in the orchestra with her back to the stage, was uncertain, and not always quite in tune. But the illusion, especially in the opening scene, was spoilt by the fact that she was visible, and by the flute notes also doing duty for the bird. The prelude and the fisherman's music were reasonable, but later the composer seemed principally occupied in making experiments in orchestration. We respect M. Stravinsky because, as we noted above, he has displayed power; but this ballet does not strike us as a step in advance. 'Petrouchka' was natural, this is artificial. M. Émile Cooper conducted most skilfully.

'Midas,' which followed, is a mythological comedy by M. Michel Fokine, with music by M. Maximilien Steinberg, who conducted. The comedy was at times too much like farce, and the music, if sound and intelligible, was not particularly characteristic. Madame Tamar Karsavina's dancing was very graceful.

Dr. Strauss's ballet, 'La Légende de Joseph,' was produced last Tuesday evening. The first thing that strikes one is the simplicity of the music. Here and there are sounds which remind one of 'Salome'; but apart from these there is nothing likely to arouse discussion. The composer has already attempted in his 'Rosenkavalier' to write in a simpler style, and the present work is a further step in the same direction. This simplicity is pleasant, but whether it is natural or assumed may be doubted. The ballet is based on the story, or, as it is called, the legend, of Joseph and Potiphar's wife as related in the Old Testament. Herr Hugo von Hofmannsthal has retained the Bible names and the story, but the period is that of the Renaissance in Italy. This is a permissible transposition, since the characters are said to be symbolical; the names then ought also to have been changed. The spectacle on the stage is sumptuous, and will, we believe, attract—at any rate at first—more than the music. The part of Potiphar's wife was played in an impassioned manner by Madame Karsavina. M. Léonide Miassine, the young dancer who impersonated Joseph, is clever and dignified.

The performance under the direction of Dr. Strauss was exceedingly fine, and the light scoring of the music accompanying the dances is as striking as its diatonic character. It was undoubtedly a success. Dr. Strauss must know that, as regards the great public, simplicity in art makes a stronger appeal than the highest display of skill. It is difficult to be simple and interesting; but the symphonic poems 'Tod und Verklärung' and 'Don Juan' show that he can overcome that difficulty.

THE ORFEO CATALA.

The Orfeó Català, a choral society founded at Barcelona in 1891, gave the first of three concerts at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon. It was specially organized by Señor Lluis Millet, the conductor, to revive interest in the folk-songs and old sacred music. The programme of this first concert included some popular Catalan songs, and choral pieces by modern musicians, notably Millet's 'Christmas Song,' and the 'Elegia Eterna' by Granados, a composer, by the way, of considerable merit. In the last-named the solo part was sung by Madame Maria Barrientos, who has a beautiful soprano voice: her production of tone is very smooth, and in high notes perfectly steady. The women of the excellent choir sing with expression, and in soft passages with marked purity and delicacy of tone; the basses are slightly better than the tenors. Señor Millet conducts with power and judgment. The Mendelssohn Concerto was well rendered by Señor Manén, and Madame Barrientos sang with skill the Mad Scene from 'Hamlet.' A selection of sacred music from some of the great Spanish masters of the sixteenth century would, however, have been more welcome.

Musical Gossip.

When 'Pelléas et Mélisande' was produced at Paris twelve years ago, an early notice in an English musical paper spoke of it as having met with a "very qualified" success. That was true, and the work aroused much discussion when first heard here. But Covent Garden has persevered in repeating it; and now the dream-like stage pictures, together with the atmospheric music, are duly appreciated by serious musicians. It is scarcely likely, however, that the work will ever become a popular success. An excellent performance was given at Covent Garden last Wednesday evening. Madame Edvina was again a delightful Mélisande, and M. Maguenat's conception of Pelléas was highly poetical. M. Bourbon was originally announced for the part of Golaud, but it was taken by M. Dufranne. The latter is an able artist, notable, like M. Maguenat, for clear diction, but his voice was rather heavy. Signor Polacco's fine conducting deserves note.

There will be an extra performance of 'Tosca' on Monday, in which Signor Caruso will appear for the last time. 'Don Giovanni' is announced for Thursday, and 'Figaro' is promised.

On Wednesday evening M. Emil Mlynarski gave the third and last of his orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall. Poland was represented by M. Sigismond Stojowsky, whose Suite in E flat was heard here for the first time. The composer was trained at the Paris Conservatoire, but in the 'Intermède Polonais' and 'Rêverie Cracovienne' sections there are Slavonic rhythms and tonality. Western influence, however, is felt. The music is attractive, also the orchestral colouring. Other and pleasing novelties—a 'Romance' by K. Szymanowski and a 'Polish Dance' by R. Statkowski — were well rendered by M. Paul Kochanski.

The final appearance for the season of Madame Tetrazzini, which took place last Tuesday at the Albert Hall, deserves mention, if only for the sake of two items: Tschaïkowsky's 'Francesca da Rimini,' finely handled by M. Nikisch, notably the Andante Cantabile, in which the solo instruments gave admirable expression to the rhythmic beauty of their themes; and 'Voi che sapete,' given by Madame Tetrazzini as an encore. Her rendering of that exquisite song—now old, but ever new to those who know where beauty lies — surely proves that, even apart from her technique, visible in such numbers (world-worn in their agility) as 'Caro Nome' and 'La Canzon quest' è ch'ogni,' her voice would have been wonderful among many for its clarity and variety of tone. The Mozart air, as she sang it, certainly took all the colour out of the Meyerbeer that preceded it—which is as it should be.

Master Solomon, when he made his début at the age of 8 two years ago, was certainly a child of great promise. Last Tuesday he gave another orchestral concert

at Queen's Hall, and his performances of Brahms's D minor Concerto and of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody for piano and orchestra proved that he has been under wise guidance, and that he is no ordinary prodigy. His playing, though wonderful, is not uncanny, and, his powers not being fully developed, he may do still better. He seems—thanks to his teacher—to be escaping the danger of being made a show.

A matinée will be given on Tuesday, July 7th, at Bechstein Hall, to provide a fund for Mr. C. Karlyle, who, through ill-health, is unable to attend to his professional duties. Miss Emmy Destinn, Madame Agnes Nicholls, the Misses Harrison, MM. Dinh Gilly, Bogea Oumiroff, Arthur Rubinstein, and Hamilton Harty, and other artists are giving their services. Mr. Karlyle is well known as a musician.

The Royal Irish Academy of Music, which held its annual meeting last week in Dublin, is in need of a larger building in which to carry on its work. The progress of the institution and consequent overcrowding were dwelt on in the report of the Governors, as was also the need for a large concert-hall for Dublin.

The season of the Théâtre des Champs Élysées came to a close with a performance of the first act of 'Tristan,' followed by the second act of 'Il Barbiere,' a juxtaposition which, at any rate, offered a striking contrast. *Le Ménestrel* last week quoted a notice of 'Il Barbiere' from the pen of Augustin Thierry in 1819, only three years after its production at Rome, in which he describes it as a mixture of styles :—

"the fluctuating character of Scotch melody, the dryness of French airs, the *fracas* of German harmony, and occasionally some phrases in Italian style, but badly developed."

Thierry at the time contributed the theatrical *fueilleton* to the *Censeur européen*.

François Philidor was celebrated for his skill at chess, but he was also a composer of operas, though the latter, successful in his day, are little known even by name. One, however, has been revived at Paris by an amateur "Société du dix-huitième Siècle," namely, 'Tom Jones,' produced in 1765. The libretto, based on Fielding's novel, was so dull that the opera failed. The composer, however, had the book revised by Sedaine, and a year later the opera was given with complete success. *Le Ménestrel* of the 20th inst., referring to the revival, describes the opera as a *chef-d'œuvre*, and regrets that "the name of Philidor should be quite forgotten by our theatres."

Dr. Ethel Smyth's opera 'Der Wald,' produced at Covent Garden some years back, is to be given at Munich next February; while a new opera from her pen, 'The Boatswain's Mate,' will be produced shortly in Germany, probably at Frankfurt.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Specia Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.—Fri. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon. Empress of Ireland Memorial Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
— Roberto Bilotta's Concert, 3.15, Steinway Hall
— Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall
— Sarah Fenning and Annie Corrie's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall
— Juliette Autran's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues. Percy Grainger's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Yvette Guilbert's Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall
— Hans Ebell's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Society of Women Musicians, 8.30, Æolian Hall
Wed. Bertram Binyon's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall
Marjorie Adam Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Solomon's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall
— Tara Wallace and Sarita Benaton's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall
Thurs. Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
Fri. Nina Phocas's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Margaret Wild and Herbert Fryer's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Æolian Hall
— Alfred Kastner's Harp Recital, 8.45, Leighton House.

DRAMA

The Plays and Poems of George Chapman. Edited with Introductions and Notes by Thomas Marc Parrott. Vol. II. (Routledge & Sons, 6*s*.)

Prof. Parrott has now published the second volume of his edition of Chapman, which, we venture to think, will for some time remain our first authority. Like its predecessor, it is remarkable for its thoroughness and critical sanity. We think it deserved a larger form and more generous type, and that the publishers would have been well advised to spread the crowded matter (vol. ii. has 911 pages) over a larger number of volumes. Footnotes in "ruby" should be left for Bradshaw or Whitaker.

The volume reprints the seven accepted comedies and the masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn; and by its addition of 'Eastward Ho,' 'The Ball,' and 'Sir Giles Goosecap,' raises some fresh points in the determination of the Chapman canon. The discussion of these three plays—perhaps the most interesting portion of the book—can be referred to here only in very general terms. Mr. Parrott's arguments rest on a long series of details which cannot be stated within narrower limits than the editor has imposed upon himself.

The ascription of 'Sir Giles Goosecap' to Chapman is now made with some confidence. Since the time when Mr. Bullen included it in his 'Old English Plays,' and stated his difficulties in fixing the authorship, several suggestions have been made in favour of Chapman, but no body of argument so complete as Mr. Parrott's has appeared before. And if it be admitted, with the editor, that the evidence is mainly based on "parallels, repetitions, similarities of expression, and analogous situations to his undoubted works," it is too extensive and clear to be brushed aside. These have a textual value of quite another kind than that which is offered by David Masson in his Shakespearian "recurrences" in the recently published posthumous volume on 'Shakespeare Personally.' 'Eastward Ho' presents a different problem—the reapportioning of shares in a collaborated piece. Mr. Parrott thinks that a truer allocation "is quite possible," and he makes out a plausible case for his own arrangement. He is, perhaps, too dogmatic when he tells us that it "seems to me as certain as things of this sort can be." Students engaged in this detective work, especially among the Elizabethans, know what this "can be" means. 'The Ball' is rightly included (if only in courtesy to the ascription on the title-page of the first issue), though the editor shows that the early reference to Chapman was a stupid (rather than a wicked) printer's act, and that there are cogent reasons for describing the play as the "sole and unaided work of Shirley."

As in his first volume, Mr. Parrott supplements his discussion of the authorship and bibliography of each of the plays with many pages of notes, for which the general reader will be grateful. They give us the impression that he has resisted the temptation to pedantic irrelevance. The note on "draw you up in a basket" (p. 807), in 'Widow's Tears,' I. i. 70, might have had a reference to 'The Miller's Tale,' especially as Mr. Parrott has been at pains to show, justly, how much Chapman was indebted to Chaucer (p. 894). To say that Petronius was translated "by Mr. Addison" is, though a title-page truth, an unwelcome encouragement to the popular heresy that associates the book with the co-editor of *The Spectator*.

We hope Mr. Parrott will give us the third and concluding volume without delay, and with it his general introduction.

Dramatic Gossip.

Three one-act plays were given on Monday at a matinée at the Little Theatre. The first, 'The Duel'—an adaptation from Guy de Maupassant—depicts a man so afraid of people learning of the fear into which the chance of death throws him that, putting a pistol behind his back, he shoots himself. The acting of Mr. E. Harcourt Williams in the principal part was too elaborate to be natural.

Mrs. Herbert Cohen's 'The Level Crossing,' which followed, is deficient in construction. It touches on the callousness of railway officials. The recital on the stage of accounts of incidents before the opening of the piece might be avoided by a note on the programme, if it cannot be more artistically done. The action, however, provided an excellent opportunity for a feminine presentment of what love means to most women, and was sufficiently convincing to make the play by no means welcome to the average male. Elaine Sleddall and Mr. J. Fisher White played excellently the parts of a man and wife joined together only by a marriage service.

Those who stayed for Magdalen Ponsonby's 'Idle Women,' a study in futility, had a measure of reward for patience outraged by a most dilatory management. Into a life in which all is vanity a fresh sensation has been dragged by the introduction of a small boy, supposed to be the forerunner of a new religion. After a capital scene, in which a committee is got together to run the new-comer, he is introduced, but by announcing in Cockney language that he is about to disgorge the dainties with which he has been fed, reveals himself as no further from the East than the East-End. The Futurist furniture, and other evidences of jaded appetites, helped a sketch of considerable merit, though some of the audience could have given points to the otherwise capable actors in the matter of hats.

During the second part of last week the Irish Players presented at the Court Theatre 'The Wrens,' a new one-act play by Lady Gregory, and 'The Eloquent Dempsy,' by Mr. William Boyle. The former is a little episode of the passing of the Union Bill through the Irish Parliament: while it is in its last stages, the menservants of some lords amuse themselves by getting a ballad-singer and his wife to sing against one another. So intent are they upon the political songs of the pair, and upon inducing the husband to take the pledge, that one of the men forgets to call

his master to take part in the division, and the Bill is carried by a majority of one. While the dialogue has all the raciness we have learnt to expect in Lady Gregory's plays, her impartiality towards her characters' politics deprives 'The Wrens' of impressiveness. The dramatic possibilities of the occasion are deliberately restrained. The acting was uniformly excellent.

'The Eloquent Dempsy' is farce, and sufficiently thin farce. Mr. J. M. Kerrigan and Sara Allgood as the unprincipled publican and his wife worked hard and with great success.

The same Players opened the fourth week of their London season on Monday with 'Birthright,' a tragedy in two acts, by Mr. T. C. Murray, and 'The Building Fund,' a comedy in three acts, by Mr. William Boyle. The acting was excellent all through, though Eileen O'Doherty as Maura Morrissey in 'Birthright,' and Mr. Arthur Sinclair as Shaun Grogan and Sara Allgood as Mrs. Grogan in 'The Building Fund,' were specially good. The northern accent conspicuous in 'The Birthright' did not seem, however, to fit the scene laid down for it. Both plays have been noticed previously by us.

The English translation of 'La Dame aux Camélias' produced at the Scala Theatre last Monday has been well done by T. de Nicolini, if not with literary distinction, at least without sacrifice of the essential points of the text. Had the producers displayed the same artistic scruples, we should probably have been spared a Post-Impressionist setting, and a Marguerite Gautier in Paquin frocks. In a play essentially French, where the *mise en scène* helps to create the right atmosphere, it seems both foolish and superfluous to modernize the author's conceptions. In any case, the attempt to do so at the Scala Theatre on Monday night was far from satisfactory. Granted the difficulties an English cast has in imparting a Gallic touch to an anglicized version of a French play, the results in this particular case were more diverting than convincing. One great compensation remained, and that was the acting of Lydia Yavorska. In every respect her interpretation of the consumptive courtesan was real, and essentially feminine.

Mr. Ambrose Flower as Armand Duval failed to respond to the demands of the character. Mr. Fred Lewis as the sculptor St. Gaudens had few opportunities in a part for which he seemed unfitted. Mr. Franklyn Dyall was responsible for a dignified and praiseworthy rendering of Georges Duval.

Facing advertisements of *The Cornhill* seventeenth number and 'Framley Parsonage' in two volumes, "illustrated by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A.," we read our notice of 'A Scrap of Paper' in 1861. The critic remarks that

"the billet, under its new form, goes through the usual adventures, and in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, Mr. Emery, and Miss Herbert, loses none of the point to which we have been accustomed."

Mutatis mutandis, we may apply the same criticism to the performance of the 'Scrap of Paper' this week at the Criterion Theatre. Even greater credit is due for so vivid a reproduction of a bygone age—we can call it no less, now that the crinoline is as dead (so we hope) as the Queen Anne hoop. Nancy Price was especially excellent in her delicate reproduction of the details of that epoch, as was Mr. Jack Hobbs in his vivacious and natural rendering of a part that might well have baffled many a young actor. The rest of the cast satisfied in full the demands of a play that, in spite of its age, still pleases in its admirable construction and amusing complexity, as fresh to-day as when it left Sardou's hand.

Perhaps it is fairest to take the works presented by the Stage Players at the Court Theatre as dress rehearsals for reality; at any rate, there was much of the embryo still inherent and evident. 'The Gate in the Wall,' by Mr. Jack Edwards, is promising so far as plot and situations are concerned, but the construction and portraiture are much in need of the file and the knife. Monica Ilott suffers from the querulous jealousy of her invalid married sister Lucy, and still more so from the love that arises between her and her brother-in-law. Here is the wall betwixt heaven and hell; where is the gate? George Resthall would have opened it had he married Monica, but he discovers her love for her sister's husband. So does the sister, and by suicide she opens the gate—indicates the opening, at least.

The tragic love-development is far too long and hysterical, and the act that "opens the gate" is too crude in expression. Lucy is not consistent: we are left to doubt whether she is meant to be merely querulous or venomous, or both. She is certainly portrayed admirably by Evelyn Cecil, as is George Resthall by Mr. Gedge Twyman, though he has a rather hard task by reason of the epigrams forced upon him by the author. Evelyn Heepe and Mr. Francis Roberts did well, but suffered from the over-development of their parts.

Of 'The Opium Den' and 'Boss of the Gang,' by Marjorie Williamson, there is little to say, except that the former has a crude but powerful thrill, and the latter is of the family novelette order.

Mr. Brandon Thomas, who died last week in his 58th year, was a capable actor. He began his career at the Court in 'The Queen's Shilling' in 1879, and took parts, not of the most prominent kind, in such pieces as 'Our Boys' and 'Sweet Lavender.'

He wrote several plays which are forgotten, apart from 'Charley's Aunt' (1892), a casual farce which brought him fortune, and has been successful all over the world.

To Correspondents.—E. D.—A. L. R.—H. H.—E. G.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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